THE PRESENT TENSES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **1.1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE** (SADAŠNJE TRAJNO VRIJEME) |

**prezent glagola "to be" + prezent particip glavnog glagola**

I am speaking (ja govorim)  
 you are speaking  
 he, she, it is speaking  
 we are speaking  
 you are speaking  
 they are speaking

**Present participle** se pravi dodavanjem glagolu nastavka "-ing". Međutim, ponekad moramo malo promijeniti riječ, udvostručiti ili izostaviti jedno slovo.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Izuzetak 1**   |  | | --- | |  | | Ako se glagol završava na: **suglasnik + naglašeni vokal + suglasnik**,  zadnje slovo se udvostručava:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **s** | **t** | **o** | **p** | |  | suglasnik | naglašeni vokal | suglasnik | | | |
| run | > | running |
| stop | > | stopping |
| begin | > | beginning |
| Ovo pravilo ne važi kada naglasak nije na zadnjem slogu glagola: | | |
| open | > | opening |
| **Izuzetak 2** | Ako glagol završava na **ie**, mijenjamo **ie** u **y**: | | |
| lie | > | lying |
| die | > | dying |
| **Izuzetak 3** | Ako glagol završava na **vokal + suglasnik + e**, izostavljamo **e**: | | |
| come | > | coming |

**Present Continuous Tense** (Sadašnje trajno vrijeme) se upotrebljava:

* da označi radnju koja se vrši u vremenu kada o njoj govorimo:

I **am learning** English now. (Sada učim engleski.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| You **are reading** this now. (Sada ovo čitate.) | | |
| |  | | --- | | past | | |  | | --- | | present | | |  | | --- | | future | |
|  | | |
| Radnja se događa sada. | | |

Međutim, radnja se ne mora odvijati tačno sada, ali se dešavala nešto ranije i možda će se dešavati poslije trenutka kada o njoj govorimo:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She **is reading** a book. | | |
| past | present | future |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |
| Ona možda ne čita knjigu tačno sada. | | |

* da označi radnju čije je trajanje neprekidno ili koja se ponavlja, i tada se obično upotrebljavaju prilozi **always, constantly, forever** itd, i Present Continuous se uglavnom koristi kako bi se iskazalo neodobravanje:  
  You **are** always **complaining** about your mother-in-law. (Uvijek se žalite na svoju taštu.)
* da se izrazi radnja koja je već isplanirana i desiće se u budućnosti:  
  I'**m meeting** my girlfriend tonight. (Večeras ću se naći sa djevojkom)

Glagoli koji označavaju neko stanje, a ne radnju, obično se ne koriste u trajnom obliku ( -ing obliku)   
Lista glagola koji se većinom koriste u "simple" formi (**state verbs**) :

|  |
| --- |
| **glagoli percepcije** |
| **feel**\***, hear, see**\*, smell, taste |
| **glagoli mišljenja** |
| assume, feel, consider, doubt, feel (misliti), find (misliti), suppose, **think**\* |
| **glagoli kojim se iskazuju mentalna stanja** |
| **forget**, imagine, know, mean, notice, recognize, **remember, understand** |
| **glagoli kojim se izražavaju emocije/želje** |
| envy, fear, dislike, **hate, hope, like, love**, mind, prefer, regret, **want**, wish |
| **glagoli mjerenja** |
| contain, cost, hold, measure, weigh |
| **ostali glagoli** |
| look (biti sličan), seem, be (u većini slučajeva), have (kada znači posjedovati) |

- \* Ovi glagoli mogu se koristiti u trajnoj formi, ali sa drugim značenjem, npr:

* This boat **feels** nice and warm. (Ovaj brod je lijep i udoban, to je naša percepcija, osjećaj kvaliteta broda)  
  John'**s feeling** much better now. (Džon se osjeća mnogo bolje sada, njegovo zdravlje se poboljšava);
* She **has** three dogs and a cat. (Ona ima tri psa i mačku, posjedovanje)  
  She'**s having** supper. (Ona večera, ona jede);
* I can **see** Anthony in the garden. (Vidim Entonija u bašti, percepcija)  
  I'**m seeing** Anthony later. (Srešću se sa Entonijem kasnije, planiramo se sresti)

**to call – zvati**

**potvrdan oblik odričan oblik upitan oblik (YES/NO questions)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I'm calling | I'm not calling | am I calling? |
| you're calling | you aren't calling | are you calling? |
| he, she, it's calling | he, she, it isn't calling | is he, she, it calling? |
| we're calling | we aren't calling | are we calling? |
| you're calling | you aren't calling | are you calling? |
| they're calling | you aren't calling | are they calling |

Upitan oblik (takozvana YES/NO questions) gradi se **inverzijom**, kao i kod svih vremena koja se grade pomoću glagola to be. (**She is having** a meeting. → **Is she having** a meeting? )

Priloške odredbe koje se obično koriste uz Present Continuous su: **now, at the moment, these days, at present, always, tonight,** **still** i sl.

**EXERCISES**

**A. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.**

1. All the students are listening to me carefully.

Are all the students listening to me carefully?

All the students aren’t listening to me carefully.

2. John is putting his hat and coat on.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. He is studying hard.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. You are writing to William.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. We are speaking English now.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. John and Mary are looking at the picture on the wall.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. We are doing an exercise on the present continuous tense.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. The children are watching television.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

9. Mother is making sandwiches for us.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. They are having lunch.

………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………….

**B. PUT IN THE MISSING -ING FORMS.**

1. The children are........................................... (run) about the park.

2. My sister is........................................... (cut) bread in the kitchen.

3. What are you...........................................? (study) at the university?

4. Who is...........................................? (sit) in the living room?

5. It is........................................... (get) dark..

6. The train is........................................... (come).

7. I am not........................................... (write) a letter, I am ........................................... (do) my homework.

8. Who is...........................................? (swim) over there?

9. What are you...........................................? (put) in your bag.

10. Where are you...........................................? (carry) those parcels?

**1.2 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE** (SADAŠNJE VRIJEME – PREZENT)

Sadašnje vrijeme svih glagola obrazuje se tako što se uz glagolska vremena uvijek stavljaju lične zamjenice. Jedino se treće lice jednine prezenta razlikuje od ostalih lica, jer dobija nastavak **"-s**" ili "-**es**", osim glagola:

to be – biti (**is**), to have – imati (**has**), can-moći (**can**), may – moći (**may**), must – morati (**must**)

* Nastavak "-**s**" za sadašnje vrijeme izgovara se kao "**s**" ako dolazi iza bezvučnog suglasnika, ili "**z**" ako dolazi iza zvučnog suglasnika ili samoglasnika:

he **speaks** (hi spi:ks), he **reads** (hi ri:dz).

* Glagoli koji se završavaju na **s, x, z, sh** i **ch** obrazuju treće lice jednine nastavkom "**-es**":

he **dresses**

she **teaches**

* Glagoli koji se u infinitivu završavaju na "**-y**", kad pred tim "**y**" stoji suglasnik, mijenjaju "**y**" u "**i**", u trećem licu jednine:

to cry (he **cries**), to try (she **tries**).

Odrični oblik sadašnjeg vremena pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola "**to do**", pa se zatim doda negacija "**not**" i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga "to":

I write (ja pišem) - I **do not write**, I **don't write**

Upitni oblik sadašnjeg vremena (YES/NO questions) pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola "**to do**" u inverziji i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga "to".  
 You write (ti pišeš) - **Do you write**? (pišeš li?) She speaks. – **Does she speak**?

**Simple Present** se upotrebljava:

* da označi radnju čije trajanje nije određeno: I **write** novels. (Ja pišem romane); He **works**;
* da potvrdi jednu poznatu istinu: Fish **live** in water (Ribe žive u vodi);
* da označi radnju koja se vrši po navici: She always **gets up** early (Ona uvijek ustaje rano);
* da označi radnju koja se ponavlja: I **have** an English lesson three times a week (Imam čas engleskog tri puta sedmično).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The sun rises.** (to rise) | | |
| |  | | --- | | past | | |  | | --- | | present | | |  | | --- | | future | |
|  | | |
| Sunce izlazi svaki dan, prije, sada i poslije. | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Jenny is not here**. (to be) | | |
| |  | | --- | | past | | |  | | --- | | present | | |  | | --- | | future | |
|  | | |
| Jenny trenutno nije prisutna. | | |

**to call - zvati**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I call | ja zovem | I do not call | do I call? |
| you call | ti zoveš | you do not call | do you call? |
| he, she, it calls | on, ona , ono zove | he, she, it does not call | does, he ,she, it call? |
| we call | mi zovemo | we do not call | do we call? |
| you call | vi zovete | you do not call | do you call? |
| they call | oni, one, ona zovu | they do not call | do they call? |

Priloške odredbe uz koje se obično javlja Simple Present su: **usually, always, often, sometimes, never, every day/week/month/year, on Mondays/Wednesdays, at the weekends etc.**

**EXERCISES:**

**A. ADD THE ENDIGS -s/-es TO THE VERB WHERE NECESSARY.**

1. I get……. up at 6 o'clock.

2. They go……. to school.

3. My wife work……. at home.

4. We go……. to the cinema.

5. He go……. to see his friends.

6. She speak……. good English.

7. You want……. to study German.

8. He study……. Russian.

**B. PUT DO OR DOES.**

1. ………. Kate work in an office?

2. ………. she go there by car?

3. ………. you prepare meals for your family?

4. ………. Mrs. Blake do the housework?

5. ………. they listen to the news?

6. ………. the Blakes have supper at 8 o'clock?

7. ………. you work in an office?

8. ………. the show start at 8 o'clock?

9. ………. Mrs. Blake prepare meals for her family?

10. ………. they work in the bank?

**C. PUT DO OR DOES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE TO MAKE QUESTIONS AND CHANGE THE FORMS OF THE MAIN VERB IF NECESSARY.**

1. He lives in London.

Does he live in London?

2. I like to study.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. Mary always catches bus number 11 at the corner of her street.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Mother always meets her friends once a week.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. The Greens live in the same town.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. Tom enjoys his lessons.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. Her sister teaches English.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. His friend speaks French a little.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

9. The children want their lunch.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. They always have lunch at half past one.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

**D. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE FORM.**

1. Her son speaks English well.

Her son doesn’t speak English.

2. Tom studies very hard.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. John knows French perfectly.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Your students go abroad every year.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. Mary often helps her mother.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. I feel well today.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. We like to go out in the evening.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. My class begins at a quarter past eight.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

9. I like swimming.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. They want to go to the cinema.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

**E. PUT INTO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORM:**

1. We get up at 8 o'clock.

Do we get up at 8 o'clock.?

We don’t get up at 8 o'clock.

2. My son goes to school.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. They study French.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Tom speaks German and Russian.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. The students go to the cinema.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. She speaks very good English.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. We listen to music every day.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. Mary goes for a walk every morning.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

**2.2.1 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

Prilozi kojima se iskazuje učestalost (Adverbs of frequency) često se koriste sa sadašnjim vremenim (Simple Present Tense). Oni nam ukazuju na to koliko često se nešto dešava odnosno ne dešava i odgovaraju na pitanje **How often** (Koliko često). U ovu grupu spadaju prilozi: **always** (uvijek**), usually** (obično)**, often** (često)**, sometimes** (ponekad)**, rarely/seldom** (rijetko)**, never** (nikad)**.**

always 100 %

usually 75 %

often 50 %

sometimes 25 %

rarely/seldom 10 %

never 0 %

**Adverbs of frequency** idu ispred glavnog glagola (**drink, feel, eat**) ali iza pomoćnih glagola (dakle iza glagola **to be, to do, can, must, should** i sl.)

She **often** **visits** her friends at the weekend.

We **never** **drink** coffee.

Do you **often** **go** to the cinema?

BUT:

I **am** **never** satisfied.

She **doesn’t usually** get up early.

You **must always** believe in yourself.

**EXERCISE:**

**A. REWRITE THE SENTENCES PUTTING THE ADVERB IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT PLACE. THE FIRST SENTENCE IS DONE FOR YOU.**

1. You must wash your hands before lunch. **(always)**

You must **always** wash your hands before lunch.

2. Karen has cookies for dinner. **(usually)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. The kids play basketball in the house. **(rarely)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. She can park her van properly. **(never)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. I am on time for work.. **(seldom)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. Is Jerry late for meetings? **(always**)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. I don’t drink tea in the morning. **(often)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**1.3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS VERSUS SIMPLE PRESENT**

**EXERCISES:**

**A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN EITHER THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**

1. The doorbell ………………………. (ring) very often.

2. The doorbell ………………………. (ring) now.

3. He ………………………. (write) many letters to his parents.

4. John is busy now. He ………………………. (write) a letter.

5. Mr. Jones ………………………. (smoke) very much.

6. He ………………………. (smoke) more than a package of cigarettes every day.

7. Look! He ………………………. (smoke) a cigarette now.

8. It ………………………. (rain) a great deal during the spring months.

9. Look! It ………………………. (begin) to rain.

10. Listen! Someone ………………………. (knock) at the door.

11. The bus always ………………………. (stop) at this corner.

12. The bus ………………………. (stop) for us now.

13. I always ………………………. (get) on the bus at this corner.

14. Mr. and Mrs. Smith ……………………….(build) a new home on Second Avenue.

15. We ……………………….(have) English lessons three times a week.

16. We ………………………. (have) our English lesson now.

17. Look! Helen ………………………. (wave) to us from across the street.

18. William always ………………………. (come) to school by bus.

19. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She ……………………….(sleep).

20. She ………………………. (sleep) about fourteen hours a day.

21. Mr. Reese ………………………. (speak) English with a strong foreign accent.

**B. CHOOSE WHETHER THE VERB SHOULD BE IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:**

1. I always ……………. before I go to sleep.

a) am reading b) read

2. She ……………. French, but she doesn't speak Italian.

a) speaks b) is speaking

3. She ……………. right now.

a) speaks b) is speaking

4. Next week we ……………. to the theater.

a) go b) are going

5. (Generally) I ……………. Mexican food.

a) love b) am loving

6. How do you feel? I ……………. great!

a) am feeling b) feel

7. Listen - I ……………. to explain this to you.

a) am trying b) try

8. Tomorrow I ……………. to see my friend.

a) am going b) go

9. Where is she now? She ……………. home.

a) walks b) is walking

10. How does she usually get to work? She ……………..

a) is walking b) walks

11. I usually ……………. to rock music.

a) listen b) am listening

12. What is she doing? She …………….. to music.

a) listens b) is listening

13. My professor always ……………. very slowly.

a) is speaking b) speaks

14. What are you doing tonight? We ……………. to see a movie.

a) are going b) go

15. He normally ……………. very fast.

a) drives b) is driving

16. I never ……………. what to expect.

a) am knowing b) know

17. I'm sorry, Angela can't come to the phone - she ……………. a shower.

a) is taking b) takes

18. I ……………. home right now.

a) go b) am going

19. Those girls ……………. out every Friday.

a) are going b) go

20. (Generally) I ……………. classical music.

a) like b) am liking

**C. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN EITHER THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**

1. Sarah ………………………. (speak) Italian and French but she ………………………. (not, speak) German.
2. Be careful! You’ll wake up my Mom. She ………………………. (sleep).
3. He ………………………. (not, travel) to work every day.
4. My brother and my father ………………………. (work) in London but at the moment they ……………………….(be) in Moscow.
5. Sarah ………………………. (not, like) pizza and macaroni but she ………………………. (enjoy) eating hamburgers.
6. He ………………………. (smoke) more than a package of cigarettes every day. Look! He ………………………. (smoke) a cigarette now.
7. They usually ………………………. (go) to school by bus but today we ……………………….(go) on foot.
8. I ………………………. (be) busy now. I ………………………. (write) a letter to my parents. I ………………………. (not, write) to them very often.
9. My parents ………………………. (not, eat) meat. They ………………………. (be) vegetarians.
10. I ………………………. (not, think) he is a fool!

**D. PUT IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS. NOTE WHERE BOTH FORMS ARE POSSIBLE.**

**A HOLIDAY JOB WITH A DIFFERENCE!**

I (study) .............................English at Exeter University. I'm on holiday at the moment and I (work) ............................. in a public library. I'm lucky to have this job. I (not have to)............................. get up early. The library (open)............................. at 10 and (close) ............................. at 7. It’s interesting work because people (always come in)............................. and (ask) 7. ............................ me to help them, so I (learn) ........................... a lot about different subjects. I (enjoy)............................. the job and (find) .......................... it very amusing, too. People (use)............................. the strangest things as bookmarks. I have found a rasher of bacon (uncooked!). Matchsticks (be)............................. common and so (be) ............................. bus tickets. My colleagues (always find)............................. things too - even a 10 $ note, but I haven't been so lucky! I often (think)............................. of the photo of a beautiful woman which I found. On the back were the words: 'I (love) ............................. you. I (miss)............................. you and I'll never forget you.'

