

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

with exercises

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA
z nalogami

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ANGLEŠKA ABECEDA (THE ENGLISH ALPHABET)

What goes zzub, zzub, zzub? A
bee flying backwards.

Pri vsakem jeziku je zelo pomembno, da znamo črkovati posamezne besede, saj nam je to lahko v pomoč, ko ne vemo, kako se beseda zapiše ali kadar nas naš sogovorec ne razume. Največkrat pa nam pride prav, ko moramo črkovati ime in priimek ali pa elektronski naslov. Če imamo v svojem imenu in priimku črke č, š, ž, jih nadomestimo kar s črkami c, s, z.

Aa ei	Bb bi:	Cc si:	Dd di:	Ee i:	Ff ef	Gg dʒi:
Hh eitʃ	Ii ai	Jj dʒei	Kk kei	Ll el	Mm em	Nn en
Oo ou	Pp pi:	Qq kju:	Rr a:	Ss es	Tt ti:	Uu ju:
Vv vi:	Ww dʌbl ju:	Xx eks	Yy wai	Zz zed		

SIMBOLI IN ČRKE

@ = at
 . = dot
 _ = underscore
 - = dash
 / = slash, stroke
 \ = backslash, backstroke

velike črke = capital (block) letters
 velika začetnica = capital letter
 male črke = lowercase letters

PRIMER

JOHN SMITH
 dʒei-ou- eitʃ-en es-em-ai-ti:-eitʃ

johnsmith@gmail.com
 dʒei-ou- eitʃ-en-es-em-ai-ti:-eitʃ-ćt(ei-ti)- dʒi:-em-ei-ai-el-dot (di:-ou-ti:)-si:-ou-em

VAJE

1. Črkujte svoje ime in priimek. (Spell your name and surname.)
2. Vprašajte svoje sosede, kako jim je ime in kakšen je njihov elektronski naslov. (Ask your neighbours what their names are and what their e-mail addresses are.)
3. Črkujte naslednje besede. (Spell the following words.)
friend, post, grass, way, Mary, table, business secretary, accountant, acquire
4. Črkujte še naslednje elektronske naslove. (Spell the following e-mail addresses.)
mmm_marc@gmail.com
tinchy/pet@yahoo.com
mary.muller@guest.arnes.si
5. Zdaj si sami izmislite 3 besede in 1 elektronski naslov. Naj jih vaš sosed črkuje. (Now choose your own three words and an e-mail address. Let your neighbour spell them.)

ENOSTAVNI SEDANJIK GLAGOLA 'BITI'

(THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE OF THE VERB 'TO BE')

Glagol „biti“ je v večini jezikov eden najpomembnejših glagolov, zato je nujno, da ga dobro poznamo. Nedoločniška oblika glagola „biti“ je v angleščini „to be“. Prisoten je v večini osnovnih stavkov in je hkrati tudi eden najbolj zahtevnih glagolov, saj ima več oblik kot drugi glagoli. Glagol se lahko pojavi v trdilni, nikalni in vprašalni obliki. Lahko se pojavi tudi v kratki ali dolgi obliki. Običajno se dolga oblika uporablja v pisnem sporočanju, kratka pa v ustnem.

Trdilna oblika			Nikalna oblika		Vprašalna oblika	
dolga oblika		kratka oblika	dolga oblika		kratka oblika	
I	am	I'm	am not	I'm not	Am	I?
you	are	you're	are not	you're not	Are	you?
he she it	is	he's she's it's	is not	he's not she's not it's not	Is	he? she? it?
we you they	are	we're you're they're	are not	we're not you're not they're not	Are	we? you? they?

PRIMER

I am Mojca.

He is a teacher.

We are all very happy.

VAJE

Dopolnite stavke tako, da uporabite pravilno obliko glagola „biti“ (to be). (Fill in the gaps using the verb „to be“.)

1. It ____ not my fault that the car doesn't work.
2. Hi. I ____ Mary.
3. He ____ a mechanic.
4. Ms Thompson ____ very busy.
5. They ____ not my colleagues.
6. You ____ my best friend.
7. Anne and Mary ____ sisters.
8. We ____ happy.
9. Mr Baker ____ good at tennis.
10. We ____ tired of exercises.

ENOSTAVNI SEDANJIK GLAGOLA 'IMETI'

(THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE OF THE VERB 'TO HAVE')

All of us could take a lesson from the weather.
It pays no attention to criticism.

Tudi glagol „imeti“ („to have“) igra v angleščini pomembno vlogo, saj se velikokrat uporablja kot pomožni glagol, na primer za tvorbo drugih časov. Tukaj je razloženo, kako se glagol sprega v svojem osnovnem pomenu (imeti). Glagol „to have“ se od glagola „to be“ razlikuje po tem, da za tvorbo nikalne in vprašalne oblike potrebuje pomožni glagol „do“ oziroma „does“.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I	have (I've)	do not (don't) have	Do I have?
he she it	has (she's)	does not (doesn't) have	Does he/she/it have?
we you they	have (you've)	do not (don't) have	Do we/you/they have?

PRIMER

I have 3 cars and she only has 1.

VAJE

Uporabite glagol „imeti“. (Use the verb „to have“.)

1. He _____ four sisters.
2. We only _____ two hours time to finish this.
3. I _____ a lot of homework.
4. _____ you _____ any problems?
5. I _____ nothing to say.
6. She _____ not _____ any money.
7. _____ they _____ 3 or 4 secretaries?
8. The house _____ 2 doors and 20 windows.
9. I _____ many friends.
10. _____ he _____ a good job?
11. They _____ nothing more to lose.
12. _____ we _____ everything we need?

DOLOČNI IN NEDOLOČNI ČLEN

(DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES 'THE' AND 'A(N)')

What do you call a sheep with no legs?

A cloud.

V angleščini se uporabljata dva člena, in sicer določni the in nedoločni a(n). Člen se uporablja le pred samostalnikom.

Nedoločni člen a se uporablja, kadar o neki stvari prvič govorimo ali kadar mislimo le eno stvar (in ne več stvari). Če se samostalnik začne na samoglasnik (a,e,i,o,u) se nedoločni člen spremeni v an. Nedoločni člen se uporablja le pri samostalnikih v ednini.

Določni člen the se uporablja, kadar je neka stvar (samostalnik) že omenjena oziroma določena ali kadar točno vemo, o čem govorimo. Za razliko od nedoločnega člena a(n), se določni člen the uporablja pri samostalnikih v ednini ali množini.

PRIMER

This is a pencil. The pencil is red.

These are the best books I have ever read.

Ljubljana has a university.

He is an engineer.

VAJE

Dopolnite z nedoločnim ali določnim členom, lahko pa člen tudi manjka. (Fill in the gaps with definite or indefinite articles or leave the gap empty.)

1. I have ___ hard-working secretary. ___ secretary is also very intelligent.
2. She wrote ___ letter.
3. There is ___ office and ___ small kitchen in that building.
4. This is Tom. He is ___ engineer.
5. Mary comes from ___ USA.
6. When I grow up I want to have ___ big house with ___ huge garden.
7. Which car do you prefer? ___ black or ___ green one?
8. Would you like ___ big room or ___ small one?
9. I need ___ letter of recommendation.
10. My grandmother likes ___ flowers very much.
11. I like ___ flowers in your garden.
12. See you on ___ Wednesday.
13. I always listen to ___ radio in the morning.
14. Michael goes to school by ___ bus.
15. There is ___ new English book on the table.
16. My mother is ___ honest person.

MNOŽINA SAMOSTALNIKOV

(PLURAL OF NOUNS)

Sam: 'Would you punish me for something I didn't do?'

Teacher: 'No, of course not.'

Sam: 'Good, because I didn't do my homework.'

Angleščina nima dvojine, zato je samostalnik, ki določa dva (ali več) objekta oz. osebi v angleščini že v množini. V angleščini samostalnik v množini dobi končnico -s. Samostalniki, ki se končajo na -s, -ss, -x, -sh ali -ch pa dobijo končnico -es. -es končnico dobijo tudi samostalniki, ki se končajo na soglasnik in y. Y se v tem primeru spremeni v -i-, vendar samo, če pred njim stoji soglasnik (party - parties).

PRIMER

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
a table	tables	a boss	bosses
a chair	chairs	a box	boxes
a window	windows	a dish	dishes
a girl	girls	a party	parties
a bag	bags	a family	families

Nekateri samostalniki pa so izjeme in imajo v množini prav posebno obliko:

man - <u>men</u>	mouse- <u>mice</u>
woman - <u>women</u>	child - <u>children</u>
goose - <u>geese</u>	wife - wives
tooth - <u>teeth</u>	wolf - <u>wolves</u>
foot- <u>feet</u>	thief - thieves

VAJE

Spremenite označene besede v množino. Nato spremenite še glagol. (Change the following into plural. Then change the verbs as well.)

1. My boss is very demanding. _____
2. His secretary is friendly. _____
3. I am very tired. _____
4. She is always happy. _____
5. A woman needs to know how to cook. _____
6. My tooth aches. _____
7. My child is the best in her class. _____
8. She never goes to church. _____
9. He does not like his new employee. _____
10. I have to go now. _____

OSEBNI IN SVOJILNI ZAIMKI (PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Q: In what way can the letter 'A' help a deaf lady?

A: It can make her 'hear'.

Osebni zaimki so pomembni kadar hočemo začeti nek stavek. V slovenskem jeziku se ti zaimki v glavnem opuščajo (Sem zunaj in ne Jaz sem zunaj), v angleščini pa moramo vsakokrat povedati katera oseba je mišljena, saj angleščina nima spregatev oz. ima glagol ne glede na osebo večinoma enako obliko. Svojilni zaimki pa so pomembni pri izražanju svojine, na primer kadar hočemo povedati, da je avto naš in ne sosedov (To je moj avto).

OSEBNI ZAIMKI (Personal pronouns)	SVOJILNI ZAIMKI (Possessive pronouns)
I -- me	my
you -- you	your
he -- him	his
she -- her	her
it -- it	its
we -- us	our
you -- you	your
they -- them	their

PRIMER

We live in a three-room apartment.

This is my wife, Mary.

VAJE

Dopolnite z osebnimi ali svojilnimi zaimki. (Add personal or possessive pronouns.)

1. Boss: This is Ms Trachery, _____ secretary.
2. This is _____ (Ms Tony) bag.
3. You can take _____ (I) car.
4. Is this _____ mother, Bobby?
5. I want _____ books back.
6. Is this _____ (you) pencil?
7. We are colleagues and this is _____ boss.
8. _____ (they) books are better than _____ (we) books.
9. This is my dog. _____ name is Piki.
10. _____ (Mr Dell) secretary is very nice.
11. Do _____ want another piece of cake, darling?
12. Help me with _____ homework, will you.

ENOSTAVNI SEDANJIK OSTALIH GLAGOLOV

(THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE OF OTHER VERBS)

Innkeeper: The room is \$15 a night. It's \$5 if you make your own bed.

Guest: I'll make my own bed.

Innkeeper: Good. I'll get you some nails and wood.

Pri ostalih glagolih se v trdilni obliki v 3. osebi pojavi končnica -s. Pri nikalni in vprašalni obliki pa se prav tako operira s pomožnima glagoloma do oziroma does. Če se glagoli končajo na -s, -ss, -x, -ch ali -sh, dobi glagol končnico -es.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I	speak search	do not (don't) speak do not (don't) search	Do I speak? Do I search?
he she it	<u>speaks</u> <u>searches</u>	does not (doesn't) <u>speak</u> does not (doesn't) <u>search</u>	Does he/she/it <u>speak</u> ? Does he/she/it <u>search</u> ?
we you they	speak search	do not (don't) speak do not (don't) search	Do we/you/they speak? Do we/you/they search?

UPORABA

Sedanjik se uporablja na več načinov, in sicer:

- za splošno veljavne resnice,
- za običajna in pogosta dogajanja,
- za ponavljajoča se dejanja,
- za dejanja povezana s prihodnjimi dogodki. (schedules, timetables)

PRIMER

The Earth turns around the Sun.

I usually wake up at 7.

Mary goes to school every day.

I start my work tomorrow.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: always, usually, every day, twice, weekly ...

VAJE

Dopolnite z glagoli v sedanjiku. (Use the Present Simple Tense.)

1. We both _____ (speak) English.
2. My uncle _____ (have) a big boat.
3. He _____ (work) in my office.
4. She _____ (come) from Japan.
5. I _____ (be) an engineer.
6. We all _____ (have) good jobs.
7. She _____ (go) to work every day.
8. They often _____ (visit) their friends.
9. He _____ (have) many customers every year.
10. The car keys _____ (be) in the drawer.
11. We all _____ (wake) up at 7 o'clock.
12. Mr Smith _____ (write) letters every day.
13. Ms Orange _____ (clean) her house every Saturday.
14. She _____ (have) three children.
15. They _____ (have) a lot of work to do.
16. The train _____ (depart) at 4:45.

‘Everything is either an opportunity to grow or an obstacle to keep you from growing. You get to choose.’

Dr. Wayne Dyer



SESTAVLJENI SEDANJIK (THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

Two muffins were baking in an oven. One muffin turns to the other and says, 'O gosh, it's hot in here' The other muffin says, 'Holy ghost, ... A talking muffin!'

Sestavljeni sedanjik se tvori s pomožnim glagolom „biti“ (to be) in glavnim glagolom s končnico -ing (npr. speaking)-le-ta nosi tudi pomen. Uporablja pa se za dejanja, ki se dogajajo zdaj, v tem trenutku. Poudarek je na trajanju.

Nekateri glagoli se skoraj nikoli ne uporabljajo v „Continuous obliki“. To so glagoli obnašanja in tisti, ki izražajo pogoj in jih človek ne more strogo nadzorovati, na primer: videti, slišati, obstajati, želeči, verjeti, vedeti, imeti rad in drugi (see, hear, exist, wish, believe, know, love).

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I	am ('m) speaking	am not speaking	Am I speaking?
he she it	is ('s) speaking	is not (isn't) speaking	Is he/she/it speaking?
we you they	are ('re) speaking	are not (aren't) speaking	Are we/you/they speaking?

UPORABA

- za dejanja, ki se dogajajo v tem trenutku
- za trenutna dejanja, ki se izjemoma dogajajo le danes, ta teden, ta večer ... za
- dogovor v prihodnosti
- za takojšnjo prihodnost

PRIMER

I am speaking on the phone right now.
 He's working till 8 pm this week.
 We're meeting them in the afternoon.
 He is leaving soon.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: now, at present, at this moment, today ...

VAJE

Postavite glagole v ustrezen sedanjik. (Use Present Simple or Continuous Tense.)

1. We _____ (learn) English now.
2. He _____ (sit) on a chair and _____ (write) a business letter.
3. Bad students never _____ (work) hard.
4. It _____ (rain) in winter. It _____ (rain) now.
5. I _____ (wake up) at six and _____ (have) breakfast at half past.
6. He generally _____ (speak) German but today he _____ (speak) English.
7. Our assistant _____ (search) some new books in the bookstore at present; he always _____ (search) new books on Fridays.
8. The sun _____ (rise) in the east; now it _____ (set) and night _____ (fall).
9. That man in the green pullover who _____ (walk) past the store _____ (live) next door.
10. I _____ (wear) a coat because the sun _____ (not shine).
11. He _____ (be) in the reading room and _____ (search) for some information.
12. I _____ (spend) this weekend in London. I _____ (go) there nearly every week.
13. Where are you? I _____ (sit) in the library. What _____ you (do) there? I _____ (try) to find out where Perth is.
14. Where you _____ (go) now? I _____ (go) to the office. I generally _____ in the field (work).
15. On my way to work I generally _____ (meet) many children who _____ (go) to school.
16. Look, a man _____ (run) after the bus. He _____ (want) to catch it.
17. It _____ (be) very cold now. _____ you _____ (think) it _____ (freeze)?

‘Change the way you look at things
and the things you look at will change.’

Dr. Wayne Dyer

TAM JE, TAM SO

(THERE IS, THERE ARE)

Beauty is in the eye of the be(er)holder...

Ko v angleščini prvič govorimo o osebkcu oziroma osebek še ni bil omenjen in bi ga radi poudarili, ga običajno postavimo za glagol, na prvo mesto pa postavimo *there is* ali *there are*. *There is* se uporablja, kadar sledi samostalnik v ednini, *there are* pa, kadar sledi samostalnik v množini.

V slovenščini rečemo: Na mizi imaš pismo. in V moji pisarni so trije stoli. Če bi to dobesedno prevedli v angleščino, bi zvenelo takole: *On the desk you have a letter.* in *In my office are three chairs.* Ta dva stavka zvenita res okorno, zato si pomagamo s frazo *there is oz. there are*, kot lahko vidimo v primeru.

PRIMER

There is a letter for you on the desk.

There are three chairs in my office.

VAJE

1. Dopolnite s „tam je“ oziroma „tam so“. (Use the phrases „there is“ or „there are“.)

1. _____ a vase on the table.
2. _____ some friends waiting for you.
3. _____ a store near our house.
4. _____ some pencils on your desk.
5. _____ many pictures hanging on the walls.

2. Izboljšajte naslednje stavke. (Improve the following sentences.)

1. In the office are 5 big tables. _____
2. In the fridge is some milk left. _____
3. A lot of work is to do. _____
4. Some new students are in this class. _____
5. A big dog is in our garden. _____

MODALNI ALI NAKLONSKI GLAGOLI

(MODAL VERBS)

Everyone has a photographic memory but some don't have the film.

Naklonski oziroma modalni glagoli so glagoli, ki izražajo določeno mero zanikanja ali potrditve; prepričanje, željo, obveznost, možnost, verjetnost itd. Modalni glagoli, ki se v angleščini najbolj pogosto uporabljajo, so navedeni v razpredelnici.

Modalni glagol	Prevod
can	znati, moči
may	smeti
must/have to	morati
should	bi moral
would	rad bi

PRIMER

I can write letters very quickly.
I must finish this as soon as possible.
She should wear a coat. It's freezing.

Posebnost pri modalnih glagolih je, da pri zanikanju beseda *not* stoji takoj za modalnim glagolom, saj gre za vrsto pomožnega glagola. 3. oseba ednine v sedanjiku ne dobi končnice -s.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I, he, she, it, we, you, they	can swim	cannot (can't) swim	Can I/he/she/it/we/ you/they swim?

PRIMER

I cannot (can't) write letters quickly.
You must not (mustn't) go out so late.
She should wear a long skirt.

VAJE

Dopolnite z ustreznim naklonskim glagolom. (Use modal verbs.)

1. _____ you stand on your head?
2. Dentist: You _____ come again next week.
3. _____ I borrow your umbrella?
4. He _____ wake up at 7 every day.
5. You _____ come to work in time.
6. I _____ not remember the address.
7. _____ you type?
8. _____ I see your passport, please?
9. Cameras, sticks and umbrellas _____ be left at the desk.
10. This car _____ drive up to 200 km/h.

ENOSTAVNI PRETEKLIK

(THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE)

I used to have an open mind but my brains kept falling out.

The Past Simple Tense je enostavni preteklik in poroča o tem, kaj se je zgodilo v preteklosti. V angleščini imamo pravilne in nepravilne glagole. Če so glagoli pravilni, dobijo v pretekliku le končnico -ed, če pa so glagoli nepravilni, se moramo njihove posebne oblike naučiti na pamet. Tabela angleških nepravilnih glagolov je na koncu tega učbenika.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I we you they he she it	<u>worked</u> <u>spoke</u>	<u>did not (didn't) work</u> <u>did not (didn't) speak</u>	<u>Did I/we/you/they/he/she/it work?</u> <u>Did I/we/you/they/he/she/it speak?</u>

UPORABA

Enostavni preteklik se uporablja za dejanja, ki so se začela in končala v določenem trenutku v preteklosti in nimajo nobene zveze s sedanjostjo.

PRIMER

He began the English course in June.

He came home yesterday evening.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: yesterday, the other day, last week, in 1995, 2 hours ago, during the war, while she was in London ...

VAJE

Poglejte ali je glagol pravilen ali ne in dopolnite primere s pravilno obliko. (First check whether the verb is regular or irregular and then use the correct form for Past Simple Tense.)

1. I _____ (speak) to her yesterday.
2. _____ you _____ (hear) the sirens yesterday?
3. _____ you _____ (know) he had an accident?
4. She _____ (be) asleep when the burglars came.
5. We _____ (live) in London from 1995 till 1998.

6. She _____ (not finish) her work in time.
7. _____ she _____ (wash) the dishes? No, she _____.
8. Why _____ you _____ (not come) earlier?
9. I _____ (be) very busy yesterday.
10. She _____ (want) to come home.
11. My secretary _____ (do) this. She _____ (be) working hard yesterday.
12. They _____ (want) to know who the boss was.
13. Where _____ (be) you yesterday?
14. _____ you _____ (see) her yesterday or two days ago?
15. I _____ (not know) who he was.

‘Even if you are on the right track,
you’ll get run over if you just sit there.’

Will Rogers



SESTAVLJENI PRETEKLIK (THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE)

A man is talking to God.
The man: 'God, how long is a million years?'
God: 'To me, it's about a minute.'
The man: 'God, how much is a million dollars?'
God: 'To me it's a penny.'
The man: 'God, may I have a penny?'
God: 'Wait a minute.'

Sestavljeni preteklik uporabljamo za dejanja, ki so se odvijala v preteklosti. Poudarek je na dogajanju in trajanju v preteklosti. S tem časom ne povemo, da se je nekaj zgodilo, ampak hočemo poudariti, da je nekaj trajalo **dlje časa** oziroma, da se je dogajalo medtem, ko se je zgodilo nekaj drugega. Ta oblika je zelo uporabna tudi, ko hočemo izraziti močna čustva (veselje, ljubezen, jezo ...).

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I he she it	was speaking	was not (wasn't) speaking	Was I/he/she/it speaking?
we you they	were speaking	were not (weren't speaking)	Were we/you/they speaking?

UPORABA

- za dejanja, ki so se dogajala dlje časa v preteklosti
- da pokažemo, da se je eno dejanje dogajalo, medtem ko se je zgodilo nekaj drugega

PRIMER

I was having breakfast at 7 o'clock.
I met him when he was crossing the street

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: yesterday, last night, while, between ... and ..., from ... to ..., all the afternoon, the whole day, all last week ...

VAJE

Postavite glagole v ustrezen pretekli čas. (Put the verbs in the correct Past Tense.)

1. He _____ (sit) in an office when I last _____ (see) him.
2. When I _____ (go) out the sun _____ (shine).
3. The boy _____ (fall down) while he _____ (run).
4. When the recession _____ (begin) we _____ (live) in a house.
5. The light _____ (go out) while I _____ (write) a contract.
6. Our partners _____ (stand) up when the boss _____ (come) into the room.
7. While you _____ (listen) to the radio I _____ (write) a letter.
8. When I _____ (be) at school I _____ (learn) Latin.
9. He _____ (drink) his tea when I _____ (see) him.
10. When my secretary _____ (go) for a walk she _____ (wear) gloves.
11. When it _____ (rain) she _____ (carry) an umbrella.
12. She _____ (die) while she _____ (run) after a bus.
13. We _____ (drink) a glass of wine every day when we _____ (be) in France.
14. You _____ (wear) your new suit when I _____ (meet) you yesterday.
15. When I _____ (have) a dog I always _____ (take) him out for a walk in the evening.
16. When the phone _____ (ring), I _____ (have) a conversation with our business partners.
17. Large crowds _____ (wait) at the station when the Prime Minister _____ (arrive).

Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again
and expecting different results.'

Albert Einstein

TVORJENJE VPRAŠANJ (FORMING QUESTIONS)

Mechanic: 'I couldn't repair your brakes, so I made your horn louder.'

Tako kot slovenščina ima tudi angleščina veliko vprašalnic, ki nam lahko pomagajo pri tvorjenju vprašanj. Vprašalnica vedno stoji na začetku vprašanja in nadomešča osebek, nato pa sledi glagol. Na primer: Who goes to school every day? Mary.

WHO?
WHAT?
WHERE (FROM)?
WHEN?
HOW LONG?
WHICH?
HOW?
WHY?

KDO?
KAJ?
KJE? (OD KOD?)
KDAJ?
KAKO DOLGO?
KATERI?
KAKO?
ZAKAJ?

VAJE

Dopolnite z ustreznimi vprašalnicami. (Add the appropriate wh-word.)

1. _____ do children go to school?
2. _____ do you like your tee? With lemon or milk?
3. _____ book do you need?
4. _____ are you staying here?
5. _____ did you have an interview?
6. _____ would you like to go?
7. _____ do you come _____?
8. _____ do you do for a living?
9. _____ is that? Your boss?
10. _____ were you in your office?
11. _____ are you planning to have a vacation?
12. _____ colour do you prefer?

ENOSTAVNI PRIHODNJIK (THE SIMPLE WILL FUTURE TENSE)

Plumber:
'We repair what your husband fixed.'

Will Future Tense je prihodnjik in izraža dejanja, ki se bodo zgodila v prihodnosti.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I	(I'll)		
he	(he'll)		
she			
it	will speak	will not (won't) speak	Will I/he/she/it/we/you/they speak?
we			
you	(you'll)		
they			

UPORABA

- Za prihodnja dejstva,
- Za predvidevanja, prošnje in obljube,
- Za spontane odločitve v trenutku govorjenja,
- z glagoli, ki ne morejo stati v 'continuous' obliki (see, hear, like, remember etc.).

PRIMER

Tomorrow will be Saturday.
I think Peter will change his mind.
I hope he will recover.
You don't have to get up. I will open the window.
I'll remember to post these letters.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: tomorrow, next week, on Sunday, immediately, soon ...

VAJE

Sosedu postavite nekaj vprašanj v zvezi z njegovo prihodnostjo in naj vam odgovori.
(Set your neighbour a few questions regarding his future and listen to his answers.)

PRIHODNIK 'GOING TO'

(GOING TO FUTURE TENSE)

Teacher: Tell me a sentence that starts with an 'I'.

Student: I is the...

Teacher: Stop! Never put 'is' after an 'I'.

Always put 'am' after an 'I'.

Student: OK. I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.

Ta čas izraža predvsem nek trden namen, prepričanje ali neizogibnost dogodka.

I	am going to speak	am not going to speak	Am I going to speak?
he she it	is going to speak	is not going to speak	Is he/she/it going to speak?
we you they	are going to speak	are not going to speak	Are we/you/they going to speak?

UPORABA

- Za načrtovana dejanja v prihodnosti,
- Ko smo na osnovi dokazov prepričani, da se bo v kratkem nekaj zgodilo.

PRIMER

I am going to buy a new car on Sunday.
Look at the dark clouds! It is going to rain.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: soon, tomorrow, next week, on Sunday etc.

VAJE

Postavite stavke v prihodnji čas. (Put the verbs in the correct Future Tense.)

1. I go shopping every day. _____
2. We want to go for a walk. _____
3. I left the baggage here. _____
4. She wears jeans for work. _____
5. They start their work at 8 o'clock. _____

6. He is a good professor. _____
7. They went to the cinema. _____
8. The secretary writes the letters. _____
9. The boss orders his employees to work hard. _____
10. I am a technician. _____
11. Every year I paint my room white. _____
12. I bought a car yesterday. _____

‘Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others
cannot keep it from themselves.’

J. Barrie



ČASOVNI STAVKI

(TEMPORAL CLAUSES)

Lady: Is this my train?
Station Master: No, it belongs to the Railway Company.
Lady: Don't try to be funny. I mean to ask if I can take this train to
New Delhi.
Station Master: No Madam, I'm afraid it's too heavy.

Povedi, ki sledijo, so sestavljene iz dveh stavkov, in sicer glavnega in odvisnega stavka. Odvisni stavek se vedno začne z vezniško besedo, kot je na primer do, ko, takoj ko, pred ali po (until, till, when, as soon as, before, after). V tem stavku se nikoli ne pojavi prihodnji čas, čeprav je v glavnem stavku prihodnjik. Namesto tega stoji v odvisniku sedanjik.

PRIMER

I will not go out till I finish my homework.
She will go to Spain when she has enough money.

VAJE

Dopolnite naslednje stavke z glagoli v ustreznem času. (Put the verbs in the correct tense.)

1. You will be amazed when you _____ (see) the view.
2. Let's go to a cafe when the concert _____ (be) over.
3. You should wait until the police _____ (come).
4. I _____ (have) a dress made as soon as I arrive in London.
5. My boss says he won't let me go until I _____ (finish) my work.
6. I won't play bridge with you again till you _____ (stop) cheating.
7. You won't forget to lock up the office before you _____ (go) out, will you?
8. I'll come and see you before I _____ (leave) for Paris.
9. I can't express an opinion until I _____ (know) the facts.
10. We must wait until the girl _____ (bring) the tea.
11. I don't think he _____ (phone) before he arrives.
12. You can stay at home and rest while I _____ (go) shopping.
13. I shall expect it to be ready as soon as I _____ (come) in.
14. I _____ (not move) from here until you get back.
15. You'll know him when you _____ (see) him.
16. Don't get off the bus till it _____ (stop).

VPRAŠANJA Z VPRAŠALNICAMA

KDO IN KAJ

(QUESTIONS WITH WHO AND WHAT)

Q: What starts with E, ends with E and only has one letter?

A: An envelope.

V angleščini je tvorba vprašanj drugačna od slovenske. Kadar sprašujemo po osebkju je vprašanje zelo enostavno, saj osebek le nadomestimo z vprašalnico (kdo ali kaj). Ko sprašujemo po predmetu pa vprašalnici sledi še pomožni glagol do ali does. Paziti moramo tudi na predloge, ki pridejo na sam konec vprašanja.

OSEBEK (SUBJECT)	PREDMET (OBJECT)
Kdo ali kaj?	Koga ali kaj? Komu ali čemu? ...
The boss calls the secretary. Who calls the secretary?	The boss calls the secretary. Who does the boss call?
Miracles happen every day. What happens every day?	Barbara likes to talk about politics. What does Barbara like to talk about?
Tom met Mary in a bar. Who met Mary in a bar?	Tom met Mary in a bar. Who did Tom meet in a bar?
The stocks grew yesterday. What grew yesterday?	She saw a turtle. What did she see?

VAJE

Vprašajte po podčrtani besedi oziroma tako, da bo podčrtana beseda odgovor na vaše vprašanje. (Make questions so that the underlined word will be the answer to the question.)

1. Jeffrey went to Germany yesterday. _____
2. They talked to the boss. _____
3. He goes to College. _____
4. The secretary went out with her friends. _____
5. Boss helped his employees. _____
6. Mother always looks after her children. _____
7. She plays golf on Sundays. _____
8. I like spaghetti. _____
9. I wrote a letter for you. _____
10. She went for a walk. _____
11. She works with her dad. _____
12. He begged for some money. _____

13. They talked about the latest news. _____
14. We talked to our manager. _____
15. My sister and I wanted to study at Oxford. _____
16. She saw me at the party. _____
17. Andrew still remembers Lisa. _____
18. My family travels a lot. _____
19. I am going out with my best friend. _____
20. Pat walks her dog every day. _____
21. The Smiths are on friendly terms with the Brams. _____

22. I was worried about her. _____

‘I strive to be as good a person as my dog thinks I am.’
Unknown



ENOSTAVNI PRESENT PERFECT

(THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE)

Student to his teacher: 'I'm not a complete idiot, some parts are missing.'

Present Perfect Simple je neke vrste sedanji čas, vendar se navezuje na nekaj preteklega.

	Trdilna oblika	Nikalna oblika	Vprašalna oblika
I			
we you they he	have spoken	have not (haven't) spoken	Have I/we/you/they spoken?
she it	has spoken	has not (hasn't) spoken	Has he/she/it spoken?

UPORABA

- za dejanja iz preteklosti, katerega čas dogajanja ni pomemben, le-to, da se je zgodilo enkrat do zdaj,
- za dejanja, ki so se zgodila v preteklosti in je njihov rezultat viden v sedanjosti,
- za dejanja, začeta v preteklosti, ki trajajo do danes.

PRIMER

I have been to Egypt twice.

She has studied English for 8 years and still wants to study further.

She has broken her leg.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: since, for, now, already, yet, not yet, just, so far, till now, lately, recently etc.

ZAPOMNITE SI

since se uporablja za določanje časa od trenutka v preteklosti do zdaj (from a point in the past till now)

for se uporablja za določanje obdobja časa (periods of time)

VAJE

Postavite glagol v pravilno obliko. (Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Simple Tense.)

1. I _____ (work) here since 1998.
2. She _____ just _____ (finish) her work.
3. They _____ (not do) their exercises yet.
4. Mr Jolly _____ (not call) yet.
5. _____ you _____ (ever, be) to Italy.
6. She _____ (work) there for 5 years.
7. _____ you _____ (already, wash) the dishes?
8. I _____ (just, wash) them.
9. She _____ (have) many medical problems lately.
10. We _____ (be) to the theatre only twice so far.

‘If you want to feel rich, just count all the things
you have that money can’t buy.’

Anon



SESTAVLJENI PRESENT PERFECT (THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

Wife: Do you want dinner?
 Husband: Sure, what are my choices?
 Wife: Yes and no.

Present Perfect Continuous se uporablja za dejanja, ki so se začela v preteklosti in se nadaljujejo v sedanjosti in torej še vedno trajajo. Zanimajo nas torej posledice, ki so vidne v tem trenutku in se lahko dogajajo tudi v prihodnosti.

I we you they	have been speaking	have not (haven't) been speaking	Have I/we/you/they been speaking?
he she it	has been speaking	has not (hasn't) been speaking	Has he/she/it been speaking?

UPORABA

- kadar se trajajoče dogajanje ravnokar končuje ali se še nadaljuje v prihodnost,
- tukaj je poudarek na trajanju dogajanja.

PRIMER

I have been waiting for you for an hour.
 I've been knocking at this door for the last ten minutes.
 Linda has been living in the capital for a year.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: since, for, continuously, all morning, all day, these three days ...

VAJE

1. Postavite glagole v pravi čas. (Put the verbs in the correct tense.)

1. I _____ (not see) him for a long time.
2. You must tell me what you _____ (do) since I last saw you.
3. He _____ (not be) here since August; I wonder where he _____ (live) since then.
4. I _____ (try) to learn Japanese for years, but I _____ (not succeed) yet.

5. We _____ (live) here for the last six months and just _____ (decide) to move.
6. You _____ already _____ (eat) three cakes since I _____ (sit) here.
7. I _____ (wait) for her since seven o'clock and she _____ (not come) yet.
8. He _____ (not have) a holiday for nine years because he _____ (be) too busy.
9. Since you gave me your number I _____ (phone) you three times and _____ (not find) you at home.
10. _____ you _____ (be) asleep all the morning? I _____ (ring) the bell for the last twenty minutes.
11. She _____ (work) so hard this week that she _____ (not have) time to go to the hairdresser's.
12. He _____ (write) a novel for the last two years, but he _____ (not finish) it yet.
13. I _____ (not find) a boyfriend though I _____ (look) for one ever since I was fifteen.
14. Susan _____ (stay) in her room all day because she _____ (have) to read a book.

2. Dodajte since ali for. (Add since or for.)

1. He has been writing books _____ ten years.
2. He has been working here _____ 1970.
3. I've been waiting _____ six o'clock.
4. I've been reading old newspapers on microfilms _____ the last two hours.
5. We've been reading this book _____ last December.
6. We've been studying English _____ two months.
7. He has been writing _____ several hours.
8. He has been working _____ seven o'clock this morning.
9. They've been very busy _____ the last week.
10. I haven't worn this dress _____ two years.
11. We have been climbing _____ an hour and a half.
12. She has been teaching in that school _____ 1995.
13. My friend has been ill _____ a long time.
14. It has been raining _____ yesterday morning.
15. I haven't done any work _____ a month.
16. What have you been doing _____ yesterday?
17. That building has been standing here _____ centuries.
18. He hasn't been here _____ three weeks.
19. She hasn't bought any new periodicals _____ the beginning of the year.

3. Postavite glagole v pravičen čas in dodajte since ali for. (Put the verbs in the correct tense and add since or for.)

1. I _____ (write) ten letters _____ breakfast.
2. _____ last year the streets _____ (become) more crowded.
3. _____ you _____ (see) my boyfriend Mike lately? - Not _____ three or four days.
4. You _____ (take) your girlfriend Mary out to tea recently? - Not _____ last Friday.
5. I _____ (not see) him _____ more than a week.
6. How long you _____ (wait)? _____ half an hour.

‘Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take,
but by the moments that take our breath away.’

Unknown



ENOSTAVNI PREDPRETEKLIK (PAST PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE)

An old man goes to the Wizard to ask him if he can remove a curse
he has been living with for the last 40 years.

The Wizard says, 'Maybe, but you will have to tell me the exact
words that were used to put the curse on you.'

The old man says without hesitation: 'I now pronounce you man and
wife.'

Enostavni predpreteklik se tvori s pomožnim glagolom had in 3. obliko pomenskega glagola (past participle) oziroma končnico -ed pri pravih glagolih. Opisuje dogajanje, ki se je začelo in končalo pred drugim preteklim dogodkom.

I he she it we you they	had worked had spoken	had not (hadn't) worked had not (hadn't) spoken	Had I/he/she/it/we/you/they worked? Had I/he/she/it/we/you/they spoken?
---	--------------------------	--	--

UPORABA

■ ko se je nekaj zgodilo pred drugim dogodkom, ki se je zgodil v preteklosti

PRIMER

She had finished her homework before she went out with friends.

ČASOVNI PRISLOVI: before, after ...

VAJE

Uporabite Past Perfect Simple. (Use Past Perfect Simple.)

1. I _____ (finish) my work before I went to the concert.
2. She _____ (work) in the office for eight hours before going home.
3. First he _____ (write) the letter and then he disappeared.
4. We _____ (visit) Rome and then we went to Venice.
5. They _____ not _____ (have) any children before she went to Africa.

SESTAVLJENI PREDPRETEKLIK (PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

When I was young I didn't like going to weddings.
My grandmother would tell me, 'You're next.'
However, she stopped doing that after I started saying the same thing
to her at funerals.

Sestavljeni predpretekli čas se uporablja precej redko. Tvorijo se s pomočjo pomožnih glagolov *had been* in pomenskega glagola s končnico *-ing*. Poudarek je na trajanju preteklega dogodka, ki se je zgodil pred drugim preteklim dogodkom.

I he she it we you they	had been working had been speaking	had not (hadn't) been working had not (hadn't) been speaking	Had I/he/she/it/we/you/they been working? Had I/he/she/it/we/you/they been speaking?
---	---	---	---

UPORABA

Ko se je trajajoče dogajanje prenehalo ravno preden se je začel drug pretekli dogodek

PRIMER

He had been studying English for 3 years before he went to England.

PRISLOVNA DOLOČILA: before, after, since, for ...

VAJE

Postavite glagole v ustrezen čas. (Put the verbs in the correct tense.)

1. She told me the price after he _____ (leave).
2. The librarian _____ (do) nothing before he saw me.
3. I thanked him for what he _____ (do).
4. My friend _____ (be) sorry that he had hurt him.
5. After the new director had gone, we _____ (sit) down and _____ (rest).
6. Did you post the letter after you _____ (write) it?
7. After the journalist had heard the news, he _____ (hurry) to the computer.
8. Our new colleague told me her name after I _____ (ask) her twice.

9. Before we _____ (go) to the National and University Library, we found that we _____ (lose) our way.
10. I read the book after I _____ (finish) my work.
11. When we arrived, the celebration already _____ (begin).
12. She took the money after I _____ (ask) her not to do so.
13. Why didn't you go to your librarian after your teacher _____ (tell) you to write the essay?
14. We had already learnt English before we _____ (leave) for England.

‘Success is how high you bounce after you hit bottom.’
General George Patton

ODVISNI GOVOR (REPORTED SPEECH OR INDIRECT SPEECH)

Customer: Waiter, there's a fly in my soup.
Waiter: That's all right sir, it won't drink much.

Odvisni govor se nanaša na stavek, ki poroča, kaj je nekdo povedal. Kadar je v angleščini spremni stavek v pretekliku (na primer: je rekel, je povedal), moramo čas v odvisnem stavku spremeniti, in sicer za en čas nazaj.

PRIMER

They said: "The test is very difficult."	They said the test was very difficult.
She said: "I listen to the radio every day."	She said she listened to the radio every day.
Lily said: "I will go to school tomorrow."	Lily said she would go to school the next day.

Čas ostane enak, če je spremni stavek v naslednjih časih: simple present, present perfectu, future.

PRIMER

They say the test is very difficult.
She has said that she listens to the radio every day.
Lily will say she will go to school the next day.

Prav tako ostane čas enak, če poročamo neko splošno resnico.

PRIMER

The teacher said that phrasal verbs are very important.

Kadar spreminjamo premi v odvisni govor, se spremenijo tudi zaimki, tako da ustrezajo stavčnemu osebku.

PRIMER

	She said: "I want to go to the cinema."
BECOMES	She said she wanted to go to the cinema.

John said: "My wife went with me to the seaside."
 BECOMES John said his wife had gone with him to the seaside.

Pomembno je, da spremenimo tudi besede, ki določajo sedanji, prihodnji ali pretekli čas, tako da se ujemajo s časom poročanja.

PRIMER

She said: "I want to go to the cinema tomorrow."
 BECOMES She said she wanted to go to the cinema the next day.

John said: "My wife went with me to the seaside yesterday."
 BECOMES John said his wife had gone with him to the seaside the day before.

Kadar poročamo vprašanja, je zelo pomembno, da pazimo na besedni vrstni red. Kadar je odgovor na vprašanje „da“ ali „ne“, povetemo stavka z besedo „če“ (if). Kadar pa je na začetku vprašalnice, jo ponovimo tudi v odvisnem govoru.

PRIMER

He asked: "Do you want to come with me?"
 BECOMES He asked me if I wanted to come with him.

Jonathan asked: "Where did you go last weekend?"
 BECOMES Jonathan asked me where I had gone the previous weekend.

V naslednji tabeli je prikazano, kako se spreminjajo časi, če je spremni stavek v pretekliku. Zapomnite si, da se past tense, present perfect in past perfect tense vsi spremenijo v past perfect tense.

Present Simple se spremeni v Past Simple	He said: "I live in Ljubljana." He said he lived in Ljubljana.
Present Continuous se spremeni v Past Continuous	She said: "I'm cooking lunch." She said she was cooking lunch.
Past Simple se spremeni v Past Perfect Simple	He said: "I went to Rome last weekend." He said he had gone to Rome the previous weekend.
Past Continuous se spremeni v Past Perfect Continuous	He said: "I was listening to music all day." He said he had been listening to music all day.
Future Simple se spremeni v would + nedoločnik	She said: "I will call Jim." She said she would call Jim.
Going to Future se spremeni v	She said: "I'm going to find a new job."

was/were going to + nedoločnik	She said she was going to find a new job.
Present Perfect Simple se spremeni v	We asked: "What have you done?"
Past Perfect Simple	We asked what he had done.
Past Perfect Simple ostane enak	He said: "I had already eaten." He said he had already eaten.

VAJE

Postavite besedilo v odvisni govor.

A teacher of English once came to a pet shop. She wanted to buy a parrot. The salesman told her: "I have got a really great parrot, which can speak two languages." The teacher asked him: "Well, how does it work?" The salesman answered: "If you pull its right wing, it will speak German. If you pull its left wing, it will speak English. Isn't that great?" The teacher was curious and asked another question: "What happens if I pull both wings at the same time?" Suddenly the parrot said: "I'm gonna fall over, you stupid woman!"

'If you want to test your memory, try to recall what you were
worried about one year ago today.'

A Rotarian

POGOJNI STAVKI

(CONDITIONAL CLAUSES)

Q: What did the ocean say to the beach?

A: Nothing, it just waved!

Stavki, ki se začnejo z besedo „če“ (v angleščini „if“) izražajo stopnjo pogojnosti. V njih nikoli ne smejo stati besede shall, will, should ali would. Namesto njih običajno stoji glagol v sedanjiku. Ti stavki izražajo naslednje situacije.

1) Nekaj se bo zgodilo, če bo izpolnjen določen pogoj: She will come if you call her. To vrsto pogojnika imenujemo Type 1 in ima vedno v glavnem stavku prihodnjik (Future Tense), v odvisniku pa sedanjik (Present Tense). Pogoj je verjeten ali možen (likely to happen or probable).

2) Verjeten rezultat določenega pogoja, ki ga predvidevamo ali si ga zamišljamo določa vrsta odvisnika Type 2. Odvisnik govori o dogodku, ki se ne dogaja v tem trenutku, vendar si lahko zamišljamo verjeten rezultat. She would come if you called her. V glavnem stavku stoji would in nedoločnik, v odvisnem pa preteklik (Past Tense). Situacija ni verjetna, ampak le namišljena (unlikely or improbable; imaginary).

3) Type 3 predstavlja ideje, ki se ne morejo zgoditi, ker vemo, da pogoj ni bil izpolnjen, radi pa si zamišljamo rezultat. She would have come if you had called her (but she didn't come, because you didn't call her). Type 3 stavki imajo v glavnem delu would have in nedoločnik, v odvisniku pa predpreteklik (past perfect).

Unless ima podoben pomen kot if not, ne da pa se ju vedno zamenjati.

VAJE

Dopolnite stavke z glagoli v ustreznem času. (Fill in the gaps with verbs in the correct tense.)

1. If I come, I _____ (see) him.
2. You will break it if you _____ (not be) careful.
3. We would send a message if we _____ (not be) in a hurry.
4. They will get wet if it _____ (rain).
5. I would be pleased if you _____ (come).
6. If I _____ (know) that, I should not have made a mistake.
7. It _____ (be) better if you had waited.
8. Will you help me if I _____ (need) you?
9. He _____ (tell) me if I had asked him.
10. He would be silly if he _____ (not take) this opportunity.
11. If it _____ (be) fine, I will go for a swim.
12. If it _____ (rain), I would take an umbrella.
13. I'll help you if I _____ (can).

TRPNI NAČIN

(PASSIVE VOICE)

Why do you take your wife to night clubs only?
By the time she gets ready no other place is open.

Trpnik se uporablja, ko hočemo poudariti osebo ali stvar s katero se nekaj dogaja. V nasprotju z angleščino se v slovenščini trpnik zelo redko uporablja. V angleščini pa je ta oblika zelo pogosta in se uporablja predvsem v poslovnem jeziku in povsod, kjer je predmet dogajanja bolj pomemben kot tisti oziroma tisto, kar dogajanje povzroča.

PRIMER

We produced over 30 different models.
BECOMES: Over 30 different models WERE produced.

Če je akter dogajanja oziroma dejanja pomemben, uporabimo besedo „by“.

PRIMER

Marlo Morgan wrote „Mutant Message Down Under“ in 1994.
BECOMES: „Mutant Message Down Under“ was written in 1994 by Marlo Morgan.

Naslednja tabela prikazuje kako se pri trpniku spremenijo časi. Uporabljamo vedno glagol *biti* v določenem času in 3. obliko (past participle) pomenskega glagola oziroma končnico -ed za pravilne glagole.

Tvorni način	Trpni način	Čas
They make Fords in Cologne.	Fords are made in Cologne.	Present Simple
Mary is cooking dinner.	Dinner is being cooked by Mary	Present Continuous
James Joyce wrote "Dubliners".	"Dubliners" was written by James Joyce.	Past Simple
They were repairing the house when I arrived.	The house was being repaired when I arrived.	Past Continuous
They have produced over 30 models in the past five years.	Over 30 models have been produced in the past five years.	Present Perfect
They are going to build a new factory in Ljubljana.	A new factory is going to be built in Ljubljana.	Future Intention with Going to

I will finish it in two days.	It will be finished in two days.	Future Simple
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VAJE

Spremenite naslednje stavke v trpnik.

1. The teacher has explained the unknown words.
2. I didn't steal that car. It is too old.
3. They have closed the streets because there was too much snow.
4. My friend is opening a new restaurant next week.
5. Did she invite you to her party?
6. Who opened the blue box?
7. I gave the book to Peter.
8. Max will look after him, trust me.
9. No one has ever beaten me at chess.

The difference between a boss and a true leader;
a boss says 'Go!' - a true leader says 'Let's go!'

E. M. Kelly

ANGLEŠKI NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI

(English irregular verbs)

BASE	TRANSLATION	PAST TENSE	PAST PTCP.
arise	nastati	arose	arisen
awake	zbuditi se	awoke	awoken
be -	biti	was/were	been
bear	nositi, roditi	bore	born
beat	tolči, tepsti	beat	beaten
become -	postati	became	become
befall	dogoditi se	befell	befallen
begin	začeti	began	begun
behold	zagledati	beheld	beheld
bend	upogniti	bent	bent
bereave	oropati	bereft	bereft
beseech	rotiti	besought	besought
bespeak	naročiti	bespoke	bespoken
bet	staviti	bet	bet
bid (at auction)	ponuditi	bid	bid
bind	vezati	bound	bound
bite	gristi	bit	bitten
bleed	krvaveti	bled	bled
blow	pihati	blew	blown
break -	zlomiti	broke	broken
breed	vzgojiti, rediti	bred	bred
bring -	prinesti	brought	brought
broadcast	oddajati (radio)	broadcast	broadcast
build -	graditi	built	built
burn	goreti	burnt	burnt
burst	počiti	burst	burst
bust	uničiti, razbiti	bust	bust
buy -	kupiti	bought	bought
cast	vreči	cast	cast
catch	ujeti	caught	caught
choose	izbrati	chose	chosen
cleave	razklati, cepiti	cleft, clove	cleft, cloven
cling	okleniti se	clung	clung
come -	priti	came	come
cost	stati, veljati	cost	cost
creep	plaziti se	crept	crept
deal	deliti	dealt	dealt
dig	kopati	dug	dug
do -	storiti	did	done
draw	vleči, risati	drew	drawn
dream	sanjati	dreamt	dreamt
BASE	TRANSLATION	PAST TENSE	PAST PTCP.

drink -	piti	drank	drunk (a drunken man)
drive -	gnati, voziti	drove	driven
dwell	stanovati	dwelt	dwelt
eat -	jesti	ate	eaten
fall -	pasti	fell	fallen
feed	hraniti	fed	fed
feel -	čutiti	felt	felt
fight	boriti se	fought	fought
find -	najti	found	found
flee	bežati	fled	fled
fling	vreči	flung	flung
fly	leteti	flew	flown
forbear	vzdržati se	forbore	forborne
forbid	prepovedati	forbade	forbidden
forget -	pozabiti	forgot	forgotten
forgive	odpustiti	forgave	forgiven
forsake	zapustiti	forsook	forsaken
forswear	odreči se	forsook	forsworn
freeze	zmrzniti	froze	frozen
get -	dobiti	got	got
give -	dati	gave	given
go -	iti	went	gone
grind	(z)mleti	ground	ground
grow	rasti, gojiti	grew	grown
hang	viseti, obesiti se	hung	hung
have -	imeti	had	had
hear -	slišati	heard	heard
heave	dvigati	hove	hove
hew	sekati	hewed	hewn
hide	skriti	hid	hidden
hit	zadeti, udariti	hit	hit
hold	držati	held	held
hurt	raniti	hurt	hurt
keep -	(o)hraniti, držati se	kept	kept
kneel	klečati	knelt	knelt
know -	vedeti, znati	knew	known
lay	položiti	laid	laid
lead	voditi	led	led
lean	nasloniti se	leant	leant
leap	skočiti	leapt	leapt
learn	učiti se	learnt	learnt
leave -	(za)pustiti	left	left
lend -	posoditi	lent	lent
let	pustiti	let	let
lie	ležati	lay	lain
light	prižgati	lit	lit
BASE	TRANSLATION	PAST TENSE	PAST PTCP.

lose -	izgubiti	lost	lost
make -	narediti	made	made
mean	pomeniti, nameravati	meant	meant
meet	srečati	met	met
mow	kositi	mowed	mown
pay -	plačati	paid	paid
put	položiti	put	put
quit	zapustiti	quit	quit
read /ri:d/ -	brati	read /red/	read /red/
rend	raztrgati	rent	rent
rid	osvoboditi (se), znebiti se	rid	rid
ride	jahati	rode	ridden
ring	zvoniti	rang	rung
rise	vstati	rose	risen
run -	teči	ran	run
saw	žagati	sawed	sawn
say -	reči	said	said
see -	videti	saw	seen
seek	iskati	sought	sought
seethe	vreti, kipeti	sod	sodden
sell	prodati	sold	sold
send -	poslati	sent	sent
set	postaviti	set	set
sew	šivati	sewed	sewn
shake	tresti	shook	shaken
shear	striči	shore	shorn
shed	preliti	shed	shed
shine	sijati	shone	shone
shoe	podkovati	shod	shod
shoot	streljati	shot	shot
show -	(po)kazati	showed	shown
shrink	skrčiti se	shrank	shrunk
shut	zapreti	shut	shut
sing	peti	sang	sung
sink	potopiti se	sank	sunk
sit	sedeti	sat	sat
slay	ubiti	slew	slain
sleep -	spati	slept	slept
slide	drseti	slid	slid
sling	zalučati, vreči	slung	slung
slink	plaziti se	slunk	slunk
slit	razparati	slit	slit
smell	vohati, dišati	smelt	smelt
smite	udarjati	smote	smitten
sow	sejati	sowed	sown
speak -	govoriti	spoke	spoken
BASE	TRANSLATION	PAST TENSE	PAST PTCP.

spell	črkovati	spelt	spelt
spend	potrošiti	spent	spent
spill	razliti	spilt	spilt
spin	presti	spun	spun
spit	pljuvati	spat	spat
split	cepiti	split	split
spoil	pokvariti	spoilt	spoilt
spread	razprostreti	spread	spread
spring	skočiti	sprang	sprung
stand -	stati	stood	stood
steal -	krasti	stole	stolen
stick	nalepiti, (za)bosti (se)	stuck	stuck
sting	pičiti	stung	stung
stink	smrdeti	stank	stunk
stride	stopati	strode	stridden
strike	udariti, biti	struck	struck
string	napeti	strung	strung
strive	stremeti	strove	striven
swear	priseči, kleti	swore	sworn
sweat	potiti se	sweat	sweat
sweep	pomesti	swept	swept
swell	oteči	swelled	swollen
swim	plavati	swam	swum
swing	nihati	swung	swung
take -	vzeti	took	taken
teach	učiti	taught	taught
tear	raztrgati	tore	torn
tell	povedati	told	told
think -	misliti	thought	thought
thrive	uspevati	throve	thriven
throw	vreči	threw	thrown
tread	stopati, pohoditi	trod	trodden
understand	razumeti	understood	understood
wake	prebuditi (se)	woke	woken
wear -	nositi	wore	worn
weave	tkati	wove	woven
wed	poročiti	wed	wed
weep	jokati	wept	wept
wet	(z)močiti	wet	wet
win	zmagati	won	won
wind	viti se	wound	wound
withdraw	umakniti se	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold	zadržati	withheld	withheld
withstand	upirati se	withstood	withstood
wring	izžeti	wrung	wrung
write -	pisati	wrote	written