

# PAST SIMPLE

navadni preteklik

I, you, we, they,	worked (-ed) /
he, she, it	fell (2. oblika nepr. gl.)

- + He worked yesterday.
- He didn't work yesterday.
- ? Did he work yesterday?  
Yes, he did.  
No, he didn't.

## Posebnosti pri črkovanju

- pri kratkih glagolih zadnji **soglasnik podvojimo**, kadar pred njim stoji en samoglasnik: stop → stopped
- pri glagolih s končnico -r ali -l pred katero stoji samoglasnik, končnico **podvojimo**: travel → travelled
- -y → -ie, kadar pred -y stoji **soglasnik**: cry → cried

## RABA

dovršeno dejanje v preteklosti (ki se je zgodilo na hitro); dejanje, ki se je zgodilo v točno določeni preteklosti in je že zaključeno – poudarek na rezultatu; opisovanje zaporednih preteklih dejanj in zgodb; izražanje preteklih navad

## TIPIČNI PRISLOVI

yesterday, (2 minutes, two years, a month ...) ago, last (week, Friday, month, summer ...), in 1997, the other day, vprašanja z 'when'



# PAST CONTINUOUS

opisni preteklik

I, he, she, it	<b>was</b>	<b>working</b>
you, we, they	<b>were</b>	

- + He **was working** 3 hours ago.
- He **wasn't working** 3 hours ago.
- ? Was he **working** 3 hours ago?  
Yes, he **was**.
- No, he **wasn't**.

## Posebnosti pri črkovanju

- Končnica **-e** se opusti:  
**drive → driving**
- Pri kratkih glagolih zadnji **soglasnik podvojimo**, če pred njim stoji en samoglasnik: **sit → sitting**
- **Lie, die, tie → lying, dying, tying**

## RABA

označuje nedovršeno dejanje v preteklosti (ki traja) - poudarek na trajanju

## TIPIČNI PRISLOVI

for (3 hours), all/the whole (day long, afternoon, night ...), from (5) till (9), while (medtem), at 5 p.m.

*While I was sleeping, I heard a noise. - I was sleeping when I heard a noise.  
While I was sleeping, my mother was preparing a breakfast.*

