### VERB BE-present time

**Trdilna oblika**
I AM
YOU ARE
HE IS
SHE IS
IT IS
WE ARE
YOU ARE
THEY ARE

**Vprašalna oblika**
AM I
ARE YOU
IS HE
IS SHE
IS IT
ARE WE
ARE YOU
ARE THEY

**Nikalna oblika**
I AM NOT (I`M NOT)
YOU ARE NOT (YOU AREN`T)
HE IS NOT (HE ISN`T)
SHE IS NOT (SHE ISN`T)
IT IS NOT (IT ISN`T)
WE ARE NOT (WE AREN`T)
YOU ARE NOT (YOU AREN`T)
THEY ARE NOT (THEY AREN`T)

### ČLEN (THE ARTICLE)

Angleščina pozna dva člena:

1. THE- določni člen, uporabljamo ga za vse tri spole in lahko stoji pred samostalniki v ednini in množini.
2. A, AN - nedoločni člen ima dve obliki:
- A uporabljamo pred samostalniki, ki se začenjajo s soglasnikom,
- AN uporabljamo pred samostalniki, ki se začenjajo s samoglasnikom ali nemim h (glede na izgovorjavo, ne pisavo).
Uporabljamo ga za vse tri spole, stoji pa le pred števnimi samostalniki v ednini.

**THE**

Določni člen the uporabljamo:

1. pred samostalniki, ki označujejo edini primerek svoje vrste - the earth, the sea, the sky...
2. pred samostalniki, ki jih poznamo iz poprejšnjega pripovedovanja - I bought a car. The car is red.
3. pred presežniki in vrstilnimi števniki - You`re the best. He was the second.

**A, AN**

Nedoločni člen je nastal iz števnika ONE, zato ga uporabljamo le pred števnimi samostalniki v ednini - a house, a cat, a dog...

### PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE

**Trdilna oblika**

I work
you work
he works
she works
it works every day.

we work
you work
they work

**Vprašalna oblika**

Do I work
Do you work
Does he work
Does she work every day.
Does it work
Do we work
Do you work
Do they work

**Nikalna oblika**

I do not (don`t) work
You do not (don`t) work
He does not (doesn`t) work
She does not (doesn`t) work
It does not (doesn`t) work
We do not (don`t) work
You do not (don`t) work
They do not (don`t) work

**Uporaba:**

1. izraža dejanje, ki se ponavlja
2. navade
3. ugotovitve in trditve
4. splošno veljavne resnice
5. uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti.

### PRESENT TENSE CONTINUOUS

**Trdilna oblika**

I am
You are
He is
She is work + ing now.
It is
We are
You are
They are

**Vprašalna oblika**

Am I
Are you
Is he
Is she work + ing now?
Is it
Are we
Are you
Are they

**Nikalna oblika**

I am not (I`m not)
You are not (you aren`t)
He is not (he isn`t)
She is not (she isn`t) work + ing now.
It is not (it isn`t)
We are not (we aren`t)
You are not (you aren`t)
They are not (they aren`t)

**Uporaba:**

1. izraža dejanje, ki se dogaja v trenutku govorjenja
2. dejanje, ki traja v sedanjosti, čeprav mogoče ne v trenutku, ko govorimo
3. uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti

### PAST TENSE SIMPLE

**Trdilna oblika**

I
You
She, he, it worked hard.
We (ali druga oblika nepravilnega glagola)
You
They

**Vprašalna oblika**

I
You
Did She, he, it work hard?
We (ali prva oblika nepravilnega glagola)
You
They

**Nikalna oblika**

I
You
She, he, it didn`t work hard.
We (ali prva oblika nepr. gl.)
You
They

**Uporaba:**

1. Past simple tense izraža neko dogajanje, ki se je zgodilo v določenem času v preteklosti in je zdaj končano.
e.g. I read a book yesterday.
2. Past simple uporabljamo pri pripovedovanju zgodb.
e.g. There was once a man who lived in a small house in the country. One day he left his house and went....

Izrazi, ki jih pogosto uporabljamo s tem časom:
last year, last month, two years ago, yesterday, yesterday morning, in 1954, in summer, when i was young, ....

Kako tvorimo glagole v preteklem času?

1. osnovni obliki glagola dodamo končnico - ed
WORK - WORK + ED
2. če se glagol konča na-e, dodamo samo -d
BAKE - BAKE + D LIKE - LIKE + D
3. soglasnik se podvoji
STOP - STOPPED
4. Pri glagolih, ki se končajo z soglasnikom in y, se y spremeni v i, nato dodamo -ed.
CARRY - CARRIED

### PAST TENSE CONTINUOUS

Trdilna oblika

I was
You were
She, he, it was going home.
You were
We were
They were

Vprašalna oblika

Was I
Were you
Was she, he, it going home?
Were we
Were you
Were they

Nikalna oblika

I wasn`t
You weren`t
She, he, it wasn`t going home.
You weren`t
We weren`t
They weren`t

Uporaba:

Kot pri drugih continuous časih je tudi tukaj ideja pomembno trajanje neke dejavnosti oz. aktivnosti čez neko časovno obdobje

1. Izraža neko aktivnost, ki se je dogajala v določenem času v preteklosti.
e.g. What were you doing at 8 o`clock last night?
I was watching TV.

2. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje
e.g. This morning was realy beautiful. The sun was shining, the birds vere singing and everybody in the streets were smiling....

3. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje
e.g. When we arrived, she was making coffe.

4. Izraža lahko tudi nedokončanost, ko ga primerjamo z Past Simple
e.g. I read a book yesterday (and finished it).
I was reading a book yesterday (and i`ll finish it today).

### PAST PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I
You
She, he, it had gone home.
We (ali -ed pri pravilnih glagolih)
You
They

Vprašalna oblika

I
You
Had She, he, it gone home?
We (ali -ed pri pravilnih glagolih)
You
They

Nikalna oblika

I
You
She, he, it hadn`t gone home.
We (ali -ed pri pravilnih glagolih)
You
They

Uporaba:

1. Past perfect tense uporabljamo za izražanje nekega dejanja, ki se je zgodilo pred nekim drugim preteklim dejanjem.
e.g. I arrived at the party. When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

### PRESENT PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I have (I`ve)
You have (you`ve)
He has (he`s)
She has work + ed (ali 3. obl. gl.) a lot.
It has
We have
You have
They have

Vprašalna oblika

Have I
Have you
Has he, she, it work + ed (ali 3. obl. gl.) a lot?
Have we
Have you
Have they

Nikalna oblika

I have not (haven`t)
You have not "
He, she, it has not (hasn`t) work + ed (ali 3. obl. g.) a lot.
We have not (haven`t)
You have not "
They have not "

Be - have been
I have - I`ve
He has - he`s

Uporaba:

1. izraža dejanje, ki se je zgodilo v nedoločenem preteklem obdobju
e.g. She has read that book.

2. dejanje katerega posledice lahko segajo v sedanjost
e.g. Who has closed the window?

3. Tudi nedokončano dejanje, ki se je začelo v preteklosti in se še nadaljuje. Pri tem si pomagamo s časovnima prislovoma `since` in `for`. Since izraža od kdaj neko dejanje traja, for pa koliko časa dejanje traja.
e.g. I have been here since May.

S Present Perfect Tense simple pogosto uporabljamo naslednje časovne prislove:
often, rarely, sometimes, ever, yet, not yet, once, several times.

### FUTURE TENSE SIMPLE (WILL)

Trdilna oblika

I will (I`ll)
You will
He will (he`ll)
She will work tomorrow.
It will (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl)
We will
You will
They will

Vprašalna oblika

Will I
Will you
Will he
Will she work tomorrow.
Will it (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
Will we
Will you
Will they

Nikalna oblika

I will not (won`t)
You will not
He will not (won`t)
She will not work tomorrow.
It will not (ali 1. obl. gl.)
We will not
You will not They will not
Uporaba:

- izražamo čisto prihodnost

1. predvsem nekaj na kar ne moremo vplivati
e.g. Tomorrow will be Sunday.

2. kadar se za neko prihodnje dejanje v trenutku odločimo
e.g. A: I have to go to the shop.
 B: I will go with you!

3. ter za izražanje dejanj, ki se bodo v prihodnosti bržkone zgodila, ne da bi za to karkoli naredili.
e.g. I think the weather will get better.

### OBLIKA GOING TO + INFINITIVE

Trdilna oblika

I am
You are
He is
She is going to + work on Saturday.
It is (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
We are
You are
They are

Vprašalna oblika

Am I
Are you
Is he
Is she going to + work on Saturday.
Is it (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
Are we
Are you
Are they

Nikalna oblika

I am not (I`m not)
You are not (you aren`t)
He is not ( he isn`t)
She is not going to + work on Saturday.
It is not (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
We are not
You are not
They are not

Uporaba:

1. za izražanje prihodnosti, kadar nekaj nameravamo storiti, kadar gre torej za premišljeno dejanje ali za namero v bližnji prihodnosti in se bo dejanje skoraj zagotovo zgodilo.
e.g. Jane says they are going to buy a new flat next year.

### PRESENT TENSE CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE FOR FUTURE

Present tense continuous skupaj s časovnimi prislovi izraža dejanje, ki se bo v prihodnosti zagotovo zgodilo, saj smo napravili vse, da bo res tako.
Dejanje je premišljeno in dogovorjeno.

e.g. I`m meeting my business partner at three p.m. tomorrow.

Present tense simple skupaj s časovnimi prislovi za prihodnost izraža:

- dejanje, ki ga načrtujemo za prihodnost:

e.g. John leaves on Sunday.

- dejanje, na katero ne moremo vplivati ali ga spremeniti

e.g. Tomorrow is Friday.

- v pogojnih stavkih izraža pogoj v prihodnosti:

e.g. If it rains tomorrow, we`ll stay at home.