

Monday, 25<sup>th</sup> May

We have almost mastered the present perfect tense!

Kako vam gre nov čas, present perfect? Pretekli teden smo spoznali tvorbo in rabo danes pa bomo zaključili in spoznali še značilne prislove, ki gredo s tem časom in se naučili kdaj uporabljamo torej past simple in kdaj present perfect (razliko med njima).

1. Pogledjmo si **rešitve nalog** v DZ iz prejšnjega tedna str. 50, 51:
2. naloga: 2 hasn't finished, 3 haven't met, 4 hasn't done, 5 haven't made, 6 haven't taken, 7 hasn't come, 8 haven't put
3. naloga: 2 climate, 3 poor, 4 medicine, 5 polluted, 6 starvation

2. Danes **prepišite še preostanek** snovi v zvezek (še vedno pod naslov present perfect)

## SIGNAL WORDS

- so besede, ki se pojavljajo s časom PPS

**never:** I have never been to the USA. (nikoli)

**ever:** Have you ever driven a car? (že kdaj)

**just:** I've just got back from school. (pravkar)

**still:** He still hasn't called. (še vedno)

**already:** I have already watched this movie. (že)

**so far:** I haven't done it so far. (do sedaj)

**since:** He has lived here since 2010. (od)

**for:** He has lived here for 10 years.

**yet:** Have you seen it yet? (že)

## PRESENT PERFECT in PAST SIMPLE

PPS večinoma prevajamo v slov. s preteklikom, zato se pogosto zgodi, da uporabiš preteklik tudi v ang. j.

Bistvena razlika med njima je, da **pri PPS ni omenjeno, kdaj se je dejanje zgodilo, ker to ni pomembno.** Če je čas omenjen, moramo uporabiti Past Simple.

I've lost my phone. (present perfect simple)

TODA

I lost it yesterday. (past simple)

I've been to Paris. (present perfect simple)

TODA

I went there last month. (past simple)

3. Reši nalogi **6A in 6B v učbeniku na strani 73** – nalogo A naredi v zvezek, B pa v učbenik.  
**Rešitve mi pošlji do četrta, 28. maja na e-mail.**

*Take care!*

*teacher Maja*