



# ANGLEŠČINA

## POT DO USPEHA



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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,  
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



## NEFORMALNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE ODRASLIH

Gradivo za udeležence programa

# ANGLEŠČINA – POT DO USPEHA

Pripravila:

**TINA RAJHMAN**

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# KAZALO / INDEX

1	VOCABULARY.....	9
1.1	People .....	9
1.1.1	Personal data.....	9
1.1.2	Physical appearance.....	10
1.1.3	Character.....	10
1.1.4	Family.....	11
1.2	Everyday environment.....	12
1.2.1	Home .....	12
1.2.2	My hometown.....	13
1.2.3	Directions .....	14
1.3	Slovenia .....	15
1.4	Education and work.....	16
1.5	Everyday life .....	17
1.5.1	Time.....	17
1.5.2	Calendar.....	17
1.6	Sport and leisure .....	18
1.7	Traveling.....	19
1.7.1	Means of transport.....	19
1.7.2	Travel agency .....	19
1.7.3	Postcard .....	20
1.8	Food and drinks .....	21
1.9	Health and fitness .....	22
1.10	Weather.....	24
1.10.1	Natural disasters .....	25
1.10.2	Weather idioms.....	26
2	GRAMMAR.....	27
2.1	Tenses.....	27
2.1.1	Present time .....	27
2.1.2	Past time .....	29
2.1.3	Future time.....	31
2.2	Modal verbs .....	32
2.3	Passive voice .....	33
2.4	Conditionals.....	33

2.5	Plural.....	34
2.5.1	Irregular plurals .....	34
2.6	Countable and uncountable nouns .....	35
2.7	Articles .....	35
2.7.1	Indefinite article A/AN.....	35
2.7.2	Definite article THE .....	35
2.7.3	Zero article.....	36
2.8	Adjectives and adverbs.....	37
2.8.1	Comparatives and superlatives .....	37
2.9	Numbers .....	38
2.9.1	Ordinal numbers .....	38
2.10	Prepositions .....	39
2.11	Demonstrative pronouns: this, these, that, those .....	39
2.12	Personal pronouns .....	40
2.13	Possessive pronouns .....	40
2.14	Some / any .....	40
2.15	Word order.....	41
3	APPENDIX List of irregular verbs.....	42
4	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	44

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

---

Aei Bbi Csi Ddi Ei Fef Gđi Heič Iai Jdej Kkej Lel Mem Nen

Oou Ppi qkju Rar Ses Tti UjuVvi Wdablju Xeks Ywai Zzed

---

☀ 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?*

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

### 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

aunt/uncle

daughter-in-law/son-in-law

mother/father

cousin

widow/widower

wife/husband

niece/nephew

ex-wife/ex-husband

daughter/son

mother-in-law/father-in-law

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 / 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> 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](http://www.slovenia.info)

<b>Basic information on Slovenia</b>	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
<b>Natural beauties</b>	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
<b>Historic and cultural sights</b>	hayrack, shingle-covered house, thatched house, castle, museum, art gallery, church, monastery, architecture
<b>Accommodation</b>	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

☀ 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 ...*

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

☀ 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

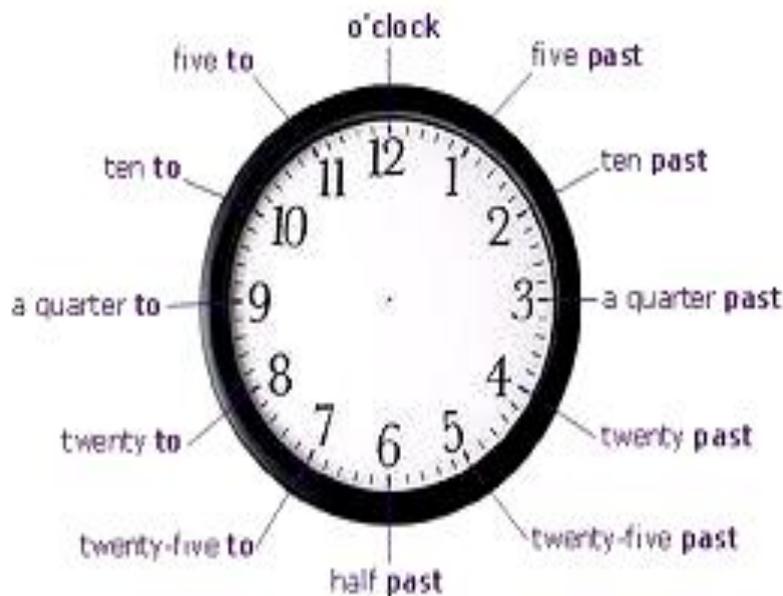
## 1.5 Everyday life

### 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?

<b>Months</b>	January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
<b>Seasons</b>	spring, summer, autumn, winter

## 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.

Sport / Activity	People	Place	Equipment and clothes
go snowboarding	snowboarder	ski resort / ski slope	snowboard, boots, helmet, goggles, waterproof jacket and trousers
do aerobics			
play volleyball			
reading			
go jogging			
play cards			
go cycling			

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

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

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

*box*

*jar*

*carton*

*bottle*

*packet*

*bowl*

a ..... of chocolates

a ..... of jam

a ..... of milk

a ..... of crisps

a ..... of soup

a ..... of ketchup

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

1. chop

A eggs

2. stir

B carrots

3. scramble

C apples

4. slice

D onions

5. grate

E sauce

6. peel

F cooked meat

☀ Put the words into correct order.

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

---

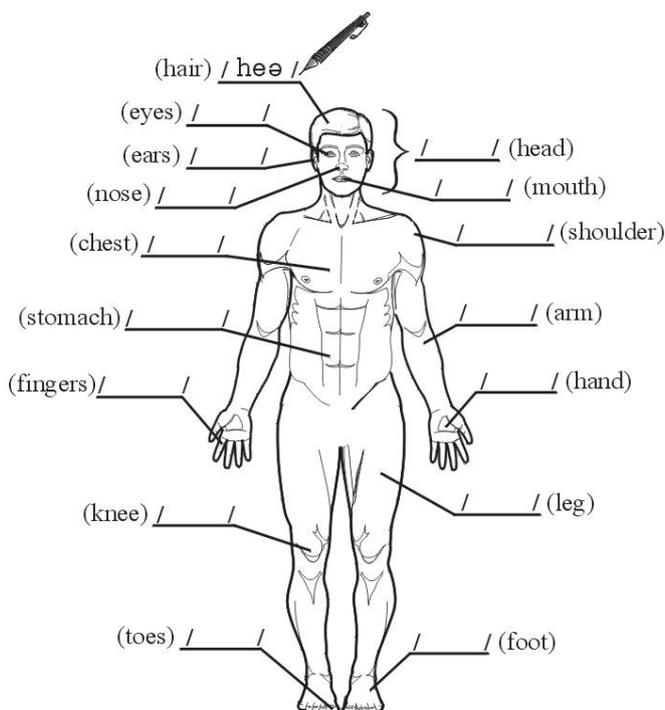
6. as are chocolate fattening foods Rich and creamy cake such

---

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*

*A- get a walking stick.*

2. *a cut finger*

*B- buy one of those nasal sprays.*

3. *dandruff*

*C- put some cream on it and cover up.*

4. *indigestion*

*D- clean it thoroughly with antiseptic.*

5. *a blocked nose*

*E- bend your knees when you lift things.*

6. *a sore throat*

*F- try one of those special shampoos.*

7. *a swollen ankle*

*G- gargle and try not to talk so much.*

8. *sunburn*

*H- eat more slowly.*

*B: I suffer from stress. – A: \_\_\_\_\_*

## 1.10 Weather

☀ Complete the chart with words from the box.

sunny	windy	snowy	raining	cloud	snow	shining
sunshine	snowing	blowing	wind	rain	cloudy	rainy

**Adjective**

**Noun**

**Verb**



It's sunny.

sunshine

The sun's shining.



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

/



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

It's \_\_\_\_\_.



It's \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

The wind's \_\_\_\_\_.

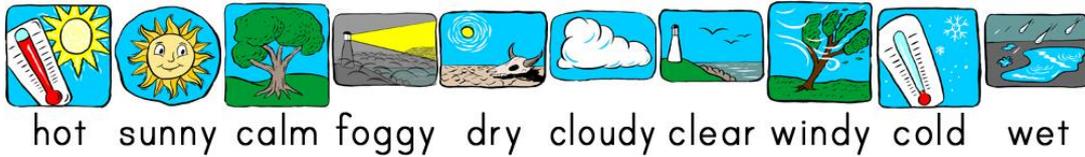


It's \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

☀ Match the opposite weather.



☀ 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*

avalanche	
landslide	
drought	
earthquake	
flood	
fire	
hail	

☀ 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 dog 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.*

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






#### 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 govorenja: *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.*

#### **Tvorba**

- pravilni glagoli: glagol + ed (He worked)
- nepravilni glagoli (saw) → Appendix (Past – 2. st.)
- nikalne povedi: didn't + glagol v nedoločniku (I **didn't** see)
- vprašalne povedi: did + glagol v nedoločniku (**Did** you see?)

#### **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.*

#### **Tvorba: was/were + -ing**

- I / he / she / it was working  
We / you / they were working
- I / he / she / it wasn't working  
We / you / they weren't working
- Was I / he / she / it working?  
Were we / you / they working?

#### **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.*

**Tvorba: had + -ed/3. st. (Past Participle)**

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

- **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.*

**Tvorba: has/have + -ed/3. st.**

- I / you / we / they have worked  
He / she / it has worked
- I / you / we / they haven't worked  
He / she / it hasn't worked
- Have I / you / we / they worked?  
Has he / she / it worked?

### 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:* sedanost / prihodnost (si samo predstavljamo, 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

EDNINA / SINGULAR	MNOŽINA / PLURAL
a mouse	two mice
a foot	two feet
a tooth	two teeth
a child	two children
a man	two men
a woman	two women

## 2.6 Countable and uncountable nouns

### Števniki samostalniki:

- lahko jih štejemo
- ED.: a / my / the *car*
- MN.: Ø / two / the / some / many / any / (a) few / a lot of *cars*

### Neštevni samostalniki:

- ne moremo jih šteti → ni MN.
- glagol v ED.: the *news* is good
- Ø / the / my / some / any / little / much *money*
- a piece of *cheese* / a bottle of *oil* / a cup of *coffee* / a glass of *water* / a bar of *chocolate* / a lot of *vegetables*

## 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. → Kakšen? = pridevnik / adjective

A mouse runs quietly. → 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

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

Kako primerjamo?

– enako → **AS**: *Our house is **as** old **as** your house.*

*He is **as** fast **as** the wind.*

– različno → **zanikan glagol**: *Our house **isn't** as big **as** your house.*

**THAN**: *Our house is smaller **than** your house*

## 2.9 Numbers

0	zero	10	ten	20	twenty	21	twenty-one
1	one	11	eleven	30	thirty	milijon	one million
2	two	12	twelve	40	<b>forty</b>	milijarda	one <b>billion</b>
3	three	13	<b>thirteen</b>	50	fifty	polovica	one half
4	<b>four</b>	14	fourteen	60	sixty	tretjina	one third
5	five	15	fifteen	70	seventy	četrtnina	a quarter/one fourth
6	six	16	sixteen	80	eighty	5 %	five per cent / 5%
7	seven	17	seventeen	90	ninety	201	two hundred and one
8	eight	18	eighteen	100	<b>one</b> hundred	1906	nineteen oh six
9	nine	19	nineteen	1000	one thousand	2012	two thousand twelve

### 2.9.1 Ordinal numbers

<b>1st</b>	the first	<b>4th</b>	the fourth	21st	the twenty-first
<b>2nd</b>	the second	5th	the fifth	50th	the fiftieth
<b>3rd</b>	the third	6th	the sixth	101st	the hundred and first

## 2.10 Prepositions

day	ON	on Monday
month	IN	in July
year	IN	in 1995
date	ON	on 17th May
hour	AT	at six o'clock
time	AT	at 5 p.m./a.m., at midnight/midday
holiday	AT	at Easter, at Christmas
parts of the day	IN	in the morning/evening; at night!
season	IN	in spring

- 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 samostalnice v ednini (*This / That book is new.*)
- **these / those:** za samostalnice 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

KDO? / WHO?	ČIGAV? / WHOSE?
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

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Translation</b>
be	was / were	been	
beat	beat	beaten	
become	became	become	
begin	began	begun	
bite	bit	bitten	
blow	blew	blown	
break	broke	broken	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	
buy	bought	bought	
choose	chose	chosen	
come	came	come	
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
drink	drank	drunk	
drive	drove	driven	
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
feel	felt	felt	
find	found	found	
fly	flew	flown	
forget	forgot	forgotten	
get	got	got	
give	gave	given	
go	went	gone	
grow	grew	grown	
hang	hung	hung	
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hide	hid	hidden	
hit	hit	hit	
hold	held	held	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
keep	kept	kept	
know	knew	known	
leave	left	left	

lend	lent	lent	
let	let	let	
lie	lay	lain	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
pay	paid	paid	
put	put	put	
read (/rid/)	read (/red/)	read (/red/)	
ride	rode	ridden	
ring	rang	rung	
rise	rose	risen	
run	ran	run	
say	said	said	
see	saw	seen	
sell	sold	sold	
send	sent	sent	
shine	shone	shone	
shoot	shot	shot	
show	showed	shown	
shut	shut	shut	
send	sent	sent	
sing	sang	sung	
sit	sat	sat	
sleep	slept	slept	
speak	spoke	spoken	
spend	spent	spent	
stand	stood	stood	
steal	stole	stolen	
swim	swam	swum	
take	took	taken	
teach	taught	taught	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
throw	threw	thrown	
understand	understood	understood	
wake	woke	woken	
wear	wore	worn	
win	won	won	
write	wrote	written	

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