

PRESENT SIMPLE

/ AM / IS / ARE /

- za izražanje navad : i get up at 7.30
- dejstev ki so vedno resnična : Vegeterians don't eat met
- dejstvo ki je resnično že dolgo časa : i live in oxford

passive:

English **is** spoken all over the world

Renault cars **are** made in France

Coffe **isn't** grovn in england

Where **is** rice grown?

Are cars made in your land?

PAST SIMPLE

- za izraz dokončanega dejanja v preteklosti

America **was** discovered by columbo.

My car **was** stolen last night

He **wasn't** injured in the accident

How **was** the window broken?

PRESENT PERFECT

- za izražanje dogajanj ki se dogajajo sedaj: they are playing footbal in the garden
- za izražanje dogajanj ki se dogajajo približno sedaj: she's studiying math at univerity
- za future dogovore.
- začetek nekje v preteklosti in dejanje še kar traja.

Passive:

- I have been robbed (bil je oropan ..izražanje dogajanj ki so se zgodila približno sedaj)
- Diet cooke has been made since 1982 (od tedaj se izdeluje)
- They have been invited to the party. (bodoči dogovori)
- Has my car been repaired?

Will

- odločitv donešene v trenutku govorjenja
- ko govornik misli«to se bo sigurno zgodilo v prihodnosti» Sankaku will win the cup
- govornik napoveduje prihodnost.

Passive:

10.000 cars **will be** produced next year

the cars **won't be** sold in the UK.

Will the children **be** sent to new school?

PASSIVE:

Objekt v aktivnem stavku postane subjek v pasivnem stavku.

Aktivni stavek: Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. (bolj se zanimamo za shakerperja-OBJEKT)

Passivni stavek: Hamlet was written by shakerpear. (bolj se zanimamo za Hamleta kot za shakerperja-SUBJEKT)

Nekateri glagoli npr. *give* ; *send* ; *show* imajo 2. objekta; osebo in stvar

Naprimera:

She **gave me** a **book** for my birthday.

V takšnih primerih postane oseba subjekt in ne predmet!

I **was given** a **book** for my birthday.