ANGLEŠČINA
POT DO USPEHA

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NEFORMALNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE ODRASLIH

Gradivo za udeležence programa

ANGLEŠČINA – POT DO USPEHA

Pripravila:

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Jesenice, 2012
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1 VOCABULARY

1.1 People

1.1.1 Personal data

What is your first name? – My name is _________________.
What is your surname? – My surname is _________________.
How do you spell that? _________________________________.
How old are you? I am ____ years old.
When is your birthday? – My birthday is on _______________________.
Where do you live? – I live in _________________.
Would you tell me the exact address? – Of course, it is _________________________.
Can you give me your cell phone number? – My cell phone number is _________________.
Do you have an E-mail? – Yes, it is _______________________________.
What do you do? – I am a/an _____________________.
Are you married? What is your marital status? – _________________________.
Do you have any children? – No, I ______./Yes, I _____________________.
What nationality are you? – I am _________________.
What is your mother tongue? – My mother tongue is _________________.
Do you speak any foreign languages? – Yes, I can speak _________________.
Which primary school did you go to? – I went to _________________________.
Which secondary school did you go to? – I went to _________________________.
Did you go to university? – No, I ______./Yes, I graduated in _______.

☼ Read the alphabet. Spell your name and surname and then the name and surname of your classmate.

☼ Spell your e-mail address. Note: @ is pronounced as 'at', pika = 'dot', podčrtaj = underscore.

☼ Role play: there are 3 students in each group, each student interviews a certain classmate and gives the information to the other classmate in the group.
1.1.2 Physical appearance

☀ Describe each of these people, giving information about their hair and face, their height and build and general appearance: you, a neighbour, your best friend, your ideal of a handsome man/a beautiful woman. Look at the example.

This politician is short and slightly overweight. He is a bit elderly, he has a round face with a few wrinkles. I think he sometimes wears glasses. His eyes are blue and his hair is grey and short. He usually wears smart clothes, but sometimes he is dressed casually. Who is he?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>short, of medium/average height, tall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>obese/fat, slightly overweight, well-built, of average build, slim, thin/skinny/bony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>42, around 25, in his/her 30s, young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>round, oval, square, with scars/wrinkles/freckles, sun-tanned, pale, has a beard/moustache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>green, blue, brown, black, grey, beautiful, big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>short, long, shoulder-long, bald, receding * straight, wavy, curly * grey, blond, light/dark brown, red, black, coloured, with highlights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>casual, scruffy, shabby, smart, tidy, messy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.3 Character

☀ Describe a good/bad colleague (sodelavec) and an unpleasant/a pleasant neighbour? What is she/he like?

creative       organized       honest          generous      reserved
hard-working   cheerful        reliable        moody         shy
sociable       patient         optimistic      sociable      untidy
impatient      fair            lazy           talkative     rude

☀ Finish the sentences.

1. Somebody who has many new and original ideas is ________________.
2. A person who doesn’t talk much and doesn’t show their feeling is ________________.
3. If you like going out and make new friends easily then you are ________________.
4. People who have bad manners are usually ________________.
1.1.4 Family

☼ Draw your family tree and represent it in your class.

- grandmother/grandfather
- mother/father
- wife/husband
- daughter/son
- aunt/uncle
- cousin
- niece/nephew
- mother-in-law/father-in-law
- daughter-in-law/son-in-law
- widow/widower
- ex-wife/ex-husband
- fiance
1.2 Everyday environment

1.2.1 Home

☀ Describe your home and your favourite room.

stairs                 first/second floor           attic
semi-detached house  kitchen              cellar
washing room          dining room            work office
multi-storey building flat                 stairs
garden                block of flats       lift/elevator
garage                bathroom              hall
terrace                toilet                house
balcony                living room           terraced house
ground floor           bedroom               

I live in  a flat / ____________________________________________________________
in the centre of town / in the suburbs / in a village / in a quiet/noisy street.
It has got  two bedrooms, ...
It hasn’t got  a garden.
My room is  on the ground / 1st/2nd floor / at the front/back of the house / opposite/next to ...
There is a / are ... / In the corner there is ... / On the wall/floor / Under the window / By the door ...
### Room | Furniture etc.
--- | ---
Kitchen | table, chair, kitchen utensils: stove, extractor hood, oven, fridge, toaster, microwave, dishwasher, freezer
Living room | couch/sofa, armchair, rocking chair, coffee table, TV, computer, hi-fi, DVD, fireplace, carpet, clock, picture, bookcase, lamp, cushion, blanket
Bedroom | bed (single / double / bunk bed), bedside table, wardrobe, chest of drawers/dresser, mirror, pillow, blanket, rug, lamp, alarm clock
Bathroom | toilet, toilet paper, toilet brush, washbasin/sink, medicine cabinet, bath tub, shower, mirror, tiles, towels, washing machine, laundry basket

### 1.2.2 My hometown

☀ Describe the town/village you come from/live in.

I come from _______________. The town has a few important institutions, such as ...

I live in the centre / in the suburbs. Next to my block of flats is a ..., on the opposite side of the street is a ...

- school
- hotel
- river
- bank
- supermarket
- bridge
- church
- cafe
- roundabout
- police station
- petrol station
- underpass
- restaurant
- highway
- square
- cinema
- rest stop
- market
- theatre
- main street/road
- municipality
- shop
- side street
- park
- hospital
- one-way street
- cycle lane
- library
- dead-end street
- dry cleaner’s
- bar
- factory
- veterinary
- post office
- swimming pool
- tourist office
- train station
- skating rink
- bus station
- hockey hall
1.2.3 Directions

☀ Explain how you come to work.

☀ Your classmate is a tourist in your town. Give him/her directions.

Could you tell me the way to the airport, please?

Excuse me, how do I get to the nearest car wash?

Follow the main road.

Take the A1 / the turning on the right / the second exit from the roundabout via Kranj.

At the T-crossing / traffic lights crossing / After approximately 200 m/5 minutes turn left/right.

Go straight on.

Drive/walk along / under / over / towards / away from …

Take/catch a bus / a taxi / the train to Ljubljana.

Get off in Lesce./Change at the main station.

☀ Show us your holiday photos. Let your classmates guess: where was the photo taken, who is in the picture, what are they doing.

☀ Make a guide to places of interest in Ljubljana / sights of Ljubljana.

in Oxford Street
on the River Thames
on Westminster Bridge
by the River Thames
on Mont Blanc
in front of the Buckingham Palace
at the museum

behind the Houses of Parliament
in the Mediterranean
through the Channel Tunnel
on the left/right
(view) over the town
next to the museum
1.3 Slovenia

☀ Describe your own country using the words below.

We have a population of around ...
To the north lies ..., to the south is ..., ... is to the east and ... is to the west.
Slovenia is a very ... country. The highest mountain is ... and the most important river is ... 
The climate is ... The main regions are ... The main cities are the capital ... and ...
If you could spend a day / weekend / week in Slovenia I would recommend you visit ... and go to ...
The city / region I like best is ... because ...
My country is the most famous for its ... I am most proud of ...

Vir: www.slovenia.info

| Basic information on Slovenia | located in, between, neighbour countries, official language, population, capital, currency, anthem, national holidays, anti-smoking rule, regions, spa resort/health spa, ski resort, active holidays, adrenaline sports, winter vacation |
| Natural beauties | mountain, lake, river, waterfall, national park, meadow, forest, sea, coast, at the seaside, karst region, cave, lowland, hill, vineyard, olm/proteus/human fish, Lipizzan/Lipizzaner |
| Historic and cultural sights | hayrack, shingle-covered house, thatched house, castle, museum, art gallery, church, monastery, architecture |
| Accommodation | hotel, apartment, youth hostel, campsite, tourist farm, mountain cottage, private room backpacking, tourist tax, budget/luxury accomodation, to book, during peak/dead season |
1.4 Education and work

博士学位 Ask your classmate everything you would like to know about his education. Are there many differences between you two? Give a few examples.

I went to primary school in ... I attended the secondary school in ... I didn’t go to university.

My favourite subject was ...

I have never been good at ...

Sometimes we cut school and went to ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>kindergarten, primary school, secondary school/grammar school, university</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>pupil, student, classmate, roommate, dormitory, teacher, headmaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>go to school, attend school, learn, study, pass/fail an exam, graduate, teach, cut school/skip class, cheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects</td>
<td>Art, Biology, Chemistry, Computer science, English, Foreign languages, Geography, History, Mathematics, Music, Physical education, Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>mark/grade, scholarship, leaving examination, degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

博士学位 Describe your job any say what you like/dislike about it.

look for a job, apply for a job, application, CV, letter of recommendation, job interview, find a job, employ sb, employer, employee, work, do, assembly line, manual work, contract work, office job, night shift, work overtime, promote sb., get promoted, fire sb., quit, salary/wage, occupation/profession, commute, retire
1.5 Everyday life

1.5.1 Time

Time expressions: morning, forenoon, noon/midday, afternoon, evening, night, midnight, early, late, a.m., p.m.

☼ How does your typical day look like?

☼ Imagine you are a tourist guide. Plan an excursion for your group and explain them the plan for the day.

1.5.2 Calendar

☼ Which is your favourite season? Why?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasons</td>
<td>spring, summer, autumn, winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 Sport and leisure

☀️ What do you do in your free time?

_In my free time I like watching television. I think it’s fun and relaxing._

_If I have any free time, I go for a walk with my dog. This way I can relax and get some fresh air._

☀️ Which is your favourite sport? Why?

_I like swimming because it is very healthy and not difficult._

_My favourite sport is ice-hockey, but I can’t play it, I’m just a fan._

☀️ Finish the list. Add as many sports and leisure activities as you can think of.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport / Activity</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Equipment and clothes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go snowboarding</td>
<td>snowboarder</td>
<td>ski resort / ski slope</td>
<td>snowboard, boots, helmet, goggles, waterproof jacket and trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do aerobics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play volleyball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go jogging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play cards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go cycling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.7 Traveling

☼ What kind of vacation do you like? Where do you go? What do you do?
I go to … every year, because …
The food is excellent and the accommodation is not too expensive.
We always travel by … The journey lasts …
Usually we stay for … days. I go … every day and sometimes I … with …

☼ Describe your last holiday.

1.7.1 Means of transport
on foot
by car / bus / train / plane / bike / motorbike / taxi / underground

1.7.2 Travel agency
☼ Role play (2-3 students): a conversation between a travel agent and a customer. Use as many words written below as possible.

A: Good afternoon. How can I help you?
B: Hello. Well, I would like to go on a holiday? Do you have any interesting offers?

airline deal to book flight rental car tour group package last-minute deal
meal to go sightseeing tourist sight B&B suitcase luggage check-in to board
arrival departure trip holiday resort to go on a cruise
four-star-hotel to prefer single room travel half board travel abroad souvenirs
1.7.3 Postcard

☀ Read the postcard that Helen has written to James. Then match the questions and answers. Write the correct letter (A-J) in each box. There are two answers you don’t need.

1. Where is Helen on vacation?
2. When did she arrive?
3. Where did she go first?
4. Why did she sit under her umbrella?
5. Who did she meet on Sunday?
6. What did they play?
7. What did she buy yesterday?

A – because she got sunburn,
B – on Saturday,
C – volleyball,
D – Turkey,
E – on an island,
F – some other tourists,
G – an umbrella,
H – a gift, I - to the beach

Dear James,

this vacation is wonderful. The island is beautiful and the weather is hot and sunny every day. I arrived on Saturday morning and went to the beach immediately. I took a long swim and then sunbathed all afternoon, but I only put on sunscreen with protection factor 5 so I got a sunburn! After that I sat under my umbrella :) On Sunday I met some boys from Turkey and we played beach volleyball with some of the local people. They are all very friendly. Yesterday I went shopping and I bought you a nice present. I hope you like it. See you when I get home.

Love,

Helen
1.8 Food and drinks

☼ Complete the table by giving 3-5 more examples for each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of food/drinks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>oranges,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>carrots,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>milk,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>beef,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea food</td>
<td>salmon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold beverages</td>
<td>beer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm drinks</td>
<td>cocoa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft drinks</td>
<td>mineral water,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>blueberry schnapps,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☼ Fill in the correct verb. What other types of food can be put in these containers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>box</th>
<th>jar</th>
<th>carton</th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>packet</th>
<th>bowl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a ................. of chocolates</td>
<td>a ................. of jam</td>
<td>a ................. of milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ................. of crisps</td>
<td>a ................. of soup</td>
<td>a ................. of ketchup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☼ Match the ways of preparing food with the items. Some may have more than one answer.

1. chop
2. stir
3. scramble
4. slice
5. grate
6. peel

A eggs
B carrots
C apples
D onions
E sauce
F cooked meat
1. or crust thin like you Do pizza your thick?
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
2. to raw healthy vegetables is fresh, eat It
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
3. it can chewy meat you If long, too cook be
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
4. chips crispy are and Potato salty
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
5. roll you crust dough the Can ? for pie the
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
6. as are chocolate fattening foods Rich and creamy cake such
______________________________________________
______________________________________________
7. dish to Herbs used and add are to spices flavour a
______________________________________________
______________________________________________

1.9 Health and fitness

☀ Write Slovene expressions for the body parts shown in the picture.
☀ Name other body parts you can think of.
☀ Which parts does a face consist of?
Match the problem on the left with the advice on the right. Use each item once only. Add more problems and advice of your own.

A: What’s the matter?
What’s wrong?
What’s up?
You don’t look very well.

B: I’ve got ..........
A: If I were you, I would ..........
You should better ..........
Maybe you should ..........

1. backache
2. a cut finger
3. dandruff
4. indigestion
5. a blocked nose
6. a sore throat
7. a swollen ankle
8. sunburn

A- get a walking stick.
B- buy one of those nasal sprays.
C- put some cream on it and cover up.
D- clean it thoroughly with antiseptic.
E- bend your knees when you lift things.
F- try one of those special shampoos.
G- gargle and try not to talk so much.
H- eat more slowly.

B: I suffer from stress. – A: _________________________________
1.10 Weather

Complete the chart with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sunny</th>
<th>windy</th>
<th>snowy</th>
<th>raining</th>
<th>cloud</th>
<th>snow</th>
<th>shining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sunshine</td>
<td>snowing</td>
<td>blowing</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td>rainy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's sunny.</td>
<td>sunshine</td>
<td>The sun's shining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's _________.</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's _________.</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>It's ______________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's _________.</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>The wind's __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's _________.</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>It's ______________.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Match the opposite weather.

hot sunny calm foggy dry cloudy clear windy cold wet

Finish the sentences.

1. It's hot. Let's go swimming (swim).

2. Today is a very warm day. Let's go ___________ (fish).

3. I love the winter because I don't mind the __________ weather and I love skiing.

4. I don't think we should go ___________ (hike) today because it's ________ (fog).

5. We'd better stay inside as it's stormy. Let's _________ (play) some board games.

6. The weather forecast says it's going to be _________ tomorrow. We could go __________ (sail).

1.10.1 Natural disasters

Match the natural disasters with the tips and survival techniques mentioned.

cover nose and mouth with a damp cloth, cover the car with a blanket, hide under a table, don’t water the flowers and wash your car, turn off electricity, don’t ski outside of the ski slope, use a whistle to signal your position, go to the highest level of the building, try to keep warm, call for help, don’t cut too many trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural disaster</th>
<th>Tips and survival techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avalanche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landslide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earthquake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Make sentences as shown in the example.
A: What would you do if you got trapped in a fire?
B: I would cover my nose and mouth with a damp cloth.

1.10.2 Weather idioms

Guess the meanings of the underlined idioms.

1. I have a headache and I feel sick. I really feel a bit under the weather.

2. Did you see that dos chase those two cats? It went like the wind.

3. I'm going to get up early tomorrow come rain or shine.

4. I'm not going to spend all my money right away. I'm going to save some for a rainy day.

5. I don't know what all the fuss is about. I think it's a storm in a teacup.

6. Our teacher has tried to explain it to me several times, but I am still in a complete fog.

7. I have enjoyed living here, but now there is a cloud on the horizon. They are planning to build a new office block right opposite our apartment.
2 GRAMMAR

2.1 Tenses

2.1.1 Present time

- PRESENT SIMPLE
  - dejstvo: I come from Ljubljana.
  - navada: I usually eat cereals for breakfast.
  - splošno veljavne resnice, znanstvena dejstva: Water boils at 100 degrees.
  - urniki: The train leaves at 12.45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tvorba: nedoločnik (+ -s)</th>
<th>Črkovanje (he/she/it)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they work</td>
<td>– večina dobi –s: wants, eats, helps, drives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it works</td>
<td>– –ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o → –es: kisses, washes, watches, fixes, goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they don't</td>
<td>– soglasnik + -y → –ies: carries, flies, worries, tries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it doesn't</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I / you / we / they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he / she / it work?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Določeni glagoli --> vedno Simple oblika

- imeti, biti: have, be, need, own, possess, exist, belong, contain, cost, seem, appear, depend on
- zaznavati: look, hear, taste, smell, feel
- misliti: believe, think, understand, suppose, agree, know, remember, forget, realize, prefer, mean, doubt
- čustva: like, love, hate, wish, want, hope, admit, care

Prislovi pogostosti

never → rarely → not often → sometimes → often → usually → always

- pred povedni glagol, za glagol be
- sometimes, usually → začetek/konec stavka
- every day/week/year/Monday → konec stavka
• PRESENT CONTINUOUS
  – dejanje v trenutku govorjenja: *What are you doing at the moment?* - *I'm writing an e-mail.*
  – začasna situacija (izjema): *This week I'm driving to work by bus.*
  – dogovor za prihodnost: *I'm seeing Petra on Friday night.*

  **Tvorba: am/is/are + -ing**
  – I am (not) leaving
    You / we / they are not leaving
    He / she / it is leaving
  – Am I / Are you / Is she leaving?

**Časovni izrazi**

*now, at the moment, at present, currently, today, this week, still, nowadays*
2.1.2 Past time

- **PAST SIMPLE**
  - sosledje dogodkov v preteklosti: *I woke up, ate breakfast and went to work.*
  - zaključeno dejanje v točno določeni preteklosti: *I went to cinema last night.***
  - pretekle navade/stanja: *My grandmother always baked bread.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tvorba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pravilni glagoli: glagol + ed (He worked)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepravilni glagoli (saw) → Appendix (Past – 2. st.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nikalne povedi: didn't + glagol v nedoločniku (I didn't see)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vprašalne povedi: did + glagol v nedoločniku (Did you see?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Časovni izrazi**

* yesterday, a year ago, at the weekend, last night, in the morning,*

*on Tuesday, in 1983, when, ago, then*

- **PAST CONTINUOUS**
  - trajajoče dejanje: *I was working all afternoon.*
  - prekinjeno trajajoče dejanje: *I was having a shower when the telephone rang.*
  - opis preteklega vzdušja: *I was walking through the park, the birds were singing and the sun was shining.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tvorba: was/were + -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- I / he / she / it was working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / you / they were working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I / he / she / it wasn’t working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / you / they weren’t working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Was I / he / she / it working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were we / you / they working?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Časovni izrazi**

*while, when, as, all day yesterday, all the morning, all the time, at the moment that/when*
**PAST PERFECT**
- preteklo dejanje, ki se je zgodilo pred drugim preteklim dejanjem:
  
  *I didn't have any money because somebody had stolen my wallet.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tvorba: had + -ed/3. st. (Past Participle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they / he / she / it had worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they / he / she / it hadn't worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had I / you / we / they / he / she / it worked?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRESENT PERFECT**
- nezaključena dejanja z začetkom v preteklosti:
  
  *I have worked here for two years.*

- izražanje posledice dejanja v preteklosti:
  
  *Who has closed the window?*

- izražanje izkušnje:
  
  *I have never been to London.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tvorba: has/have + -ed/3. st.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they have worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / she / it has worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they haven't worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / she / it hasn't worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have I / you / we / they worked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has he / she / it worked?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1.3 Future time

- urniki → Present Simple: *The meeting starts at 9 o'clock.*
- dogovorjena prihodnost → Present Continuous: *I'm getting married in June.*
- namera za prihodnost → going to: *I'm going to London this year.*
- odločitve v trenutku govorjenja → will: *I will have tea, please.*
- napoved z dokazom → going to: *Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.*
- mnenja, domneve, prošnje, grožnje → will: *I'm sure he will call you.*
- izražanje gotovosti (modal verbs):
  - will = 100 % *This will create a problem.*
  - should = 80 % *This shouldn't create a problem.*
  - likely to = 80 % *This is likely to create a problem.*
  - can = 50 % *This can create a problem.*
  - may = 40 % *This may create a problem.*
  - might = 40 % *This might create a problem.*
  - could = 40 % *This could create a problem.*
2.2 Modal verbs

- MUST & HAVE TO = moraš

  Present:
  You must / have to turn left here. You mustn’t smoke here.
  He must / has to turn left here. He mustn’t smoke here.

  Past: had to, didn’t have to

  Future: will have to, won’t have to

- DON'T HAVE TO = ni ti treba

  You don’t have to help me. He doesn’t have to help me.

- MUST = moraš, MUSTN'T = ne smeš, NEEDN'T = ni ti treba

  You must stay in bed. = Stay in bed.
  You mustn't fight. = Don't fight.
  You needn’t go to school. = You can stay at home, if you want to.

- CAN = lahko, znati

  I can speak English. (sedanjost)
  He could run really fast. (preteklost)
  We will be able to go to the cinema. (prihodnost)

- SHOULD = bi moral

  You should cook lunch. You shouldn’t work that much.
  He should call you. He shouldn't hit you.
2.3 Passive voice

Tvorba: be + -ed/3. st. (Past Participle)
– ne vemo, kdo dejanje izvaja:
  *Somebody stole my wallet.*
– bolj je važen dogodek, kot izvajalec:
  *Dinner is served."

**Active:** *The police arrest the thief.*

**Passive:** *The thief is arrested (by the police).*

– This cartoon is / was / has been / will be drawn by Justin.
– These cartoons are / were / have been / will be drawn by Justin.
– Is / Was this story written by Kelly? / Has this story been / Will this story be written by Kelly?
– Are / Were these stories written by Kelly? / Have these stories been / Will these stories be written by Kelly?

2.4 Conditionals

– **Zero Conditional:** znanstvena dejstva, splošne resnice
  
  if – **present + present**
  
  *If you heat water, it boils.*

– **First Conditional:** prihodnost (možno)
  
  if – **present + will**
  
  *If I get the job, I will have more money.*

– **Second Conditional:** sedanjost / prihodnost (si samo predstavljamom, kako bi bilo, če …)
  
  if – **past + would**
  
  *If I was as rich as Bill Gates, I wouldn't work.*

– **Third Conditional:** predstavljamo si drugačen potek preteklih dogodkov
  
  if – **past perfect + would have + -ed/3. stolpec (Past Participle)**
  
  *If I had known that you are sick, I would have visited you.*
2.5 Plural

- večini samostalnikov v množini dodamo –s:
  
a flower → flowers, a week → weeks, a nice place → many nice places

- spremembe v črkovanju:
  
  - za -s/-sh/-ch/-x → -es:
    
    bus → buses, dish → dishes, box → boxes
  
  - soglasnik + -y → -ies:
    
    baby → babies, party → parties, dictionary → dictionaries
  
  - -f/-fe → -ves:
    
    shelf → shelves, knife → knives, wife → wives

2.5.1 Irregular plurals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDNINA / SINGULAR</th>
<th>MNOŽINA / PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a mouse</td>
<td>two mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a foot</td>
<td>two feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tooth</td>
<td>two teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a child</td>
<td>two children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a man</td>
<td>two men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a woman</td>
<td>two women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6 Countable and uncountable nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Števni samostalniki:</th>
<th>Neštevni samostalniki:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lahko jih štejemo</td>
<td>ne moremo jih štet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED.: a / my / the car</td>
<td>ni MN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN.: Ø / two / the / some / many /</td>
<td>glagol v ED.: the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any / (a) few / a lot of cars</td>
<td>is good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ø / the / my / some /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any / little / much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a piece of cheese / a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bottle of oil / a cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of coffee / a glass of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water / a bar of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chocolate / a lot of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7 Articles

2.7.1 Indefinite article A/AN

-  A → pred soglasniki: a car, pred samoglasniki z izgovorjavo na »j«: a university
-  AN → pred samoglasniki: an aeroplane, pred neslišnim »h«: an honest man
-  ko nekaj omenimo prvič: I have a dog.
-  poklici: He is a dentist.
-  mere (prevajamo kot »na«): 50 km an hour, 1.000 € a year

2.7.2 Definite article THE

-  ko je bilo nekaj že omenjeno: I have a dog, The dog is four years old.
-  ko je jasno, na kaj se govorec nanaša: The doctor prescribed me some medicine.
-  edinstvene stvari: the moon, the internet
-  skupine: the poor, the young and the restless
-  narodi: the French, the Italians, the Swiss
-  presežniki (superlativi): the best, the highest
-  zaporedja: the first
-  države z besedo Republic, Kingdom, States, Emirates: the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, the USA
-  reke: the Nile, the Danube
-  gorovja: the Alps
- morja, oceani: *the Mediterranean*
- regije: *the Far East*
- skupine otokov: *the Philippines*
- puščave: *the Kalahari*
- opis pokrajine: *the sea / coast / hills*

2.7.3 **Zero article**
- množina, vsi predstavniki skupine: *Firemen have a demanding job.*
- abstraktni pojmi: *Life is hard.*
- jezera: *lake Garda*
- celine, večina držav, mest, vasi: *Europe, Slovenia, Ljubljana* the *Netherlands, the Hague* !!!
- zgradbe/lokacije z imeni mesta: *Manchester Airport, Edinburgh Castle*
- fraze: *in / to bed, at / to school, at home, to church, by bus, on foot, go to sea / be at sea*
2.8 Adjectives and adverbs

A mouse is a quiet animal. \(\rightarrow\) Kakšen? = pridevnik / adjective

A mouse runs quietly. \(\rightarrow\) Kako? = prislov / adverb

Adjective

- This exercise is easy.
- This man is brave.
- She is happy.
- This is a fast car.
- He is a good worker.

Adverb

- You can do it easily.
- He is fighting bravely.
- She is singing happily.
- The car travels fast.
- He works well.

2.8.1 Comparatives and superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAKŠEN?</th>
<th>Osnovnik / positive</th>
<th>Primernik / comparative</th>
<th>Presežnik / superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>osnovni pridevnik</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>the longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>diriter</td>
<td></td>
<td>the dirtiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konča na -e</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
<td>the largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konča na soglasnik in -u/-d</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>the hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s 3 ali več zlogi</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>the most expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posebnosti</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td></td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>the furthest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>the least</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much/many</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>the most</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kako primerjamo?

- enako \(\rightarrow\) AS: Our house is as old as your house.
  
  He is as fast as the wind.

- različno \(\rightarrow\) zanikan glagol: Our house isn't as big as your house.
  
  THAN: Our house is smaller than your house
2.9 Numbers

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>milijon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>forty</td>
<td>milijarda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>polovica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>tretjina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>četrtna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>one thousand</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9.1 Ordinal numbers

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>the first</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>the fourth</td>
<td>21st</td>
<td>the twenty-first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>the second</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>the fifth</td>
<td>50th</td>
<td>the fiftieth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>the third</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>the sixth</td>
<td>101st</td>
<td>the hundred and first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.10 Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>preposition</th>
<th>case</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>on Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>in July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>in 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>on 17th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>at six o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>at 5 p.m./a.m., at midnight/midday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>at Easter, at Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts of the day</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>in the morning/evening; at night!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>season</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- IN/AT a meeting
- ON a business trip
- ON the second floor
- AT work
- AT the faculty
- TO New York
- IN New York
- IN Dunajska street
- UNDER the table
- PAST the church
- OPPOSITE the cinema
- ABOVE the line
- BELOW the picture
- UP / DOWN the stairs
- BY the window

### 2.11 Demonstrative pronouns: this, these, that, those

- **this / that**: za samostalnike v ednini (*This / That book is new.*)
- **these / those**: za samostalnike v množini (*These / Those books are new.*)
- **this / these**: za ljudi in stvari blizu nas (*This girl is my friend. / These oranges are for me.*)
- **that / those**: za oddaljene ljudi in stvari (*That window is open. / Those cars are expensive.*)
2.12 Personal pronouns

OSEBEK / SUBJECT      PREDMET / OBJECT
I              me
you            you
he            him
she            her
it             it
we            us
you            you
they          them

2.13 Possessive pronouns

I              my
you          your
he            his
she        her
it            its
we            our
you          your
they       their

2.14 Some / any

– **some:** pred samostalnikom v trdilnem stavku (*I have got some money.*)

– **any:** pred samostalnikom v nikalnem stavku (*I haven’t got any money.*)

      pred samostalnikom v vprašalnem stavku (*Have you got any money?*)
2.15  Word order

- **glagol + predmet:**

  Jill *reads* a newspaper every day.
  George usually *wears* a black hat.
  Why do you always *make* the same mistake?

- **kraj + čas:**

  We arrived *at the airport* at 7 o'clock.
  I usually go to bed early.
  Jack’s brother is *in hospital* since June.

- **always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never, ever, also, just, still, already, both,**

  *all* → pogosto z glagolom na sredini stavka:
  My brother *never* speaks to me.
  Do you *often* eat in restaurants?
  I *sometimes* eat too much. (ali Sometimes I eat too much.)

- **always / never / often ipd.** – PRED povednim glagolom:

  I *always* go to work by car.
  They *usually* have dinner at 8 o'clock.
  Tom is a good footballer. He *also* *plays* tennis and volleyball.

- **always / never / often ipd.** – ZA glagolom »be« (am / is / are / was / were):

  I *am* never ill.
  When I was a child, I *was* always late for school.
  I have got two brothers. They *are both* doctors.

- **always / never / often ipd.** – MED pomožnim / modalnim in povednim glagolom:

  I *will always* remember you.
  It *doesn't* *often* rain here.
  *Have* you *ever* been to Rome?
3 APPENDIX List of irregular verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was / were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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4 BIBLIOGRAPHY


