

## ANGLEŠČINA –izpiski

### SLOVNICA

#### 1.ČASI

<b>SIMPLE TENSES</b> -govorec glag. dejanje dojema in kaže kot sedanje/preteklo/prihodnje		
<b>ČAS</b>	<b>TRDILNA</b>	<b>VPRŠALNA/NIKALNA</b>
<b>Present Simple</b> (always,usually,regularly,often, sometimes,every day,rarely,seldom,never)	Nedoločnik (če je He/She/it →končica -s)	?- do/does + os + nedoločnik N- do/does not + nedoločnik
<b>Past Simple</b> (yesterday,last week,two days ago,in 1988,when I was...)	Pretekla oblika glagola (pravilni končnica -ed)	?-did + os + nedoločnik N-did not+nedoločnik
<b>Future Simple</b> (next week,tomorrow,in a minute,in twodays)	Will + nedoločnik	?-will os+nedoločnik N- will not+nedoločnik

<b>PERFECT TENSES</b> -izražajo, da je dejanje bilo ali bo končano pred nekim drugim dejanjem ali pred določeno točko		
<b>ČAS</b>	<b>TRDILNA</b>	<b>VPRŠALNA/NIKALNA</b>
<b>Present Perfect</b> (just,yet(?),N), already (+), always,recently,lately,ever,never,since ,for,	Have/has + 3 oblika glagola (ali končnica -ed)	?- Have/Has+os+glag N-Have/has not+galgol
<b>Past Perfect</b> (when,after,before,until,as soon as, by 10 o clock)	Had + 3 oblika glagola (ali končnica -ed)	?- Had+os+glag. N-Had not + glagol
<b>Future Perfect</b> (by 8 tomorrow, by July )	Will have + 3 oblika glagola (ali končnica -ed)	?-Will+os+have+glagol N-os+will have not+ glag

<b>CONTINUOUS TENSES</b> -izražajao potekajoče dejanje		
<b>ČAS</b>	<b>TRDILNA</b>	<b>VPRŠALNA/NIKALNA</b>
<b>Present Continuous</b> (right now,at te moment, at present,currently,this week, this month)	Am/is/are + glag.-ing	?-Am/is/are + os + glag-ing N- Os-am/is/are not glag-ing
<b>Past Continuous</b> (isto kot past simple)	Was/were + glag-ing	?-was/were+os+glag-ing N- Os+was/were not+glag-ing
<b>Future Continuous</b> (tihs time next year, tomorrow at 8)	Will be + glag-ing	?- Will + os +be+ glag-ing N-Os+ will notbe+ glag-ing

<b>PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> -dejanja, ki trajajo,se dogajajo pred določeno točko ali obdobjem v sedanosti, pretelkosti ali prihodnosti		
<b>ČAS</b>	<b>TRDILNA</b>	<b>VPRŠALNA/NIKALNA</b>
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> (večina istih kot present prefect)	Have/has been + glag-ing	?- Have/has + os+been + glag-ing N-Os+have/has not been + glag-ing
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> (isto kot past perfect simple)	Had been + glag-ing	?-Had + os+ been+ glag-ing N- Os+ had not been + galg-ing
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b> (isto kot future perfect simple)	Will have been + glag-ing	?-will + os+ have been + glag-ing N-Os+will not have been + galg-ing

## 2. WORD FORMATION

### a) PREDPONSKA OBRAZILA

DIS-:dishonest,dislike,disinterested  
UN-:uncomfortable,unlimited,unusual  
IN-:insesitive,inadequate,infinite  
IM- (+b/m/p):imbalance,immoral,impersonal  
IL-(+l): illegal, illegitimate  
IR-(+r):irresponsible, irresistible, irrelevant  
NON- non-violence, non-restrictive, non-convertibile

### b) PRIPONSKA OBRAZILA

- **za tvorbo glagolov**
  - en: lengthen, ripen, thicken, widen
  - fy: terrify, identify, purify
  - ize/ise:symbolize, apologize
  - ate: captivate, facilitate, eliminate, accommodate
- **za tvorbo samostalnikov**
  - ist: pianist,Marxist,journalist
  - an, -ian: Republican, Slovenian
  - ician: obstetrician, politician
  - or,-er: sponsor,employer,examiner
  - ee: employee, examinee
  - ant, -ent: assistant, student
  - ar: liar, beggar
  - ess: goddess,waitress,actress
- **za tvorbo občnih imen**
  - ness: happiness,readiness,sadness,weakness
  - ship: friendship, membership,partnership
  - dom: stardom,freedom, boredom,wisdom
  - (t)ion-perfection,complication, pollution
  - (i)ty: identity, felxibility, scarcity, productivity
  - y; injury
  - cy, -ency, -ancy tendency, emregency, accuracy
  - ence,-ance violence, allowance
  - tude: multitude, solitude
  - ism: marxism, journalism
  - ment: appointment, agreemenmt
  - age: usage, shortage
  - hood: childhood,motherhood
  - al: refusal, arrival
  - th: thruth, length,breadth,height
  - let: booklet,piglet,bracelet
- **za tvorbo pridevnika**
  - ive: passive,competitive
  - al: brutal, legal
  - ous: delicious, furiou, spacious
  - ful: forgetful,hopeful,useful
  - less: useless,harmless, hopeless
  - ish: snobbish, bookish, reddish
  - like: catlike, businesslike
  - ly: cowardly, elderly, hourly
  - y touchym glassy, witty
  - ant,-ent: permanent, militant, frequent
  - able,-ible,-uble: suitable, edible,soluble

### 3. WORD FORMATION

**CONSCIOUS**-unconscious, consciousness **HELP**-helpful, unhelpful-ness, helpless-ness **KIND**-unkind, kindness, unkindness **LITERATE**-illiterate, literacy, illiteracy **LOYAL**-disloyal, loyalty, disloyalty **MATURE**-immature, maturity, immaturity **MESSURE**-mssurement, measurable, immessurable **POLITE**-impolite, politness, impoliteness **POPULAR**-unpopular, popularity, unpopular/ity **RELEVANT**-irrelevant **RELY**-reliable, unreliable, reliability **RESPECT**-disrespect/ful, respectfull **SENSE**-sensitive, sensible, insensitive, sensitivity, senseless/ness **SUCCESS**-un/successful **THOUGHT**-thoughtful, thoughtless, thoughtness **UNDERSTAND** misunderstand, understandable **USE**-dsiuse, misuse, unused, disused, misused, useful, useless **HAPPY**-un/happiness

### 4. ŠTEVNI IN NEŠTEVNI SAMOSTALNIKI

**C(Š)**: pairs of jeans, times on a phone, journey qualification, beggar, traffic, apple, job

**U(N)**: homework, poverty, gold, fruit, unemployment

**C/U**: coffee, sugar, travel, work, glass, time, experience, business

### 5. EXPRESSING QUANTITY

ŠTEVNI	NEŠTEVNI	OBOJI	Števni v EDNINI	Števni v MNOŽINI
(not) many, a few, very few, fewer, several, hardly any	(not) much, a little, very little, less time, no...some,	Some, (not) any, more/most, all/no, enough, a lot of, lots of	Each, every	both

a) Večina quantifiers je lahko uporabljena **brez samostalnika** (**Not much/a little/enough,a few/not many,any,few,some,both**), razen: **no,all,every,each**

b) Večina jih je uporabljena z **of+the/my/those,..+samostalnik** (all of my, a few of these, some of the, any of, few of, much of, many of my, both of, several of, most of, enough of) razn **every**.

c) Namesto **no in every** → **none** (!!! za none sledi ednindka oblika glagola: **None** of the guests **has left the house**), **every one,all**

### 6. SOME, ANY, SOMEBODY, ANYTHING

**Some** (+izpeljanke:npr somebody) v trdilih stavkih, prošnjah, vabilih in ko pričakujemo odg. da.  
**Any** (+izpeljanke:npr. anything) v negativnih in vprašalnih stavkih; v pritrtilih stavkih, ki imajo negativen pomen (pomožne besede: never, hardly, without); uporabljam ga tudi, ko izražamo da nekaj/nekdo/nekje ni pomembno (Take any book you like)

### 7. NOBODY, NO ONE, NOWHERE, NOTHING

Navadno jih uporabljam **na začetku stavka** (No one was saved).

### 8. MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, LOTS OF, A GREAT DEAL OF, A LARGE NUMBER OF, PLENTY OF

**Much in many** sta navadno v **negativnih in vprašalnih** stavkih, najdemo ju tudi v **pritrtilih** stavkih **za So, As in too.**

**C:** many, a large number of

**U:** a great deal of, much

**C/U:** plenty of, lots of, a lot of

Če ni samostalnika nastopijo besede: losts, alot, plenty.

## 9.LITTLE, FEW, LESS, FEWER

- a) A little in a few izraža manjno število v pozitivnem smislu. Čeprav je »tega« zelo malo je še vseeno dovlj. Little in few izražat malo vendar v negativni smeri.
- b) Fewer (few) → manj za števne samostalnike. Less (little) → manj za neštevne samostalnike.

## 10. ALL

- a) Ne uporabljamo ga namesto: everybody/everyone/everything. Vendar All lahko nadomesti everything, če mu sledi relative clause. Ima lahko tudi negativen pomen, če izraža only this ali nothing more (All I want is a place to sleep, All I had was a couple of beers)
- b) Pred samostalnikom, določenim z The,my,this sta možna oba: all in all of., če pa tega dolčila (the,my,this) ni pa uporabljamo All.
- c) Z osebnimi zaimki uporabljamo All of (All of you, All of them.. )

## 11. FUTURE FORMS

**WILL** - v trenutku govorjenja se odločimo, da bomo nekaj naredili, ne da bi o tem prej razmišljali. Izraža obljube , prošnje, grožnje in ponudbe ter predvidevanja za prihodnost in prihodnja dejanja, ki niso odvisna od osebkove volje ali namere. Will nastopa v glvenem stavku, kjer so v odvisnem besede:if,when,before... **Shall** je oblika ki se uporablja z osebama I in We, uporablja pa se večinoma v vprašalnih povedih.**Besedne zveze povezane s časom:** I think,I know,Im sure,I doubt,O.K,dont worry,I promise,I guess, maybe,perhaps,all right

**GOING TO**-izraža osebkovo trdno namero ali voljo v prihodnosti( le ta se bo zagotovo uresničila), pa tudi predvidevanje za prihodnost na osnovi izkušenj.Lahko vidimo kaj se bo zgodilo, glede na zdajšnje dogajanje.Uporabljamo ga, ko imamo za to »fizične » dokaze :npr: Poglej imela bo otroka! (vidi trebuh ;))

**Will or going to?** **Will**- odločitev, ki jo sprejmemo v trenutku govorjenja **Going to**- odločitev izraža načrte v prihodnosti, odločitve, ki pa so bili sprejeti pred trenutkom govorjenja.

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS**- (will+be+glag-ing) Izraža dejanje, ki bo trajalo od določnega trenutka v prihodnosti dalje, uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje bodočih načrtov,stanj ali navad ob določenem času v prihodnosti. **Prislovna določila:**In... years time, this time next week

**FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**- (will+have+3. obl glag)pove, kdaj bo dejanje, ki se je začelo v preteklosti, dovršeno v prihodnosti. Pri tem času določimo časovno točko v prihodnosti, ter povemo, da se bo do takrat to dejanje zaključila. **Prislovna določila:** by (next)... ,(not) till/until

## 12.RELATIVE CLAUSES-ozirali zaimki

To so tisti zaimki, ki navajajo dodatne informacije o osebku ali predmetu stavka.Glede na to ali je odvisni stavek nujno potreben za razumevanje gl. stavka ločimo dve vrsti:

### a) Defining relative (DR)

**Primer:** People (kateri ljudje?→) who dont speak at least one foreign language cannot work in travel agencies

**Pomen in ločila:** odvisni stavek stoji za samostalnikom in določa osebo oz. stvar o kateri govorimo; ne moremo ga izputiti, na da bi to vplivalo na pomen; od ostalih delov povedi NI ločen z vejico

**Which:** lahko nadomestimo z that, ko je which za besedami: all,every(thing),some(thing),any(thing) in only), pa tudi ko se stavek začne z It is.Vendar that ne uporabimo takrat, ko which sledi predlogu.

**Oziralni zaimek:** lahko ispustimo, če se nanaša na predmet stavka: The people (who/that) he met on the trip were from Brazil.

**Prepozicije:** (with,on,about,of..):postavimo na konec stavka (The song I wa talking about)

## b) Non-defining relative clauses (NDR)

**Primer:** Peter, who speaks German well, got the job in the travel agency.

**Pomen in ločila:** Odvisni stavek navaja dodatne informacije o osebi ali stvari; podatki, ki jih vključuje, niso nujno potrebni in jih lahko izpustimo brez škode za pomen stavka; od ostalega stavka je ločen z vejicami

**Which:** ne morem nadomestiti z that, ker se nanaša na celoten predhodni stavek.

**Oziralnega zaimka:** ne moremo izpustiti

**Prepozicije:** (with, on, about, of..):lahko jih postavimo na konec stavka, vendar je bolše če pridejo pred zaimkom

## ZAIMKI V OZIRALNIH ODVISNIKH:

- 1) **WHO** (za ljudi)
- 2) **WHOM** (za ljudi)-zelo formalen, uporabljamo ga le s predlogi (from, with → vejica je pred predlogom)
- 3) **WHOSE(DR in NDR)** (za ljudi, stvari)
- 4) **WHICH (NDR) in THAT** (za stvari)-that uporabljamo le v DR
- 5) **WHAT (DR)** -the thing that
- 6) **OZIRALNI PRISLOVI:**
  - a. **WHERE (DR+ NDR):** the place where it happened
  - b. **WHY (DR):** the reason why it happened
  - c. **WHEN (DR+ NDR):** the time when it happened

## OZIRALNI ODVISNIK LAJKO NADOMEŠTIMO Z:

a) nedoločnikom → I have letters **to write** (ne that I must write)

b) deležnikom → The boy **living** next door is Brazil (ne **who lives** next door)

c) trpnik → pretekli deležnik → The man accused of killing said he had an alibi (ne the man who was accused of killing...)

## NALOGE

### 1. Kaj pomenijo naslednje predpone?

**Slef** (to yourself) **Anti-Pro** (against) **Non** (not) **Pre** (before) **Post** (after) **Re** (again) **Ex** (not anymore, no longer) **Over** (to much) **Under** (not enough) **Fore** (to see in advanced) **Ante** (before) **Sub** (under) **Co-** (with somebody/thing) **Bi** (two)

### 2. Opiši značajske lastnosti Mike-a, žene in Silorja!

**MIKE**-unhappily married, immature, pitiable, disloyal, insensitive, unreliable, irresponsible, self-pitying, reckless

**WIFE**: polite, sensible (občutljiva), thoughtful, longsuffering (dolgorpeča), kind-hearted (dobrosrčna)  
**SAILOR**- sober, belligerent (vojskujoč)

### 3. Write a review

...was written/directed by .../... years ago. ...The story is based on the robbery... It is based on a book of the same name. ... tells the story of ..., and as the story unfolds, we see ...

It stars .... Title role plays... It takes place in the city of ... in the ... It is about ... In the end... What we don't learn until the end is that... There are several flashbacks to when .... In my opinion... I think that.... I would recommend.. What I liked best was the way.... What I didn't like was...

### 4. Povedano drugače:

written agreement-contract, happy-content, out-of-date-invalid, very small-minute, to complain or protest about something-object, to say you won't do something- to refuse

## **5. PARI**

now and then, time to time, more or less, safe and sound peace and quiet, sooner or later, slowly and quickly, sick and tired, law and order

## **6. PARI**

compromise-give and take, generally speaking-by and large, exact details-ins and outs, put up with-grin and bear it, things-odds and ends, be patient and find out later-be patient, the wrong way round-back to front, advantages and disadvantages-pros and cons

## **7. PHRASAL VERBS**

show off-boast, turn up-arrive, find out-discover, own up-admit responsibility, doze off-fall asleep, hold on-wait, cheer up-be happier, speak up-talk louder, go out-stop burning, set off-begin a journey, shut up-be quiet, stay in-stay at home, blow up-explode, settle down-have calmer life