



1. Kako dobro znaš delati naslednje stvari? Uporabi naklonski glagol *can* in prislove *very well* (zelo dobro), *quite well* (kar dobro), *a bit* (malo) ali naklonski glagol *can't* s prislovom *at all* (sploh ne) (če česa sploh ne znaš) in opiši svoje zmožnosti.

Primer: *I can swim quite well. I can't speak French at all.*

zmožnost = 'ability'

- (type) _____
- (drive a car) _____
- (dance) _____
- (cook) _____

2. Zapiši, kaj bodo ljudje zmožni narediti v prihodnosti. Začni z *I think/I don't think people/we + will be able to ...*

Za prihodnost se uporablja 'be able to' in ne 'can'.

'will be able to' + nedoločnik = zmožnost v prihodnosti

Primer: *I don't think people will be able to live on another planet.*

- live in space _____
- travel faster than light _____
- fly private helicopters and small planes _____

3. Zapiši z naklonskim glagolom *could/couldn't*, kaj si/nisi znal pri določenih letih.

Primer: speak your own language/speak English

- walk/talk
- write your name/write an email
- say the alphabet/read

'could'/'couldn't' + nedoločnik = (ne)zmožnost v preteklosti

I could speak my own language when I was two, but I couldn't speak English until I was ten.

- _____
- _____
- _____



4. Na črte zapiši ustrezen naklonski glagol za izražanje verjetnosti v sedanosti, prihodnosti in preteklosti. Glagole izberi v okvirčku.

can live is likely may be cooking could have stolen
could be having may not have seen

verjetnost v preteklosti

Primer: I think a tiger can live up to 20 years.

- She left her umbrella in a restaurant. Somebody _____¹ it.
- I smell something burning. My brother _____² lunch.
- I don't know where they are. They _____³ lunch in a restaurant.
- It _____⁴ that he will come home late tonight.
- The driver _____⁵ the red light.

verjetnost v preteklosti

5. Spodnje stavke brez naklonskih glagolov pretvori v stavke z naklonskimi glagoli v oklepajih, tako da izraziš verjetnost v sedanosti in preteklosti.

Primer: Wendy is on the phone. (might) *Wendy might be on the phone.*
Our neighbour has won the lottery. (may) *Our neighbour may have won the lottery.*

- That lady is a well-known actress.
(could) _____
- They are listening to our conversation!
(could) _____
- He is sick.
(may) _____

6. Vstavi naklonska glagola *must* in *can't* in izberi nedoločnik v okvirčku, tako da izraziš logično sklepanje – gotovost.

Primer: (The doorbell rings.) That must be Simon. He said he'd come by.
(The doorbell rings.) That can't be Rachel. She's on holiday in Cyprus.

have have get up

'Can't be'/'couldn't be' = za nekaj si skoraj 100% prepričan, da ni res.

'Must be' = za nekaj si skoraj 100% prepričan, da je res.

- She starts work at six o'clock in the morning so she _____¹ late.
- She drives an Aston Martin. She _____² a lot of money.
- He said he's coming by bus so he _____³ a car.



7. Dopolni stavke z naklonskimi glagoli *must (have)* ... ali *can't (have)*, tako da izraziš logično sklepanje – gotovost za sedanost ali preteklost.

Primeri:

- 'Is she Finnish?' 'Yes, she must be Finnish.
- 'Do they have a lot of money?' 'No, they can't have a lot of money.
- 'Did she do it?' 'No, she can't have done it.
- 'Did he do it?' 'Yes, he must have done it.

1. 'Were they late?' 'Yes, they _____¹
2. 'Does our boss know a lot about business?' 'Yes, he _____²
3. 'Is she serious?' 'No, she _____³
4. 'Did David know about the trip to Colombia?' 'Yes, he _____⁴

8. Preberi situacije in jih komentiraj z naklonskima glagoloma za izražanje pozitivne ali negativne gotovosti v preteklosti. Uporabi besede v oklepaju.

Primer: The TV was on but I didn't hear it. (I must/be/asleep)
I must have been asleep.

1. The alarm clock didn't wake me up this morning. (I must/forget/to set it)

2. Ted passed the test. He didn't study hard. (the test can't/be/very difficult)

3. I haven't seen Ian for ages. (he must/go/away)

9. Zamisli si družbo, v kateri pravila ne veljajo. Zapiši, česa v takšni družbi ni treba delati. Uporabi naklonski glagol *have to* v nikalni obliki.

Primer: You don't have to pay taxes.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



10. Vstavi ustrezen naklonski glagol za izražanje (ne)obveze (*obligation/lack of obligation*). Uporabi *must, have to, should* ali *ought to* v trdilni ali nikalni obliki za preteklost, sedanost ali prihodnost.

Primer: My son suddenly became ill in the middle of the night and I had to call an ambulance.

1. I like Sundays because I _____¹ get up early.
2. It's Mother's Day this Sunday. I _____² remember to buy my mother a present.
3. Careful, darling. You _____³ play with fire. It's dangerous.
4. When I was at school we _____⁴ wear uniforms. They became obligatory only a few years ago.
5. I have an excruciating toothache! I _____⁵ see the dentist tomorrow.

11. Sledeče povedi dopolni z naklonskim glagolom *must* in z enim glagolom iz okvirčka.

Primer: MOTHER: You must be home before eleven.

be write stop pay

1. TEACHER: You _____¹ your matura paper in ink.
2. POLICE OFFICER: You _____² the speeding fine.
3. DOCTOR: You _____³ smoking.

12. Smiselno poveži stavke. Druge dele dopolni z naklonskim glagolom *must* in enim glagolom iz okvirčka.

Primer: MOTHER: You must be home before eleven.

read phone see try pick

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kureishi's latest novel is his best, I think. | A I _____ her tonight. |
| 2. This dessert is delicious. | B You _____ it. It's a classic. |
| 3. I haven't heard from Sally for ages. | C You <u>must read</u> it. 1 |
| 4. <i>The Godfather</i> is the best film ever! | D My sister made it; you _____ it! |
| 5. The meadows are full of flowers. | E We _____ some. |

'Must' v trdilni obliki uporabiš tudi, kadar želiš reči, da je nekaj dobra ideja.



13. Sledeče povedi dopolni z naklonskima glagoloma *must* ali *have to* v pravilni obliki za sedanost in preteklost. Včasih sta možna oba, včasih samo *have to*.

Primer:
Well, it's 11 o'clock. I must/have to go now.
I wasn't feeling well last night. I had to go home early.

- You really _____¹ study harder if you want to pass your Maths.
- Last night Sally suddenly became ill. We _____² call the doctor.
- When you come to London again, you _____³ come and see us.
- We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____⁴ take it to a garage.

14. Dopolni stavke z naklonskima glagoloma *mustn't* ali *needn't*.

Primer:
We mustn't hurry, we'll get sweaty. (Ne smemo hiteti, ker se bomo prepotili.)
We needn't hurry, we have enough time to get there.
(Ni nam treba hiteti, ker imamo dovolj časa, da pridemo pravočasno tja.)

preoved = 'prohibition'

nenujnost = 'lack of necessity'

- You _____¹ go out tonight. It's school night.
- You _____² go to the store to buy some food. I'll cook something.
- You _____³ leave the window open – the rain will come in.
- You _____⁴ drive so fast – we're early.

15. Preberi situacije in z naklonskimi glagoli za izražanje prošelj, ponudb in predlogov zapiši, kaj bi v dani situaciji lahko rekel. Naklonski glagoli so podani v oklepajih.

Primer:
You've got a €50 banknote and you need some change. You go to the nearest café and ask the waiter. (Can you ... ?) Can you change a €50 note?

- You want to borrow your friend's iPod. What do you say to him/her? (Could I ... ?)

- You're in the middle of taking your Matura exam. Suddenly you need to go to the toilet. What do you say? (May I ... ?)

- You want to leave class early because you want to catch the early bus home. What do you say to your teacher? (Do you think I could ... ?)



Čas reševanja: 30 minut

Zbrane točke: /29

Ocena:

15-18 = 2 (zd)

19-22 = 3 (db)

23-25 = 4 (pdb)

26-29 = 5 (odl)

1. Z uporabo besed v oklepajih oblikuj komentarje na naslednje stavke. ___/3

Primer: It's snowing again and you aren't wearing a jacket. (must/very)
You must be very cold.

- They are only 50 but neither of them work. (can't/retired)

- They've bought a new Ferrari. (must/win the lottery)

- They came back from holiday three days early. (might/have bad weather)

2. Na črto zapiši obliko naklonskega glagola za preteklost. ___/3

Primer: I **MUST WASH** my hair. It's really dirty. (obveza – obligation)
I had to wash my hair yesterday.

- My brother **MUST BE** really in love with her. (skorajšnja gotovost – probability)
My brother _____¹ really in love with her last summer.
- She **CAN'T SING** at all. ((ne)zmožnost – (in)ability)
She _____² even when she was a child.
- It **MIGHT HAPPEN** tomorrow. (verjetnost – possibility)
It _____³ yesterday.

3. Dopolni sledeče povedi z ustreznim naklonskim glagolom (*must, can't, could, might*) in polnopomenskim glagolom. ___/3

Primer: They have only just got married but they can't be very happy because they spend a lot of time apart.

- They are always well-dressed. They _____¹ a lot of money on clothes.
- Those children don't go to school. Their parents _____² them at home.
- I can hear Stan playing the piano. He _____³ for the concert.



4. Vstavi ustrezen naklonski glagol. _ / 3

Primer: You shouldn't (ne bi smel) discuss this with me. Go and talk to him.

1. Who _____¹ (bi lahko) tell me what to do?
2. We _____² (morda ne) come in time.
3. _____³ (lahko) I ask you a question?

5. Izberi pravi naklonski glagol. _ / 3

Primer: I've run out of milk. I must/could/should get some more in the morning.

1. Must/Should/Could we do them now? Can't they wait until tomorrow?
2. The day started off foggy, but by the time we had reached the mountain the sun had come out and we could/were able to/should climb it quite quickly.
3. As soon as she opened the door I could/was able to/was allowed to³ see from her face that something terrible had happened.

6. Dopolni stavke z ustreznim naklonskim glagolom (can/could/might/must/should) in glagolom v oklepaju v trdilni ali nikalni obliki za sedanjost ali preteklost. _ / 3

Primer: A: I didn't see you at John's party last week.
B: No, I had to work that evening, so I couldn't go (go).

1. A: I saw you at Mary's party last Saturday.
B: No, you didn't. You _____¹ (see) me. I didn't go to Mary's party.
2. A: We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned left.
B: You went the wrong way. You _____² (turn) right.
3. A: When was the last time you saw Tina?
B: Years ago. I _____³ (recognise) her if I saw her now.

7. Vstavi ustrezen naklonski glagol za izražanje gotovosti ali verjetnosti v sedanjosti ali preteklosti. _ / 3

Primer: They can't be Greek. They are speaking Italian.

1. They _____¹ be asleep. Their bedroom lights are off.
2. She _____² win the race. I don't know.
3. A: Where is Maryann?
B: I don't know. She _____³ be watching TV.



8. Katerih pravil se morate držati v šoli? Zapiši 5 stavkov, v katerih z ustreznimi naklonskimi glagoli opišeš, kar velja za tvojo šolo. _ / 5

- stand up 1 wear a uniform 2 do a lot of homework
3 have short hair 4 study languages 5 read a lot of books

Primer: We have to stand up before each class begins.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

9. V oklepajih izberi pravi naklonski glagol, s katerim lahko pretvoriš stavke tako, da ne spremeniš pomena. _ / 3

Primer: I know how to swim. (can/may) I can swim.

1. It is necessary for you to phone Martin. (must/have to)

2. It is possible that Jake will be there this evening. (can/might)

3. Do you want me to open the window? (shall/will)
