

## 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)

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## 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 števničnimi 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 števnikami - You`re the best. He was the second.

## A, AN

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

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## 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.
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## **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 govorenja
  2. dejanje, ki traja v sedanjosti, čeprav mogoče ne v trenutku, ko govorimo
  3. uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti
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## **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

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### **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

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## **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 really beautiful. The sun was shining, the birds were singing and everybody in the streets were smiling....

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

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).

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## 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.

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## **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 sedanost  
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.

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## 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.

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## 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

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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 preišljeno 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.

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## 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.