

AUXILIARY AND FULL VERBS

In addition to being used as full verbs (with their respective meanings), DO, BE and HAVE are also used as auxiliaries to form tenses (+ negative and question forms). MODAL VERBS are also auxiliary verbs since they help other verbs form complex verbal phrases... FULL VERBS are verbs with their own meaning... NEGATIVES are formed by using NOT or adding n't to the auxiliary... WH-QUESTIONS: formed by putting a wh-word in front of an auxiliary or a full verb...

QUESTIONS WITH LIKE

LIKE as a preposition
a) Asking about a person's character (and appearance)
b) asking about the nature / quality of things
c) asking about one's appearance
d) asking about likeness / similarity
LIKE AS A FULL VERB
e) Asking about preferences
f) Asking about an activity
g) Asking about liking

IF CLAUSES

Type 0 Present / Past Simple in both clauses
General reference (reality for the present / past)
Type 1 Present Simple (if-clause) + WILL + base form (main clause)
Future reference (reality for the future)
Type 2 Past Tense (if-clause) + WOULD + infinitive = PRESENT CONDITIONAL (main clause)
Present or future reference

Type 3

Past Perfect Tense (if-clause) + WOULD + perfect infinitive (have + past participle) = PAST CONDITIONAL (main clause)
Past reference (something contrary to the past)
Mixed type (Past Perfect + Present Conditional)
Past / present reference (unreality for the present & past)

WISHES

1. I wish, if only, it's (high) time, as if/though, I'd rather + PAST TENSE: an unrealizable / unrealized wish FOR THE PRESENT...
State verbs: (usually used in the present simple; express states rather than activities)
a) Verbs of thinking / opinion: believe, think, suppose, expect, agree, doubt, know, remember, forget, mean, imagine
b) Verbs of emotions and feeling: like, love, hate, care, hope, wish, want, admit
c) Verbs of having / being: belong, own, have, possess, contain, cost, seem, appear, need, depend on
d) Verbs of the senses: see, hear, taste, smell, feel

PAST TENSES

General rule: regular verbs double the last consonant if the verb has one syllable and is preceded by a short vowel (stopped) / if the verb has two syllables and the stress is on the last syllable (admitted, preferred).
Past Simple (yesterday, two days ago, last week/month/year ...)
Usage & example:
a) Completed action in the past: I wrote a letter yesterday. / I lost my wallet.
b) Repeated action in the past: My parents listened to Aba when they were young.
c) Habit in the past: She always visited her uncle when she lived in London.
d) States in the past: He was very sad.
e) Interrupted action in the past: He was having a bath, when the phone rang.
Form: Base form + -ed (regular verbs) - DID/DIDN'T + base form • Irregular past forms
Past Continuous (while)
Usage & example:
a) Action in progress in the past: I was reading a book during my flight - I didn't read it.
b) Two simultaneous actions in the past / two actions in progress at the same time: Peter was studying while his mum was making lunch.
c) Description of the past event: There was a great party. Everybody was dancing and having a great time.
Form: WAS/WERE/WASN'T/WEREN'T + -ing form (present participle)

TENSES

Present Simple (always, often, never, ever, usually, sometimes, rarely, seldom)
Usage & example:
a) Repeated actions / habits: He always drinks a cup of coffee.
b) General truths / facts: The sun rises in the east. London is the capital of England.
c) States: He lives in Rome. Sheila has brown eyes.
Form: base form - 1st / 2nd person SINGULAR + all persons PLURAL; -S in the 3rd person SINGULAR
Auxiliary verbs: DO, DOES, DON'T, DOESN'T are used to form questions and negatives.
Spelling rules:
a) verbs that end in a consonant + y change -y to -i before adding ES -> try, tries
b) verbs that end in a vowel + y only add S -> buy, buys

Present Continuous

Usage & example:
a) Action happening at the moment of speaking: I'm watching TV now.
b) Action over a longer period of time: Don't take that book. Jane is reading it (these days, not necessarily this moment.)
c) Arranged action in the future: I'm seeing them tonight. / We are having a party this weekend.
Form: auxiliary verb + present participle (base form + -ing)
Spelling rules:
1. One-syllable verbs and two-syllable verbs stressed on the last syllable double the consonant before adding -ing: stopping, planning, admitting, preferring
2. Verbs ending in -e lose -e before adding -ing: coming, hoping, having
3. Verbs ending in -ee, keep ee: seeing
4. Verbs ending in -ie, change -ie to -y before adding -ing: lie - lying, die - dying, tie - tying
State verbs: (usually used in the present simple; express states rather than activities)
a) Verbs of thinking / opinion: believe, think, suppose, expect, agree, doubt, know, remember, forget, mean, imagine
b) Verbs of emotions and feeling: like, love, hate, care, hope, wish, want, admit
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TENSES

Past Perfect Simple (after + past perfect simple / before + past simple ... past perfect simple in the main clause)
Usage & example:
Action finished before another past action: They had studied everything before they went out. / After he had studied everything, he went out. / When he came to school, he realized that he had forgotten his books at home.
Form: HAD/HADN'T + -ed form (past participle)
Past Perfect Continuous
Usage & example:
a) Action in progress before some other past action: I had been talking with my uncle before I went to the cinema.
b) Action in progress with a visible result later on: It had been raining all night and in the morning the streets were wet.
Form: HAD/HADN'T + BEEN + -ing form (present participle)

OTHER PAST FORMS

Used to
a) Past habits: We used to visit them a lot. = We often visited them. He used to tell me everything. = He doesn't trust me anymore.
b) Past states: There used to be a castle. = There is no castle there now. We used to be friends. = We are no longer friends.
Would
Repeated actions in the past
My grandma would always make me breakfast. = She used to make me breakfast. He would always complain about his job. = something annoying He would bring me plenty of gifts. = He used to bring me plenty of gifts. My dad would always encourage me. = He doesn't encourage me anymore.
Was / Were going to
Past intentions/unfulfilled
I was going to help you, but then something came up. They were going to get married, but then he cheated on her.

PERFECT TENSES

Present Perfect Simple (for, since, yet, already, ever, never, always, three times, for a long time, for ages)
Form: have/has/haven't/hasn't + 3rd form (past participle)
Usage & example:
a) Unfinished past: I have lived in Ljubljana all my life. • We have lived here since 1976.
b) Present result of past action: My dad has bought a new car. • I haven't done that.
c) Experience: Have you been to London yet? • I haven't seen anything like that in all my life.
d) News: The plane has just crashed. Over 100 people have died.
Present Perfect Continuous
Form: have/has/haven't/hasn't + been + -ing form (present participle)
Usage & example:
a) Unfinished past + duration: How long have you been learning English? I've been learning all day, but I haven't finished yet.
b) Present result of a just finished action: You look tired. What have you been doing? Your hair is all wet. Yes, I've been swimming.
Common time expressions: for, yet, already, since, ever, never, always, often/frequently, usually, rarely/seldom)
Present Perfect Simple Vs. Past Simple
I have known (unfinished past) him since he moved here (definite past: perhaps three years ago).
Present Perfect Continuous Vs. Past Simple
He has been studying (unfinished past) ever since he came home (definite past).
Present Perfect Continuous Vs. Past Continuous
We've been discussing this topic for hours. (We started at some point in the past and the discussion is still going on)
We were discussing this topic when the bell rang. (An action in progress in the past, interrupted by some other action.)

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TENSES

FUTURE FORMS
Future Simple
Usage & example:
a) Prediction: I am certain she will be there. I think you will change your mind when you hear this. If I finish earlier, I will help you.
b) Momentary intention (decision made at the moment of speaking): A. I am having problems with my maths homework. B. I will help you if you want.
Form: WILL + base form
Going-to Future
Usage & example:
a) Premeditated intention (decision made before the moment of speaking): I am going to travel to France this summer. A: What are you doing with all this flour and eggs? B: I am going to make a cake. It's Peter's birthday.
b) Prediction based on evidence: Look at those clouds. It's going to rain. He must be over 60 years old. I guess he is going to retire soon.
Form: GOING + to-infinitive

Present Continuous

Usage & example:
Future arrangement (depends on our will and can be changed): I am meeting him tonight. We are having a party on Saturday.
Present Simple
Usage & example:
Future facts (actions that will happen regardless of our will) / something fixed by the time-table: The train leaves at 3 o'clock. • There is a Euro song competition on 24th May. • The wedding takes place next weekend. • The concert starts at 9 o'clock.
Future Continuous
Usage & example:
Action in progress at the particular moment in the future: Don't call me at eight! I will be having dinner then.
Form: WILL + BE + -ing form (present participle)
Future Perfect Simple (by the end of the week / month / year / semester ...)
Usage & example:
Actions finished before some time in the future: I will have written my essay by the end of the week.
Form: WILL + HAVE + past participle
Future Perfect Continuous
Usage & example:
Actions in progress by some time in the future: By the end of the year I will have been studying English for sixteen years.
Form: WILL + HAVE + BEEN + -ing form (present participle)

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS

I last saw him two months ago. I haven't seen him for two months.
The meaning should stay the same, the structure should be different.

TENSES

PASSIVE VOICE
Jane wrote a letter. A letter was written by Jane.
I write a letter. A letter IS written.
I am writing a letter. A letter IS BEING written.
I wrote a letter. A letter WAS written.
I was writing a letter. A letter WAS BEING written.
I have written a letter. A letter HAS BEEN written.
I had written a letter. A letter HAD BEEN written.
I will write a letter. A letter WILL BE written.
I am going to write a letter. A letter IS GOING to be written.
Modal verbs in passive voice:
He could / must / may write a letter. A letter could / must / may be written.
She must / could / might have lost a letter. A letter must / could / might have been lost.
Passive voice with two objects:
I sent HER a postcard. She was sent a postcard.
I sent her A POSTCARD. A postcard was sent to her.
Passive voice with verbs of thinking and mental activities:
They say (that) he is unreliable. It is said (that) he is unreliable. He is said to be unreliable.
They thought he was dishonest. It was thought (that) he was dishonest. He was thought to be dishonest.
Passive voice with participles:
After calling Peter, Mojca invited him to the party.
After being called by Mojca, Peter was invited to the party.
Passive voice with infinitives:
He doesn't want to trick you. You don't want to be tricked by him.
You seem to have misunderstood him. He seems to have been misunderstood.
CAUSATIVE HAVE
This is a passive structure that needs no agent. The subject of the action is irrelevant.
The hairdresser DOES her hair every day. She HAS her hair DONE every day.
The hairdresser IS DOING her hair now. She IS HAVING her hair DONE now.
The hairdresser DID her hair yesterday. She HAD her hair DONE yesterday.
The hairdresser WAS DOING her hair. She WAS HAVING her hair DONE.
The hairdresser WILL DO her hair. She WILL HAVE her hair DONE.
The hairdresser IS GOING TO DO her hair. She IS GOING TO HAVE her hair done.

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS

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LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Table with 6 columns: BASE, PAST TENSE, PAST PARTICIPLE, BASE, PAST TENSE, PAST PARTICIPLE. Lists various irregular verbs such as arise, awake, bear, beat, become, begin, bet, bind, bite, bleed, blow, break, breed, bring, broadcast, build, burn, burst, buy, catch, choose, come, cost, deal, dig, do, draw, dream, drink, drive, dwell, eat, fall, feed, feel, fight, find, fly, forbid, forget, forgive, gossip, grow, hang, have, hear, hide, hold, hurt, keep, kneel, knit, know, lay, lead, lean, leap, leave, lend, let, lie, lose, make, mean, meet, mow, pay, put, arise, awoke, bore, born, beaten, became, began, begun, bet, bet, bound, bound, bitten, bled, blew, blown, broken, broken, bred, brought, broadcast, broadcast, built, burnt, burst, burst, bought, bought, caught, caught, chose, chose, come, come, cost, cost, dealt, dealt, dug, dug, did, did, done, done, drew, drew, dreamt, dreamt, drunk, drunk, driven, driven, dwelt, dwelt, eaten, eaten, fell, fell, fallen, fallen, fed, fed, fed, fed, felt, felt, fought, fought, found, found, flown, flown, forbidden, forbidden, forgot, forgot, forgotten, forgotten, forgave, forgave, forgiven, forgiven, forsook, forsook, forsaken, forsaken, forswore, forsworn, forsworn, froze, froze, frozen, frozen, got, got, gotten, gotten, gave, gave, given, given, went, went, gone, gone, grew, grew, grown, grown, hung, hung, hung, hung, had, had, had, had, heard, heard, heard, heard, hid, hid, hidden, hidden, held, held, held, held, hurt, hurt, hurt, hurt, kept, kept, kept, kept, knelt, knelt, knelt, knelt, knit, knit, knit, knit, knew, knew, known, known, laid, laid, laid, laid, led, led, led, led, leant, leant, leant, leant, leapt, leapt, leapt, leapt, left, left, left, left, lent, lent, lent, lent, let, let, let, let, lay, lay, lain, lain, lit, lit, lit, lit, lost, lost, lost, lost, made, made, made, made, meant, meant, meant, meant, met, met, met, met, mowed, mowed, mown, mown, paid, paid, paid, paid, put, put, put, put, quit, quit, quit, quit, read, read, read, read, rid, rid, rid, rid, rode, rode, ridden, ridden, ring, rang, rung, ring, rang, rung, rise, rose, risen, risen, ran, ran, run, run, saw, sawed, sawn, sawn, said, said, said, said, saw, saw, seen, seen, sought, sought, sought, sought, sell, sold, sold, sold, sent, sent, sent, sent, set, set, set, set, sew, sewed, sewn, sewn, shake, shook, shaken, shaken, shed, shed, shed, shed, shine, shone, shone, shone, shot, shot, shot, shot, show, showed, shown, shown, shrink, shrank, shrank, shrank, shut, shut, shut, shut, sing, sang, sung, sung, sink, sank, sunk, sunk, sit, sat, sat, sat, sleep, slept, slept, slept, slide, slid, slid, slid, sling, slung, slung, slung, slink, slunk, slunk, slunk, slit, slit, slit, slit, smell, smelt, smelt, smelt, sow, sowed, sown, sown, speak, spoke, spoken, spoken, speed, sped, sped, sped, spell, spelt, spelt, spelt, spend, spent, spent, spent, spill, spilt, spilt, spilt, spin, spun, spun, spun, spit, spat, spat, spat, split, split, split, split, spoil, spoilt, spoilt, spoilt, spread, spread, spread, spread, sprang, sprung, sprung, sprung, stand, stood, stood, stood, steal, stole, stolen, stolen, stick, stuck, stuck, stuck, sting, stung, stung, stung, stink, stank, stank, stank, strike, struck, struck, struck, string, strung, strung, strung, strive, strove, stroven, stroven, swear, swore, sworn, sworn, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweep, swept, swept, swept, swell, swelled, swelled, swollen, swim, swam, swum, swum, swing, swung, swung, swung, take, took, taken, taken, teach, taught, taught, taught, tear, tore, torn, torn, told, told, told, told, think, thought, thought, thought, throw, threw, thrown, thrown, understand, understood, understood, understood, wake, woke, woken, woken, wear, wore, worn, worn, wed, wed, wed, wed, weep, wept, wept, wept, wet, wet, wet, wet, win, won, won, won, wind, wound, wound, wound, withdraw, withdrew, withdrew, withdrew, withhold, withheld, withheld, withheld, withstand, withstood, withstood, withstood, write, wrote, written, written

REPORTED / INDIRECT SPEECH

- 1. Tenses don't change if the reporting verb is in the present / future tense**
- Irene always says: »Life is full of surprises.«
Irene always says (that) life is full of surprises.
 - Tom will surely say: »I don't know what to do.«
Tom will surely say (that) he doesn't know what to do.

- 2. Tenses change if the reporting verb is in the past tense**
- Peter asked: »Is everything OK?«
Peter asked if everything was OK.
 - She said: »I didn't do my homework yesterday.«
She said (that) she hadn't done her homework the day before.
 - My father said: »I will buy a flat in Ljubljana.«
My father said (that) he would buy a flat in Ljubljana.

- Changes don't occur if what is reported is:**
- a fact, a common truth, a habit
She said: »The sun gives us light.«
Se said that the sun gives us light.
 - Tom said: »I always have a cup of tea before sleeping.«
Tom said that he always has a cup of tea before sleeping.

- Reporting verbs: say, tell, refuse, explain, encourage, remark, persuade, admit, complain, answer, boast, deny, agree ...**
- Statements:**
- a) She said: »I have no idea where he is.«
She said (that) she had no idea where he was.
- b) He said: »I was such a fool.«
He said (that) he had been such a fool.
- c) Polly said: »I promise I won't tell anyone.«
Polly said that she promised she wouldn't tell anyone.
- d) Corvina said: »I'm just having a bath.«
Corvina said that she was just having a bath.
- e) She said to me: »Don't be such an idiot.«
She told me not to be such an idiot.

- Questions: introduced by ask**
- She asked: »Why didn't you give me a ring?«
She asked why I hadn't given her a ring.
 - The child asked his mother: »Can I have an ice-cream?«
The child asked his mother if he could have an ice-cream.
 - His parents asked him: »What are you doing?«
His parents asked him what he was doing.

- Requests: introduced by ask, beg**
- Will / Can / Could you open the window? / Do you mind opening the window?
She asked me to open the window.
 - She said: »Would you please help me?«
She begged me to help her.
- Offers: offer + to-infinitive**
- She said: »I'll help you.«
She offered to help me.

- Promises: promise + to-infinitive**
- Andrew said: »I'll be there at 11 o'clock.«
Andrew promised to be there at 11 o'clock.
- Advice: advise + to-infinitive / suggest + -ing**
- He said: »Why don't you see the doctor?«
He advised me to see the doctor.
 - She said: »Why don't we sleep here?«
She suggested sleeping there.

Invitations: invite + to-infinitive

- He said: »Would you like to go to the theatre with me?«
He invited me to go to the theatre with him.

Warnings, commands: warn/threaten/tell/order + to-infinitive

- He said: »Don't touch it!«
He warned me not to touch it.
- He said: »I'll kill you.«
He threatened to kill me.
- She said: »Put this cup away!«
She told me to put that cup away.

Tense changes:

Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple	Would + infinitive (Future in the Past)
Going-to future	Was / were going to + infinitive

Modal changes:

Shall	Should / Would
Must	Had to
Can	Could
May	Might

Adverbial changes:

Here	There
Tomorrow	The following / next day
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
Yesterday	The day before / The previous day
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
This morning / week	That morning/week
Last Monday	The previous Monday
Ago	Before
Now	Then
Next	The following
Last	Before

Pronoun changes

This	That
These	Those
You / your	I / we / they / he / she / my / our / their / his / her
I / My	He / she / his / her
We / our	They / their

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana
811.111'36 (084.2)
AVSENAK, Vanja
Angleščina : Preglednica angleške slovnice = English Grammar Chart / Vanja Avsenak. - Ljubljana : Jutro, 2007. - (Zbirka Zrno znanja)

ISBN 978-961-6433-81-5
232428544

Non-defining clauses:

- The Gulliver's travels, which is my best book, is in the drawer.
- George, who just phoned me, asked me out.

Dative, accusative, locative, instrumental: THAT, THAT ... PREPOSITION / WHO, WHOM; PREPOSITION + WHOM, WHO ... PREPOSITION
Defining clauses:

- Do you remember the book (that) I gave you? (ACC)
- The man (that) we just met is my cousin Robert. (ACC)
- This was the man (that) I was telling you about. (LOC)
- This is the man (that) I was studying with. (INSTR)

Non-defining clauses:

- I lost Oliver Twist, which you gave me last Christmas. (ACC)
- Peter, whom/who my mother invited to her party, is our family friend. (ACC)
- Peter, whom/who I don't trust, is our neighbour. (DAT)
- The house I studied all night / who I studied with all night, overslept his exam. (INSTR)
- Peter, about whom (LOC) I was telling you yesterday / who I was telling you about yesterday, left for England.

Genitive: WHOSE

Defining clauses:

- This is my friend whose mother has been taken to hospital.
- The table whose leg is broken is in the living room.

Non-defining clauses:

- Peter, whose father died a month ago, has no relatives to rely on.
- Our house, whose roof is leaking, is fifty years old.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Indirect questions are introduced by:

- I wonder, I want to know, I don't know, I'm not sure, Can / could you tell me, I have no idea, I couldn't hear, I'd love to know, I haven't got a clue, Would you mind + -ing, Does anybody know?

Word order in indirect questions:

wh-questions / if OR whether + subject + verb + object + adverb

a) Yes/no questions are introduced by **if**

- Does she like fruit?
I wonder **if/whether** she likes fruit.
- Have you ever seen such a beautiful sunset?
I want to know **if/whether** you have ever seen such a beautiful sunset.
- Is our son playing now?
I'd like to know **if/whether** our son is playing now.
- Are you serious?
I don't know **if/whether** you are serious.

b) Wh-questions are introduced by a **wh-word**

- Where did my son hurt his knee?
I've no idea **where** my son hurt his knee.
- Why did he leave his wife in a café?
I wonder **why** he left his wife in a café.
- Why do you smoke?
I wonder **why** you smoke.
- Where does he usually have lunch?
I'd like to know **where** he usually has lunch.
- How did he get in?
I've no idea **how** he got in.
- How long have you been working here?
I'm not sure **how long** you have been working here.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses:

Define the headword and tell us exactly which person/thing is being referred to. Information is essential, there are no commas!

- The man who is standing next to my sister is her boyfriend. (If we omit the relative clause, it is not clear which man we're talking about.)

Non-defining relative clauses:

- The clause gives only additional information, it can be omitted, there are commas!
Peter, who travelled to Australia last year, is my best friend.
- Peter, who has been a widow for twenty years, loves travelling. (Even without the clause the facts that Peter is my best friend and that my aunt loves travelling stay the same.)

Defining clauses:	Person	Thing
SUBJECT	who / that	that / which
OBJECT	who (that, who)	that (that, which)

Non-defining clauses:	Person	Thing
SUBJECT	..., who ... ,	..., which ... ,
OBJECT	..., who / whom ... ,	..., which ... ,

Relative pronouns can be omitted, if they function as objects:

- Did you like the present (that) I gave you?
Which can refer to the whole sentence before:
She arrived on time, which amazed everybody.

Whose: defining or non-defining

- That's the woman whose son was killed yesterday.
- My parents, whose main interest is gardening, never go away on holiday.

What = that which

- Has she told you what (that which, the thing which) is worrying her?

Why: only in defining clauses

- I don't know why we are arguing.

Where & when: in defining and non-defining clauses

- He works in Oxford, where my brother lives.
- The hotel where we stayed was excellent.

- * His cousins, who work in Germany, are coming home. = all his cousins
- * His cousins who work in Germany are coming home. = only those in Germany

The use of relative pronouns as subjects/objects:

Nominative: THAT, WHICH / WHICH, WHO
Defining clauses:

- The book which is on the table is mine.
- The man who/that is standing in the corner is my best friend.

ANGLEŠČINA

Preglednica angleške slovnice • English Grammar Chart

- b) remember, forget, regret**
GERUND: refers to past — I forgot / remember posting the letter.
INFINITIVE: refers to future — Don't forget to post the letter. / I regret to say that ...

- c) stop, leave off**
GERUND: end of action — Tom stopped talking.
INFINITIVE: purpose — Tom stopped (in order) to talk to me.

- d) go on, continue**
GERUND: the same activity
The teacher went on pointing out the mistakes.
INFINITIVE: a changed activity
The teacher went on to point out the mistakes.

- e) mean**
GERUND: "to be a sign of", "be likely to result in"
The rail-strike meant having to walk to work.
INFINITIVE: intention
I mean to go to London next year.

- f) try**
GERUND: an experiment
He tried riding the bicycle to deliver the newspapers more quickly. (That was his METHOD)
INFINITIVE: an attempt
He tried to ride the bicycle. (made an EFFORT)

- g) advise, allow, permit, recommend**
GERUND: general statement (NO SUBJECT)
The doctor advises going to bed early.
INFINITIVE: particular occasion (SUBJECT MENTIONED)
The doctor advised him to go to bed early.

- h) hear, see, watch**
GERUND: part of the activity — I heard him playing the piano.
INFINITIVE: the entire activity — I heard him play the piano.

- Present and past participles:**
Present participles as adjectives — active meaning
Past participles as adjectives — passive meaning
- Adjectival use:**
- a singing bird = *pojoča ptica* (what kind of a bird?)
 - a lost wallet = *izgubljena denarnica* (what kind of a wallet?)

- Adverbial use:**
- Singing aloud he entered the room. = *Prepevajoč na ves glas, je vstopil v sobo.* (How/in what way did he enter the room?) → *kako, na kakšen način.*

- * The boy bringing the milk has been ill. (WRONG) / a specific person/
* Women looking after small children generally get paid 2 \$ an hour: (RIGHT) / a * general noun/**

- ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLES:**
the participial clause has its own subject, different from the subject of the main clause.
The girl turned round, her heart beating with joy.
Being the last day of school, I was looking forward to the holidays.

- present participles**
- Entering the room, he saw her. = *Ko je vstopil v sobo, jo je zagledal.* (KDAJ jo je zagledal?) = When he entered the room, he saw her.
 - Listening to her, he fell asleep. = *Medtem ko jo je poslušal, je zaspal.* (KDAJ je zaspal?) = While he was listening to her, he fell asleep.

- The **-ing** form can be used as the S or O of a sentence:
- Living in a big city is exciting. (S)
 - I find working in the garden a real bore. (O)

Suggest: GERUND or THAT-clause
(I suggest going/that we go to the cinema.)

The **-ing** form is used after some idiomatic expressions:

- It is no use/point/no good saying you're sorry.

Participle / gerund:
Sleeping beauty (PARTICIPLE) **vs.** *sleeping pills* (GERUND)
dancing teacher (PARTICIPLE/GERUND) **vs.** *spinning wheel* (PARTICIPLE/GERUND)

Only gerund:
walking stick, swimming pool, freezing temperature, advertising / travelling agency, writing table, cleaning lady;

INFINITIVE:

Present Simple: I want to live to be a hundred.
Present Continuous: It's nice to be sitting here with you.

Perfect: He seems to have forgotten about our date.
He ought to have said something.

Passive: I'd like to be promoted to a sales manager.
After modal verbs the bare infinitive is used (He could do his homework. • He could have done his homework.)

- Use of infinitive:**
- after certain verbs — I'd like you to come.
 - after certain adjectives — It's difficult to get there. • I'm surprised to see you here. • Pleased to meet you. • It's good to be back. • She is nice to talk to.
 - after certain nouns — It's time to go. • It's a good idea to ask for help. • There's no need to ask for permission.
 - after some question words — I don't know what to do.
 - with too/enough — I was too tired to continue with work. / It's cold enough to snow.

Use: after certain verbs — agree, afford, attempt, choose, dare, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, intend, learn, long, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, seem, want; would like/hate/love/prefer ...

The infinitive may have its own subject in the main clause or its own subject.

- I want to help you.
- I want you to help me.

Certain verbs that may take their own subject:
advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, expect, force, help, invite, need, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, want, warn, would like.

Help: used with either to- or bare infinitive
He helped me (to) tidy up.

Make, let: bare inf. in ACTIVE; to-inf. in PASSIVE
He let me go home. • I was allowed to go home.
He made me study more. • I was made to study more.

Gerund/Infinitive:

a) like, love, hate, prefer
GERUND: general statements about habits
Children like playing better than learning.
INFINITIVE: intention in reference to particular occasion
I should like to play tennis today.

Vanja Avsenak

Will

- futurity, predication:** I will come tomorrow.
- willingness:** Will you help me? = Are you willing to help me?
- intention:** I will travel to France in August.
- probability, certainty:** He will be a little late.
- logical conclusion, deduction:** That will/must be the postman. • That must have been Peter.

Would

- willingness in the past:** I would help him, but he didn't want me to.
- willingness in the present; more polite than will:** Would you help me, please?

Won't

- unwillingness in the present:** Why won't you help me? = Why don't you want to help me?

Wouldn't

- unwillingness in the past:** I asked him many times, but he wouldn't help me. • He wouldn't have done it if I hadn't helped him.

Modals of deduction for the past modal + perfect infinitive

Certainty He must have stayed at home. It must have been raining.

Impossibility They can't have been at home. Nobody answered the phone.

Strong possibility *just COULD in positive form He could have forgotten his keys. It could have been too late.

Uncertain possibility Speculation He may have been too late. He might have done it on purpose.

Mild obligation / Advice She should have come to our party. He should have said something.

Negative obligation She shouldn't have done that. They shouldn't have left him there alone.

Absence of obligation They needn't have studied everything. You needn't have been so nervous.

Unreality for the past (if-clauses / Type 3) If I had known about it, I would / could / might have told you before.

NON-FINITIVE FORMS

Can't, couldn't:

- refusal of permission:** You can't go out.
- impossibility:** I can't tell you anything.
- inability:** We couldn't do everything.
- logical improbability, negative deduction:** She can't be wrong. • He can't be studying. • She can't/couldn't have done it. She wasn't at home at the time.

Be able (semi-modal):

- ability at a particular time in the past or future:
I was able to help him yesterday. • Will you be able to come?

May, might:

- uncertain possibility:** He may change his mind. • They may have heard something. • They might have been wrong.
- permission** (asking for and giving):
May I go out for a minute? • Of course, you may.

Gerunds: substitute nouns

- He's good at RUNNING. → **gerund**
- I'm looking forward to MEETING you. (our meeting)

COMMON AFTER VERBS: avoid, admit, finish, can't stand, (don't) mind, adore, hate, like, love, enjoy, give up, keep on, can't stop, can't help, look forward to ...

- 1) The subject of the gerund lies in the main clause**
I like playing golf.
- 2) The gerund has its own subject which is expressed by an object and is different from the subject in the main clause.**
I hate people telling me what to do.

MODAL VERBS

Characteristics:

- no endings** (-s, -ing, -ed)
- usually no past forms** (exceptions: could, would, had to, was able to)
- usually used with:**
— bare infinitive (without TO) — PRESENT INFINITIVE (base form)
— PERFECT INFINITIVE (have + past participle);
- exceptions:** have/need to, be able to, ought to (= should) — SEMI MODALS

Must

- strong, personal obligation:**
I must tell you the news.
- order:**
You must do as I say. / I had to do as he said
- logical conclusion, deduction, certainty:**
He must be at home. / You must be joking.
He must have been right. / She must have forgotten. / They must have been sleeping.

Have to:

- external obligation:**
Teachers say we have to study more.

Mustn't:

- prohibition:** You mustn't steal.

Don't / didn't have to (need to) / needn't:

- absence of obligation:**
You don't have/need to do everything on your own. • You needn't do everything on your own. • You needn't have done everything on your own.

Should:

- mild obligation, advice, suggestion:**
You should listen to his advice. • **Shouldn't** you be talking to someone else? • You should have come. He shouldn't have said anything.

Can, could:

- strong possibility, probability:**
I can come later, if you want. He could have lost his keys.
- ability:** I could swim when I was five.
- permission** (asking for / giving):
Can/could I leave earlier? Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
- requests:** Can you help me, please?

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