

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

ELEMENTARY

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Cuvânt introductiv

Manualul se adresează studenților din sistemul de învățământ la distanță ce nu cunosc limba engleză. El reprezintă o încercare de a-i familiariza cu teme de comunicare cu caracter general, cunoștințe gramaticale la nivel elementar și cu deprinderi de comunicare în scris.

Manualul conține 16 lecții, lecțiile 8 și 16 fiind recapitulative, conținând în același timp și tipuri de exerciții ce se dau la examenul de sfârșit de an.

Lecțiile 1 -5 sunt structurate astfel:

A - Vocabulary - ce conține temele de comunicare și exerciții pentru fixarea problemelor predate

B - Grammar - probleme de gramatică cu exercițiile corespunzătoare

Incepând cu lecția 6, până la lecția 15, s-a adăugat și o treia componentă, 'C', care conține temele de comunicare în scris: redactarea corespondenței cu caracter neoficial, principalele semne de punctuație și folosirea lor și redactarea diferitelor tipuri de paragrafe.

Sperăm că manualul va fi de un real folos studenților, reușind să umple golurile și să clarifice neînțelegerile ce apar când înveți limba engleză singur, fără profesor.

Table of contents

UNIT 1	5
UNIT 1	5
A. VOCABULARY	5
Formule de prezentare	5
B. GRAMMAR	8
Pronumele personal	8
Adjectivul posesiv	9
Pronumele posesiv	9
Articolul nehotărât	10
Articolul hotărât	11
Verbul ‘TO BE ‘	12
A. VOCABULARY	15
B. GRAMMAR	17
Verbul ‘TO HAVE’ = a avea	17
Pluralul substantivelor	18
Plurale regulate	18
Plurale neregulate	19
Substantive compuse	19
Forme de plural cu sens diferit	20
Substantive defective	20
Substantive colective	20
Genitivul substantivelor	21
Numeralul ordinal	23
Exprimarea orei	23
UNIT 3	27
A. VOCABULARY	27
The four seasons:	28
Mesele zilei	29
Zilele săptămânii	29
Lunile anului	29
B. GRAMMAR	30
Timpul prezent al verbelor noționale. (Present Simple)	30
Numeralul ordinal	31
Scrierea datei in limba engleză	31
Principalele prepozitii	33
UNIT 4	35
A. VOCABULARY	35
B. GRAMMAR	37
Prezentul continuu (Present Continuous)	37
C. WRITING INFORMAL LETTERS (corespondența cu caracter neoficial)	39
UNIT 5	41
A. VOCABULARY	41
B. GRAMMAR	43
Comparația adjectivelor	43
C. GREETINGS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS (formule de salut si alte expresii)	46
UNIT 6	49
A. VOCABULARY	49
B. GRAMMAR	50
Timpul past tense simplu (Past Tense Simple)	50
Verbe Regulate	51
Verbe Neregulate	51

C. WRITING AN INFORMAL LETTER (redactarea unei scrisori neoficiale).....	53
Modele de scrisori	54
UNIT 7	57
A. VOCABULARY	57
B. GRAMMAR	59
Past tense continuu	59
Past tense simplu sau continuu?	59
C. PUNCTUATION MARKS. (Principalele semne de punctuație în limba engleză.).....	60
UNIT 8 REVISION AND EXTENSION	63
UNIT 9	69
A. VOCABULARY	69
B. GRAMMAR	71
Modal verbs	71
C. THE NARRATION PARAGRAPH.....	76
UNIT 10	81
A. VOCABULARY	81
B. GRAMMAR	85
Demonstratives and quantifiers	85
C. THE PROCESS PARAGRAPH	89
UNIT 11	93
A. VOCABULARY	93
B. GRAMMAR	95
Timpul Present Perfect	95
C. THE DESCRIPTION PARAGRAPH	98
UNIT 12	101
A. VOCABULARY	101
B. GRAMMAR	104
The Present Perfect and the Simple Past. (Present Perfect si Past Tense simplu)	104
C. THE COMPARISON PARAGRAPH	107
UNIT 13	111
A. VOCABULARY	111
B. GRAMMAR	113
Present Perfect Continuous	113
Present perfect continuous sau present perfect simple?	113
C. THE CONTRAST PARAGRAPH	115
UNIT 14	119
A. VOCABULARY	119
B. GRAMMAR	122
Timpul 'past perfect'	122
C. THE COMPARISON AND CONTRAST PARAGRAPH	124
UNIT 15	127
A. VOCABULARY	127
B. GRAMMAR	129
Exprimarea ideii de viitor în limba engleză.	129
Question tags (intrebări disjunctive)	130
C. THE PERSUASION PARAGRAPH.....	133
UNIT 16 REVISION	137
LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS	141
Bibliography	145

UNIT 1

HELLO !



I am a student in Bucharest and I am 19 years old. Maria is a student, too. She is 20 years old. I am from Bucharest and Maria is from Constanta. We are friends. Tom and Mihai are friends. They are students, too. Tom is from Britain and he is in Bucharest now. Mihai is from Romania, from Iasi.

Today is our first day at the faculty. We are happy to meet our colleagues.

‘Hello! I’m Helen. What’s your name?’

‘My name is Maria. Where are you from?’

‘I am from Bucharest, and you?’

‘I am from Constanta. Nice to meet you.’

‘Nice to meet you.’

There are many students at the faculty today. They are happy to meet new people and make new friends.

A. VOCABULARY

day = zi

first = primul, prima

friend = prieten

from = de la, din

happy = fericit

make = a face

meet = a (se) întâlni

name = nume

new = nou, nouă, noi

now = acum

people = oameni

that = aceea, acela

there are = sunt, se află, există

there is = este, se află, există

these = acestea, aceștia

this = aceasta, acesta

those = acelea, aceia

today = astăzi

Formule de prezentare.

How do you do? = ce mai faceți?

Nice to meet you = îmi face plăcere să te cunosc

Nice meeting you = _____ „ _____

Let me introduce.....to you = dă- mi voie să-ți prezint pe.....

This is(prenumele persoanei) = se folosește informal, între prieteni, colegi

EXERCISES

I. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele de mai jos:



friends name is a from what

1. Mary _____ a student.
2. We are _____ Bucharest.
3. I am _____ students.
4. Maria and Helen are _____ .
5. My _____ is Tom.
6. _____ is your name?

II. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Mă numesc Maria și am 20 de ani.
2. Astăzi este prima zi de cursuri.
3. Imi face plăcere să te cunosc.
4. Dă-mi voie să ți-i prezint pe prietenii mei.
5. Ei sunt studenți.
6. Tom are 23 de ani.

DEVELOPMENT



- A: 'My name is Pierre and I come from France, from Paris. My surname is Richard. I am happy to be here with you. What is your name? Where are you from?'
- B: 'My first name is Paul and my surname, or family name, is Stevenson. I come from Britain.'
- A: 'Who are these pretty girls over there?'
- B: 'This is Maria Ionescu and that is Susan Brown. They are students, too.'
- A: 'Hello, Maria! Hello, Susan. I'm glad to meet you.'
- C: 'Hi, Pierre! I'm Maria. I'm from Vaslui, Romania.'
- D: 'I'm Susan. I'm American.'
- A: 'There are many new faces. I'm eager to meet them.'
- B: 'Yes, there are. There is also one schoolmate of mine, Anna.'

Names of countries and nationalities:

Italy	Italian*
France	French
Britain	British
Russia	Russian
Germany	German
Holland	Dutch
Switzerland	Swiss

* Adjectivele derivate din nume proprii se scriu cu majusculă.

III. Dați cinci exemple de nume de familie și cinci exemple de prenume.

Surnames:

First names:

IV. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele cerute de context:



Tom and Susan are They students in the first year at the Faculty of Communication and Public Relations. Tom's is Stevens. He is from Britain. Susan's surname is Smith. She is Britain, too. They in Romania now. They are not Britain. They are with their Maria and Mihai. They are at the faculty now.

V. Căutați în dicționar următoarele cuvinte și formați propoziții cu ele.



1. portughez 2. danez 3. japonez 4. spaniol 5. chinez

VI. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Maria este studentă.
2. Ea este din București.
3. Este bucurătoare să fie colegă cu Susan, Pierre și cu Tom.
4. Sunt mulți studenți la facultate acum.
5. Aceasta este prima lor zi ca studenți.
6. Se află o carte pe masă.
7. Sunt mulți prieteni la această facultate.

VII. Găsiți răspunsuri la următoarele întrebări, astfel încât să formați un dialog.



1. A: Hi, my name is Irina. What's your name?
2. B:
3. A: Where are you from?
4. B:
5. A: I'm from Bucharest. I'm 20 years old. How old are you?
6. B:
7. A: Are you a student, too?
8. B:
9. A: What's your favourite film?
10. B: and what's your favourite actor?
11. A:

B. GRAMMAR

Pronumele personal

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I *	Persoana 1	we
Persoana a 2-a	you	Persoana a 2-a	you
Persoana a 3-a	he(masculin)	Persoana a 3-a	they **
	she(feminin)		
	it (neutru)		

* se scrie cu majusculă indiferent de locul ocupat în propoziție.

** are aceeași formă pentru masculin, feminin și neutru.

EXERCISES



I. Completați spațiile goale cu pronumele personale de mai jos:

It We You She I They

1. am a student.
2. ...are at home.
3.is a friend.
4.is a good architect.
5.is an interesting book.
6. are at the faculty.
7. are very glad to be here with us.



II. Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Ei sunt ingineri.
2. Ne pare bine să ne întâlnim cu voi.
3. Jose nu este italian, el este spaniol.
4. Franța și Germania sunt țări europene.
5. Sunt multe țări în Africa.
6. Maria și Ana sunt prietene.
7. Noi nu suntem profesori, suntem studenți.
8. Ești acasă în seara aceasta?
9. Imi pare rău.
10. Ele sunt prietene.

Adjectivul posesiv

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	my	Persoana 1	our
Persoana a 2-a	your	Persoana a 2-a	our
Persoana a 3-a	his (masculin)	Persoana a 3-a	their *
	her (feminin)		
	its (neutru)		

*are aceeași formă pentru masculin, feminin și neutru.

Pronumele posesiv

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	mine= al/a/ai/ale meu/mea/ mei/mele	Persoana 1	ours = al/a/ai/ale noastre
Persoana a 2-a	yours= al/a/ai/ale t u/ta/tăi/ tale	Persoana a 2-a	yours = al/a/ai/ale lor
Persoana a 3-a	his = al/a/ai/ale lui	Persoana a 3-a	theirs = al/a/ai/ale lor
	hers = al/a/ai/ale ei		
	its = al/a/ai/ale ei		

III Completați spațiile goale cu pronumele personale sau adjectivele posesive de mai jos.



Our I Their We Her My you They

-house is big.
- They are in the garden.; dog is in the garden, too.
- ... am very busy.
- are a student.
- I am in town. friends are with me.
- Susan is British..... nationality is British.
- ...are angry.

IV. Alegeți răspunsul corect:



- Tom is friend.
 - my
 - mine
 - I
 - ___
- dog is black.
 - we
 - our
 - ours
 - ___
- This car is
 - they
 - ___
 - their
 - theirs
- What is name?
 - your
 - you
 - yours
 - ___

Articolul nehotărât

A = un, o (se pune în fața substantivelor care încep cu o consoană)

An = un, o (se pune în fața substantivelor care încep cu o vocală)

Intrebuințări:

- se folosește pentru a introduce un substantiv pentru prima dată în text.
- Se folosește numai cu substantive care se pot număra. Substantivele nume de materie (wine, sugar, meat, bread, etc.), precum și substantivele abstracte (time, weather, happiness, etc.) nu se pot număra și deci nu pot primi articolul nehotărât.
- Se pune în fața unor substantive care exprimă meserii și ocupații.

NOT :

*(w) și (y) sunt semiconsoane și se comportă ca și consoane la început de cuvânt, deci vor primi determinanți de consoane: a ; the pronunțat ca înaintea unei consoane.

*Litera ' h ' la începutul unor cuvinte împrumutate din limba franceză nu se pronunță. De exemplu: 'hour', ' heir', 'honour'. Deci cuvintele care încep cu aceste sunete vor primi articolul nehotărât 'an'. Deci, atenție! 'a' sau 'an' se pun în fața unei vocale sau consoane, așadar, în fața unui sunet care are aceste caracteristici.

Exemple:

This is a teacher.



He is a policeman.



This is an apple.



This is an orange.



Mike is a doctor.



V. Completați spațiile goale cu articolele nehotărâte corespunzătoare.

1 ... boy;



14. umbrella;



2. ... house;



15. ... toy;



3.... pineapple;



16. bartender;



4. ... pen;



17. ... flower;














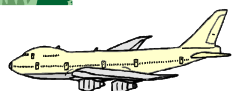




5.... horse;



18. girl;



- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 6.... butterfly; |  | 19 worker; |  |
| 7 ....eye; |  | 20. ... professor; |  |
| 8 ... telephone; |  | 21. ... dog; |  |
| 9 .....man; |  | 22. chair; |  |
| 10.... tree; |  | 23. architect; |  |
| 11 ... ear; |  | 24.... surgeon; |  |
| 12 ... boat; |  | 25. ... airplane; |  |
| 13 ... car; |  | 26. clock; |  |

VI. Dați șase exemple de substantive ce nu primesc articolul nehotărât 'an'.

VII. Cinci dintre substantivele de mai jos nu pot fi precedate de articolul nehotărât. Care sunt acestea?



wine; book; sugar; weather; apple; exercise; student; beer; flower; cat; bread; teacher; road; train

VIII. Completați spațiile goale cu 'a', 'an', sau _.



- 1). banana is yellow.
- 2) He drives...car.
- 3) We buyumbrella.
- 4) They seeelephant at the zoo.
- 5) Sheila wants to beactress.
- 6) We want to buy ... new house.
- 7) Maria writes ...article.
- 8) You aregood friend .
- 9) Mark is..... photographer.
- 10) I like....sugar in my coffee.

Articolul hotărât

The – se citește (ða) în fața unui subantiv care începe cu o consoană
(ði) în fața unui substantiv care începe cu o vocală

Cazuri de întrebuintare :

1. Insoțește un substantiv ce a mai fost menționat în text.
2. Se pune în fața unor substantive unice, ca de exemplu: the earth, the sun etc.
3. Se folosește atunci când substantivul este precedat de o prepoziție. Exemplu: at the theatre, in the garden, to the cinema etc.

Excepții: at home, go home, in bed, go to bed.

Substantivele: 'school', 'church', 'hospital', 'prison', 'university' au un regim puțin mai special. Ele nu vor primi articol hotărât dacă ne referim la ele ca la instituțiile în care se desfășoară activități legate de specificul lor, iar cel ce face acțiunea este implicat în ele, participând la activitățile ce se desfășoară în ele.

Cu 'the'

Fără 'the' (Articol zero)

Mark goes to school. He is in the fifth form.

Mark's mother goes to the school to talk to the teacher.

We go to church every Sunday morning.

We go to the church to take pictures of it, because it is a historical monument.

Verbul 'TO BE '

Timpul prezent

Afirmativ

	Singular		Plural
Persoana 1	I am = eu sunt	Persoana 1	we are = noi suntem
Persoana a 2-a	you are = tu ești	Persoana a 2-a	you are = voi sunteți
Persoana a 3-a	he is = el este	Persoana a 3-a	they are = ei/ele sunt
	she is = ea este		
	it is = el/ ea este(neutru)		

Negativ

	Singular		Plural
Persoana 1	I am not = eu nu sunt	Persoana 1	we are not (aren't) = noi nu suntem
Persoana a 2-a	you are not (aren't) = tu nu ești	Persoana a 2-a	you are not (aren't) = voi nu sunteți
Persoana a 3-a	he is not (isn't) = el nu este	Persoana a 3-a	they are not (aren't) = ei nu sunt
	she is not (isn't) = ea nu este		
	it is not (isn't) = el/ea nu este		

Interogativ

	Singular		Plural
Persoana 1	am I? = sunt eu?	Persoana 1	are we? = suntem noi?
Persoana a 2-a	are you? = esti tu ?	Persoana a 2-a	are you? = sunteți voi?
Persoana a 3-a	is he? = este el ?	Persoana a 3-a	are they? = sunt ei?
	is she? = este ea ?		
	is it? = este el/ ea?		

IX. Treceți la forma negativă și la cea interogativă următoarele propoziții.



1. Jack is a pilot.
2. The students are in the library.
3. We are happy.
4. Maria is from Madrid.
5. We are at home.
6. They are at the theatre.
7. A cat is on a chair.
8. My friend is an engineer.

X. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Este ea acasă?
2. Nu, ea nu este acasă.
3. Ea este în parc.
4. Numele meu de familie este Georgescu, iar prenumele este Alina.
5. Suntem bucuroși să te cunoaștem.
6. John este arhitect.
7. New York este un oraș mare.
8. Cărțile sunt pe masă.
9. Zilele sunt scurte iarna.
10. Ești liber astăzi?

XI. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:



1. Where is Bucharest?
2. What is your name?
3. Where are you from?
4. Where is Mount Fuji?
5. Where are they?

UNIT 2

MY FAMILY



My name is Mark. I am 20 years old. I have a big family. My mother's name is Anne. She is a doctor. She is 42 years old. She works in a hospital, near our house. My father's name is John. He is 45 years old. He is an engineer. He works in a construction company. I have a sister and a brother.

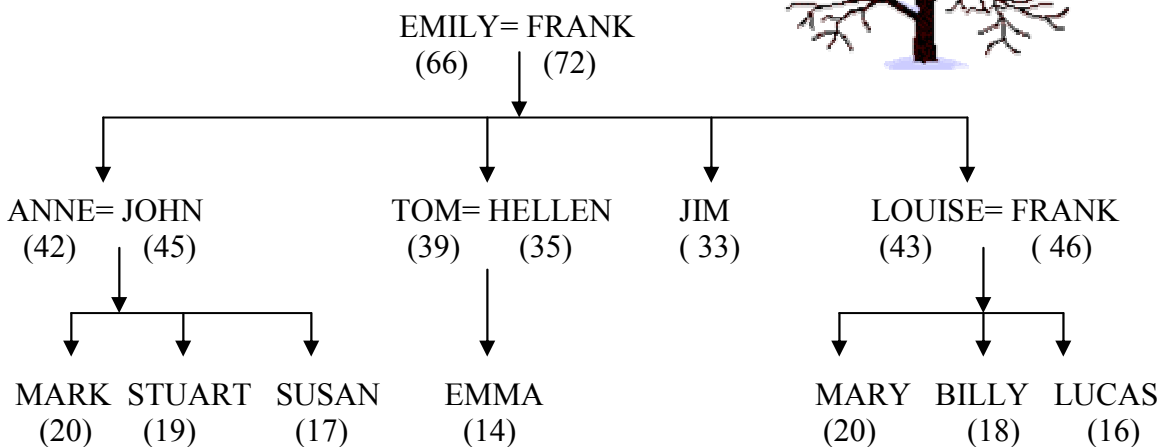
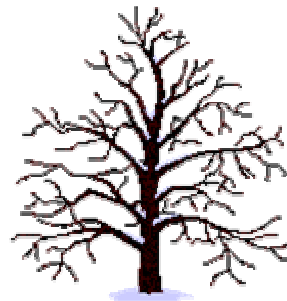
My sister's name is Susan. She is 17. She is a pupil. My brother's name is Stuart. He is 19. He is a student. I have two uncles, who are my mother's brothers and three aunts. One is mother's sister, and two are my father's sisters. I also have five cousins. All my grandparents live in the country. I love to spend my holidays with them. I also have a dog, Spot, and a cat Whiskers. They are very good friends.

A. VOCABULARY

all = to i, toate
aunt = mătușă
big = mare
brother = frate
cousin = văr, verișoară
father = tată
grandparents = bunici

house = casă
love = a iubi
pupil = elev, elevă
sister = soră
spend = a petrece
uncle = unchi
who = cine

THE FAMILY TREE



I. Citiți propozițiile de mai jos și stabiliți care sunt adevărate (T/TRUE) și care sunt false (F/FALSE).



- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mark is 19 years old. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Susan is his mother. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. His grandparents live in the country. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. He has a sister. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. His sister's name is Anne. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Emma is Mark's sister. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Billy and Lucas are brothers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II. Incercuiți cuvintele care nu aparțin categoriei respective.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 1. sister | brother | mother | student |
| 2. my | her | I | their |
| 3. am | live | is | are |
| 4. father | Romanian | French | British |
| 5. teacher | architect | name | engineer |

III. Alcătuiți propoziții cu ajutorul cuvintelor de mai jos.



- you/school/ in/ are/ at/ You/ the/ aren't/ now/ garden.
- his/ What/ name/ is?
- American/ is/ nationality/ Tom's/ isn't/it/ British.
- live/ the/ grandparents/ school/his/ near.
- the/are/two/garden/there/dogs/in.

IV. Scrieți zece propoziții despre dumneavoastră. (cum vă numiți, naționalitatea, localitatea de unde sunteți, familia).

B. GRAMMAR

Verbul 'TO HAVE' = a avea

Face parte din categoria verbelor auxiliare și alături de verbul 'to be', formează interogativul prin inversarea subiectului cu predicatul, iar negativul prin simpla adăugare a negației 'not'.

Timpul prezent

Afirmativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I have = eu am	Persoana 1	we have = noi avem
Persoana a 2-a	you have = tu ai	Persoana a 2-a	you have = voi aveți
Persoana a 3-a	he/she/it has = el/ ea are	Persoana a 3-a	they have = ei/ele au

Negativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I have not (haven't) = eu nu am	Persoana 1	we have not (haven't) = noi nu avem
Persoana a 2-a	you haven't (haven't) = tu nu ai	Persoana a 2-a	you have not (haven't) = voi nu aveți
Persoana a 3-a	he/ she/ it is not (isn't) = el/ ea nu are	Persoana a 3-a	they have not (haven't) = ei/ ele nu au

Interogativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	have I? = am eu?	Persoana 1	have we? = avem noi?
Persoana a 2-a	have you? = ai tu?	Persoana a 2-a	have you? = aveți voi?
Persoana a 3-a	has he/ she/ it? = are el/ ea?	Persoana a 3-a	have they? = au ei/ ele?

Verbul 'have' se folosește în unele expresii, pierzându-și înțelesul de a 'avea'.

Exemple:

have breakfast/lunch/dinner = a servi micul dejun/ prânzul/ cina

have a break = a lua o pauză

have a class = a avea o oră (ex. de engleză)

have a cup of coffee/tea = a servi o ceașcă de cafea/ ceai

have a cold = a fi răcit

EXERCISES

I. Cu ajutorul unui dicționar găsiți și alte expresii formate cu ajutorul verbului 'have'.



II. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele de mai jos.



has father my its have are a brothers he an in is
her sisters

1. family is big.
2. I three sisters and two
3. My is an doctor.
4. He works a hospital.
5. Have you got brother?
6. Jim electrician?
7. they mechanics?
8. name's Julia.
9. you married?
10. She a dog.
11. name is Spot.

Pluralul substantivelor.

In limba engleză există două feluri de plurale. Plurale regulate și neregulate.

Plurale regulate.

In această categorie intră substantivele care formează pluralul prin adăugarea terminației 's' la forma de singular.

Reguli ortografice.

1. Substantivele terminate în 'y':

- când 'y' este precedat de o consoană acesta se va transforma în 'ies':

lorry	lorries
fly	flies
secretary	secretaries

- când 'y' este precedat de o vocală va rămâne neschimbat:

play	plays
toy	toys
boy	boys

2. Substantivele terminate în 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'z', 'x', 'th' formează pluralul prin adăugarea vocalei 'e + s':

bus	buses
class	classes
bush	bushes
tax	taxes

3. Substantivele terminate în 'f', 'fe' formează pluralul prin transformarea lui 'f' în 'v'+ 'es':

wolf	wolves
knife	knives
Excepții: roof	roofs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs

4. Substantivele terminate în 'o' formează pluralul prin adăugarea terminației 'es':

tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
Excepții: piano	pianos
photo	photos

5. Substantive de origine străină.

a. Cele terminate în 'um' primesc la plural terminația 'a':

datum data (data, informație)

memorandum memoranda

b. Cele terminate în 'is' primesc la plural terminația 'es':

basis bases (baza)

crisis crises (criza)

c. Cele terminate în 'us' primesc la plural terminația 'i':

hippopotamus hippopotami, sau hippopotamuses

Plurale neregulate.

Singular	Plural
man = bărbat	men
woman = femeie	women
child = copil	children
tooth = dinte	teeth
goose = gâscă	geese
foot = picior (laba piciorului)	feet
mouse = șoarece	mice
louse = păduche	lice
ox = bou	oxen

Substantive compuse.

1. Substantivele compuse scrise într-un singur cuvânt formează pluralul în conformitate cu regulile generale privind numărul plural al substantivelor:

classroom classrooms

blackboard blackboards

2. Substantivele formate din părți de vorbire principale legate, sau nu, prin linioară de unire formează pluralul urmând regulile menționate mai sus. Semnul de plural îl primește cuvântul care dă sensul cuvântului compus (substantivul de bază).

school-mate school-mates

3. Când substantivul compus este format și din prepoziții, adverbe etc., semnul de plural îl va primi substantivul:

passer-by passers-by (trecător)

mother-in-law mothers-in-law (soacră)

4. Când primul element al substantivului compus este 'man' sau 'woman', ambele substantive primesc semnul pluralului:

man-servant men-servants

woman-servant women-servants

5. Când în componența substantivului compus nu se află nici un substantiv, pluralul se formează prin adăugarea terminației 's' la forma de singular:

forget-me-not forget-me-nots (nu-ma-uita)

Forme de plural cu sens diferit.

Singular	Plural
apartment = apartament	apartments = camere; locuințe, apartamente
ash = scrum	ashes = cenușă
cloth = stofă, material	clothes = haine
colour = culoare	colours = 1. culori. 2. pavilion, steag, drapel
custom = obicei	customs = 1. obiceiuri. 2. vamă
damage = deteriorare	damages = despăgubiri
glass = sticlă; pahar	glasses = pahare; ochelari
pain = durere	pains = dureri; osteneală

Substantive defective.

Au aceeași formă la singular și la plural.

sheep (oaie)	sheep
deer (cerb)	deer
aircraft (aeronava)	aircraft

Substantive care au numai formă de singular, dar nu se pot număra. Pentru a le număra se folosește expresia:

a piece of equipment
furniture (mobila)

Substantive cu forma de plural și cu înțeles de singular. Ele se acordă cu verbul la singular.

news (știri)
mathematics
physics
measles (pojar)

Substantive ca 'trousers', 'glasses', 'pyjamas', 'scissors' au numai formă de plural și se acordă cu verbul la plural. Pentru a le număra se folosește expresia: 'a pair of'.

Exemplu : a pair of trousers = o pereche de pantaloni

Substantive colective

Substantive ca: 'family', 'orchestra', 'team', 'crew', 'committee', etc. sunt substantive colective. Ele se acordă cu verbul la singular, când sunt privite ca un tot unitar și la plural când ne referim la toți membrii componenți ai colectivului respectiv. Substantivele 'police', 'cattle' se acordă numai la plural.

EXERCISE

III. Puneți la plural următoarele substantive:



1. child



11. rash

21. basis

2. potato



12. brother

22. cloth

3. half



13. memorandum

23. furniture

4. equipment



14. county

24. handkerchief

5. box



15. gulf

25. wolf

6. face



16. match.

26. advice

7. mouse



17. life

27. foot

8. toy



18. cry

28. glass

9. man



19. mouth

29. window

10. town



20. cliff

30. datum

Genitivul substantivelor

Cazul genitiv poate fi exprimat în două feluri.

1. Genitivul sintetic ('s , sau ~s')
2. Genitivul analitic (cu prepoziția 'of').

1. Genitivul sintetic

- a) se adaugă 's la forma de singular și la forma de plural a substantivelor neregulate.
boy's , men's, children's etc.
posesor'+s + obiect posedat the boy's toy; the children's dog
posesori'+ obiect posedat the boys' toy
- b) cazuri de întrebuințare.
 - după nume de ființe
 - în componența unor nume de magazine. Exemplu: " baker's", "grocer's" etc.
 - cu nume de țări. Exemplu: Romania's population

- cu unități de timp, greutate, distanță, valoare, măsuratori. Exemplu: “ a five minutes’ conversation”, “ a two miles’ distance”
 - substantivele nume proprii terminate in “s” : se poate pune fie “substantivul+ ‘s’ “, fie “substantivul +’ ”. Nu există o regulă.
- Ex. Keats' poems sau Keats's poems

2. Genitivul analitic

- a) se formează cu ajutorul prepoziției “of”: **the + obiectul posedat+ of + the+ posesor**
Exemplu: “the pages of the book”
- b) cazuri de întrebuintare:
 - cu nume de obiecte
 - cu nume de ființe, în special atunci când avem o serie de genitive.
 Exemplu: - the doors of the room
 - He is the brother of my sister’s cousin.

EXERCISES

IV. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Sunt prietenul lui Marco.
2. Fratele Mariei are un câine.
3. Ea este secretara lui Tom.
4. Cărțile profesorului sunt pe masă.
5. Este o excursie de trei zile.
6. Maria este la măcelarie.
7. Mingea este în grădina vecinului meu.
8. Jane este prietena surorii mele.
9. Aceasta nu este cartea Mariei, este a mea.
10. Tim este vărul prietenului Mariei.

V. Ed .Collins scrie povestiri polițiste. Iată câteva dintre titlurile acestora. Scrieți-le folosind una din cele două forme de genitiv.



1. the gun Mr. Stevenson
2. the smell blood
3. the carthe kidnapper
4. the heat the night
5. the death someone very important
6. the chairman the bank
7. the money..... the gangsters
8. the day..... fhe funeral
9. the umbrella ... the old woman
- 10.the days the old times

VI. Puneți substantivele la cazul genitiv.



1. It's a special offer for this month.
2. I'll see you in a week.
3. They go on a tour of five months.
4. It is a film of two hours.

It's this special offer.
 I'll see you in a time.
 They go on a tour.
 It's a film.

Numeralul ordinal

one	1	nine	9	seventeen	17	sixty	60
two	2	ten	10	eighteen	18	seventy	70
three	3	eleven	11	nineteen	19	eighty	80
four	4	twelve	12	twenty	20	ninety	90
five	5	thirteen	13	twenty one	21	a/ one hundred	100
six	6	fourteen	14	thirty	30	a/ one thousand	1000
seven	7	fifteen	15	forty	40	a/ one million	1000000
eight	8	sixteen	16	fifty	50	a/ one billion	1000000000

Citirea miilor se poate face fie citind numerele cifră cu cifră, fie astfel: 1964= nineteen hundred and sixty four.

Când se scrie adresa, se va scrie întâi numărul și apoi strada: 31, Madison Avenue.

Exprimarea orei

In limba engleză minutele se pun înaintea orei.

Cuvinte și expresii folosite pentru exprimarea orei:

half = jumătate

quarter = sfert

past = și

to = fără

'what's the time?' sau ' what time is it?' = cât este ceasul?

It's

Exemple: It's twenty minutes past nine - este 9:20
 It's nine twenty este 9:20
 It's two minutes to six.



Orele se pot exprima astfel :

- a.. Cu numerale de la 1 la 12. Orele de la 12 noaptea la 12 ziua sunt însoțite de abrevierea a.m. (ante meridiem), iar cele de la 12 ziua la 12 noaptea sunt însoțite de abrevierea p.m.(post meridiem).
- b. Cu numerale de la 1 la 24. Această variantă este preferată pentru exprimarea orei oficiale, sau în orare.

EXERCISES

VII. Scrieți cu litere următoarele numere.



165; 14; 40; 55; 50; 25; 15; 1667; 888; 12; 89; 2001; 334; 3,365,878 ; 6; 607; 292; 08.

VIII. Scrieți numerele de mai jos în ordinea corectă.



six eleven two eight five nine three ten seven four six ten

IX. Citiți paragraful de mai jos. Identificați greșelile de gramatică și de ortografie.



Her name Anne Porter.
She's England.
His surname is Porter.
His address is Belgravia, 29, London.
She telephone number are 071 222 785
She is an secretary.

X. Scrieți în litere următoarele ore:

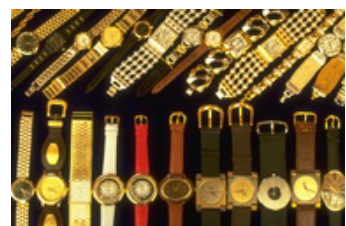


- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. 7:25 | 8. 18:25 |
| 2. 6:36 | 9. 22:35 |
| 3. 8:22 | 10. 17:00 |
| 4. 11:45 | 11. 9:03 |
| 5. 2:12 | 12. 5:15 |
| 6. 3:14 | 13. 4:40 |
| 7. 4:48 | 14. 12:00 |

XI. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Sunt 60 de minute într-o oră, 24 de ore într-o zi, 30 de zile într-o lună și 12 luni într-un an.
2. Luni dimineața merg la facultate.
3. Câte secunde sunt într-un sfert de or ?

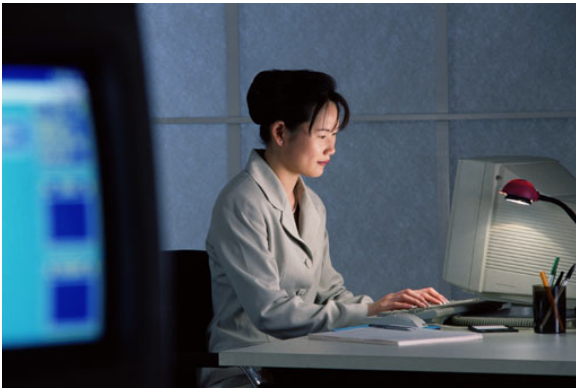


4. Câte minute sunt într-un sfert de ora?
5. Anul are 365 de zile.
6. A: 'Cât este ceasul?'
B: 'Este șapte și douăzeci și cinci.'
7. Spectacolul începe la 8 fix.
8. Biletele costă \$20,59 fiecare.
9. Lucrez de la 8:30 dimineața până la 4 după amiaza.
10. Înălțimea medie a unui bărbat în Marea Britanie este de aproximativ 173 cm.

Notă: Numerele se vor scrie în litere, nu în cifre.

UNIT 3

A DAY IN MY LIFE



I wake up every morning at half past six. I get up, go to the bathroom, I take a shower and brush my teeth. Then I get dressed, go to the kitchen and have breakfast. I usually have toast, butter, jam, cereals with milk and I drink a cup of coffee. After that I go to university. I have classes until two o'clock. At the university I meet my friends. We study a lot of interesting things, such as computer science, marketing, etc. We study foreign languages, too. English is compulsory. We also study another language, French or German. After classes I and my friends go for a walk, when the weather is fine or we go to a cafe for a coffee and for a chat.

Sometimes I go to the library to study, or I go home and have lunch.

In the evening I study, I watch TV, or I go out with my friends. I go to sleep at about eleven o'clock in the evening. This is a usual day of my life.

A. VOCABULARY

lot of ... = o mulțime de ...

also = de asemenea (se pune după subiect)

another = altul, alta

bathroom = baie

breakfast = micul dejun

brush = a spăla, a peria

butter = unt

cereals = cereale, fulgi de cereale

chat = conversație, tacla

classes = ore, cursuri

compulsory = obligatoriu

cup = ceașcă, cană

drink = a bea

every = fiecare

foreign = străin

get dressed = a se îmbrăca

get up = a se scula

go = a merge

go for a walk = a merge la (o) plimbare

go out = a ieși în oras

go to sleep = a merge la culcare

have classes = a avea cursuri

jam = gem

kitchen = bucătărie

meet = a (se) întâlni

milk = lapte

such as = ca de exemplu, cum ar fi

take a shower = a face (un) duș

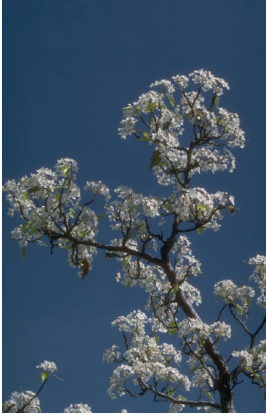
toast = pâine prăjită

too = de asemenea (se pune la sfârșitul propoziției, după virgulă).

wake up = a se trezi

The four seasons:

spring



summer



autumn



winter



EXERCISES

I. Citiți și potriviți jumătățile de propoziții din coloana stângă cu cele din coloana din dreapta astfel încât să formați propoziții coerente și corecte din punct de vedere gramatical.



- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. I go to the bathroom... | a. for breakfast. |
| 2. Every day my friend Ana goes to classes... | b. in the park. |
| 3. We sometimes ... | c. to take a shower. |
| 4. I go to the kitchen... | d. at half past seven. |
| 5. I sometimes go for a walk... | e. go to a café. |

II. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele cerute de context.



1. Sarah Miller is secretary.
2. works in a law firm.
3. She from 9 to 5.
4. Sarah at seven o'clock.
5. After she breakfast, she..... to work by tube.
6. Sheat twelve when she has.....
7. After lunch she back to work.
8. She finishesat five o'clock, when goes home.
9. In the evening she goes out.
10. She does not to work on Saturday.

III. Traduceți în limba engleză.



1. În fiecare dimineață mă trezesc la ora șapte.
2. Uneori merg la o plimbare în parc cu prietenii mei.
3. Mihai ia micul dejun după ce face un duș.
4. Beau o ceașcă de cafea după masa de prânz.
5. Merg la teatru în fiecare săptămână.

Mesele zilei

breakfast = micul dejun

lunch = prânz, dejun

dinner = cina

supper = supeu

* mesele zilei nu se articulează cu articolul hotărât.

Exemplu: "What do we have for breakfast?"



Zilele săptămânii

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

*zilele săptămânii se scriu întotdeauna cu literă mare, indiferent de locul ocupat în propoziție.

* se folosește prepoziția "on" cu zilele săptămânii. Ex. "On Monday I go to the theater."

*zilele săptămânii nu se articulează cu articolul hotărât.

Lunile anului

January	Jan.	July	July
February	Feb.	August	Aug.
March	March	September	Sept.
April	Apr.	October	Oct.
May	May	November	Nov.
June	June	December	Dec.

- lunile anului se scriu întotdeauna cu majuscule, indiferent de locul ocupat

- se folosesc cu prepoziția 'in': 'I go to the seaside in July'

- nu se articulează cu articol hotărât sau nehotărât

B. GRAMMAR

Timpul prezent al verbelor noționale. (Present Simple)

I. Prezentul simplu al verbelor noționale se folosește pentru a exprima :

- o acțiune care se petece în mod obișnuit;
- o acțiune repetată;
- o situație de rutină pe care o vedem ca permanentă;
- cu verbe care exprimă sentimente, activități mintale, percepții.

Exemple: ___ I usually have lunch at 12.
 ___ I wake up every day at six.
 ___ I live in Bucharest.
 ___ I want to go for a walk.
 ___ I understand what the teacher says.
 ___ I smell the rose.

II. Formare.

Afirmativ

Verbul are aceeași formă la toate persoanele, cu excepția persoanei a treia singular care primește terminația "s".

singular		plural	
Persoana 1	I go	Persoana 1	we go
Persoana a 2-a	you go	Persoana a 2-a	you go
Persoana a 3-a	he/ she/ it goes *	Persoana a 3-a	they go

*la persoana a 3 a singular se aplică aceleași reguli ortografice care se aplică la pluralele substantivelor.

Exemplu: la verbele terminate în "y" precedat de o consoană terminația "s" se va adăuga astfel: "y" se va transforma în "i", deci vom avea "ies". La cele terminate în vocală nu se va face nici o modificare.

Interogativ

Pentru formarea interogativului se folosește verbul auxiliar 'to do'.

Verbul 'to do' poate fi atât verb de sine stătător (noțional), cât și verb auxiliar. Ca verb auxiliar își pierde sensul de 'a face' și se folosește ca simplu instrument gramatical.

El se conjugă astfel:

Afirmativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I do	Persoana 1	we do
Persoana a 2-a	you do	Persoana a 2-a	you do
Persoana a 3-a	he/she/it does	Persoana a 3-a	they do

Interogativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	do I ?	Persoana 1	do we?
Persoana a 2-a	do you?	Persoana a 2-a	do you?
Persoana a 3-a	does he/she/it?	Persoana a 3-a	do they?

Negativ

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I do not (don't)	Persoana 1	we do not (don't)
Persoana a 2-a	you do not (don't)	Persoana a 2-a	you do not (don't)
Persoana a 3-a	he/she/it does not (doesn't)	Persoana a 3-a	they do not (don't)

Deci interogativul verbelor noționale se formează astfel:

Do(conjugat la prezent) + Subiect + verbul de conjugat pus la infinitivul scurt (fără 'to')

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	Do I go?	Persoana 1	Do we go ?
Persoana a 2-a	Do you go ?	Persoana a 2-a	Do you go ?
Persoana a 3-a	Does/ he/ she/ it go ?	Persoana a 3-a	Do they go ?

Negativ

Negativul verbelor noționale se formează astfel:

Subiect + do(conjugat la prezent) + not + verbul de conjugat pus la infinitivul scurt.

Singular		Plural	
Persoana 1	I do not go (don't go)	Persoana 1	we do not go (don't go)
Persoana a 2-a	you do not go(don't go)	Persoana a 2-a	you do not go (don't go)
Persoana a 3-a	he/ she/ it does not go (doesn't go)	Persoana a 3-a	they do not go (don't go)

III. Adverbe care se folosesc cu prezentul simplu:

usually (de obicei), **often** (adesea), **always** (întotdeauna), **seldom** (rareori), **sometimes** (uneori), **ever** (vreodată) , **never** (niciodată) ,etc.

Poziția lor în propoziție este între subiect și predicat.

Exemplu: 'I always go to school by bus'.

Numeralul ordinal

Numeralele ordinale exprimă numeric locul pe care-l ocupă într-o înșiruire diferite obiecte:

the first = primul	the twelfth	the twenty-third
the second = al doilea	the thirteenth	the thirtieth
the third = al treilea	the fourteenth	the fortieth
the fourth = al patrulea	the fifteenth	the fiftieth
the fifth = al cincilea	the sixteenth	the sixtieth
the sixth = al șaselea	the seventeenth	the seventieth
the seventh = al șaptelea	the eighteenth	the eightieth
the eighth = al optulea	the nineteenth	the ninetieth
the ninth = al nouălea	the twentieth	the hundredth
the tenth = al zecelea	the twenty-first	the hundred and first
the eleventh	the twenty-second	

Scrierea datei în limba engleză.

În limba engleză data se exprimă cu ajutorul numeralului ordinal.

Există mai multe posibilități de scriere a datei:

Luni 15 februarie 1989 : Monday, 15th February, 1989 (se citește 'the fifteenth of February')
 Monday, February 15th, 1989 (se citește 'February the fifteenth')
 Monday, February 15, 1989 (se citește 'February the fifteenth')

EXERCISES

I. Traduceți în limba engleză.



1. De obicei iau micul dejun la ora 6.30.
2. Vrei să mergi la teatru cu noi astă seară?
3. Uneori îmi place să mă plimb în parc.
4. La ce oră te scoli dimineața?
5. Maria se spală pe dinți după fiecare masă.
6. Vreau să beau un pahar cu apă.
7. John nu se întâlnește cu prietenii săi.
8. Ce data este astăzi?
9. Astăzi este 21 iulie 2002.

II. Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corespunzătoare, făcând modificările necesare.



1. I (go) to work by bus, but my brother (go) by car.
2. Lucy(not, speak) French. She (speak) English.
3. (go, you) shopping on Friday ?
4. I (read, often) a book in the evening.
5. (she, write, always) to her parents once a week ?
6. They (go, sometimes) to the cinema with their friends.
7. What date (it, be) today?
8. A: '(always, you, have breakfast) at nine o'clock?'
 ' No, I (not, do). I (have) breakfast so late only on weekends.

III. Fiecare propoziție conține câte o greșeală. Găsiți-o și corectați-o .



1. She like apples.
2. They doesn't understand what the teacher says.
3. I have usually breakfast before I go to school.
4. The children go at the zoo on Sunday morning.
5. Sarah goes sleep at ten.
6. 'When do he comes?'
 'He comes in Monday 20 June, I think.'
7. There is three books on the table.

IV. Aceasta este o pagină din agenda lui Susan. Citiți-o cu atenție și apoi completați propozițiile de mai jos.

Susan's calendar

Monday

Go to the cinema with John

Tuesday

Play tennis with John

Friday

Go to the theatre with John

Saturday

Go to Helen's birthday party



Wednesday

Write to Helen

Thursday

Go shopping for Helen's birthday

Sunday

Walk in the park

1. On Monday
2. On Saturday
3. On Wednesday
4. On Tuesday
5. On Thursday
6. On Friday

V. Găsiți definiția corectă a cuvintelor din coloana stângă în coloana dreaptă.



- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. briefcase = | a. a publication in which you can read the news. |
| 2. comb = | b. things you put on to cover yourself. |
| 3. shower = | c. an object you use to comb your hair. |
| 4. clothes = | d. you keep your books, pens, notebooks in it. |
| 5. soap = | e. it pours water on you when you wash yourself. |
| 6. hairbrush = | f. you use it to clean your teeth. |
| 7. toothbrush = | g. it looks like a cake, and you use it to wash yourself. |
| 8. newspaper = | h. it has teeth, and you use it to arrange your hair. |

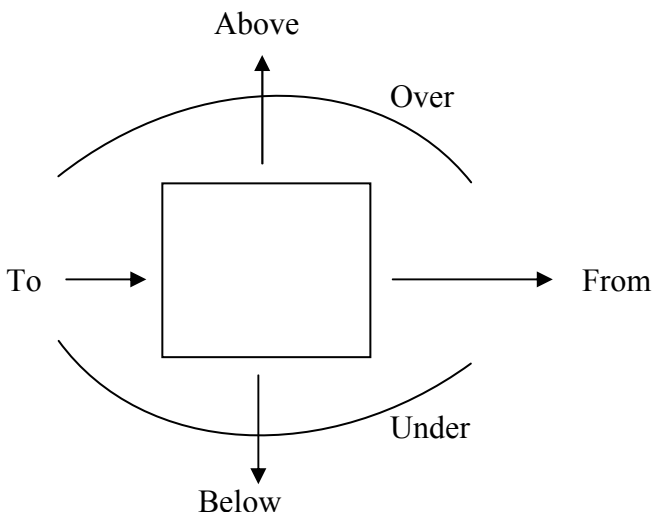
VI. Răspundeți la întrebări folosind verbele 'want' și 'hope'.



1. You're thirsty. What do you want?
2. You're tired. What do you want?
3. The film seems boring. What do you hope?
4. You're hungry. What do you want?
5. The weather is nice today. What do you hope?

I want a glass of water.

Principalele prepoziții



- at = la (indică aflarea/ stationarea într-un loc)
- to = la, către (indică deplasarea spre un loc)
- inside = înăuntrul
- next to = alături de, lângă
- opposite = visa- vis
- outside = în afară, în exteriorul

Development

VII. An interview

Susan is an English journalist. She interviews Andrei about Romanian eating habits. Here are her questions. Read them and try to give answers.

1. When do you have your main meal?
2. Do you often eat soup?
3. Do you ever drink wine with your meals?
4. What do you eat for breakfast?
5. What do you like to drink at breakfast: tea, or coffee?
6. How many meals do eat every day?
7. Do you eat a special meal on Sunday?

VIII. In aproximativ 30 de cuvinte descrieți o zi din viața dumneavoastră.

IX. Completați poezia de mai jos cu numele lunilor care lipsesc:



Thirty days has(September).
A, J, and N.....
All the rest have,
Except for F..... alone;
Which has but twenty-eight, in fine,
Till leap year gives it

X. Scrieți numele întregi ale abrevierilor de mai jos.



- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Mon. | 5. Apr. | 9. Sept. |
| 2. Thurs. | 6. Feb. | 10. Wed. |
| 3. Sat. | 7. Jan. | 11. Nov. |
| 4. Aug. | 8. Tues. | 12. Oct. |

XI. Paragraful de mai jos conține cinci greșeli. Găsiți-le și corectați-le.



I want to go to a party on saturday for Jills' birthday. Her birthday is on Tuesday but she wants to have the party on the weekend.

She want to have a barbecue. I think spring is a good time to have a barbecue because of the weather. I love going to barbecues on the spring. My birthday is in Winter, and it's too cold to eat outside!

UNIT 4

LUNCH IN THE CAFETERIA



I usually have lunch between 12 and 1 p.m. I go to the cafeteria for lunch. I like to go there. The food is very good. I usually have a soup, and some chicken and mashed potatoes, but today I'm having only a ham and cheese sandwich with lettuce salad and a cup of coffee. My friend Sandra is eating a soup, some chicken and rice, and a strawberry yogurt. She is sitting at the same table with me. Michael and Diana are our friends. They usually go to the snack bar, but today they are having lunch here. They are sitting at a table next to ours. They are drinking coffee. After lunch we are going for a walk in the park, because today is a very nice and warm day. The sun is shining and there is no wind blowing. After that we want to go to the library to study. Sometimes, when it is cold outside we only go to the library.

A. VOCABULARY

between = între doi, doua
blow, blew, blown = a sufla
cafeteria = bufet/ restaurant cu autoservire
cheese = brânză
chicken = pui
cold = frig
drink, drank, drunk = a bea
eat, ate, eaten = a mânca
go for a walk = a merge la plimbare
ham = șuncă

lettuce = salată verde
library = bibliotecă
mashed potatoes = cartofi piure
next to = lângă, alături de
shine, shone, shone = a străluci
sit, sat, sat = a sta jos, a șede
strawberry = căpșună
warm = cald
wind = vânt

















EXERCISES

I. Puneți propozițiile de mai jos în ordinea corectă, astfel încât să realizați un dialog:



- No, small please. And a tuna fish sandwich and some crisps, please. _____
- OK. Here you are. Is that it? So, that comes to \$3.85 altogether. _____
- Thank you. _____
- Do you take sugar? _____
- Hello. Can I help you? _____
- Yes, two please. _____
- No, a plain one. _____
- Yes, I'd like a cup of coffee. _____
- Cheese and onion crisps? _____
- Small, or big coffee? _____

II. Vă plac, displac, sau nu puteți să suferiți următoarele alimente. Folosiți verbele de mai jos pentru a forma propoziții.

like	dislike	hate
1. chocolate 	5. cheese 	9. hamburgers 
2. coffee 	6. apples 	10. cakes 
3. salads 	7. salami 	11. fish 
4. chicken soup 	8. donuts 	12. grapes 
		13. bananas 
		14. milk 
		15. tomatoes 
		16. carrots 

Exemplu: I like carrots, but I hate hamburgers.

III. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele de mai jos:



soup of the day	apples	tuna salad	cheese cake	hot chocolate
yoghurt	apple pie	orange juice	bacon	scrambled eggs
tea	coffee	toast	biscuits	

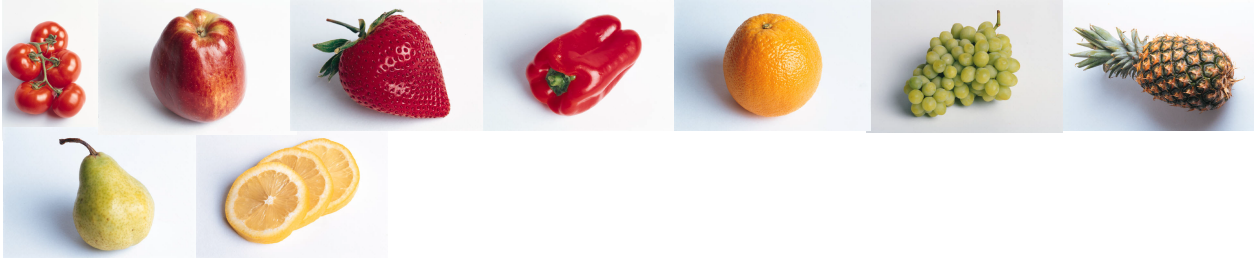
- I sometimes have and for breakfast, but today I'm having only a cup of and some with butter.
- I am eating a, chicken and mashed potatoes and a for dessert.
- Martha is having only a and an
- Some people like to eat with various flavours.
- I like to drink a cup of or when it is cold outside.
- Sam is going to the supermarket to buy some
- They are drinking
- Children like

IV. Traduceți în limba engleză:



- Când vremea este frumoasă ne place să mergem la plimbare în parc.
- Mihai stă între Maria și Silvia.
- El nu pune zahăr în cafea.
- Imi plac salatele, în special salata verde.
- Copiiilor le place înghețata.

V. Priviti fotografia alaturata si scriete numele fructelor și legumelor din aceasta:



B. GRAMMAR

Prezentul continuu (Present Continuous)

Prezentul continuu exprimă o acțiune în desfășurare în momentul vorbirii, sau o acțiune în desfășurare într-o perioadă de timp mai îndelungată dar care include și momentul vorbirii. Cuvintele care cer prezentul continuu sunt: **now, at the moment, today, this week, this month, this year.**

Formare: verbul **'be'** conjugat la prezent + **infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat.**

Exemplu: I am writing a letter.

Afirmativ

Singular	Plural
I am going = eu merg (acum)	We are going = noi mergem (acum)
You are going = tu mergi (acum)	You are going = voi mergeti (acum)
He /she /it is going = el /ea merge	They are going = ei /ele merg (acum)

Interogativ

Singular	Plural
Am I going? = merg eu (acum)	Are we going? = mergem noi? (acum)
Are you going? = mergi tu? (acum)	Are you going? = merge i voi? (acum)
Is he/ she/it going? Merge el/ ea? (acum)	Are they going / merg ei/ ele? (acum)

Negativ

Singular	Plural
I am not going = eu nu merg (acum)	We are not (aren't) going = noi nu mergem (acum)
You are not (aren't) going = tu nu mergi (acum)	You are not (aren't) going = voi nu mergeti (acum)
He/ she/ it is not (isn't) going = el/ ea nu merge (acum)	They are not (aren't) going = ei/ ele nu merg (acum)

Deosebirea principală dintre prezentul simplu și prezentul continuu este aceea că prezentul simplu exprimă o acțiune de durată, repetată, cu caracter general, în timp ce prezentul continuu exprimă o acțiune de scurtă durată ce nu are caracter repetat sau permanent.

Există o serie de verbe ce nu se pot pune la prezentul continuu.

1. Verbele **'be'** și **'have'** atunci când au sensul lor de bază. Când însă se folosesc în expresii, pierzându-și sensul lor de bază, se pot folosi la prezentul continuu.

Exemple:

I have two sisters.

Dar: I am having breakfast/ lunch/dinner.

I am having a great time.

I am at home. Dar: I am being polite.
You're being rude.

2. Verbele care exprimă percepții senzoriale se pun la prezentul continuu atunci când exprimă acțiunea de a percepe și la prezentul simplu când exprimă calitatea pe care o are obiectul respectiv.

Exemple:

'to taste'= a gusta	I'm tasting the cake. It tastes good.
'to smell'= a miroși	I'm smelling a rose. It smells beautifully.
'to feel'= a pipăi, a simți	I'm feeling the velvet. It feels soft.

Verbul **to see** se folosește la prezentul simplu atunci când înseamnă 'a vedea'. El se poate folosi la prezentul continuu numai atunci când se folosește în expresii, pierzându-și sensul de bază.

'I'll see you to the station' = te voi conduce la gară

'I'm seeing the dentist today, because I have a terrible tooth ache.' = merg la dentist astăzi, deoarece am o teribilă durere de dinți.

3. Verbele care exprimă activități mentale se pun de obicei la prezentul simplu.

Exemple: 'to want', 'to like', 'to know', 'to understand', 'to remember', 'to love', 'to think'.

Excepții:

- 'to think' înseamnă 'a crede', 'a considera', 'a se gândi'. Când înseamnă 'a se gândi' se poate pune la prezentul continuu.

"I think you are right" - Cred că ai dreptate

"I'm thinking of buying some chocolate." - Ma gândesc să cumpăr niste ciocolată.

- Când verbele 'to love', 'to like', 'to enjoy' exprimă o acțiune desfășurată pe o scurtă perioadă de timp ele se pot pune la prezentul continuu.

'I love/ enjoy parties.'

'I'm loving/enjoying this party.'

'I like coffee.'

'I'm liking coffee more now.'

EXERCISES

I. Puneți verbele de mai jos la prezentul continuu.



1. do 2. write 3. think 4. think 5. go 6. not, go

A: What (1)..... ?

B: I (2)..... a letter to my parents.

A: What (3) about?

B: I (4)..... of the winter holiday.

A: Where

B: I (5)..... anywhere.

II. Completați conversația de mai jos, punând verbele din paranteze la prezentul simplu sau continuu.



Tom: (you go) to the concert tonight?

Susan: I.....(not go) because I (have) tickets.

Tom: I(want) to go because I usually(have) a great time at concerts. Maria.....(buy) tickets for her and for me. I can ask her to buy one for you .

Susan: Thank you. You(be) so kind. I(hope) we can go together.

III. Traduceți în limba engleză propozițiile de mai jos, punând verbele la prezentul simplu sau continuu, în funcție de sens.



- De obicei beau ceai la micul dejun, dar astăzi beau cafea cu lapte.
- A: Unde locuiești?
B: Locuiesc în Focșani, dar anul acesta fac un curs de publicitate în București și stau aici.
- Imi place să citesc o carte seara, înainte de a merge la culcare.
- A: Ce faci acum?
B: Fac niste exerciții cu prezentul continuu.
- Liz merge în excursie în fiecare sâmbătă și se întoarce acasă duminică.
- Lui Mike nu îi place să zboare cu avionul.
- Cred că ai dreptate.

IV. Puneți verbele din paranteze la prezentul simplu, sau continuu.



- You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.
- He usually (drink)..... tea but today he.....(drink) coffee.
- A: 'What you (do)..... in the evenings?
B: ' I (play, usually)..... cards with my wife or (watch)..... TV.
- I (not,want)..... to go out now because it (rain).....and I (not have) an umbrella.
- I'm busy at the moment. I (watch)..... a very interesting show on TV.
- The fire (smoke) terribly.I can't see across the room.
- A: 'Why (you, taste) the milk?'
B: 'I (taste) it because it (smell)..... sour.
- Anna (make).....a dress for herself now because she has to go to a party.in fact, she (always, make)..... her dresses.
- She (usually, speak)..... so quickly that I (not understand) her.
- A: ' Why (you, put) On your coat?'
B: ' I (go)..... for a walk. (you, come)..... with me?'

C. WRITING INFORMAL LETTERS (corespondența cu caracter neoficial)

Scrierea unei vederi, a unei scrisori către un prieten, sau o persoană apropiată se face folosind un stil simplu, informal. In cazul unei astfel de scrisori, de obicei, se pot folosi forme contrase atât pentru verbe la toate formele: afirmativ, interogativ si negativ, cât și pentru celelalte forme de vorbire.

Scrierea unei vederi.

Adresa pe vederi se scrie astfel: Numele destinatarului*

Numărul străzii, numele străzii

Localitatea

Statul, comitatul, judeșul

Codul poștal

Țara

*Se va pune în față: Miss. =domnișoara (se pronunța 'mis')

apelativul Ms.= apelativ adresat unei persoane de sex feminin atunci când nu i se cunoaște starea civilă.(se pronunță 'miz').

Mrs.= doamna (se pronunță 'misiz')

Mr.= domnul (se pronunță 'mistô')

Formula de salut se pune în partea stângă sus, urmată de prenumele persoanei și de virgulă. Conținutul poate începe sub formula de salut, sau cu alineat. Incheierea se face printr-o formulă de despărțire, cum ar fi: ‘See you soon’, ‘Love’, ‘Best wishes’, ‘Best regards’, urmată pe rândul de dedesubt de semnătura care se pune, de obicei, la mijlocul rândului.

<p>Dear Anne, We are in Miami at last. The weather's great. We're sleeping a lot and doing a lot of sunbathing on the beach. After lunch we sleep a little, or go for a ride to see the sights, or go shopping in the local markets. The food is good. We eat a lot of fruit, salads and fresh fish. Our room at the hotel is good, although a little expensive. See you soon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Love, Margaret</p>	<p>Miss Anne Smith, 32, Church Street, Woodhouse Eaves, Surrey Su 10 8 87 Great Britain</p>
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*IV. Vă aflați într-o vacanță de vis.
Scrieți o vedere unui prieten povestindu-i despre aceasta.*



UNIT 5

HOME, SWEET HOME



I love my home. I think this is the most beautiful home in the world. I live with my parents, my brother Mark and my sister Susan in a pretty house with a nice garden. It has four bedrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a living room, and two bathrooms. There is also a garrage. My room is bigger than Susan's room, but it is not as big as Mark's. In fact, my room is not very big, but it has a nice view on the garden. I have a comfortable bed with a blue bed spread on it. Next to the bed is a night table with a lamp on it. There is also a big wardrobe where I keep my clothes. The carpet is beige and the curtain is white. In front of the window is a desk. There is a computer on the desk. Next to the computer there is a lamp. The computer is one of my greatest joys. I enjoy playing at the computer, but I use it to study, too. We usually have our meals in the kitchen, but on weekends, or when we have guests we eat in the dining room. We spend the evenings in the living room. We watch TV, we talk or play games. When the weather is nice we stay outside in the garden. We play with our dog Snoopy, or we just lie in the sun.

A. VOCABULARY

bathroom = baie
beautiful = frumos
bed spread = cuvertură
bed = pat
bedroom = dormitor
big = mare
desk = birou, masă de scris
dining room = sufragerie
enjoy = a se bucura
garden = grădina
guest = musafir
home = casă, camin
house = casă
joy = bucurie
kitchen = bucătărie
lie, lay, lain = a sta întins, a se
întinde

live = a locui, a trăi
living room = camera de zi
love = a iubi
nice = plăcut, frumos
night table = noptieră
play = a (se) juca
pretty = drăguț
spend = a petrece
stay = a sta
talk = a sta de vorba
think, thought, thought = a crede, a considera, a (se) gândi
view = priveliște
watch = a urmări cu privirea
window = fereastră
world = lume

EXERCISES

I. In coloanele de mai jos există câte un cuvânt care nu aparține categoriei respective; găsiți-l și încercuiți-l.



bedroom	architect	house	view	radio
car	doctor	hospital	nice	television
bathroom	teacher	window	beautiful	carpet
dining room	plate	school	pretty	video
kitchen	student	theatre	lovely	CD player

II. Cu ajutorul dicționarului alcătuiți o listă cu obiectele ce se găsesc în bucătărie.



III. Completați spațiile goale cu prepozițiile:



in on to

1. The pillow is the bed.
2. Turnthe television.
3. He listens the radio.
4. They sit the sofa.
5. The plates are the cupboard.

IV. Completați spațiile goale cu cuvintele de mai jos.



soap wardrobe bathroom pillow chest of drawers blanket

1. We hang trousers, jackets, suits and dresses in the..... .
2. We keep shirts and underwear in the
3. I sleep with my head on the
4. I take shower in the
5. In winter I sleep under a warm
6. I wash my hands with

V. Găsiți în coloana din dreapta definițiile cuvintelor din coloana stângă.



- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. shoes | a. You put them on your hands to protect them. |
| 2. suitcase | b. You put them on to protect your eyes from the sun. |
| 3. glasses | c. They are of denim and are usually blue. |
| 4. hat | d. You put them on your feet . |
| 5. belt | e. You put it on to protect you from the rain. |
| 6. gloves | f. You carry your clothes in it when you travel. |
| 7. jeans | g. You wear it on your head. |
| 8. rain coat | h. You use it to hold your trousers. |
| 9. socks | i. You wear them to see better. |
| 10. sun glasses | j. You wear them on your feet under your shoes. |

B. GRAMMAR

Comparația adjectivelor

Comparația regulată

Adjective monosilabice:

Gradul comparativ: ‘adjectivul la gradul pozitiv + terminația _er ‘

Gradul superlativ: ‘the + adjectivul la gradul pozitiv + terminația _est’

Reguli ortografice:

1. Adjectivele terminate în consoană precedată de o vocală scurtă dublează consoana pentru a nu se modifica vocala.
2. Adjectivele terminate în ‘y’ precedat de o vocală, ‘y’ va rămâne nemodificat.
Adjectivele terminate în ‘y’ precedat de o consoană ‘y’ se va transforma în ‘i+e’

Pozitiv	Comparativ	Superlativ
big	bigger	the biggest
hard	harder	the hardest
happy	happier	the happiest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Adjectivele plurisilabice : gradul comparativ: se formează astfel: ‘**more+ forma de pozitiv**’
gradul superlativ: se formează astfel: ‘**the + most + forma de pozitiv**’

Pozitiv	Comparativ	Superlativ
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
terrible	more terrible	the most terrible

Puneți la gradele comparativ și superlativ următoarele adjective:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1. happy | ..... | ..... | 7. short | ..... | ..... |
| 2. pretty | ..... | ..... | 8. difficult | ..... | ..... |
| 3. charming | ..... | ..... | 9. easy | ..... | ..... |
| 4. big | ..... | ..... | 10. great | ..... | ..... |
| 5. warm | ..... | ..... | 11. correct | ..... | ..... |
| 6. boring | ..... | ..... | 12. long | ..... | ..... |

Comparația neregulată

Pozitiv	Comparativ	Superlativ
good = bun/ bad /ill = rău/ bolnav much =mult/ă many = mulți/e	better = mai bun/ă worse = mai rău/ mai bolnav more = mai mult/ă more = mai multi/e	the best = cel/ cea mai bun/ă the worst = cel mai rău/ bolnav the most = cel/cea mai mult/ă the most = cei/cele mai mulți/ multe
little = puțin far = departe	less = mai puțin farther = mai departe further = în plus, suplimentar	the least = cel mai puțin the farthest = cel mai departe the furthest = cel mai depărtat
late = târziu;recent	later = mai târziu the latter = cel de al doilea (din doi)	the last = ultimul,dintr-o serie the latest = cel mai întârziat; cel mai recent
old = bătrân; vechi	older = mai bătrân; mai vechi elder = mai în vârstă (despre persoane din aceeași familie și numai atributiv)	the oldest = cel mai vechi; cel mai bătrân the eldest =cel mai în vârstă (despre persoane din aceeași familie și numai atributiv)
near = apropiat	nearer = mai apropiat	the nearest = cel mai apropiat the next = următorul

Comparativul de superioritate: ‘adjectivul la comparativ + than + termenul de comparat.’(mai decât)

Ex: Tom is taller than Mike. (Tom este mai înalt decât Mike.)
Mike is taller than me. (Mike este mai înalt decât mine.)

Comparativul de egalitate ‘ as + adjectivul la gradul pozitiv + as’ (la fel de ca și)

Ex. Tom is as tall as his friend. (Tom este la fel de înalt ca și prietenul sau.)

Comparativul de inferioritate: ‘ not so + adjectivul la pozitiv + as’ (nu atât de..... ca și)

Ex. Mike is not so tall as Tom. (Mike nu este la fel de înalt ca și Tom.)

EXERCII II:

I. Completați spațiile goale cu adjectivele care lipsesc:



happy	.....	the happiest
good	better	.....
.....	hotter	the hottest
fresh	.....	the freshest
.....	more dangerous	the most dangerous
late	latter	.....
easy	.....	the easiest

II. Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu adjectivele din paranteze puse la gradul comparativ de superioritate:



1. She's much her husband. (young)
2. It's a day yesterday. (warm)
3. The vegetables in this shop are the ones in the supermarket. (fresh)
4. This new TV programme is much the old one. (funny)
5. Ms Jones is a teacher Mr Smith. (good)
6. You have a life I have. (busy)
7. She's much her sister. (kind)
8. Her second book is her first. (interesting)
9. The students ask questions they did before. (intelligent)
10. The exam today was last year's exam. (difficult)

III. Puneți cuvintele de mai jos în ordinea corectă pentru a forma propoziții:



Exemplu: Jane / you / make / better / coffee / than .

You make better coffee than Jane.

1. daughter's / writing / mine / nicer / is / my / than.
2. last / night's / was / more / than / difficult / homework / this
3. Jane / your / faster / run / can / than / sister
4. than / today / yesterday / hotter / was
5. is / than / hotel / bigger / your / mine / room

IV. Corectați greșelile din propozițiile de mai jos:



1. This was the goodest holiday of my life.
2. The exercise you gave me is difficulter than this exercise.
3. Louise is more older than me.
4. Maria is more young than Tom.
5. The food in the café is good this week than last week.
6. I think English is easy to learn than Russian.
7. Hellen is happiest person I know.
8. Anne is better swimmer me.
9. 10th January was the cold day of this winter.
10. The Marriot hotel is most expensive than the Minerva hotel.

V. Traduceți în limba engleză:



1. Rio de Janeiro este mai vechi decât Brasil.
2. Regina Elisabeta a doua este cea mai bogată persoana din Marea Britanie.
3. Fratele meu este mai înalt decât mine.
4. Care este cea mai populară marcă de mașină?
5. Crezi ca parașutismul este cel mai periculos sport?
6. Vaticanul este cel mai mic stat din lume.
7. Nilul este cel mai lung fluviu din lume.

VI. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:



1. What is the funniest programme on TV?
2. What is the most dangerous sport?
3. What is your favourite food?
4. Who's the most famous actor in Romania?
5. What is the highest mountain in the world?

C. GREETINGS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS (formule de salut si alte expresii)

Când vă întâlniți cu cineva formula de salut folosită este 'hi', 'hello', 'how are you?'. Formulele de despărțire sunt: 'Goodbye', 'See you soon', 'take care!' (neformal).

Când cineva merge la culcare îi spuneți: 'Sleep well', 'Sleep tight'; nu se va spune niciodată 'good night'. Aceasta este o formulă de despărțire. Când cereți ceva este bine ca rugămintea să fie însoțită de cuvântul 'please'. Cele mai uzuale formule de mulțumire sunt: 'thank you', 'many thanks', 'thank you very much', 'I appreciate it very much'.

Formule de răspuns la mulțumiri: 'you're welcome', 'it's all right', 'no problem', 'don't mention it'.

Nu se va răspunde cu 'with pleasure', deoarece această formulă nu există în limba engleză.

Când cineva urmează să susțină un examen, un interviu pentru obținerea unui serviciu se spune: 'Good luck!'. În limbaj neformal se poate spune: 'Break a leg!'.

Când cineva strănută se spune: 'Bless you!'

Pentru a felicita pe cineva se folosește cuvântul 'Congratulations!'. La ziua de naștere se folosește: 'Happy birthday!'.

De Crăciun se spune 'Merry Christmas!'. De Anul nou se spune 'A Happy New Year!', iar de Paște se spune 'Happy Easter'.

EXERCISES



I. Ce formule folosiți în situațiile de mai jos:

1. You want to order a sandwich. How do you address the waiter?
2. Someone says 'Good night to you'.
3. You answer the phone. It is 10:30 a.m.
4. It is your best friend's birthday.
5. You meet a friend in the street on January 1st.
6. Someone has taken the driving test.

II. Samantha și Hugh se întâlnesc într-o cafenea. Hugh spune ce nu trebuie, corecți-l.



S: Hi, Hugh.

H: Good morning.

S: How are you?

H: How do you do? I'm fine.

S: It's my birthday today.

H: Congratulations.

III. Peter si Mike sunt prieteni. Mike îl invită la o cafenea pentru a sărbători ziua sa de naștere.

Cu ajutorul dicționarului încercați să alcătuiți un dialog între cei doi prieteni.



UNIT 6

MARIA'S UNFORGETTABLE WEEKEND



Last Saturday I went with my friends to the mountains to ski. It was a wonderful winter morning, so we decided to go by car, because we thought that there were many people who wanted to go to the mountains. The ride was very pleasant, and at about 10 o'clock we arrived in Brashov.

We didn't have reservations at a hotel, so we wanted to find a place to stay. We managed to find accommodation at a Bed and Breakfast place. After we left our things there, we took our skis, and went skiing. There was much snow, it was not very cold, and there were very many people on the ski slope.

Some people didn't have skis, so, they rode on sleighs, or, simply played with the snow.

In the afternoon, after we had lunch, we went for a walk in Brashov, to admire the sights. After dinner, we went to the disco. We had a great time. On Sunday, in the evening, we went back home.

A. VOCABULARY

about = cam, aproximativ; despre

accommodation = cazare

arrive = a ajunge la...

~ in = a alunge într-o localitate

~ at = a ajunge la o destinație

be, was, been = a fi

Bed and Breakfast = pensiune

find, found, found = a găsi

go, went, gone = a merge

leave, left, left = a pleca, a părăsi

manage = a reuși

much = mult, multă (se folosește cu substantive care nu se pot număra)

pleasant = plăcut

reservation = rezervare

ride = călătorie, plimbare cu un vehicul

ski = a schia

sleigh = sanie

snow = zăpadă

stay = a sta

take, took, taken = a lua

think, thought, thought = a (se) gândi; a cred

want = a vrea

wonderful = minunat

EXERCISES

I. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:



1. Where did Maria go last Saturday?
2. Why did she go by train?
3. Were there many people in Brashov?
4. Whom did she go with?
5. Where did they stay?
6. Where did they go in the evening?
7. When did they return home?

II. Corecrați greșelile din propozițiile de mai jos.



1. I go to work with car.
2. We're going sightsee today.
3. We went at the mountains.
4. Tom went to home.
5. You come to school by bus yesterday.
6. Spring and summer is seasons.
7. We has many friends.

III. Completați spațiile goale cu verbul **take/ took** plus unul din cuvintele, sau expresiile de mai jos.



a course your driving test an exam train umbrella

1. At the end of the semester you have to
2. I wanted to learn Italian, so I
3. It rained yesterday ,so ,I
4. I usually to get to Ploiesti.
5. In our country, when you are 18, you can

IV. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:



1. What do you take with you when it rains ?
2. Where do you go to ski?
3. What do you take with you when you go to the English class?
4. When do you play with snow?

B.GRAMMAR

Timpul past tense simplu (Past Tense Simple)

Timpul past tense simplu se traduce în limba română cu timpul perfectul simplu. El reprezintă o acțiune care a început și s-a terminat în trecut. De obicei se marchează cu adverbe de timp, cum ar fi: **yesterday, last week/ month/year** etc.

Verbe Regulate

Verbele regulate formează past tense prin adaugarea terminației **-eda** forma de infinitiv scurt.

Afirmativ

Singular	Plural
I arrived = am ajuns	we arrived= noi am ajuns
you arrived= tu ai ajuns	you arrived= voi ati ajuns
he/she/it arrived = el/ea a ajuns	they arrived= ei au ajuns

Interrogativ. Se formează astfel: **verbul „do” conjugat la past tense + subiect+infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat**

Singular	Plural
Did I arrive?= am ajuns eu?	Did we arrive? = am ajuns noi?
Did you arrive? = ai ajuns tu?	Did you arrive? = ați ajuns voi?
Did he/she/it arrive? = a ajuns el/ea?	Did they arrive? = ajuns ei/ele?

Negativ. Se formează astfel : **Subiect + verbul „do” conjugat la past tense + not + infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat.**

Singular	Plural
I did not (didn't) arrive = eu nu am sosit	We did not (didn't) arrive = noi nu am ajuns
You did not (didn't) arrive = tu nu ai sosit	You did not (didn't) arrive = voi nu ați ajuns
He/she/it did not (didn't) arrive = el/ ea nu a sosit	They did not(didn't) arrive = ei/ele nu au ajuns

Verbe Neregulate

În cazul verbelor neregulate timpul past tense este reprezentat de forma a doua a acestora. Verbele neregulate se dau în dicționar cu trei forme: infinitiv scurt – past tense – past perfect (folosit la formarea timpurilor compuse (present perfect, past perfect etc.)

Formele interogativă și negativă se formează ca și în cazul verbelor regulate. Excepție fac verbele **be have** și **verbele modale**, care se comportă ca și la prezent (interogativul se formează prin inversarea subiectului cu predicatul, iar negativul prin adăugarea negației not). La pagina veți găsi o listă cu principalele verbe neregulate.

EXERCISES

I. Completați spațiile goale cu verbul ' was ' sau ' were '.



- I..... in Italy last month.
- We..... late for school.
-you at home yesterday?
- Liam Niesen born in Ireland?
- It..... a lovely day yesterday.
- He..... a very good driver.
- The book you gave me very boring.
- The exams very difficult.
- When you born?
- you ill last week.

II. Care din verbele de mai jos este regulat?

Completați lista de mai jos cu forma de past tense a verbelor.



stay	.....	find	.....
help	.....	leave	.....
work	.....	live	.....
enter	.....	lie	.....
come	.....	lay	.....
begin	.....	borrow	.....
understand	.....	lend	.....

III. Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul past tense simplu.



1. She (go) for a walk in the park, yesterday.
2. We (want) to see a film.
3. My sister and her friends (stay) at home last weekend.
4. Mike (smoke) a lot of cigarettes when he was a student.
5. He (love) his girlfriend very much.
6. The shops(be) closed on Sunday.
7. Helen's birthday party(start) at eight.
8. It (snow) heavily last week.
9. They.....(have) a good time at the party.

IV. Alegeți verbul corect din cele două date în paranteze.



1. Mr. Faust (raises/rises) many different kinds of flowers in his garden.
2. The student (rose/raised) from her seat and went to the blackboard.
3. Mike (set/sat) a large vase with roses in it on the coffee table.
4. Anna and Tom (set/ sat) next to each other at the lecture yesterday.
5. Every night before Mike goes to bed he (lays/lies) his clothes for the next day on a chair.
6. When Alex (lay/laid) down to take a nap, he ended up sleeping for the whole afternoon.
7. Dr. Roberts (hung/ hanged) his diploma on the wall in his office.
8. Romania (lies/lays) in the south east of Europe.
9. Where are my keys? I (lay/laid) them here on the coffee table a few minutes ago.
10. I (borrowed / lent) a book from the library.
11. Can I (lend/ borrow) your car tomorrow?
12. Will you (borrow/ lend) me some money?

C. WRITING AN INFORMAL LETTER (redactarea unei scrisori neoficiale)

Adresa se ordonează în felul următor:

Numele și prenumele, precedate de apelativul "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms", "Miss" care se scrie întotdeauna cu majusculă.

Mr. Stan Smith

Mrs. Julie Andrews etc.

Numărul casei, urmat de virgulă, apoi *numele străzii*. În cazul în care casa are un nume, acesta se va scrie înaintea numărului și a numelui străzii.

Cuvintele "Street"(strada), "Road"(drumul,calea), "Avenue"(bulevardul) pot fi abreviate astfel : "St.", "Rd.", "Ave."

Numele localității. În cazul în care este vorba de un oraș mare, este recomandat să se scrie sectorul poștal.

De exemplu, E.C.(East Central), W.C.(West Central), N.(North), S.W.(South West), S.E.(south East), E.(East), W.(west).

Fiecare dintre acestea este divizat la rândul său în subsectoare, desemnate de o cifră:

London, W.C.6

Deoarece există mai multe orașe cu același nume este indicat să se precizeze numele comitatului, pentru Marea Britanie, a statului, pentru Statele Unite, sau a provinciei, pentru Canada, urmat de codul poștal.

Iată o adresă tipică pentru Marea Britanie:

Mr. Richard Steele

"The Willows"

31,Knightsbridge Road

DERBY

ENGLAND DE18ZL

În Statele Unite străzile sunt adesea desemnate printr-un numeral ordinal. Când numeralul este format dintr-un singur cuvânt, acesta se poate scrie în litere; în caz contrar se folosesc cifre.

666 Fifth Avenue

150 43rd Street

Dacă destinatarul posedă *cutie poștală*, aceasta se indică prin abrevierea P.O.B., sau P.O. Box (Post Office Box). Nu este indicat să se scrie adresa expeditorului pe spatele plicului. Aceasta se va scrie în colțul din dreapta sus al primei pagini a scrisorii. Data este plasată în dreapta, sub adresa expeditorului.

Există mai multe modalități de a scrie data: Monday, 1st March, 2001

1st March 2001

March 1st, 2001

March 1, 2001

Numele lunilor pot fi prescurtate astfel:

Jan. May Sept.

Feb. June Oct.

March July Nov.

Apr. Aug. Dec.

Formule cu care se începe scrisoarea.

O scrisoare adresată unui prieten începe cu " Dear" plasat în fața prenumelui, urmat de virgulă.

Formula de început se scrie la capătul rândului. Alte formule de început sunt:

My dear Mary,
Dearest Mary,
Darling Mary,

Textul scrisorii. Fiecare idee trebuie să alcatuiască un paragraf separat. Paragrafele se delimitează fie prin 2-3 cm lăsați la începutul primului rând (indented style), fie prin două rânduri lăsate între paragrafe (block style). Se pot folosi prescurtări ale formelor de vorbire.

Exemplu: "I'm", "we're", "don't", "he's", etc.

Ultimul rând.

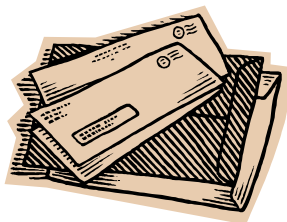
Scrisorile se pot termina cu o propoziție scurtă, care face trecerea la formula de încheiere. Astfel de propoziții sunt:

I hope you will have a nice holiday/ a great time,	= sper că vei avea o vacanță plăcută/te vei distra bine.
I'm looking forward to hearing from you,	= aștept cu nerăbdare vești de la tine
Give my love to.....	= transmite-i dragostea mea lui....
I'm waiting for your reply.	= aștept răspunsul tau
All the best,	= toate cele bune
Best regards,	= complimentele mele
All good wishes, etc.	= cele mai bune urări

Formule de încheiere. Cele mai uzuale formule de încheiere sunt:

Yours,	= a ta, al tău
Your friend,	= a ta prietenă/ al tău prieten
Love,	= cu dragoste
All my love,	= toată dragostea mea

Modele de scrisori



22, Church Street
Saffron Walden
18th January

Dear Janet,

I want to apologize because I couldn't find time to answer your letter sooner, but I was out of town for several weeks.

The photographs you sent me are beautiful. I'm mostly impressed by how much your daughter, Ann has grown. She is already a young lady. I think she takes after you a lot.

Looking at her I have the feeling that I'm looking at you when you were her age. I would like to know more about her. I'm writing to you, in fact, to invite you both to spend the weekend at my country house. If you want to come, I would like to know in advance.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you,.

Love,
Mary

Dear Tom,

We are here at last! I'm happy we decided to come to this wonderful place. You know I always wanted to see Madrid, so at last I managed to see it with my own eyes. It's an exciting city. There's no time to sleep. There are so many things to see, and so little time. If you want to see everything, then you need at least a month. I can hardly wait to get back home and tell you more about the people and places. Looking forward to seeing you,

Love,
Beatrice

EXERCISES:

1. Prietenul tău ți-a împrumutat o carte pe care ai pierdut-o. Scrie-i o scrisoare în care îți ceri scuze și te oferi să remediezi acest lucru.
2. Ai petrecut o vacanță minunată împreună cu familia prietenei tale la țară. Scrie-i o scrisoare mulțumindu-i pentru timpul minunat petrecut împreună.
3. Dorești să-ți sărbătorești ziua de naștere sâmbăta viitoare la munte. Scrie-le o scrisoare prietenilor tăi Janet și Mike invitându-i la petrecere.
4. Colega ta Elizabeth te-a invitat la teatru dar nu poți merge deoarece ai cursuri la facultate. Scrie-i o scrisoare mulțumindu-i pentru invitație și scuzându-te că nu poți merge.

UNIT 7

MARIA'S BIRTHDAY PARTY



Last Saturday I went to Maria's birthday party. She was celebrating her 23rd birthday, and she had a lot of guests. When I arrived there, at nine, Maria was at the door, receiving her guests. She was wearing a red dress. She was very happy. There were about 20 people who were having a great time. Some of them were dancing, others were talking. There was plenty of food, for all tastes: all kinds of salads, roast turkey, sandwiches, cheese, and fruit. We had beer, wine and soft drinks for those who didn't want to drink alcohol. It was nice, because I could meet many of my friends, and hear the latest news about our colleagues. While I was dancing with my friend Andrew, the birthday cake was brought in. It was a big chocolate cake with the words 'Happy birthday' on it. We sang 'Happy birthday', and drank champagne. We stayed until dawn.. It was an unforgettable party.

A. VOCABULARY

arrive(v) = a sosi
beer (n) = bere
birthday (n) = zi de naștere
cake (n) = tort, prăjitură
celebrate(v) = a sărbători, a celebra
cheese (n) = brânza
dawn (n) = zori
dress (n) = rochie
drink, drank, drunk(v) = a bea
guest (n) = musafir
happy (adj) = fericit
have a good time = a se distra
meet, met, met(v) = a întâlni
nice(adj) = plăcut, drăguț, amabil

others (pron) = alții, altele
receive(v) = a primi
red (adj) = roșu
roast (adj) = fript
stay(v) = a sta
sing, sang, sung(v) = a cânta
soft drink (n) = băutură răcoritoare
some (pron) = unii, unele
taste (n) = gust
turkey (n) = curcan
unforgettable (adj) = de neuitat
wear, wore, worn(v) = a purta
wine (n) = vin

EXERCISES

I. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:



1. What did Maria celebrate?
2. What was Maria wearing?
3. Were there many people at the party?
4. What did they eat?
5. What kind of cake was it?
6. Until when did the guests stay?

II. Când s-au născut și când au murit aceste persoane? Alcătuiți propoziții pentru fiecare.



Exemplu:

1. Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 and died in 1506.
2. Diana, Princess of Wales (1961 – 1997)
3. Genghis Khan (1162 – 1227)
4. Elvis Presley (1935 - 1977)
5. Joan of Arc (1412 – 1431)
6. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929 – 1968)

III. Rezolvați exercițiile de mai jos bazate pe textul despre Gengis Han.

Genghis Khan was a famous Mongol conqueror. He was born in 1167 and died in 1227. He is known as one of the greatest military learders of all times.

After uniting the Mongol tribes, he conquered (1213 – 15) most of the Chin empire of N China from 1218 to 1224 he subdued Turkistan and Afghanistan and raided Persia and E Europe.

A brilliant military leader, he ruled one of the greatest land empires of history from his capital Karakorum. After his death his empire was divided among his sons and grandsons.

1. Incercuiți răspunsul corect:

Genghis Khan is considered one of the greatest conquerors because:

- a. He had many sons and grandsons.
- b. He conquered all China.
- c. He subdued most Asia and Eastern Europe.



2. Marcați cu T (True) și cu F (False) propozițiile de mai jos:

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Genghis Khan was a famous Chinese leader. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The capital of the Chin empire was Karakorum. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. He lived for 60 years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. He attacked Persia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. He united the Mongol tribes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. His empire was divided after his death. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV. Identificați greșelile din propozițiile de mai jos.



1. I'm going at the theatre next week.
2. Helen is wanting to come with us.
3. They was having a great time at the party.
4. The spring is my favourite season.
5. I was read a book when you came.
6. People thinks he is a great actor.
7. The children was playing in the park.

B. GRAMMAR

Past tense continuu

Past tense simplu exprimă o acțiune în desfășurare într-un anumit moment în trecut.

Formare: **Verbul 'be' conjugat la past tense + verbul de conjugat terminat în -ing**

Exemple:

I/ he /she / it was going

you / we /they were going

I /he / she /it was not (wasn't) going

you were not (weren't) going

was I / he / she /it going

were you / we / they going

*Pentru a se preciza că acțiunea s-a desfășurat într-un anumit moment în trecut se folosesc markere de timp, cum ar fi:

I **was studying** for my exam yesterday evening.

I **was having** breakfast at seven o'clock this morning.

* Se păstrează aceleași reguli ca și la present continuu, în ceea ce privește verbele ce se pot folosi sau nu, la forma continuă.

Past tense simplu sau continuu?

Past continuu

1. Pentru a exprima o acțiune în desfășurare

I **was walking** across the field.

2. Pentru a exprima fundalul pe care se desfășoară acțiunea.

The sun **was shining** brightly that day.

3. Pentru a exprima o acțiune în desfășurare.

I **was watching** a film on TV, when the lights **went** out.

While I **was driving** on the motorway I **saw** an accident.

Past simplu

1. Pentru a exprima o acțiune de durată, care s-a desfășurat și s-a terminat în trecut.

I **walked** across the field.

2. Pentru a narra o acțiune desfășurată în trecut.

He **went** to school at eight o'clock.

3. Pentru a exprima o acțiune de o durată scurtă care întrerupe acțiunea în desfășurare.

EXERCISES

I. Puneți verbele din paranteze la past tense continuu.



1. What (do)..... this time last night.
2. The children were frightened because it (get)..... dark.
3. It was a fine winter day and the roads were crowded because a lot of people (rush) to the mountains.
4. A: ' What (do) yesterday at 8 o' clock.
B: ' I (have)..... dinner with my family.
5. He usually wears shoes but when I saw him yesterday he (wear) boots.
6. There was nobody in the car but the engine (run).....
7. It (rain)..... so heavily that I got soaked.
8. Susan(stand) in the bus stop when it started to rain.
9. Where (you,live) when you got married.
10. While (he, learning)..... to drive he had three accidents.

II. Puneți verbele din paranteze la past tense simplu sau continuu, în funcție de situație.



1. I (make)..... a cake when Sharon (come).....
2. He (watch) television when the phone(ring).....
3. I (not want)..... to meet Peter so when he (enter)..... the room I (leave).....
4. I (open)..... the door when the wind(start)..... blowing and (close) it.
5. As I (walk) in the park I (step) on a banana skin and (fall).....
6. She said she (like)..... the smell of the perfume.
7. I (taste)..... the soup when my brother (enter) the kitchen.
8. While Mary (knit)..... her cat (want) to play with the wool.
9. A: ‘ Why is Tony in hospital?’
B: ‘ He (work, in the garage) when the gas tank (explode)’
11. Yesterday we (have) a houseful of children for my son’s sixth birthday party.
In the middle of the party, the phone (ring), so I had to leave the children alone for a few minutes. When I (come) into the room, most of the children (still/play)..... together nicely. But over in one corner, Bobby (pull)..... Annie’s hair.I quickly (run) over and (tell) Bobby to stop.

III.Traduceți în limba engleză propozițiile de mai jos:



1. In timp ce uda florile a început să plouă.
3. In timp ce mergeau pe stradă au auzit o mașină venind din spatele lor.
4. De ce m-ai intrerupt? Aveam o conversație foarte interesantă cu profesorul meu.
5. In timp ce el se urca în autobuz acesta a pornit brusc și el a căzut de pe scara autobuzului.
6. Când l-am auzit bătând la ușă m-am dus s-o deschid, dar nu l-am recunoscut pentru că purta ochelari.
7. Când am ajuns la gară Helen mă aștepta. De îndată ce m-a văzut, mi-a făcut cu mâna și a strigat ceva dar nu am auzit-o.
8. Copiii erau înspăimântați deoarece se întuneca (începea să se întunece).
9. Musafirii au venit la 8:30.
10. El se uita la televizor când a sunat telefonul.
11. Sheila și-a dat seama că mergea în direcția greșită.

C. PUNCTUATION MARKS. (Principalele semne de punctuație în limba engleză.)

Punctul. Se folosește: a. pentru a marca sfârșitul unei propoziții.

- b. după inițialele numelor de persoane
- c. uneori in abrevieri. Nu se folosește când prima și ultima litera a abrevierii reprezintă un substantiv comun.

‘He was here yesterday.’
‘F.J. Brown’, ‘P.D.James’
‘Dr.’, ‘Rd.’, ‘B.B.C.’

Semnul întrebării. Se folosește pentru a marca sfârșitul unei întrebări (propoziții interogative).

‘Is Mike at home?’

Semnul exclamării. Se folosește pentru a marca o exclamație sau un ordin.

‘Good Lord!’, ‘Help!’

- Virgula.** Se folosește: **a.** pentru a marca o pauză între cuvintele sau propozițiile ce reprezintă o enumerare. Excepție: când acestea sunt legate prin conjuncțiile ‘and’ și ‘or’.
- b.** în fața numelui persoanei care ia naștere. Numele apare fie la sfârșit de propoziție, fie între virgule.
- c.** după ‘yes’ și ‘no’, când acestea formează răspunsul la o întrebare.
- d.** după saluturi:
- e.** în adrese (în special cele scrise pe același rând) și în scrierea datelor.
- f.** după propoziții subordonate ce apar la începutul frazei.
- g.** înainte de întrebări disjunctive:
- h.** pentru a despărți propozițiile subordonate relative nerestricțive.
- i.** pentru a marca locul în care lipsesc una, sau mai multe litere dintr-un cuvânt.
- j.** pentru forme neobisnuite de plural.
- k.** pentru formarea genitivului.
- l.** pentru a marca un citat dintr-o carte, sau cita spusurile cuiva.
- m.** pentru a sublinia un cuvânt, sau a marca un cuvânt străin.
- n.** uneori înaintea numelor de filme, cărți, etc.

‘I like apples, bananas and grapes.’
‘She put on her hat, took her bag and went out.’
‘How are you, Anne?’
‘You know, Tom, you’re absolutely right.’
‘Are you ready?’
‘Yes, I am.’ sau
‘No, I’m not.’
‘Hello, how are you?’
‘Hi, my name is Mike.’
23 Market St, York,
Yorkshire, England.
8th March, 2002
‘If it rains, we won’t go on the trip.’
‘You know him, don’t you?’
‘James, who is a good friend, wants to go to Paris this summer.’
I’m ; he’s; we’re; can’t; they’ve, etc.
‘He agreed but with if’s and but’s.’
‘He apologized for breaking the children’s toy.’
He said, ‘My name is Tim.’
“Don’t begin a sentence with ‘but’.”
“ ‘Sushi’ is a Japanese dish.”
“ ‘I saw ‘Shakespeare in love’ yesterday.”

EXERCISES

I. Puneți punct, semnul întrebării, semnul exclamării, virgulă și apostrof acolo unde este cazul.



1. He arrives on 21 Sept on Taron flight Ro 321 He is going to stay in Bucharest till next Monday.
2. Go Get out It’s too dangerous to stay here
3. Where are you going
4. Be quiet I’m trying to sleep
5. Look Anne the sun is setting
6. She lives at 25 Saint Andrew St Cambridge

EXERCISES



I. Completați spațiile goale cu 'a', 'an', 'some' sau articolul zero atunci când este necesar.

1. My neighbour is photographer. I want to ask him for advice about colour films.
2. A: We had chicken and rice for lunch.
B: That doesn't sound very interesting lunch.
3. I had a very bad night; I had terrible nightmare.
4. person who suffers from claustrophobia has of being confined in small place, such as lift.
5. Our lunch break is hour and half.
6. I hope you have lovely time and good weather.
7. I had amazing dream last night. I saw dinosaur eating meat in Central Park in ... New York.
8. man is reasoning animal.
9. He broke leg in skiing accident.
10. She was paid hundred day for cleaning the house.
11. Would you like apple?
12. I've got cheese in the fridge.
13. I'd like pot of tea, please.
14. Do you want ... sandwich?
15. I'd like grapes, please.



II. Completați spațiile goale cu articolul hotărât, nehotărât, sau zero.

1. A: Are Tom and Mary cousins?
B: No, they are not they are brother and sister.
2. fog was so thick that we couldn't see too far in front of us.
3. Number hundred and twenty five is for sale. It's quite nice house with large rooms and wide windows.
5. It's pleasure to do business with you.
6. A: Is this film that you videoed yesterday?
B: Yes, it is. I like it. It's very good western.
7. A: You were long time at supermarket.
B: Yes, I was. It was long queue.
8. I'm English teacher and I went to China last year. It's a very big country.
I stayed in very good hotel in Beijing. I stayed there for two weeks.
I love ... restaurants and I had dinner every evening in ... beautiful restaurant near hotel.

III. Puneți verbele de mai jos la prezentul simplu sau continuu.



write(2) snow come wake up(2) drive go(2)
rise set have live(2) do

1. I..... to my girl friend. Ito her every day.
2. It.....outside. It down quite hard.
3. Normally I..... at six o' clock, but today I..... at seven.
4. I usually to work, but my car is at the garage , so this week Iby bus.
5. The sun in the east and in the west.
6. There's someone at the door. I can't go, I a bath.
7. We camping every year because it is cheap and we have a great time.
8. I in Timisoara, but I in Bucharest for three months because I.....a course in computers.

IV. Găsiți și corecțați greșelile din propozițiile de mai jos.



1. I am study here.
2. Mary and Tom is brother and sister.
3. I am not like this book.
4. This is the most interestingest film.
5. The news are not very good today.
6. Mary is looking for a new work.
7. I'd like some informațions about his country.
8. Let me give you an advice.
9. Cook these rice for fifteen minutes.
10. We lend books from the library.
11. Theyre at home now.
12. My brothers name is James.
13. Is that Johns sister?
14. Its raining cats and dogs outside.

V. Scrieți verbele de mai jos la toate cele trei forme, traduceți-le cu ajutorul dicționarului, iar apoi găsiți-le antonime.



- | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. open | 5. sit | 9. win |
| 2. give | 6. arrive | 10. buy |
| 3. come | 7. remember | |
| 4. throw | 8. rise | |

VI. Găsiți câte un adjectiv care să meargă cu substantivele de mai jos:



- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1.....weather | 2.....money | 3.....sugar | 4.....traffic |
| 5.....advice | 6.....air | 7.....work | 8.....spaghetti |
| 9.....butter | 10.....milk | 11.....tea | 12.....coffee |

VII. Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu cuvintele cerute de context:



1. My neighbour is an person. Nobody likes her.
2. The weather this winter was than this winter.
3. The restaurant we went last Sunday wasthan this one. The food was..... cooked and the music was excellent.
4. The traffic is at five o'clock.
5. That's an ! Let's do it!

VIII. Găsiți expresiile corespunzătoare din coloana din dreapta pentru definițiile din coloana stângă.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Blue sky, sunny, warm | a. wonderful news |
| 2. 5 stars, very famous | b. awful weather |
| 3. Bad person. Nobody likes him | c. nice weather |
| 4. 95 out of 100 in an exam | d. an excellent idea |
| 5. Dark skies, wind, rain | e. the best hotel in town |
| 6. We can take a taxi | f. an awful person |

IX. Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu o prepoziție și un substantiv sau pronume.



1. Anna can't read yet, but she likes looking
2. I can't find my glasses. Could you help me look
3. I'm listening on the radio.
4. Why are you looking like that? Is my face dirty?
5. Use a dictionary to look the words you don't know.

X. Completați conversația de mai jos cu forma corectă a verbelor din paranteze.



- Tom: I (phone)..... you yesterday. Where (be).....you?
Cathy: I (go) to see my parents. It (be) my mother's birthday.
My sister and I (cook) lunch.
Tom: (she,have) a birthday cake?
Cathy: Yes, I (take)her one. She really (like)it.
Tom: What (you do) after lunch?
Cathy: We (sit) and (talk) I (want) to go for a walk, but my mother (not want) to. In the evening we (listen) to music. It was a nice day.
Tom: (you sleep) there or (you come) home?
Cathy: I (not sleep) there. I (come) home at 10 p.m. What (you do) yesterday, Tom?

XI. Look at the following list from a telephone directory. Write T (true) or F (false) for each of the sentences below.

Chambers R & Son, Butchers, 197 Clarendon RdWeedon 873624
 Champion Taxi CompanyHorsley 358716
 Champney T I, 23 Heath GroveGarforth 354199
 Chan Dr S W, 203 Clarendon Rd Weedon 365552
 Chanda Indian Restaurant, 42 High St Hickley 3327
 Chapman Mrs B, 3rd Floor, 621 Scott Hall Rd Danehill 284613
 Chappell F D, Chemist, Fairfax Centre, 9 Orchard Rd Weedon 217647
 Charlesworth Office Supplies, 19 Beach Rd Horsley 367298
 Chaudhry, Jewellers, 35 Orchard Rd Weedon 218955

1. _____ Mr T I Champney lives in South Avenue In Weedon.
2. _____ Ring Weedon 365552 if you are ill.
3. _____ You want a good meal. Phone Hickley 3327 to book a table.
4. _____ Mrs B Chapman lives in a block of flats.
5. _____ You want to buy a ring. Phone Weedon 873624.
6. _____ You are shopping in Weedon and you want some medicine for a sore throat.
7. _____ You want some meat brought to your flat. Phone Weedon 365552.
8. _____ Phone Horsley 367298 to ask about stationery.
9. _____ You have no car and you want to get to the station in a hurry. Phone Horsley 358716.
10. _____ You can find a chemist and a jeweller in the same road.

XII. Alegeți varianta corectă de răspuns: a, b, c, sau d.



1. The Japanese eat very much.....
 a. rice b. bed c. beef d. strawberries
2. French fries are made from
 a. bananas b. potatoes c. carrots d. garlic
3. Macaroni, spaghetti, and linguini are all types of
 a. soda b. coffee c. tea d. pasta
4. Hamburgers are made from
 a. meat b. milk c. mushrooms d. soda
5. Ice cream and cake are popular types of
 a. juice b. pizza c. desserts d. vegetables
6. Hamburgers, hot dogs, and fries are sometimes called
 a. dessert b. appetizers c. main course d. junk food

XIII. Incercuți 'YES' sau 'NO' în exercițiul de mai jos.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. I use a frying pan to drink out of. | YES | NO |
| 2. Dishwashing liquid makes the dishes clean. | YES | NO |
| 3. The refrigerator is cold inside. | YES | NO |
| 4. The freezer is not as cold as the refrigerator. | YES | NO |
| 5. Honey is sweeter than milk. | YES | NO |
| 6. I turn on the switch to start the TV. | YES | NO |
| 7. I use a knife to cut the meat. | YES | NO |
| 8. The window is made of glass. | YES | NO |

XIV. Cu ajutorul dicționarului alcătuiți o listă cu obiectele ce se găsesc în baie.



XV. Puneți cuvintele de mai jos în ordinea corectă alcătuiind cu ele propoziții.



1. gets/ in/ she/the/ up morning.
2. did/ for/ where/ you/ summer/ go/ your/ holiday.
3. at/ closes/ this/ eleven/ restaurant/ o'clock.
4. did/university/ he/the/ history/ teach/ at?

UNIT 9

A STRANGER IN TOWN



It is very difficult to be a stranger in a town - you don't know your way around town and you have to ask people to help you. Sometimes, even if you have a map it may be difficult to get to the place you want, so, you can imagine how difficult it is without it. So, I think you should listen to Matei's story.

Matei got a scholarship to study at Cambridge. He was very excited and anxious when he got there, because he had to get to Downing College on Regent Street.

He arrived in Cambridge at 10 a.m. and he had to be at the college before 12. So he was afraid he might be late.

When he got out of the railway station he asked a man: "Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to Regent Street?"

The man said: "I'm sorry, I'm a stranger here myself".

So, not wanting to waste time, Matei started walking, hoping to find someone to help him.

He met a young woman and asked her the same question. She was very kind and answered: "Of course, in fact, I'm a student there myself. It's very simple. All you have to do is walk along Station Road; at the end of it turn right on Hills Road. Walk straight ahead on Hills road and right in front of you, at the sixth intersection, is Regent Street. Go along Regent Street,

there, on the left, is the college, you can't miss it!"

Matei thanked her and started his search of the college. He walked and walked, but because he was very excited to be there on his own, he didn't listen very carefully to what the girl was saying. So, instead of going straight ahead he turned left on Lensfield Road.

Instead of getting to the college in fifteen minutes he got there in thirty minutes. But, all's well that ends well, because, even though he was tired he managed to get there in time.

He decided that, from that moment on, he should pay more attention to what people said when they gave directions.

A. VOCABULARY

anxious (adj.) – nerăbdator

be afraid (v.) - a se teme

even if (cons.) - chiar dacă

excited (adv.) - emoționat

map (n.) - hartă

might (v.) - ar putea sa

miss (v.)- a pierde, a rata; fără

scholarship (n.) - bursă

search (n.) - c utare

should (v.) - ar trebui

stranger (n.) - străin

thank (v.) - a mulțumi

think, thought, thought (v.) - a crede, a gândi

to have to (v.) - a trebui să; a fi necesar să

waste (v.) - a risipi, a irosi

Expresii

all's well that ends well - totul e bine când se sfârșește cu bine
be late - a întârzia
on one's own - pe cont propriu
pay attention - a da atenție

EXERCISES

I. Find synonyms for the following words:

anxious (adj.)
stranger (n.)
scholarship (n.)
search (n.)

II. With the help of the dictionary look up all the meanings of the verbs:



manage
miss
waste

III. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F):



- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mathew was a tourist who visited Cambridge. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Downing College was on Lensfield Road. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. He had to be at the college by noon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. He didn't understand what the young woman was saying. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. It took him thirty minutes to get there. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV. Complete the sentences with the words below:



parking warden **corner** **posters** **queue**
traffic-lights **bus stop** **parking meters** **litter-bin**

1. We stand in a to wait for a bus at the
2. The cars wait until..... turn to green.
3. You can cross the road at a
4. Big advertisements are called
5. We should put waste paper in a
6. A has to make sure that motorists use the correctly.

V. Fill in the blanks with one of the following prepositions: **on, at, in, to** where necessary.



1. You can leave your car a car park.
2. People usually have to standa queue bus stop.
3. Mark put the empty box the litter-bin
4. You should cross the street only when the traffic lights turn green.
5. The boys have just got the bus.

VI. Where do these people work?



1. bus driver
2. salesclerk/ shop assistant
3. librarian
4. police officer
5. bank teller

VII. Match the questions on the left side with the answers on the right side.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Where can I park? | A. at the bookshop |
| 2. Where can I get a train to Bacau? | B. at the bank |
| 3. Where can I get information about hotels? | C. at the post office |
| 4. Where can I change money? | D. at the railway station. |
| 5. Where can I see paintings? | E. at the library. |
| 6. Where can I mail a letter? | F. at the parking garage. |
| 7. Where can I buy a book? | G. at the museum. |
| 8. Where can I read (or borrow) a book without buying it? | H. at the tourist information office |

B. GRAMMAR

Modal verbs

Principalele verbe modale sunt:

- can
- must
- may
- should
- ought to

Verbele modale fac parte din categoria verbelor auxiliare.

Caracteristicile verbelor modale sunt:

1. Nu au infinitiv lung.
Ex. 'Can' nu 'to can'
2. Verbele care urmează după ele sunt puse la infinitivul scurt (fără particula 'to')
Ex. *I can swim.*
You must be there.

3. Nu primesc terminația 's' la persoana a III-a singular, timpul prezent.
Ex. *He can dance.*
She may come.
4. Formează interogativul și negativul ca toate verbele auxiliare, fără ajutorul lui 'do'.
Ex. *Can you help me?*
I can't speak Chinese.
5. Nu au forme pentru toate timpurile, de aceea unele dintre ele folosesc alte verbe pentru exprimarea timpurilor pe care ele nu le au.

Acestea sunt:

- | | |
|--|--|
| May (a avea permisiunea, a putea) | - might (la past tense) |
| | - to be allowed to (a avea permisiunea să) - la toate timpurile, inclusiv la prezent |
| Can (a putea, a fi capabil să) | - could (la past tense) |
| | - to be able to (a fi capabil să) - la toate timpurile, inclusiv la prezent |
| Must (a trebui) | - nu are altă formă |
| | - to have to (a trebui să) - la toate timpurile, inclusiv la prezent |
| Should (ar trebui) | - nu are altă formă |
| | - nu are înlocuitori |
| Ought to (ar trebui) | - nu are altă formă |
| | - nu are înlocuitori |

CAN

Exprimă:

1. Capacitatea, abilitatea de a face ceva.
Ex. *I can swim*
Can you play the piano?
Can they drive?
Mary cannot (can't) speak French.
2. Rugămintea la interogativ (sub formă de permisiune)
Ex. *Can I borrow your book?*
Can you open the window?
3. Permisiune
Ex. *You can sit here.*
She can come, too!
4. Ofertă (în întrebări politicoase)
Ex. *Can I help you?*
5. Imposibilitate, interzicere (numai la negativ)
Ex. *You can't be hungry; you've just had lunch.*
You can't sit here.

COULD

Exprimă:

1. Abilitate în trecut
Ex. *I could ride a bicycle when I was a child.*
2. Întrebare politicoasă, rugămintea. Este mai politicoasă decât 'can'.
Ex. *Could I borrow your pen?* - Aș putea împrumuta pixul tău?
3. Sugestie
Ex. - *I need help with my English.*
- *You could talk to the teacher.*

4. Probabilitate, certitudine mai mică de 50%

Ex. - *Where's John?*

- *He could be at the library*- Ar putea fi la bibliotecă.

MAY

Exprimă:

1. Rugăminte, sub forma unei întrebări politicoase. Este mai formal decât 'can'.

Ex. - *May I borrow your pen?* - Pot imprumuta pixul tau?

2. Permisivitate formală.

Ex. *You may leave the room.* - Poți (ai permisiunea) să părăsești încăperea.

3. Probabilitate (mai mică de 50%)

Ex. - *Where's John?* - Unde este John?

- *He may be at the library.* - Poate să fie (este probabil) la bibliotecă.

MIGHT

Se folosește la past tense.

La prezent se traduce cu ar putea/s-ar putea să...

Exprimă:

1. Probabilitate (o certitudine mai mică de 50%)

Ex. - *Where's John?* - Unde este John?

- *He might be at the library.* - S-ar putea să fie la bibliotecă.

MUST

Exprimă:

1. Necesitate puternică, obligație

Ex. *I must read the book until tomorrow, because I have an exam tomorrow.*

2. Interdicție cu desăvârșire (la negativ).

Ex. *You must not open that door.* - Este interzis să deschizi ușa aceea.

3. Pentru exprimarea lipsei obligației la negativ se înlocuiește cu verbul 'need'.

Ex. *You need not (needn't) come.* - Nu este necesar să vii.

4. Certitudine de 95%, aproape totală.

Ex. - *Where's Johnny?*

- *He must be home at this hour.* - Trebuie să fie acasă la ora asta (sunt aproape 100% sigură)

HAVE TO

1. Inlocuitorul lui 'must'.

2. **Formează** interogativul și negativul cu ajutorul lui 'do'.

Ex. *Do you have to make so much noise?* - Trebuie (este necesar) să faci așa mult zgomot?

3. Exprimă necesitatea la afirmativ și interogativ și lipsa necesității la negativ.

Ex. *I don't have to go to class today, it's Saturday.* - Nu trebuie să merg la ore astăzi, este sâmbătă.

SHOULD

Exprimă:

1. O recomandare, un sfat, exprimă părerea vorbitorului.

Ex. *You should go to the dentist.* - Ar trebui să mergi la dentist. (este părerea mea).

2. Certitudine 90% (mai mică decât must, numai cu sens de viitor).

Ex. *She should do well in her exam, because she studied a lot.* - Ar trebui să facă bine la examen, pentru că a învățat mult.

OUGHT TO

Exprimă:

1. Recomandare, condiții obiective cer acest lucru.
Ex. *I ought to finish writing the essay. I need it tomorrow.* - Ar trebui să termin de scris eseu.
Am nevoie de el mâine.
2. Certitudine 90% (mai mică decât must, numai cu sens de viitor)
Ex. *She ought to do well on the test.*

EXERCISES:



I. Restate the following rules, using modal verbs:

1. NO SMOKING - You must not smoke
2. KEEP OFF THE GRASS
3. NO LITTERING
4. USE THE STAIRS IN CASE OF FIRE
5. NO TRESPASSING



II. Translate into English:

1. Trebuie să porți centura de siguranță când conduci mașina.
2. Ar trebui să porți centura de siguranță când conduci mașina.
3. A: Imi este foarte somn!
B: Nu se poate să-ți fie somn; ai dormit 5 ore!
4. A: Ce vrei să facem weekendul acesta?
B: Am putea merge într-o excursie la munte!
5. A: De ce nu este Maria cu voi?
B: Trebuie să fie acasă, deoarece este bolnavă!



III. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** and a verb from the box.

speak

cook

swim

see

go

drink

play

1. How many languages can you speak?
2. you Italian pasta?
3. I this coffee! There's no sugar in it.
4. you the piano?
5. You many people in the street when the weather is nice.
6. Although I like going by boat I
7. A: you fishing this weekend?
B: No, I I have to go to work on Saturday.

IV. Complete the sentences with **you should** or **you shouldn't** and one of the verbs given below:



drink **work** **eat** **smoke** **take** **work** **sleep**

How to stay healthy

1. lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. too much fat.
3. too many sweets.
4. regular exercise.
5. any cigarette.
6. too much coffee.
7. for about eight hours a night.
8. too hard.

V. Complete the sentences with **must, can, could, may, might** or **should** in the positive and negative.



1. Annie is only one year old, but walk quite well.
2. A: I have a terrible headache.
B: You go to the doctor.
3. A: Let's go to the beach!
B: I don't think we..... go to the beach because it rain this afternoon.
4. I lived in Spain when I was a child so I speak Spanish then but I don't think Ispeak it now.
5. I open the window? It's very hot in here.
6. Passengerssmoke when the plane takes off.
7. We go to France next summer, but we're not sure yet.
8. We remember to pay the phone bill by the end of the week.
9. I know you like sugar, but you eat so much - it's bad for your health.
10. I was listening very carefully but understand what she was saying. I think she was speaking German.

VI. Choose the correct completion.



1. Mary can to the meeting.
A. comes B. come C. to come
2. We ought before we drop in on them.
A. called B. to call C. call
3. I couldn't that book because it was too expensive.
A. bought B. to buy C. buy
4. Paul can Chinese very well because he studied there.
A. speak B. speaks C. spoke
5. We had an umbrella because it was raining heavily.
A. took B. to take C. to took

VII. Select the best answer, A, B or C.

1. To stay alive, people breathe oxygen.
A. must/have to B. must not C. don't have to
2. My room is a mess but Iclean it before I go out, I can do it in the morning.
A. must/have to B. must not C. don't have to
3. Youcome if you are too tired.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. can't
4. Youspeak so loudly. I'm not deaf.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. may not
5. Mark is nearsighted, he..... see without glasses.
A. must B. must not C. can't

VIII. Pretend you are teaching your younger sister how to drive a car. With the help of the words below write down a few rules for her (driving regulations and how to drive a car).



- a. should
- b. have to
- c. shouldn't
- d. ought to
- e. don't have to
- f. must

Ex.: You must fasten your seat belt before starting the engine.

C.THE NARRATION PARAGRAPH

To narrate means to tell a story or relate events in the order in which they occur, to relate what happened in a time sequence - minute by minute, year by year, etc.

In narration you answer such questions as:

What happened and in what sequence?

When and where did the story take place?

Who was involved? What was the relationship between the people involved?

There are different types of narration:

1. autobiographical/ personal
2. biographical
3. historical
4. journalistic
5. fictional

Rules for writing narration paragraphs (they apply to all types of paragraphs):

1. To begin the paragraph, you have to compose a topic sentence which tells the reader what the story is about, and gives an interesting observation that will make the reader want to continue.
2. Do some brainstorming to get some ideas to support the topic sentence.
3. Include details that will answer the following questions: Who? What? Where? When? Why?
4. Arrange your details according to time sequence and use appropriate transitional expressions.
5. Give your paragraph a beginning, middle and end. Usually, the topic sentence starts the paragraph.

6. Write the paragraph in either first or third person and keep it consistent throughout the paragraph.
7. Maintain the same tense throughout the paragraph. A narration is usually done in the past. You can also use dialogues. Only in the dialogues you can use any tense required by the context.
8. Check the paragraph for unity and coherence.
9. Proofread for spelling, punctuation and capitalization errors.
10. Write the revised, final paragraph.

Transitional expressions

After	Formerly
After that/ this	Gradually
After a while	Immediately
Afterwards	In a day/week/month/year/in the morning/afternoon/ evening
As soon as	In the future
At first	In the meantime
At last	Initially
At night	Last
At noon	Last of all
At present	Lastly
At sunrise/ sunset	Later
At the same time	Meanwhile
At the start	Next
Before that	Now
By the time	On (day of week: Monday/ Tuesday, etc.)
Briefly	Recently
Currently	Since then
During	Subsequently
Eventually	Suddenly
Finally	To begin with
First	To start with
First of all	When
Following this for a minute/ hour/ day, etc.	While
From the start	

Example of a narration paragraph:

Even though they knew from the start that it would not be easy, in 1978, the American Women's Himalayan Expedition climbed Anapurna, one of the highest mountains in Nepal.¹

To begin with², they had to get permission from the government of Nepal to climb the 26,504 - foot mountain. When² the climbing permit came through, the second part of their plan was to raise \$ 80,000 for the expedition. Then² they had to purchase, pack and ship the eight thousand pounds of food and gear necessary to survive and climb in sub-zero weather. Next², they had to get into shape and practice climbing skills as a team. After a year² of preparing for the expedition, the women's climbing team flew to Katmandu and began the trek to the base in Anapurna. After² crossing treacherous ice fields, and enduring storms along with avalanches, frostbite and altitude sickness, two women were at last² successful in attaining the summit. Sadly, two others died in the attempt.

1 - topic sentence

2 - transitional expressions

EXERCISES:



I. Read the following paragraph and supply appropriate time transitions in the blanks.

Ted's schedule was quite busy today. He got up _____ and put on his sweatsuit. _____ he went down to the lake and jogged around the track _____. _____ he showered, got dressed and drank a cup of coffee _____ driving to work. _____, Ted got his mail out off the way _____ the division meeting. _____ the meeting, he had a business lunch with some perspective buyers from Japan. _____ lunch, they discussed their proposals. _____ Ted dropped them off at their hotel. _____ the afternoon he spent working out the details of the FunSail account. _____ quitting time, Al suggested they catch a quick dinner and movie, but Ted told him that he couldn't because he had to go to his sister's birthday.



II. Read the following paragraphs and:

- a. identify the
 - topic sentence of the paragraph
 - body
 - end
- b. identify the tenses used
- c. underline the transitional expressions

1. On July 20, 1969, Neil A. Armstrong descended the ladder of the lunar module Eagle to the moon's surface. Halfway down the ladder he set up a TV camera. While millions of spellbound people back on Earth watched, first Armstrong, commander of the Apollo 11 mission, and then Edwin Aldrin stepped onto the surface of the moon. On this historic day, people walked, ran, played, and worked on the moon for the first time. They photographed the Eagle, and then each other in their space suits, gathered 45 pounds of rock and soil samples, and set up a solar wind detector, a seismic detector, and a laser reflector. After 24 hours of working and resting on the moon, they returned to the command module, Columbia. A line on the plaque of the Eagle could serve for the motto of their mission: WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND.
2. I'll never forget the week I learned how to swim. The first day of summer camp I learned how to float and blow bubbles with my face in the water. The next day, the swimming instructor showed me how to propel myself across the pool by kicking, while simultaneously turning my head to the side to inhale and then exhale with my face in the water. On Wednesday, I was really swimming, pulling myself through the water by moving my arms while breathing and kicking, all at the same time. The following day, not only could I 'crawl' the width of the pool, but I could also do the back and side stroke. Friday was 'icing on the cake'; I learned to dive head first into the pool - keeping my knees straight and toes pointed - and then surface and swim the whole length of the pool. Even my big brother was proud.

III. Having in mind the rules given above, write a paragraph, choosing from the following topics:



- a. an event in your life (i.e. memories from childhood)
- b. the life of an important person; a person whom you consider very important for humanity
- c. narrate an event that took place: a theatrical performance, a collision on the motorway, due to ice on the road, etc.

UNIT 10

BRITISH FOOD



British food makes the most of its own produce but also demonstrates the strong influence of other countries. Kedgeree, a fish and rice breakfast dish, came from the opposite direction, introduced by Britons who lived in India.

More recently dishes from Chinese, Indian and Pakistani restaurants are already part of the British way of life.

London now has a reputation as a capital of food. One of the finest cities to dine out.

Chefs trained in metropolitan kitchens try to inspire a revival of the half-forgotten local dishes.

Several of these chefs have their own television programs bringing food of different regions and different nations to a wider audience. The end result is that Britain has a cuisine that is truly international and multi-cultural.

Here is an example: marmalade comes from the Portuguese 'marmalada' - a quince jam. Orange marmalade became the British breakfast favorite after a grocer in the Scottish town of Dundee used Seville oranges imported from Spain.

Some traditional British dishes are:

- Lancashire hotpot is prepared with layers of meat and vegetables topped by sliced potatoes. Now a traditional dish, hotpot was once a food of the people, especially in the great industrial towns.
- Lightness is the secret of Yorkshire pudding, traditionally made from batter baked to catch the drips from a roasting joint of beef.
- For the British, teatime and cakes go together. Among scores of regional cakes are Welsh cinamon cake, Speyside ginger cake and potato cake.

A. VOCABULARY

*I. State whether the following sentences are true or false.
Mark T or F.*



	T	F
1. Potatoes come from India.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. London is famous for its international restaurants.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Kedgeree is an old British fish and rice dish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The most famous chefs have their own TV program.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Yorkshire pudding is famous for its lightness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. With the help of a dictionary find the meaning of the words below and use them in sentences:



- dish
- chef
- revival
- audience
- cuisine

EXTENSION

Places where you can eat.

Café. It is a place where you can have coffee or tea and a snack (a sandwich or a piece of cake). There are some cafes where you can serve a meal

Restaurant. It is more expensive than a café. You can get a full meal there.

Coffee Shop. It is a small restaurant that serves inexpensive meals, tea, coffee, etc.

Deli. It is a store where you can buy cooked meats, cheese, salads, sandwiches. You can take them out to eat in a different place.

Fast-food restaurant. It is a place where you can get a quick hot meal (e.g. a hamburger and french fries, a hotdog, a pizza, etc.). Some people call fast food 'junk food' because it is not always good for our health. 'Junk' means anything that is useless or of low quality.

In a restaurant

There are some restaurants that are so popular that you have to make reservations in advance. In our country men enter first and then the women who are with them. In Britain and the United States it is considered impolite not to let the women enter the restaurant door first. So, it is a matter of culture.

After the waiter shows you to your table he/she brings the menu. It usually contains appetizers (hot or cold), entrees (which are the main courses) and deserts. It also contains the list with drinks: juices, soft drinks and alcoholic beverages.

The next step is to order food.

Here is an example of a conversation in a restaurant:

WAITER: Are you ready to order?

CUSTOMER: Yes, I'd like the shrimp cocktail, tomato soup and steak.

WAITER: Mashed potatoes, baked potatoes or fries?

CUSTOMER: Baked with butter and sour cream.

WAITER: How would you like your steak - rare, medium or well-done?

CUSTOMER: Medium, please.

WAITER: And what would you like to drink?

CUSTOMER: A bottle of red wine, please.

WAITER: Would you like something for dessert?

CUSTOMER: No, thank you. Just a cup of coffee.

WAITER: And how would you like your coffee - black, white, with sugar or with no sugar in it?

CUSTOMER: Black coffee, no sugar, please.

Some time later:

WAITER: Is everything all right?

CUSTOMER: Yes, everything's fine, thank you. I'd like the bill, please.

WAITER: Here it is.

EXERCISES

III. Put the following words in three lists: meat, fruits and vegetables. Then add five more items to each list (use a dictionary, if necessary):



strawberry, banana, leek, mushroom, beef, garlic, lettuce, orange, pork, steak, onion, tomato, potato, lemon, pear, beans, orange, lamb, spinach, veal, apple, cabbage.

IV. Which of the places mentioned below do you go if you



a restaurant

a café

a fast-food restaurant

a coffee shop

a deli

1. want to buy a sandwich in the morning to eat at lunchtime at work?
2. want a romantic dinner for two?
3. have three small children with you?
4. are meeting a friend who might be late?

V. Look at the menu below and answer the following questions:



APPETIZERS

Shrimp cocktail
Chicken wings
Fried mushrooms

SOUPS

Onion soup
Tomato soup
Chicken soup

SALADS

Chicken salad
Spinach salad
Green salad

ENTREES

New York steak
Lemon chicken
Grilled fillet of salmon
Cheese, ham or plain omelet
Spaghetti Bolognese
Pasta Primavera - pasta with fresh vegetables
(above entrees served with vegetable
and choice of potato: mashed, baked or fries)

DESSERTS

Ice cream - vanilla, strawberry, chocolate, peach
Fruit salad
Pie - apple, cherry

BEVERAGES

Coffee, tea, milk
Iced tea
Soft drinks- cola, diet cola, fanta, sprite
Wine: red, white, Beer

1. What do you want to eat for starters?
2. What can a vegetarian eat?
3. Can you find dishes made with chicken?
4. How many kinds of dessert do they offer?
5. Which is a soft drink: coffee, tea or coca - cola?
6. Are the vegetables served with the appetizers?

VI. Choose one of the words below that can go with each of the words in each group:



steak omelet potatoes ice cream soup salad

1. You can have tomato/ vegetable chicken _____ to start with.
2. Would you like a cheese/ ham/ plain _____?
3. I'll have the chicken/ spinach/ fruit _____.
4. I'd like the mashed/ baked/ french fried _____.
5. Can I have the chocolate/ strawberry/ vanilla _____, please?
6. Do you like your _____ well done/ medium/ rare?

VII. Correct the mistakes in this dialogue:



WAITER: Are you ready for order?

CUSTOMER: Yes. I like the mushroom soup and a hamburger, please.

WAITER: How would you like your hamburger - rare, medium or done good?

CUSTOMER: Medium.

WAITER: Anything to drink?

CUSTOMER: An ice tea, please.

B. GRAMMAR

Demonstratives and quantifiers

'some', 'any', 'no' si compusii lor

SOME - se pune - în fața unor substantive nenumărabile: 'some water', 'some tea', 'some coffee'
- în fața unor substantive la plural: 'some children', 'some people', 'some students'

- se folosește - în propoziții afirmative, traducându-se cu 'ceva', 'niște', în cazul substantivelor nenumărabile 'some coffee', 'some time' 'unii', 'unele', în cazul substantivelor la plural, și în cel al substantivelor colective

- în propoziții interogative - numai atunci când se așteaptă un răspuns

A: 'Did you buy some clothes?'

B: 'Yes, I did.'

ANY - se pune - în fața unor substantive nenumărabile: 'any weather' - orice vreme

- în fața unor substantive numărabile, fie la singular, fie la plural:

'Any person can do that.'

'Discuss any problems with your teacher.'

- se folosește - în propoziții afirmative, având sensul de 'orice', 'oricine'

- în propoziții interogative - 'ceva', 'cineva'

- în propoziții negative - ceva, vreo, vreun

'Were there any children in the park?'

'There weren't any children in the park'

NO - se folosește în fața unui substantiv, atunci când verbul este la afirmativ. În limba engleză nu se admit două negații într-o propoziție; dacă verbul este la negativ, adjectivele și adverbele vor fi la afirmativ și invers.

'We had no time to lose.'

'There are no shops open after 8 o'clock.'

'There aren't any shops open after 8 o'clock.'

COMPUȘI

somebody (cineva)

anybody (oricine)

nobody (nimeni)

someone (cineva)

anyone (oricine)

no one (nimeni)

something (ceva)

anything (orice)

nothing (nimic)

somewhere (undeva)

anywhere (oriunde)

nowhere (nicăieri)

somehow (cumva)

anyhow (oricum)

ALTE EXPRESII CARE EXPRIMA CANTITATEA

Expresii care exprimă cantitatea	Se folosesc cu substantive numărabile	Se folosesc cu substantive nenumărabile
One Each (fiecare luat în parte) Every (fiecare, la un loc)	One apple Each apple Every apple	
Two Both (ambele, ambii) A couple of (două) Several (câteva, mai multe) Many (multe, mulți) A number of	Two apples Both apples A couple of apples Several apples Many apples A number of apples	
A little (puțin ceva, nu puțin) Little (puțin, aproape deloc) A few (puțini, câțiva, câteva, nu puține) Few (puțini, puține, aproape deloc) A great deal of (o mare cantitate de)	A few apples Few apples	A little rice Little rice A great deal of rice
Some A lot of (o mulțime de) Not any/ no (nici un) Lots of A lot of (o mulțime de) Plenty of (o mulțime de) Most (majoritatea) All	Some apples A lot of apples No apple Lots of apples A lot of apples Plenty of apples Most apples All apples	Some rice A lot of rice Lots of rice Plenty of rice Most rice All rice

EXERCISES:

I. Complete what the disc jockey is saying. Put in **some** or **any**.



'That beautiful song was 'I can't find love' by Arlene Black. Now I've had..... letters asking for a record by Express. One listener says she hasn't heard records by Express on this program for months. Well, I'm going to put that right straight away. And this will be our last record because there isn'tmore time left. We've had great records tonight, and I'll be here next week to play more. Now, here's music from Express, with 'I never have luck.' And this is Justin Cooper saying goodbye and goodnight.'

II. Complete the sentences with **some**, **any**, **no** and their compounds:



- A: We haven't got bread.
B: I'd better go to the supermarket and buy
A: We need tomatoes, too!
- A: Would you like cheese and biscuits?
B: Oh, no, thank you. I don't want..... else to eat.
- A: There's at the door.
B: Oh, are we expecting visitors?

4. A: I'm looking for matches, but I can't find
 B: There may be on the shelf.
5. There's interesting on television tonight.
6. A: Is..... going to help you move this furniture?
 B: I don't know. Would you mind giving me help, please?



III. Use **much** or **many** with the following words, changing the words to plural when necessary

Example: sentence	many sentences
water	much water
1. furniture	_____
2. desk	_____
3. branch	_____
4. equipment	_____
5. machine	_____
6. woman	_____
7. piece	_____
8. mouse	_____
9. advice	_____
10. sheep	_____
11. information	_____
12. phenomenon	_____
13. luck	_____
14. tooth	_____
15. knowledge	_____
16. aircraft	_____
17. mail	_____
18. homework	_____
19. child	_____
20. prize	_____



IV. Complete the sentences with **few, a few, little, a little**.
 Example: Have you got a few minutes? I need a little more information.

- After Susan tasted the soup, she added salt.
- I don't like a lot of salt in my food. I add salt to it.
- I like music. I like to listen to music before I go to bed.
- I have to go to the post office because I have letters to mail.
- Driving to the movie was easy. We got there quickly because there was traffic.
- Because the family is poor the children have clothes.
- days ago I met a very interesting person.
- I was hungry, so I ate nuts.
- He's a lucky boy. Because his parents take good care of him, he has problems in life.
- My friend came from France..... months ago.

V. Translate into English:



1. Am puțini prieteni.
2. Majoritatea cărților au un cuprins (index).
3. Chinezii mănâncă mult orez.
4. Majoritatea oamenilor dorm între 6-8 ore în fiecare noapte.
5. Multe din aceste scaune sunt neconfortabile.
6. Majoritatea mobilei este neconfortabilă.
7. Am foarte puțini bani.
8. Tom este foarte fericit deoarece a economisit ceva bani.
9. Dă-mi voie să-ți dau un sfat.

MODUL IMPERATIV

Modul imperativ este reprezentat în limba engleză de persoana a II-a singular și plural (forme ce sunt la fel ca infinitivul scurt). Forma verbului este, de regulă, neînsoțită de subiect:

ASK! Intreabă (tu)
Intrebați (voi)

Afirmativ

Ask!

Negativ

Do not (don't) ask!

Se poate vorbi, însă, de modul imperativ și la celelalte persoane. El se formează astfel:

Let + pronumele personal la cazul acuzativ/ substantivul + verb la infinitiv scurt

Let	me	ask	(să întreb)
	him		(să întrebe el)
	her		(să întrebe ea)
	it		
	us		(să întrebăm)
	them		(să întrebați)

Intrebuințare

Modul imperativ se folosește foarte mult atunci când se dau indicații, instrucțiuni de utilizare, de preparare, ordine, îndemnuri.

Exemplu: 'Go straight ahead.'

'Cut the onion into small pieces.'

EXERCISES

VI. Read the instructions below and underline the imperative forms of the verbs.



How to make English tea

Take the kettle to the cold water tap. Fill it with water. Put the kettle on the gas-stove and lit the gas. Wait until the water boils. Pour some boiling water into the teapot. Put some tea in the teapot, then fill the teapot with boiling water and wait three or four minutes. If you use tea bags then put the tea bag into a cup and pour boiling water on it. Wait for about four minutes. Your tea is ready.

VII. Put the sentences below in the correct order so as to have the order in which the activities are done.



How to use a public telephone

- wait for the dialing tone
- lift the receiver
- dial the number
- introduce the telephone card into the slot
- wait for the phone to ring
- if the line is busy, try again
- when you finish, hang down the receiver (put it back)

C. THE PROCESS PARAGRAPH

There are two types of process paragraph:

1. the how-to/ instructional paragraph
2. the explanation paragraph

1. The How-to/ Instructional Paragraph

Purpose: to give the reader simple and clear instructions and directions on how to do or make something. It follows a step-by-step order.

Topic sentence: should let the reader know what she/ he will be able to do or make.

Paragraph body: should include sequenced directions, or steps for doing or making something. All the equipment, supplies and ingredients needed must be included.

Tenses used: this type of paragraph is written in the present or future tense.

the imperative mood is also used for giving directions.

The rules that should be followed are the same as those for the narration paragraph.

Transitional expressions:

After	Eventually	Lastly
After a while	Finally	Later
After that	First	Meanwhile
After this	Following this	Next
As soon as	For an hour	Second
At first	Formerly	Subsequently
At last	From the start	The rest (of..)
At the same time	Gradually	Then
At the start	In (the month/ year/ season)	To begin with
Before	In the beginning	To start with
Before that	In the future	Until
Before this	In the meantime	When
Briefly	Initially	While
By the time	Last	
During	Last of all	

EXERCISES

I. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions:



1. What are the transitional expressions?
2. How many steps are there?
3. What tense is used in the paragraph?
4. Is the imperative mood used?

How to make a pot from a lump of clay

Making a pot from a lump of clay is a lengthy process, which demands artistic and technical skill. When a potter makes a pot, the first thing she/ he does is knead the clay; this eliminates air bubbles from the clay. Second, the potter throws the clay into the desired shape - a plate, a cup, vase, bowl. After a day or two, when the pot is dry, the potter turns the pot upside down on the wheel and trims a 'foot'; this eliminates all excess clay from the bottom of the pot and refines its shape. Next, the pot is fired in a kiln. Then the pot is glazed (decoratively painted) with a creamy mixture of mineral oxides. Finally, the pot is fired a second time to a very high temperature. This gives the finished pot a glass-like surface.

II. Read the following group of sentences. Put them into the correct order, numbering them on the blanks next to the sentences. Note that one sentence group is not relevant to the procedure and should be omitted. Write 'o' on the blank next to it.



- _ All this time, both machines adjust themselves automatically so that they will send and receive at the same time.
- _ It's not difficult to understand how a fax machine works.
- _ When the machines are both ready the sending machine scans the document and transforms what it sees to electric signals.
- _ Many companies and organizations throughout the world now utilize fax machines.
- _ When the signals reach the receiving machine, it decodes the signals and prints out a copy of the original document
- _ These signals can be sent through regular telephone lines.
- _ First, the document is put into the sending machine, and the number of the receiving machine is dialed.

III. Read the following paragraphs and label them according to the key below:



- A: How-to/ Instructional
- B: Explanation

1. Natural rubber comes from latex, a white milky liquid that comes from a tree that grows about forty to fifty feet tall and is about six to seven inches in diameter.
A rubber tree has dark green oval leaves, about eight inches long, and it's found mostly in South America and the Far East. A rubber tree is not ready to be tapped until it's about seven years old. At that time a worker makes slash marks on the bark of the tree, just deep enough for the latex to run out, but not deep enough to kill the tree. The latex is gathered in a small cup which hangs at the base of each cut. Then it is collected in large containers and taken to a factory where it is concentrated for shipment or processed into dry rubber.

2. Setting up an aquarium can be easy and fun. First, you must make sure that the aquarium is cleaned and rinsed thoroughly. Next, install an under-gravel filter by laying the base down on the bottom and then covering it with aquarium gravel about one inch thick. After that, connect the tube from the air pump to the filter columns of the under-gravel filter. At this time, install a heating element to maintain a constant water temperature of about 18⁰ Centigrade. A thermometer is also necessary to monitor the temperature. You are now ready to fill the aquarium with tap water. At this time turn on the air pump and heating element. Allow about two days for the water temperature to come up to 18⁰. Also, you must allow the filter system to operate for about one week. After a week you may want to add some water conditioner. Finally, you are ready to put in the fish.

IV. Write an explanation paragraph on one of the following topics:



1. How a computer works.
2. How a particular event in your life occurred.
3. How a particular object is made.

V. Write a how-to/ instructional paragraph on one of the topics:



1. How to play a particular sport.
2. How to stop a bad habit (nail biting, smoking).
3. How to make the best use of study time.
4. How to play a musical instrument.

UNIT 11

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK



I have always dreamt of spending a holiday in New York City, because I consider it the most colourful and famous city of America. If you go there as a tourist you can find many places to visit. You can visit it during the day. After you have walked along the streets of Manhattan you can find a beautiful green oasis in the middle of New York's concrete desert - Central Park - where you can enjoy the sun and fresh air.

New Yorkers love Central Park, and they use it all the time. In the winter they go ice-skating, in the summer roller-skating. They play ball, ride horses and have picnics. There is even a children's zoo, with wild birds and animals.

New York is an international city, and its restaurants are international, too. You can eat food from Lebanon, Japan, Mexico, Italy, etc.

In the evening, if you want to go to a theatre, you can go to Broadway, 'The Great White Way', called so for its glamour and glitter. It is perhaps the world's best known street, because of its famous theatres. For an actor it is an honor and a privilege to play on Broadway. If you prefer something less glittering you can go to a small theatre, away from Broadway. As well as many theatres, New York has a famous opera house, the Metropolitan, where international stars sing from September till April.

Carnegie Hall is the city's most popular concert hall.

But night life in New York offers more than classical music and theatre. There are hundreds of nightclubs where people go to eat and dance.

A. VOCABULARY

EXERCISES:

I. Answer the following questions:



1. Where is Central Park?
2. Why do New Yorkers love it?
3. Why is New York an international city?
4. Why is Broadway called 'the Great White Way'?

II. Find synonyms for the following words and make sentences with them:

1. famous
2. glittering
3. international
4. popular

III. Each of the group below contains a word that does not belong to that category. Identify it.



city	opera house	bicycle	river
town	cinema	bus	ocean
village	bus	car	mountain
room	theatre	tube	sea

EXTENSION

Types of films

Films can be classified in:

- comedies
- westerns
- science fiction movies
- action movies
- cartoons
- horror movies
- crime/ detective movies
- love stories/ romantic movies

IV. Translate into English.



1. Imi plac filmele făcute de regizori italieni.
2. A: Mergi deseori la cinema?
B: Nu, mai mult mă uit la televizor, sau la video casete.
3. A: Ce rulează la Hollywood Multiplex săptămâna aceasta?
B: Nu știu, cred că e un film american, Lara Croft Tomb Raider.
4. A: Îți plac filmele western?
B: Nu prea, mai mult îmi plac comediile.

V. What kind of movies are these:



1. Some cowboys rob a train.
2. A flying saucer lands from Mars.
3. James Bond saved the world.
4. Donald duck's nephews come to visit him.
5. There is lots of singing and dancing.

VI. Fill in the blanks with words of your own:



1. Do you prefer to go _____ the movies or to watch TV?
2. We _____ a video last night.
3. Who _____ James Bond in 'Goldfinger'?
4. A lot of big _____ live in Hollywood.
5. Steven Spielberg is a famous movie _____.

VII. Answer the following questions:



1. Who is your favourite movie star?
2. What is the latest film you saw?
3. Do you like detective movies? Which is your favourite?
4. Can you watch horror movies?

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the words required by the context and put them in the correct form:

1. Sometimes I _____ to CDs or tapes.
2. I _____ to my sister on the phone every Sunday.
3. Do you ever _____ friends over for dinner?
4. Some people like to _____ a nap after lunch.
5. The children _____ computer games every day.
6. Do you want to _____ a video tonight?
7. Did you _____ the 8:00 o'clock movie on HBO last night.

IX. Arrange the following spare time activities in the order from the most interesting to the most boring:



listening to music	watching TV
gardening	going to the theater
reading	going to a restaurant
walking	skating

B. GRAMMAR

Timpul Present Perfect

Reprezintă puntea dintre trecut și prezent

Exprimă:

1. O acțiune începută într-un anumit moment în trecut și continuată și în prezent.
Exemplu: I've lived here for 20 years.
2. O acțiune începută în trecut, terminată cu foarte puțin timp înaintea prezentului, iar rezultatele se văd în prezent.
Exemplu: I've just washed the dishes.

Formare: have (conjugat la prezent) + participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat

Afirmativ

I/ you have walked

He/ she/ it has walked

We/ you/ they have walked

Interogativ

Have I/ you walked

Has he/ she/ it walked

Have we/ you/ they walked

Negativ

I/ you have not (haven't) walked.

He/ she/ it has not (hasn't) walked.

We/ you/ they have not (haven't) walked.

Adverbe cu care se folosește:

Just (tocmai)

Already (deja, în propoziții afirmative)

Yet (deja, în propoziții interogative)

Inca (în propoziții negative)

Ever, never, always, seldom, sometimes, often, etc.

For (de o anumită perioadă de timp)

Since (dintr-un anumit moment)

Exemple:

1. He has just opened the door.
2. Have you ever been to Spain?
3. I've always enjoyed reading a good book.
4. They have already left.
5. Are we there yet?
6. I have known him for three years, since 1999.

EXERCISES:

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect tense:



1. My grandfather (fly, never) _____ in an airplane.
2. Jane isn't here yet. I (wait) _____ for her since noon, but she still (arrive, not) _____.
3. I (never, meet) _____ such an interesting person.
4. She (always, visit) _____ her friends at Christmas.
5. I (plan) _____ to go on this tour for two months.
6. The weather (be) _____ terrible lately.
7. This film is so good that I (see) _____ it three times so far.

II. Translate into English:



1. Vecinii Elenei locuiesc în casa lor nouă de 3 ani.
2. Avionul a aterizat.
3. Tocmai i-am telefonat lui Ben.
4. Nu ne-am vândut casa încă.
5. A: Ai deschis scrisoarea?
B: Nu inca. Vreau s-o aștept pe sora mea.
6. Maria tocmai a terminat de scris o scrisoare.
7. John învață româna de trei luni.
8. De cât timp mă aștepți?
9. Care sunt cele mai importante lucruri pe care le-ai făcut în viața ta?
10. Mi-am terminat deja tema pentru acasă.

III. Make questions starting with 'Have you ever....?' and using the hints below write full answers to the questions:



- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. drive a car | 9. have a car accident |
| 2. read that book | 10. build a house |
| 3. break a window | 11. feed a lion |
| 4. hold a snake | 12. see a ghost |
| 5. ride a horse | 13. be on a safari |
| 6. teach English | 14. leave your umbrella at a restaurant |
| 7. make a cake | 15. give a speech in English |
| 8. sleep in a tent | 16. eat Chinese food |

IV. Use either **since** or **for** in the sentences below:



- I haven't seen my brother _____ six month. I haven't seen my sister _____ April.
- We've lived in this house _____ three years.
- The Smiths have lived here _____ a long time. They've lived here _____ 1970.
- My sister's husband got a job in Canada. He's been there _____ two years.
- They have been married _____ last summer.

V. There is one mistake in each of the sentences below. Identify and correct them.



- I has known him for two years.
- James has plaid the violin with the London Symphony since 1985.
- I have eaten already three pieces of cake.
- They have live in this town for five years.
- Have you known him since a long time?
- Someone have turned on the hi- fi. I can hear it.
- Susan and mike has been married for seven years.

VI. Choose the correct form:



- I _____ to go to China.

a. have always dreamt	c. have always dream
b. have dreamt always	d. has always dreamt
- _____ driven a car.

a. did you ever	c. have you ever
b. were you ever	d. are you ever
- He _____ the door.

a. is just opened	c. have just opened
b. has just open	d. has just opened
- We have been married _____ 1971.

a. since	c. from
b. for	d. by

5. They have lived in this house _____ ten years.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. since | c. for |
| b. from | d. after |

C. THE DESCRIPTION PARAGRAPH

To describe someone, some place or something means to put into words what you see, hear, smell, etc., so that the receiver of the information can visualize it in his/ her imagination.

It is the act of recreating a picture with specific and vivid images and details, which we arrange in space order. By using this order, the description moves like a movie - left to right, top to bottom, front to back.

In a description paragraph the writer uses adjectives, adjective phrases and clauses that appeal to the five senses - sight, sound, taste, smell and touch.

There are two ways to describe: objectively and subjectively.

An objective description is a simple presentation of facts, without making any comments, remarks about the subject. There is no emotion involved.

The writer of an objective description creates the same effect as a video camera - recording only the physical details of the subject.

Here is an example of an objective description:

'On the bed sits a black and white stuffed panda bear. It measures about two feet tall by one foot wide. The fur is matted and has a musty smell giving the impression it is quite old. Its left plastic eyeball is cracked, and its felt mouth seemed to be glued back on. Its left arm had stitches different from the rest of the stitching. Sticking out from the back of the bear is a little key. When you turn it clockwise, a music box inside the bear begins to play a lullaby.'

In contrast, describing subjectively includes emotions, and opinions about the subject. In this case the writer knows the subject or has a personal attachment to it. There might be some physical description, but usually it's not as complete as the one in an objective description.

Below is a subjective description of the same bear.

'When I was seven years old, my grandmother gave me a black and white stuffed panda bear. He was the most beautiful bear I'd ever seen, and I decided to name him Gin Gin. He had soft fuzzy fur, soulful brown eyes, a cute pink nose and a red felt mouth that smiled at me when I was sad. One day my brother tried to take Gin Gin from me. During our struggle Gin Gin's left arm was pulled off and his left eye cracked when he fell to the floor. Mom quickly came and tried to do her best sewing Gin Gin.

Every night I fell asleep to the sweet tune of Brahms's lullaby, the song that Gin Gin's music box played. I still have Gin Gin although he is twenty-seven years old.

EXERCISES:

1. Answer these questions:



1. What are the differences between the two paragraphs?
2. What adjectives did the narrator use to describe Gin Gin?
3. Which of the two descriptions do you like best?

UNIT 12

FLYING IN THE OLD TIMES AND NOW



My first flight was from Paris to Portsmouth in 1959. The pilot arrived late with the stewardess. He wore a leather jacket coat, old trousers, and Wellington boots. The stewardess had holes in her stockings and wore mirrored sunglasses. They both went into the cockpit without a word. When we were approaching the English coast, the stewardess appeared in the cabin. She was still wearing the sunglasses, but her lipstick was smudged. 'Southend? Anyone for Southend?' she shouted. The boy in front of me put up his hand. The DC3 suddenly landed. The boy was shown the door and he jumped down onto the grass field and we took off again. The stewardess went back into the cockpit. I remember thinking at the time that flying was going to change. And I was right. In 30 years, international travel has completely changed, and the world has become a global village. Crossing the world is as easy as (sometimes easier than) getting from one side of the city to another.

The world of air travel has developed into an industry. The airports themselves are remarkable places: Paris's strange and space-like Charles de Gaulle, or Dallas/ Fort Worth with its vastness. But probably one of the greatest of all is London's Heathrow, which tops the list of both international flights and international passengers.

However, Heathrow shares the same problems as all big airports - too many planes, too many people, too much crime. Nevertheless it is the center-point of the great air routes between Europe and North America in one direction, and between Europe and the Gulf, Africa and Asia in the other.

A. VOCABULARY

I. Circle the correct answer:

- The writer remembers his first flight because:
 - it was very unusual and uncomfortable
 - the pilot was dressed like the pilots in World War II
 - the stewardess was very rude
- The world has become a global village because:
 - of the development of international travel
 - you can get from one part of the world to another in a very short time
 - travelling is very pleasant
- Heathrow is among the greatest modern airports as
 - it has many problems
 - the most important air routes that link Europe and all the other continents meet here
 - it tops the list of national flights

II. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. cockpit | A. compartment for passengers |
| 2. shout | B. lift the airplane from the ground |
| 3. take-off | C. raise |
| 4. cabin | D. speak in a very loud voice |
| 5. put up | E. compartment for the crew |



III. Find all the meanings of the verb 'take-off' and make sentences with them.



IV. Find the opposites of:

- land (v.)
- put up (v.)
- arrive (v.)
- approach (v.)

EXTENSION

Travelling by plane is the fastest and safest way to travel. Nowadays people use many kinds of transport, depending on the distance they have to go, on the money they can spend and, last but not least, on the time. If you travel a short distance in a village or town you can use the bicycle (bike). If you go a longer distance and you can afford, you can have a car. People who don't own a car can travel by bus, by the tube (subway) or by taxi (cab). If you travel from one town to another you can go by train or by coach. Travelling by coach is cheaper and more interesting, because coaches stop from time to time to take passengers, so you can stretch up your legs and breathe the fresh air. Of course, it takes you more to get from Bucharest to Frankfurt by coach than by train. If you travel on water you can use a boat, for a short distance, or a ship for a longer distance.

Here are some useful travel words:

At the railway station

'The train for Manchester leaves from Platform 3.'

'The 3:30 train to Paris arrives at Platform 10.'

'Can I have a one-way/ round trip ticket to London, please?' (one-way = Lancaster - London)
(round-trip = Lancaster - London - Lancaster)

'This train has no dining car.'

'To get to Lancaster you gave to change trains.'

At the airport

'When you travel by plane you have to check in (tell the airline that you are at the airport) an hour before the plane takes off.

You have to check big pieces of luggage before you board the plane.

When you arrive at your destination you have to pick up your luggage at the baggage claim area.

When you get on the plane you give your boarding pass to the flight attendant.

During the take-off, landing and whenever there is turbulence you should keep your safety belt fastened. Some airlines do not allow you to smoke on the plane.

EXERCISES

V. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.



- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 5. land | a. a place to eat on a train |
| 6. fare | b. bags and suitcases |
| 7. dining car | c. it says when trains depart and arrive |
| 8. ship | d. what you pay for travel |
| 9. schedule | e. when a plane arrives at an airport |
| 10. platform | f. it travels on water, e.g. Titanic |
| 11. luggage | g. where you stand when you are waiting for a train |

VI. Answer these questions:



6. What is the difference between a one-way ticket and a round-trip ticket?
7. When do you get at the baggage claim area at the airport?
8. Does a plane take-off at the end of a trip?
9. What is the difference between a coach and a bus?

VII. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the list below.

Add -s or -es when necessary:

- reach wait get take(2) pay go arrive**



I sometimes to school on foot, but usually I a bus because it's quicker by bus. I for the bus at the bus stop. When it at the stop, I on and my fare. When the bus the school, I off. The journey about half an hour.

VIII. Here are two dialogues. One at the railway station and the other at the airport.

Make questions to fit the answers:



1. At the railway station

- A. Good morning ?
- B. Good morning. I'd like a ticket to Newcastle.
- A. or ?
- B. , please. I'm coming back tonight. from?
- A. Platform 10.
- B. ?
- A. It arrives in Newcastle at 10:30. Here's your ticket. Have a nice trip.

2. At the airport

- A. Good evening, sir.?
- B. Good evening. Here you are. My ticket is inside my passport. Is?
- A. No, there is no delay. The plane leaves on time.
- B.?
- A. No, you don't have to get off the plane in Frankfurt. You may remain on board until it departs for New York.

IX. Finish the conversation using the words given. Make all the necessary changes:



- A. I/ like/ ticket/ Edinburgh.
- B. You/ want/ one-way/ round-trip/ ticket?
- A. One-way. How much/ ticket?
- B. £ 25. How/ you want/ to pay?
- A. Credit card.
- B. Sign here. Here/ ticket.

X. Put the words in the correct order and make the necessary changes so as to form sentences.



1. how/ luggage/ you/ much/ do/ have?
2. boarding card/ is / here.
3. plane/ from/ your/ number 42/ leaves/
4. platform/ it/ what/ does/ from/ leave?
5. a/ is/ delay/ minutes/ due to/ there/ fifteen/ fog.

B. GRAMMAR

The Present Perfect and the Simple Past. (Present Perfect si Past Tense simplu)

Așa cum am menționat anterior timpul 'past tense simple' exprimă o acțiune începută și terminată în trecut, fără legătură cu prezentul. Timpul 'present perfect simple' exprimă o acțiune începută în trecut și continuată în prezent, sau ale cărei rezultate se văd în prezent. Sa luăm câteva cazuri pentru a lămurii mai bine diferențele dintre ele.

1. Timpul present perfect se folosește pentru a exprima un rezultat în prezent al unei acțiuni trecute.
'Tom has repaired the door.' (It works now.)

Past tense nu are legătură cu prezentul.
'Tom repaired the door last month and it doesn't work any more.'
2. Adesea comunicăm informații, vești folosind timpul present perfect, dar detaliile le furnizăm folosind timpul past tense.
A. 'The police have found out who the murderer was.'
B. 'Yes? How did they do it?'

3. Adesea folosim adverbele just, already și yet cu present perfect; în limba engleză americană însă se folosește past tense simple.

B.E. 'I've just got here.'

A.E. 'I just got here.'

4. Folosim present perfect pentru o acțiune ce se întinde până în momentul prezentului.
'He has written three books so far.' - A scris trei carti pina acum si probabil va mai scrie.

Folosim past tense simple pentru acțiuni în trecut, desfășurate pe o perioadă ce s-a terminat.

'He wrote three novels then he decided to become an actor.' - A scris trei cărți iar apoi s-a hotărât să devină actor.

'Have you ever been to America?'

'Did you ever go to America when you were a child?'

5. Folosirea ambelor timpuri cu 'today'

Present Perfect

I haven't seen John today.

(este încă ziuă)

Has the post come this morning?

(este încă dimineață)

Past Tense

I didn't see John at the faculty today.

(orele s-au terminat)

Did the post come this morning?

(este după-amiază)

EXERCISES:

I. Fill in the blanks with either the past tense or the present perfect of the verb given in parantheses.



1. I (do) all the housework. The house is clean.
2. Our visitors (arrive) late yesterday.
3. A: I (lose) my glasses. I can't find them anymore.
B: Where (see) them last?
A: I don't remember. I think it (be) in the kitchen.
4. We (plant) some fruit trees in our garden last autumn.
5. Someone (turn) on the television. There is so much noise, I can't sleep.
6. I (make) a cake. Would you like a piece?
7. I (make) a cake two days ago.
8. We (work) in the garden all morning. We (plant) four trees so far.
9. Business people travel a lot. Bernard (travel) a lot since he (take over) from his father. His father (travel) on business, too, but not as much as his son.

II. Put in *today*, *yesterday*, *this*, *last*:



1. I've lived with my family all my life year I'm living in the university campus.
2. year I spent my holiday at my grandparent's house in the country.
3. He's been ill for a week, but he feels much better.
4. we had a very difficult exam. I hope I'll pass it.
5. night there was a severe thunderstorm and all the lights went out because of the wind.
7. month the prices went up, and month they are even higher.

8. I went shopping earlier and spent all the money I earned month.
9. I feel a little tired now. I got up quite early morning. morning I felt much better because I got up later than today.

III. Translate into English:



- A: Ai auzit ce s-a întâmplat cu Cathy?
 B: Nu, ce s-a întâmplat?
 A: A avut un accident. Alerga după autobuz când a căzut și și-a rupt un picior.
 B: Oh, îmi pare rău. Când s-a întâmplat?
 A: Ieri dimineață. Susan mi-a povestit despre asta aseară.
 B: Aseară? Ai aflat aseară și mie nu mi-ai spus până acum?
 A: Păi, nu te am văzut aseară. Știam că ne vom întâlni astăzi, așa că am așteptat sa te întâlnesc.

IV. Answer the following questions:



1. What significant changes have taken place in your life since you finished high school?
2. Where are some of the places you've visited and when did you visit them.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past tense simple:



1. A: This is my house.
 B: how long (live) here?
 A: I (live) here since 1956.
2. He (live) in London for ten years and then (move) to Paris.
3. Shakespeare (write) many plays.
4. A: You (be) here before?
 B: I (spend) my holidays here last year.
 A: you (have) a good time?
 B: yes, I (have)....., although it (be) not very warm.
5. A: You (see) Tom lately?
 B: yes, I (have) (see) him at Mary's birthday last Saturday.
6. It (be) a very warm winter so far.
7. We (miss) the train. Now we have to wait for the next one.
8. A: You (see)my shoes?
 B: Here they (be) I just (clean) them.
9. A: you (lock) the door before you left the house?
 B: I don't remember. I think I (do)
10. Mr. Smith (work) as an accountant for 40 years. Then he (retire) and (go) to live in the country.

C. THE COMPARISON PARAGRAPH

To compare means to determine similarities between two people, places, ideas, etc.

In a comparison paragraph, you examine what is common, the resemblance, between two objects or topics that you compare.

In order to be able to compare them, the two topics must be of the same general type. For example, you can compare a guitar and a piano because they are both musical instruments, but you cannot compare a guitar and a table, because they are of different classes.

We use the comparison paragraph only when we feel that we think that the reader does not see the similarities between the two topics.

The structure of a comparison paragraph:

The topic sentence

- should let the reader know what two people, places, objects, ideas, etc. the writer will compare;
- should also include a word, or phrase that will indicate the fact that the writer will make a comparison;

Example: 'Although they are thousand of miles apart and on different continents New York City, USA, and Cairo, Egypt, are remarkably similar.'

The paragraph body

- will show the characteristics/ properties, features that are similar between the two topics;
- the comparison may be organized according to one of the patterns:

- a. - block
- b. - point-by-point

- a. The writer presents all the information about one topic first, then he presents the parallel information about the other topic.

The body looks like this:

Topic A

1. Point 1
2. Point 2
3. Point 3

Topic B

1. Point 1
2. Point 2
3. Point 3

Here is the whole paragraph about New York city and Cairo, organized according to the block pattern:

Although they are thousands of miles apart on different continents, New York City, USA and Cairo, Egypt are remarkably similar. New York City is over-populated with people from all over the world and all walks of life. It has a fascinating mixture of nationalities, cultures, religions and beliefs.

Because of a shortage of land to build outward, most New Yorkers live in high-rise apartment buildings and condos. Because of the large population, there is heavy traffic; this makes the public transportation system indispensable. Besides the subway system, the streets are packed with cars, taxis, and buses.

New York City is the heart of the international-cultural scene in the entire US. It offers Broadway plays, operas, international cuisine, museums and many tourist sites such as the Statue of Liberty, Empire State Building and many others.

Just as New York City is overpopulated, the same is true of Cairo, the most populated city in Egypt. It also has a variety of nationalities, cultures, religions and beliefs. The land area is limited, just as with New York City, so the Cairenes live mainly in apartment buildings of two to twenty stories high. There is heavy traffic in Cairo, as well. Besides a small subway system, you can see cars, taxis, buses, motorbikes, and even horse or donkey drawn carriages. Like New York City, Cairo is the center of international-cultural activities in Egypt. It also offers international entertainment, museums, cuisine, and many tourist sites as the Nile River, and the Sphinx and the great Pyramids in a neighboring town. These are two of the most exciting and captivating cities in the world.

Answer the questions: 1. What are the aspects examined in the paragraph?
2. What is the most striking similarity between the two cities?

b. The narrator presents first a piece of information about Topic A, then a parallel piece of information about Topic B. After that he presents the next piece of information about Topic A and then a parallel piece of information about Topic B, and so on.

The paragraph looks like that:

POINT 1

- A. Topic A
- B. Topic B

POINT 2

- A. Topic A
- B. Topic B

POINT 3

- A. Topic A
- B. Topic B

Try to rewrite the paragraph about New York City and Cairo organized according to the point-by-point pattern.

A comparison paragraph may be written in the present or past tense, using any person you want. The points are presented from the least important to the most important, or vice versa.

Transitional expressions

In a comparison paragraph one can use certain transitional expressions, such as:

alike	in the same way/ manner
also	just as
and	like
as well as	likewise
both	n(either)
each	similarly
in addition	too

Try to figure out which of the expressions above are used in the block pattern paragraph and which are used in the point-by-point paragraph.

EXERCISES

I. Look at the following topics and write three similarities between each pair.
Write the names of the two topics compared and then list underneath their similarities.



Example: two teachers you've had.

Ms. Smith

- a. taught English in high school
- b. taught a special English class of very good students (pupils)
- c. gave too much homework

Professor Jones

- a. taught English in the university
- b. taught the advanced English courses
- c. gave too much homework

1. two family members

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. two friends

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. two cars

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. two TV channels

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

II. Write a comparison paragraph, arranging it first according to the block pattern and then to the point-by-point pattern.

UNIT 13

OPENING AN ACCOUNT



It's a nice spring day. Here I am, waiting in a queue at the bank, instead of going for a walk in the park. I have been waiting for twenty minutes and I have already started to be impatient. The bank is open from nine to five, but it is almost closing time. I hope I can solve my problem before that. All I want is to make a deposit and to open a savings account. We want to buy a new car and we need a larger sum of money. The only way we can do that is by having a savings account because the interest is bigger and we cannot withdraw money from the account whenever we want. So, even if I would like to be in a park, I have to stay and solve the problem.

A. VOCABULARY

I. Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B:



- | A | B |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. deposit | a. sum of money deposited in the bank for a longer period of time |
| 2. queue | b. a take out money from your bank account |
| 3. savings account | c. a sum of money placed in the bank |
| 4. withdraw | d. a percent from the money you have deposited in the bank and which you get from the bank |
| 5. interest | e. a line in which you have to stand to get on a bus, enter a shop, etc. |

II. Below is some information about a bank service. Decide whether the statement about it are True (T) or False (F):

Around the clock assistance - around the world

Planning to travel abroad during the long vacation? You should know that almost anywhere you choose to go in the world, immediate assistance is only a phone call away with Barclay International Rescue. This complimentary service operates 24 hours a day, everyday of the year. If your Barclay card is lost or stolen abroad, we can advance you a cash sum in local currency - normally within 24 hours of your call - or if appropriate arrange to send a replacement card to you by courier. If required, we can also arrange emergency medical assistance and legal advice. Barclay International Rescue is an advisory service and cannot be responsible for any resultant costs that may arise.

- ___ 1. Barclay International Service is available only in Britain.
- ___ 2. They can send a replacement card by courier.
- ___ 3. The service operates 24 days.
- ___ 4. They can also provide medical assistance.
- ___ 5. They can help you only if you lose your credit card.
- ___ 6. Barclay International Service is a telephone company.

III. Answer the following questions:



1. What do you spend your money on?
2. Do you save money? How do you do that?
3. Do you like to borrow money?
4. Can you borrow money from a bank?
5. Have you ever lent money to a friend when he needed it?



IV. Fill the blanks below with one of the prepositions:

in	from	on
----	------	----

1. I spend a lot of money _____ food.
2. I live _____ a big house.
3. I've put some money _____ my bank account.
4. I withdrew £ 200 _____ my bank account.
5. He has been working _____ this bank for twenty years.



V. Put a tick next to the activity you can do at the bank.

- _____ 1. You can buy stamps.
- _____ 2. You can change money.
- _____ 3. You can deposit money.
- _____ 4. You can open or close an account.
- _____ 5. You can borrow books.
- _____ 6. You can withdraw money.

VI. Complete the dialogue below:



Clerk: Good morning.?

Client: Good morning. I want to open an account.

Clerk:?

Client: I'd like to open a savings account.

Clerk: OK. Here's the form you have to fill in.?

Client: I want to deposit £ 300.

Clerk: If you open a savings account the interest is 6%. You can also have the interest transferred on a credit card.

Client: Oh, that is great.?

Clerk: All you have to do is fill in another form, sign here and here.

Client:?

Clerk: We can send you the credit card in ten days.

Client: Thank you very much.

Clerk: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

Client: You too. Good-bye.

Clerk: Good-bye.

B. GRAMMAR

Present Perfect Continuous

Timpul 'present perfect continuous' se folosește pentru a exprima o acțiune ce a început în trecut și se desfășoară și în prezent.

Formare: Have/ has + been + verb de conjugat + infinitiv

Exemplu: I have been waiting

Cazuri de folosire a present perfect continuous:

- o acțiune ce se desfășoară de ceva timp.
Ex.: 'We've been waiting all morning.'
- o acțiune ce se repetă de câțva timp până în momentul vorbirii.
Ex.: 'She has been playing tennis for five years.'
- o acțiune ce tocmai s-a încheiat cu foarte puțin timp înainte de momentul vorbirii.
Ex.: 'I've been painting. That's why my hands are dirty.'

Cuvinte ce se folosesc cu acest timp:

for	since	recently	lately	how long
-----	-------	----------	--------	----------

'How long have you been waiting?'

'I've been waiting for 2 hours, since five.'

'Tom hasn't been feeling well recently.'

Present perfect continuous sau present perfect simple?

Este o întrebare pe care și-o pun toți cei care învață limba engleză și nu-i condemn pentru acest lucru.

Citind cazurile de folosire a fiecăruia în parte ni se pare, pe bună dreptate, că sunt identice.

Pentru a lămurii cât de cât lucrurile, vom încerca să punem alături cele două forme și să vedem care sunt diferențele dintre ele.

Present Perfect Continuous

1. O acțiune ce se desfășoară de ceva timp.

'We've been touring France.'

Forma ce se va alege depinde de vorbitor, în funcție de cum vede acțiunea, încă în desfășurare sau încheiată de foarte puțin timp.

2. O acțiune ce s-a desfășurat un anumit timp,

s-a terminat cu foarte puțin timp înainte de momentul vorbirii și se văd rezultatele imediate.

'I've been studying the present perfect continuous and I'm tired now.'

'Tim has been cutting the grass. His shoes are green.'

3. Se folosește cu expresia 'how long?'

A: How long have you been writing letters?

B: I've been writing letters all afternoon.

Present Perfect Simple

O acțiune ce s-a încheiat.

'We've finished our tour of France.'

Acțiunea s-a încheiat și se văd rezultatele.

'I've studied the present perfect tense and I can solve the exercise now.'

'Tim has cut the grass and the garden looks very nice.'

Se folosește cu expresia 'how many?'

A: How many letters have you written?

EXERCISES



I. Use either the present perfect simple or continuous of the given verbs.

1. The children are at the park. They (play) football for the last two hours.
2. Jim (play) football only a couple of times, so he's not very good at it. He's much better at tennis.
3. Jane (sleep) for almost twelve hours. Don't you think we should wake her?
4. I (fly, not) on a plane since last year when I was on a plane that had problems with one engine.
5. A: How much longer until we arrive in Sinaia?
B: Let me see. It's about 9:15. We (drive) for almost two hours. We should be there soon.



II. Translate into English:

5. Virginia este studentă la drept. De când a intrat la facultate n-a lipsit de la nici un curs.
6. Katie și-a crescut copiii singură. Acum sunt adulți și toți au servicii bune.
7. A: Mai caută echipa de salvare supraviețuitori?
B: Da, ei caută încă. Lucrează de trei zile.
8. A: Familia Brown își construiește o casă.
B: De cât timp lucrează la ea?
A: Construiesc casa de 5 luni. Până acum au construit 2 camere.
9. Sunt foarte fericit. În sfârșit am ceea ce mi-am dorit de mult timp.
10. Sunt surprins că George și-a cerut scuze. El nu și-a cerut niciodată scuze.
11. Fiica fratelui meu a crescut aproximativ 20 cm de când am văzut-o ultima dată.



III. Identify the mistakes in the sentences below and correct them.

1. He have never seen a camel before.
2. We have been done our homework for two hours.
3. My brother painted the outside of his house for two weeks and he hasn't finished yet.
4. The rice has boiling for two hours.
5. I never have understood why they are friends.
6. The Smiths are on a safari. They have been drive through Africa for the past two weeks.

IV. Complete the sentences below with your own words:



1. My feet hurt because
2. I'm sleepy because I
3. Mark knows this film very well because
4. My friend is angry because she
5. The children are tired because
6. Since I bought my sons a set of drums he
7. Since I last saw Mary she

C. THE CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

To contrast means to determine differences between two people, places, objects, ideas, etc. In a contrast paragraph, you examine what is different between the two topics. These two topics must be of the same general type or class.

We write a contrast paragraph to show obvious differences between the two topics. Even though they sometimes may seem very similar.

Structure

Topic sentence. The topic sentence should lead the reader know what two people, places, ideas, etc. will be contrasted. It should also contain a word or phrase that should let the reader know that a contrast will be made.

Example: Even though both get you to your destination, travelling by car and travelling by airplane are altogether different.

Paragraph body. It will show the characteristics, features that are different. One can use the same patterns, **block** or **point-by-point** as for the comparison paragraph.

Terms used - present or past tense.

Logical order - the order of climax, that is you examine the least important elements to the most important ones or vice-versa.

Transition expressions. In a contrast paragraph you can use the following transitional expressions:

all the same	nevertheless
although	no matter what
be that as it may	nonetheless
but	not only
despite	notwithstanding
even if	on the contrary
even so	on the other hand
even though	regardless (of)
however	still
in spite of	though
conversely	yet whereas
unlike	

Here is the whole paragraph organized according to the block pattern:

Even though both get you to your destination, travelling by car and travelling by airplane are altogether different. Travelling by car is one of the cheapest forms of motorized transportation. With the cost of gasoline decreasing, car travel is very cost efficient. The only big expense connected with car travel might be a maintenance check and possible repairs, before setting out on a long trip.

Travelling by car takes longer to reach one's destination; however, if the driver has plenty of vacation time, the length of time of the trip probably doesn't matter.

For the person who enjoys beautiful scenery and sight-seeing, travelling by car is ideal.



Because car travel is slower than some other types of transportation, a person can take advantage of his/ her beautiful surroundings. In fact, many drivers will make frequent stops to take pictures or to take side trips to see places of interest off the main highway.

In contrast to car travel, airplane travel is the most expensive form of transportation. Even though one can sometimes find good bargains on plane fares, ticket prices are still costlier than gasoline prices.

Flying may be more expensive, but a traveller can get to his/ her destination quickly, unlike car travel which could take days or even weeks to get to a location. If the traveller is not interested in sightseeing or taking in beautiful scenery, plane travel is the way to go.

After ten minutes into the flight, the only scenery one can see is the blanket of clouds through which the plane is flying.

Both modes of transportation have their advantages and disadvantages, so neither is the better nor worse way to go.

It is simply up to the individual traveller to weigh the pros and cons, and then make a decision.



EXERCISES:

I. Rewrite the paragraph above organizing it according to the point-by-point pattern.

II. Look at the following topics and write three differences between each pair. Write the names of the two topics and then list underneath their differences.



Example: two teachers you've had
Mr. Johnson

- a. taught English in high school
- b. taught the best English classes
- c. gave too much homework

Mr. Davis

- a. taught physics in high school
- b. taught the remedial physics classes
- c. gave very little homework

1. two family members

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

2. two friends

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

3. two restaurants

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

-
- a.
- b.
- c.

III. Write a contrast paragraph. Remember that the emphasis is on differences. Use either the block or point-by-point pattern of organization.

A TRIP TO CHICAGO



Last year I, my husband Mark and our friends Susan and Arthur Smith decided to spend a few days in Chicago. We had never been to Chicago and we had heard many things about it. So, to make sure that we had a place to stay we had made reservations at ‘The Old Country Inn’ in downtown Chicago. It was a hotel that resembled the British hotels, quite comfortable and not very expensive. So, after a long and tiring flight we landed at Chicago airport and took a taxi to our hotel. We were looking forward to getting to our rooms and having some sleep. We had reserved two double rooms with bathrooms, TV sets, and minibars but when we got to the hotel we found out that there had been a misunderstanding and we had one double room and one single room. We were very upset, and asked to speak to the manager. In the end, they apologized for the mistake they had made and gave us a beautiful suite for the same price. So, after all what had started as a very unpleasant holiday turned out to be a very pleasant one.

A. VOCABULARY

I. Match the words from column A with the definitions in column B:



- A
1. single room
 2. double room
 3. suite
 4. turn out
 5. upset

- B
- a. to prove to be
 - b. an apartment in a hotel
 - c. a room for one person
 - d. angry
 - e. a room for two persons

II. Complete the conversation below with words of your own so as to form meaningful sentences.

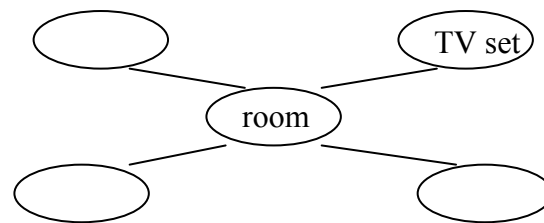
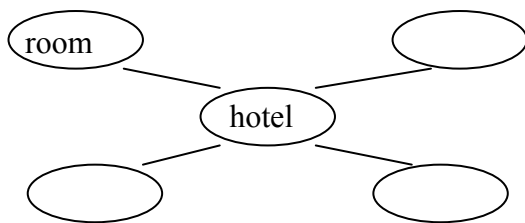


- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| reservations | suite | check in | check out | the view |
| room service | inkeeper | single room | dining room | |

Clerk: Good afternoon, the Holiday Inn’. May I help you?
 Customer: Good afternoon. I’d like some information about your hotel.
 Clerk: Of course, it’s a pleasure to tell you about our hotel We’re located in New Braunfels, just half an hour drive from the city.
 Customer: What kind of accomodation do you have?
 Clerk: For a very special vacation we have the honeymoon (1).....
 Customer: Well, I don’t think...
 Clerk: Or, if you prefer, you can reserve a smaller (2)

Customer: That might be a better idea.
 Clerk: Or a double room with a fireplace and a balcony.
 Customer: Well, I don't know. It's quite difficult to make up my mind.
 Clerk: But (3) of the river from the balcony is absolutely gorgeous!
 Customer: I don't know what to say.
 Clerk: And after you have walked around town and enjoyed our beautiful sights you can relax and have a romantic dinner in our (4)
 Customer: Well, we may be..
 Clerk: Too tired to come to our dining room? Don't worry. Our friendly (5) is always ready to bring delicious meals to your room.
 Customer: Oh, how nice!
 Clerk: Nice? Our (6), Mrs. Brown is the nicest person you've ever met.
 Customer: What time is ..?
 Clerk: Check in? Well, you can (7) any time after one p.m. and (8) any time before twelve noon. Now, when would you like your (9) and what type of rooms would you like?
 Customer: Well, I have to think. I'll call you back in a few minutes. Thank you, good-bye.
 Clerk: Good-bye, madam. Always at your service.

III. Fill the empty spaces with words belonging to the same category.



IV. Complete the conversation with the words given below.

key **TV set** **kettle** **single** **smoking** **floor**
hair dryer **luggage** **telephone**

Clerk: Good afternoon, sir, can I help you?
 Guest: Good afternoon, Can I have a (1)..... room for a week, please?
 Clerk: Let me see if there is any room available. Would you like a (2)..... or a nonsmoking room?
 Guest: Nonsmoking, please. And has the room got a (3).....?
 Clerk: All the rooms have a (4)....., a (5) and a (6).....
 Guest: Is there a (7)..... in the bathroom?
 Clerk: I can give you room 432 on the fourth(8) It has everything you need. Here's your (9)..... Would you like help with your(10) ?
 Guest: Yes, that will be nice, thank you.
 Clerk: Enjoy your stay, sir.
 Guest: Thank you.

V. Match what you want in column A, with what you need, in column B:



A

1. to have coffee in your room
2. to go to your floor
3. to dry your hair
4. to open the door
5. to watch the news
6. to sleep on
7. to talk to your wife
8. to carry your clothes
9. to order something to eat
10. to pay for your stay at the hotel

B

- a. a bed
- b. room service
- c. a telephone
- d. a kettle
- e. the bill
- f. the lift
- g. a key
- h. a TV set
- i. a hair dryer
- j. a suitcase

VI. Use the words below to form meaningful sentences.



1. have/ I/ please/ room service/ can?
2. reverse charge/ to/ want/ I/ a/ make/Berlin/ to/ call.
3. area code/ know/ you/ for/ the/ do/ Romania?
4. a/ can/ traveller's/ I/ cash/ cheque?
5. some/ I/ where/ exchange/ can/ money?

VII. Write as many questions as you can, imagining that you are in a hotel. The questions should begin with: 'Can I/you.....?'

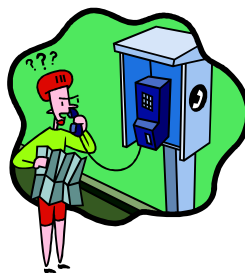


Example: 'Can you tell me the area code for France?'

VIII. Find the meanings of the words below with the help of a dictionary.



1. reverse charge
2. dial
3. lift
4. receiver
5. hang up
6. dialling tone
7. engaged tone



B. GRAMMAR

Timpul 'past perfect'

Exprimă o acțiune care a avut loc în trecut, înaintea altei acțiuni trecute.

Se formează: had + participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat.

Exemplu: He had lived in London before he moved to Manchester.

(El locuise în Londra înainte de a se muta la Manchester.)

Interogativul și negativul se formează după aceleași reguli ca și verbul 'to have'; prin inversarea subiectului cu predicatul (interogativ) și prin adăugarea negației 'not' la negativ.

Exemple: Had he lived in London before he moved to Manchester?

He hadn't lived in London before he moved to Manchester.

Există un număr de conjuncții și adverbe ce se folosesc pentru a marca succesiunea evenimentelor (acțiunilor) în trecut.

Acestea sunt: by the time that, when, after, as soon as, ever, never, just, before, already, for (+a period of time), since (+point in time), never.....before etc.

Exemple:

When I arrived Susan had already left. (Când am sosit Susan plecase deja.)

He had just come into the room when the telephone rang. (Tocmai intrase în cameră când a sunat telefonul.)

Uneori past perfect funcționează ca un echivalent în trecut al lui present perfect.

Exemplu:

Julie was very excited because she had never been to a dance before.

(Julie era foarte emoționată pentru că nu mai fusese la dans înainte/ până atunci.)

Timpul past perfect continuu. (Past perfect continuous/progressive)

Se folosește pentru a se accentua faptul că acțiunea a fost în curs de desfășurare pe o anumită perioadă de timp înaintea altei acțiuni trecute.

Exprimă o acțiune începută în trecut înaintea altei acțiuni trecute și care are consecințe în past tense.

Se formează: had + been + ~ing(forma în ~ing a verbului de conjugat)

Exemplu: a. She was very tired. She had been typing letters all day.

(Era foarte obosită. Dactilografiasc scrisori toată ziua.)

Asta înseamnă fie că ea nu mai dactilografiasc scrisori în momentul marcat de Past tense, fie că abia terminase această acțiune.

b. When I first met Lucy she had been working as a receptionist

(Când am întâlnit-o pe Lucy pentru prima oară lucra ca recepționistă. Lucrase și încă mai lucra atunci când am cunoscut-o eu, sau tocmai încetase.)

Diferența dintre o acțiune aflată încă în desfășurare și una ale cărei consecințe se văd în momentul marcat de past tense este dată de context.

EXERCISES

I. Put the verbs in brackets either in the past perfect simple or continuous, according to the context.



1. Susan went into the kitchen. It was empty but the kettle was boiling. Someone (want) to make tea.
2. I (play) tennis for two hours and I was very angry because (not win) a single game.
3. Mike and Sandra finally arrived at the hotel. They (drive) all day and they were very tired. They (drive) 500 kilometres.

4. When I met Brian last month he said he (quit) smoking.
5. Some children started a house fire. They (play) with matches.
6. A young woman was hit by a car. She (walk) in the middle of the road.
7. John (read) all afternoon. He (read) four chapters by six o'clock.
8. It was midnight. I (study) for five hours. No wonder I was tired.
9. Yesterday I met Frank, an old friend of mine. I (not see) for two years.
10. It (rain) all night, so when we got up the streets were wet.

II. Translate into English.



1. Anul trecut am vizitat muzeul Prado. Am văzut multe tablouri de pictori celebri. Nu mai văzusem niciodată atât de multe tablouri celebre.
2. Dinozaurii au trăit pe pământ cu milioane de ani în urmă. Ei au dispărut, însă, cam pe timpul apariției omului.
3. Nu am putut traversa râul. Podul fusese distrus de ploi.
4. Cine a ajuns acolo înaintea ta?
5. Nu mai auzisem niciodată o poveste atât de interesantă.
6. Familia mea terminase cina când am ajuns acasă.

III. Choose the correct answer.



When I first (travelled/ had travelled) abroad to study, I (had never been living/ I had never lived) in a dormitory before. During the first year, I (had/ had had) a roommate from France who (became/ had become) a very good friend. I (had never lived/ never lived) with someone from another country before I (had met/met) her.

IV. Complete the following sentences with your own words.



1. I had never before I
2. By the time he had already
3. In 1998, I Prior to that time, I had
4. When I , someone else had
5. Last January, I Before that, I had never
6. The film had by the time we
7. I had never until I

C. THE COMPARISON AND CONTRAST PARAGRAPH.

In the comparison and contrast paragraph we examine both the similarities and the differences between two topics. The two topics must be of the same general nature.

Paragraph structure.

Topic sentence. It should let the reader know what two persons, objects, places, etc. are going to be compared and contrasted. The topic sentence should also include a word or phrase so as to let the reader know that the two topics have both differences and similarities and that the reader will be able to see them when reading the paragraph.

Example:

'My two dogs Maxi and Thor share quite a few common traits, yet they differ in several important ways.'

Paragraph body. It will present the characteristics, properties, features that are similar as well as different between the two topics. The easiest way to do that is to use the point-by-point pattern. In using this pattern it is best to examine all the similarities first and then the differences. This way the reader will not become confused with so many details.

The best order to follow is the order of climax.

Transitional expressions. In a comparison and contrast paragraph one should use the same transitional expressions that are used for the comparison and for a contrast paragraph.

Here is the whole paragraph:

My two dogs Maxi and Thor share a few common traits, yet they differ in many ways. Naturally, being both dogs they both bark their heads off when they see or smell a cat. They both love spending their time running around, playing with a ball, basking in the sun and begging for food when we're eating. I think there is no better food for them than the one that is on our table. So, when we eat they come and sit next to the table and look at us as if they had not eaten anything from the day they were born. They are very good friends and they share their food and toys. Their friendship ends, however, when they each get a bone. Maxi, who is a small, white and very ferocious puddle who weighs six kilos usually wins the battle. Although Thor is a big German shepherd he always gives in. The only explanation we could find was that Maxi is the older of the two and he was the one who received Thor in the house, and probably Thor considers him older and respects him.

So, even though they belong to the same species, and thus have many traits in common, my dogs differ a lot. As I've already said, Maxi is a small puddle, not bigger than a tomcat, but he has a strong personality. He will always be the first to do everything and to get everything. He walks very proudly with his tail up in the air and barks at all the dogs he meets in the street, especially bigger ones. On the other hand, Thor is much bigger and much calmer. Whereas Maxi fidgets all the time, Thor is very calm and barks only when a stranger comes near our door. He is overprotective with the family, and when my grand daughter was born he considered it was his duty to protect her. At first Maxi was very jealous but not he loves her very much and plays with her. Thor has never been jealous of her and has always loved her and taken care of her. In fact jealousy is a feeling that is not known to Thor. So even if they are both dogs and have grown up in the same house, therefore the same environment, their characters differ in many ways and it is much fun to have them as your friends, because both of them love us unconditionally.

EXERCISES

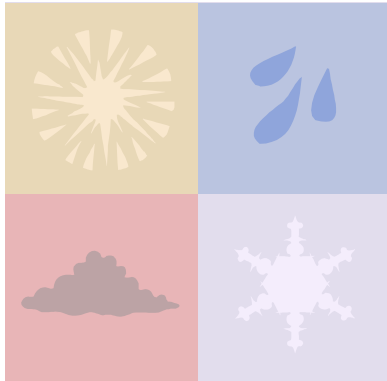
Write comparison and contrast paragraphs on the following topics:



1. Two very good friends.
2. Living in the country and living in the city.
3. Being a taxi driver or a bus driver.
4. Being a baker or a potter.
5. Two towns / cities.

UNIT 15

MARIA'S TRIP TO YORKSHIRE



Last night I switched on the TV to watch the weather forecast. I didn't do that because I'm a fan of the weather forecast, but because I wanted to find out what the weather is going to be like today. Having a free week-end we're planning to go on a trip to the Yorkshire moorlands. So, here's how the forecast sounded: 'In Southern England and the Midlands it'll be mainly dry and sunny, but quite cold, with temperatures around six or seven degrees celsius. It should stay dry all day, but there'll be quite a wind day. Now, going west to Wales and Southern Ireland, you can expect some rain in the morning and afternoon and quite strong easterly winds, and the temperature will be lower than yesterday, around three to four degrees celsius. The East Coast of England will see the best of today's weather. It'll be warmer than yesterday, no winds, and sunshine, so quite warm for this time of the year.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland, however, there'll be heavy rain and maybe some snow during the afternoon, and on the hills the temperatures will drop to below freezing, minus four or five. So, put on warm clothes. That's all for now.'

When I saw that, I called my friends and we decided to stay home rather than freeze up in the hills of Yorkshire. It will be much more pleasant to go for a walk in Hyde Park and after that go to the cinema. I think it will be fun spending a week-end at home and doing whatever I please.

A. VOCABULARY

I. Match the definitions from the right column with the words from the left column.



- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| _____ 1. dry | a. water that falls from the sky. |
| _____ 2. sunny | b. a high form of relief but not so high as a mountain. |
| _____ 3. wind | c. it is not wet |
| _____ 4. rain | d. it is so cold that makes the water turn into ice. |
| _____ 5. cloudy | e. go down suddenly |
| _____ 6. snow | f. full of sun |
| _____ 7. hill | g. it blows and takes leaves and dust up in the air. |
| _____ 8. drop | h. it is white and falls from the sky in winter. |
| _____ 9. freezing | i. when the sky is covered with clouds and you cannot see it or the sun. |

II. Answer the following questions:



1. Why did Maria watch the weather forecast?
2. What will the weather be like in Southern England?
3. Will it be windy on the East Coast?
4. Why did she change her mind about going to Yorkshire?

III. Find the word that does not belong to the category in each column.



nice



pleasant



fine



IV. Find the opposites of the following words:

- pleasant _____
- sunny _____
- dry _____
- happy _____
- cold _____
- strong _____

V. Fill the blanks with one of the words given below.



- wet
- dry
- hot
- topics
- rain
- green
- clear
- holidays
- changeable
- warm
- cloudy

I always watch the weather forecast on television to see what tomorrow's weather will be like. In England the weather changes very often. This is one of the reasons why talking about the weather is one of the most favourite (1) with the English. It's very (2)..... . Sometimes it rains for a day or two, but after the (3)..... weather, often with noisy thunderstorms, it is sometimes very (4) for a long time, with no (5) at all. On some days the sun shines and the sky is (6)..... but on other days it is so (7) that you can't see the sun. The summers aren't usually very (8) or even (9)..... . The climate isn't good for (10) but it makes the country (11)..... .

VI. Translate into English.



1. Este foarte cald în Mexic. Adesea temperatura depășește 40 de grade în timpul verii.
2. Uneori este foarte cald și umed în Washington D.C..
3. Sahara este un deșert. Clima este foarte caldă și uscată.

4. O furtună cu descărcări electrice este o furtună cu fulgere și tunete.
5. Vara este anotimpul meu favorit, deoarece este cald și nu plouă mult.
6. Primăvara vremea este uneori foarte umedă.
7. Este periculos să mergi cu barca pe mare în timpul unei futuni.
8. Când plouă îmi iau umbrela cu mine.
9. Astăzi este frig și înnorat, dar mâine va fi senin și cald.

VII. Finish the sentences below with their halves from the right column.



- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. We take an umbrella | a. when it is cold outside. |
| 2. It is much colder outside | b. when the sun shines. |
| 3. We sometimes go on a picnic ... | c. when it rains. |
| 4. We should wear warm clothes... | d. when the wind blows. |

B. GRAMMAR

Exprimarea ideii de viitor în limba engleză.

Exprimarea ideii de viitor în limba engleză se poate face astfel:

1. **Cu ajutorul prezentului simplu**, atunci când este vorba de orare oficiale, programe stabilite dinainte. Se folosesc adverbe de timp pentru a marca desfășurarea acțiunii în viitor.
Exemple: 'What time does your train leave tomorrow?'
'The plane leaves at 9.30 on Mondays and 14.25 on Sundays.'
2. **Cu ajutorul prezentului continuu** atunci când este vorba de aranjamente personale.
Exemple: 'They're not going anywhere tonight.'
'I'm meeting Paul at eight tomorrow.'
3. În propoziții condiționale (după 'if', 'unless') și în propoziții de timp marcate cu 'as soon as', 'till', 'until', etc. ideea de viitor se exprimă **cu ajutorul timpului prezent**.
4. **Timpul viitor simplu** (simple future tense)
Formare: shall/will * + infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat
 - shall se folosește la persoana I singular și plural în limba engleză britanică. În limba engleză americană se folosește 'will' la toate persoanele, atât la singular, cât și la plural. Există tendința, în limba engleză britanică de a se folosi will la toate persoanele, după modelul american.
 - Forma interogativă se formează astfel: shall/will+subiect + verbul de conjugat la infinitivul scurt.
Exemplu: 'Will they come with us?'
 - Forma negativă: subiect + shall/will + not + infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat.
Exemplu: 'They will not (won't) come with us.'
5. **Viitorul de intenție** (going to future).
Așa cum o indică și numele, acest timp exprimă intenția de a realiza ceva în viitor.
Ex.: 'I'm going to buy a new dictionary.'
Formare: verbul be conjugat la prezent + going to + verbul de conjugat pus la infinitivul scurt.
Interogativ: am/are/is + subiect + going to + verbul de conjugat pus la infinitivul scurt.
Exemplu: 'Are they going to come with us?'

Cazuri de folosire a viitorului simplu si a viitorului de intentie.

Shall/ will future

- a. exprimă o hotărâre luată pe loc pentru a face o acțiune în viitor.
'This bag is very heavy. I'll help you carry it.'
- b. O previziune bazată pe ceea ce credem că se va întâmpla în viitor.
'One day people will travel to Mars.'
- c. se folosește pentru a da detalii și a face comentarii legate de o previziune.
'There'll be ten of us.'

going to future

- a. exprimă intenția de face ceva în viitor.
'I'm going to visit my friends this week-end.'
- b. exprimă o previziune bazată pe o prezență (ceea ce ne dăm seama că se va întâmpla).
'The sky is covered with clouds. It's going to rain in the afternoon.'
- c. adesea se folosește pentru exprimarea unei intenții.
'I'm going to spend the Easter holiday with my parents.'

6. Viitorul continuu (future continuous tense).

Se folosește pentru a exprima o acțiune ce se va desfășura în viitor pe o anumită perioadă de timp.

Formare: shall/will be + forma în -ing a verbului de conjugat.

'This time next year I'll be driving through England.'

Question tags (întrebări disjunctive)

O întrebare disjunctivă este o scurtă întrebare atașată la o propoziție afirmativă. Se traduce în limba română cu 'nu-i așa?'

Intonația unei propoziții poate fi ridicată sau coborâtă. O intonație coborâtă exprimă certitudinea vorbitorului că cele spuse sunt adevărate, deci nu cere o confirmare din partea interlocutorului său. Nu este de fapt o întrebare, ci mai curând o invitație la inițierea sau continuarea unei conversații.

Ex. It's a nice day, isn't it?

Pronunțată cu tonul coborât nu cere o confirmare din partea interlocutorului deoarece vorbitorul este sigur de un răspuns afirmativ. Când însă se pronunță cu o intonație ridicată se exprimă o mică siguranță din partea vorbitorului, acesta așteptând o confirmare, sau un răspuns din partea interlocutorului.

Formare: Există două tipuri de întrebări disjunctive: 1. propoziția principală este afirmativă
2. propoziția principală este negativă

1. Propoziție afirmativă + întrebare disjunctivă interogativ-negativă
verb auxiliar + n't + pronume

Ex. You know Tom, don't you?

You have played before, haven't you?

2. Propoziție negativă + întrebare disjunctivă interogativă
verb auxiliar + pronume

Ex. You don't know Tom, do you?

În cazul în care verbul din propoziția principală este 'be', 'have' sau un verb modal acesta se va folosi ca auxiliar pentru formarea întrebării disjunctive. Când în propoziția principală avem un verb noțional se va folosi verbul auxiliar 'do' pentru formularea întrebării disjunctive.

Ex. You are at home tonight, aren't you?
You have money to buy that book, haven't you?
You know Maria, don't you?

Intotdeauna se va păstra același timp în propoziția disjunctivă ca și în cea principală.

EXERCISES.



I. Put the verbs in brackets at the simple future or going to future depending on the context.

1. A: 'There's someone at the door.'
B: 'I (go) and see.'
2. A: 'Tea or coffee?'
B: 'I (have) some tea, please.'
3. A: 'I'm going to the supermarket. I (buy) some milk, eggs, bread and some oranges.'
B: 'How long (stay) ?'
A: 'I don't know. I (call) you when I get back.'
4. I (know) the results next week.
5. Do you think that he (recognise) me?
6. I (remember) this day all my life.
7. I see that you have bought a newspaper. (you, really, read) it?
8. (you ride) that horse? It looks wild to me.
9. (you do) something for me?
10. I (paint) the room by myself.



II. Use either the present simple or present continuous to express the idea of future.

1. My uncle (make) speech on Tuesday.
2. The train (arrive) at platform number 9 in ten minutes.
3. I (have) lunch with my best friend on Monday.
4. A: 'We (go)to the theatre tonight.'
B: 'Where (leave) your car, because there's no car park near the theatre.'
A: 'We (not take) the car. We (take) a taxi.'



III. Read the text below and underline the future forms.

There has been an alert on TV. A tornado is about to strike the city of San Antonio .On its way it's moving quickly to hit a farm. The people on the farm have taken all the necessary steps to protect themselves and the animals. When the tornado hits they'll be sitting in the storm cellar and wait for the storm to end. They'll be hiding in the safest place on the farm. They will be listening to the sounds of the storm and will be asking questions about the farm. They will want to know what the farm will be like after the storm. They know that when the storm is over they will have a lot of work to do.

IV. Each of the sentences below contains a mistake. Identify and correct it.



1. The tornado will moving very quickly.

2. The family will seen the tornado in time.

3. The train is arriving at 10, according to the schedule.

4. He are going to listen to some music.

5. It will going to rain tonight.

6. We are go to go to a concert on Friday.

7. I'm going to help you carry that heavy suitcase.

8. The team will be play soccer this time next Monday.

9. It is rain very heavily.

10. The storm will passes in a few hours.

V. Translate into English:



Tom: Ce citești?

Maria: O carte despre China. Am de gând să merg acolo vara viitoare. Voi petrece vacanța acolo.

Tom: Pare grozav.

Maria: Da, într-adevăr. Aștept cu nerăbdare. Avem de gând să facem un tur al țării. Vom vizita Marele Zid, Shanghai și bineînțeles, Beijing.

Tom: Îți urez o vacanță plăcută.

VI. Complete the sentences with 'will' or 'am/are/is going to'.



1. A: Excuse me, waiter! This isn't what I ordered. I ordered a chicken sandwich.
B: Sorry, sir. I take this back and bring you a chicken sandwich.
A: Thank you.
2. A: Would you like to join Linda and me tomorrow? We visit The National Art Gallery.
B: I be delighted. I've never been there.
3. A: Where's the mustard?
B: In the refrigerator, on the middle shelf.
A: I've looked there.
B: OK. I find it for you.
4. A: Why have you bought all this paint? (you) paint your house?
B: No, we paint my mother's house.
5. A: Paul, do you want to go with me to the shopping mall?
B: No, thanks. I have some things to do today. I wash my car and then clean

the kitchen.

6. A: Someone needs to take this report to the dean's office.

B: I do it.

A: Thanks.

7. A: Why did you buy so many vegetables?

B: I make a large salad.

8. A: Mike, I need a favour.

B: What can I do for you?

A: I go for a job interview this afternoon and I don't have a decent tie.

B: I lend you mine.

A: Thank you. You are a life saver.

VII. Complete the sentences below by adding question tags.



1. This film is very good, ?
2. We can't sit on the grass, ?
3. He's Maria's brother,?
4. The weather has been very hot lately, ?
5. You came alone, ?
6. There aren't many people waiting to get in,?
7. You worked there last year,?
8. They have a big house,?

C. THE PERSUASION PARAGRAPH

To persuade is to convince someone to have a certain point of view or opinion. If you do it in writing you have to strongly believe in what you present and have to be able to convince the readers to do the same by utilising different methods of logical reasoning or arguing. If the reader has a different opinion from that of yours, then you will have a more difficult job.

In a persuasion paragraph there are three things that you want to do:

- Change someone's point of view.
- Convince someone to give up a habit
- Persuade someone to do something.

Persuasive writing is mostly used in:

- TV commercials
- newspaper and magazine advertisements
- letters to the editor
- sermons
- critiques,
- political speeches
- letters of recommendation

When writing persuasive paragraphs you have to keep in mind what kind of audience you are addressing and use the proper style.

Paragraph structure.

Topic sentence. It should let the reader know what issue will be examined. It is the most important sentence of the whole paragraph because it shows whether you are for or against something.

You may use words such as; 'should/ shouldn't', 'ought to/ ought not to', 'must/ must not' to show your opinion and to strengthen your point of view.

Paragraph body. The body of a persuasive paragraph should present the arguments to support the your opinion. You should present your arguments in such a manner as to show respect for the opinion of the reader and should try to convince the reader to adopt the your opinion, or point of view.

There are three methods of reasoning:

- referring to an authority
- facts and statistics
- examples
- predicting the consequences
- answering the oposition

Referring to an Authority

If you write using this technique you should refer to an expert who is a very reliable source and who can give very objective information. For example, if you want to persuade the reader to give up smoking because it is bad for the health you should quote the words of doctors of medicine experts in respiratory diseases. If you want to present a product that is excellent for protecting the washing machine against limestone deposits you should use the opinion of a specialist in repairing washing machines.

Facts and Statistics

You present the truth based on facts and statistics. In order to do so you have to use facts and figures that are very accurate, recent and can be easily checked. You should avoid using such phrases as : everyone knows, peole say, it's widely known that, etc. , because you will lose credibility.

Predicting the Consequences

If you want to predict the consequences of a fact, event, situation you should use very logical arguments and avoid making an illogical,exaggerate prediction of consequences, because you may either scare the reader, or make your presentation less credible.

Answering the Opposition

In this type of style you address the other side of the issue by trying to respond to possible critics' arguments. You should avoid calling the opposition names. The idea is to address the oposition's argiments, not verbally attack people who have a different opnion.

So, in conclusion, when writing a persuasion paragraph you may use any of the techniques mentioned above, or as many as you feel like using in your paragraph in order to persuade your reader. There is another very important element that you should keep in mind, namely the target reader, and therefore use the proper style and register, in order to be better understood.

You may use any tense you may feel will be most effective.

The best order is the order of climax. You may begin with the least important reasoning and build to a climax, or start with the most powerful reasoning to impress the reader and use it as an eye catcher.

Transitional Expressions

The most used transitional expressions are:

To give reasons: first (of all)
second(ly)
next
another
finally
last(ly)
because

for
since

To answer the opposition: on the other hand

some may say
nevertheless
although
of course

To draw conclusions: consequently

therefore
hence
thus

EXERCISES



I. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

Every nation in the world should phase out its nuclear power generating stations. First, nuclear power stations produce radioactive waste materials which can be used to produce nuclear bombs. Second, nuclear power stations produce radioactive waste which is difficult, if not impossible, to contain for the thousands of years that are necessary for safe storage. In fact, obsolete radioactive materials that were buried in the 1950's and the 1960's are now leaking out of their containers and contaminating ground water. Finally, tragic accidents can occur at nuclear power stations; the explosion and resulting fallout from Chernobyl is a good example of this. The nuclear power generating experiment has proven itself too dangerous to be continued. Now we must minimise fallout and radioactive waste for future generations.

1. What is this paragraph arguing for or against?

2. How many reasons are provided to support the argument?

3. What method of persuasion is used in the first reason, and what information is presented?

4. What method of persuasion is used in the second reason, and what information is presented?

5. What example supports the second reason?

6. What method of persuasion is used in the third reason, and what information is presented?

7. What example supports the third reason?

8. What transitional expressions are used in this paragraph?

II. Write persuasion paragraphs on the following topics:



1. People should/ should not be allowed to smoke in public places.
2. Women and men should/ should not get the same salary for the same job.
3. The government ought/ ought not to provide free housing for the people living below the poverty level.
4. The city hall should/ sould not kill all stray dogs.
5. The speed limit on motorways should/ should not be raised.



I. Match the words in column A with the words from column B so as to form sentences:

Example: 1-C

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A | B |
| 1. I'm going to wait here | a. to prepare for our trip to Africa next year |
| 2. after the rain stops | b. you'll have health problems |
| 3. Mark had lived in Manchester | c. until Jane comes |
| 4. we have put some money away | d. before he came to live in London |
| 5. you should smoke less, or | e. the flowers will look wonderful |

II. Choose the word that best fits the context. Only one answer is correct.

Example: you can catch the 53 bus at theon the corner
 A: board **B: stop** C: pole D: sign

When you are driving abroad you should make sure that you have all your documents with you. These (1)your passport, your driving license and insurance papers. It (2)very inconvenient if you cannot find (4)quickly. You must also make sure that your car has a nationality plate which shows the country where the car is registered; for (5), GB for Great Britain, F for France, N for Norway and so on. In some (6) you have to pay if you don't (7)motoring laws and this can sometimes cost you a lot of money. For instance, you may have to pay immediately if you are stopped by a police officer for taking no notice of traffic lights, speed (8) or if you allow children (9) the age of twelve to (10)in the front seat of a vehicle.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. include | B. make | C. mean | D. contain |
| 2. A. should | B. can | C. is | D. has |
| 3. A. miss | B. hide | C. lose | D. pass |
| 4. A. that | B. those | C. their | D. them |
| 5. A. once | B. example | C. general | D. fact |
| 6. A. countries | B. positions | C. ways | D. routes |
| 7. A. do | B. allow | C. obey | D. continue |
| 8. A. marks | B. spots | C. limits | D. numbers |
| 9. A. under | B. lower | C. over | D. behind |
| 10. A. follow | B. pass | C. travel | D. wait |

III. Identify the word, which does not belong to the respective category:

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Example: | car | bus | van | <u>helicopter</u> | lorry |
| | apple | pear | chicken | grape | cherry |
| | rain | snow | cloud | shower | slush |
| | restaurant | opera | café | cafeteria | fast food |

IV. Choose the correct answer. Circle a, b, c or d:

- To stay alive people _____ breathe oxygen
A. must B. must not C. don't have to
- You finish _____ your work on this project before you go on vacation. You'll probably lose your job if you don't.
A. must B. don't have to C. can
- Thank goodness we _____ study all these books for the exam.
A. can B. don't have to C. should D. ought to
- My room is in a mess. I think I _____ clean it before I go out with my friends, because I don't want to do it when I come home tonight. I'll be too tired.
A. should B. can C. mustn't D. may
- Mary _____ to the meeting because she's ill.
A. can't B. may not C. needn't D. doesn't have
- The children _____ play outside when it rains.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. shouldn't D. needn't
- _____ I have another cup of tea, please?
A. shall B. can C. must D. should
- I _____ buy the book because I didn't have enough money.
A. can't B. had to C. could D. couldn't

V. There are five different situations below.

Make up a short dialogue between the two speakers.



The dialogue should contain a polite request and a response to it.

Example: You don't have enough money to go to the movie tonight. You want to borrow some from your friend.

A: There's a movie I really want to see tonight, but I don't have enough money. Could you lend me some?

I'll pay you back next Monday.

B: Sure, no problem. How much do you need?

- You are in a fast-food restaurant and want to sit down to eat your lunch. The only empty seat is at a table where two people are eating and are having a lively conversation.
- A man and a woman are having dinner in a restaurant. The man gets up and bumps into the table, and spills a glass of wine on the woman's dress.
- You need help in understanding the 'past perfect tense'. Your friend and colleague could do that.
- You have to write a project for the English class. You need information that is available only on the Internet but you have never used the Internet. Ask a friend to help you.
- You are in the middle of an intersection and your car has stopped. You can't start the engine and you ask the other drivers to help you.

VI. Each of the sentences below contains one mistake. Identify and correct it.



1. She has arrived home before the rain started.
2. People doesn't want to pay so much on taxes.
3. He cans help you with your homework because he is very good at maths.
4. You must to remember that nothing in life is for free.
5. He is going to go in vacation in June.
6. Childrens cannot go to good universities when they don't study hard.
7. This is the most best film and I think it will get an Oscar.
8. I'm going to the supermarket to buy a bread, some sugar and milk.
9. They had to listen the tape twice to be able to do the listening exercise.
10. I always have wanted to have a red car.

VII. Put the words in the correct order to form sentences:



1. heard/ big/ a/ never/ I/ lie/ have/ such.
2. just/ need/ your/ money/ can't/ you/ salary/ 've received.
3. is/ going/than/ plane/ going/ by/ faster/ train/ by.
4. nice/ the/ walking/ people/ is/ weather/ enjoy/ when.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition:



1. Simon is _____ hospital because he broke his leg.
a. at b. in c. to
2. They listen _____ the news every morning.
a. to b. for c. with
3. Mike is _____ home this evening.
a. with b. to c. at
4. I want to look _____ the book before I buy it.
a. in b. at c. for
5. We're going _____ the theatre this evening.
a. to b. at c. in
6. Susan usually goes to school _____ bus.
a. on b. by c. with

IX. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.



- A: What (seem)to be the trouble, Ms Jones?
B: I (send)in my money for a subscription to your magazine, two months ago, but to date I (receive, not)any issues.
A: I'm terribly sorry to hear that. Unfortunately, one of our main computers (function, not)at the moment. However, our engineers (work)very hard to fix it at the present time. We (start)you new subscription as soon as possible.
B: Thank you.

X. Your doctor has advised you to change your eating habits in order to improve your health. Below is the paper your doctor has given you. Write a letter to your friend explaining in general what you have to do and giving your opinion on it. Use about 100 words.

The easy-to-follow healthy eating plan for a fitter fresher you!

as much as	any two of	a little	not at all
you like	these each day	of these	all
vegetables	chicken	pasta	butter
fruit	fish	bread	sugar
water	beans	eggs	coffee
tea	cheese	oil	

Dear

Thank you for your postcard. I'm glad everything's well with you. I myself am feeling

XI. Write process (how to) paragraphs on the following topics:

1. How to do the washing up.
2. How to make a telephone call using a public telephone.
3. How to use an ATM.
4. How to use a computer.

XII. Write a comparison and contrast paragraph on:

1. Travelling by plane and travelling by train.
2. Living in the city and living in the country.

XIII. Write a persuasion paragraph on the following topic.

You present a new car, smaller, with less fuel consumption and easier to drive in a city. Try to persuade the reader to buy it.

XIV. You want to persuade someone to buy a certain brand of tooth paste.

- a. it costs less than most popular brands
- b. it looks pretty with green stripes against the white
- c. three out of four dentists recommend it
- d. it has fluoride

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

VERB	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be = a fi	Was/were	Been
Bear = a purta	bore	Born
Beat = a bate	Beat	Beaten
Become = a deveni	Became	Become
Begin = a începe	Began	Begun
Bend = a îndoi	Bent	Bent
Bet = a paria	Bet	Bet
Bind = a lega	Bound	Bound
Bite = a mușca	Bit	Bitten
Bleed = a sângera	Bled	Bled
Blow = a sufla	Blew	Blown
Break = a sparge	Broke	Broken
Breed = a crește; a educa	Bred	Bred
Bring = a aduce	Brought	Brought
Broadcast = a radiodifuza	Broadcast	Broadcast
Build = a construi	Built	Built
Burn = a arde	Burnt/ Burned *	Burnt/ Burned
Burst = a izbucni; a exploda	Burst	Burst
Buy = a cumpăra	Bought	Bought
Catch = a prinde	Caught	Caught
Choose = a alege	Chose	Chosen
Come = a veni	Came	Come
Cost = a costa	Cost	Cost
Creep = a se târâ; a se furișă	Crept	Crept
Cut = a tăia	Cut	Cut
Do = a face	Did	Done
Dream = a visa	Dreamt/ Dreamed *	Dreamt/ Dreamed
Drink = a bea	Drank	Drunk
Drive = a conduce	Drove	Driven
Eat = a mânca	Ate	Eaten
Fall = a cădea	Fell	Fallen
Feed = a hrăni	Fed	Fed
Feel = a simți	Felt	Felt
Fight = a lupta	Fought	Fought
Fiind = a găsi	Found	Found
Fly = a zbura	Flew	Flown
Forget = a uita	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive = a ierta	Forgave	Forgiven
Freeze = a îngheța	Froze	frozen
Get = a obține	Got	Got/ Gotten(USA)
Give = a da	Gave	Given
Go = merge	Went	Gone
Grow = a crește	Grew	Grown
Hang = a atârna; a spânzura	Hung Hanged	Hung Hanged
Have = a avea	Had	Had
Hear = a auzi	Heard	Heard

VERB	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Hide = a ascunde	Hid	Hidden
Hit = a lovi; a izbi	Hit	Hit
Hold = a tine	Held	Held
Hurt = a răni	Hurt	Hurt
Keep = a tine; a păstra	Kept	Kept
Kneel = a îngenunchea	Knelt	Knelt
Know = a ști; a cunoaște	Knew	Known
Lay = a întinde; a culca	Laid	Laid
Lead = a conduce	Led	Led
Lean = a (se) sprijini	Leant/ Leaned *	Leant/ Leaned
Leap = a sări	Leapt	Leapt
Learn = a învăța	Learnt/ Learned *	Learnt/ learned
Leave = a pleca	Left	Left
Lend = a da cu împrumut	Lent	Lent
Let = a permite, a lăsa	Let	Let
Lie = a se întinde	Lay	Lain
Light = a aprinde	Lit/ Lighted *	Lit/ Lighted
Lose = a pierde	Lost	Lost
Make = a face; a fabrica	Made	Made
Mean = a însemna	Meant	Meant
Meet = a întâlni	Met	Met
Pay = a plăti	Paid	Paid
Put = a pune	Put	Put
Read = a citi	Read	Read
Ride = a călări	Rode	Ridden
Ring = a suna	Rang	Rung
Rise = a răsări; a se ridica	Rose	Risen
Run = a alerga	Ran	Run
Say = a spune; a zice	Said	Said
See = a vedea	Saw	Seen
Seek = a căuta	Sought	Sought
Sell = a vinde	Sold	Sold
Send = a trimite	Sent	Sent
Set = a apune; a pune	Set	Set
Sew = a coase	Sewed	Sewn/ Sewed
Shake = a scutura	Shook	Shaken
Shine = a străluci	Shone	Shone
Shoot = a împușca	Shot	Shot
Show = a arăta	Showed	Showed/ Shown
Shrink = a se micșora	Shrank	Shrunk
Shut = a (se) închide	Shut	Shut
Sing = a cânta	Sang	Sung
Sink = a (se) scufunda	Sank	Sunk
Sit = a ședează; a sta jos	Sat	Sat
Sleep = a dormi	Slept	Slept
Slide = a aluneca	Slid	Slid
Smell = a mirosi	Smelt/ Smelled *	Smelt/ Smelled
Speak = a vorbi	Spoke	Spoken
Speed = a (se) grăbi	Sped	Sped

VERB	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Spell = a scrie literă cu literă; a silabisi	Spelt	Spelt
Spend = a petrece	Spent	Spent
Spill = a vărsa	Spilt/ Spilled *	Spilt/ Spilled
Spin = a roti; a răsuci	Spun	Spun
Spit = a scuipa	Spat	Spat
Split = a despica	Split	Split
Spoil = a strica; a răsfăța	Spoilt/ Spoiled *	Spoilt/ Spoiled
Spread = a răspândi	Spread	Spread
Spring = a izvorâ; a țâșni	Sprang	Sprung
Stand = a sta în picioare	Stood	Stood
Steal = a fura	Stole	Stolen
Stick = a (se) lipi	Stuck	Stuck
Sting = a înțepa	Stung	Stung
Stink = a mirosi urât	Stank	Stunk
Strike = a lovi	Struck	Struck
Swear = a jura; a înjura	Swore	Sworn
Sweep = a mătura	Swept	Swept
Swim = a înota	Swam	Swum
Take = a lua	Took	Taken
Teach = a predă; a învăța pe cineva	Taught	Taught
Tear = a rupe	Tore	Torn
Tell = a spune; a povesti	Told	Told
Think = a crede; a se gândi	Thought	Thought
Throw = a arunca	Threw	Thrown
Understand = a înțelege	Understood	Understood
Wake = a (se) scula	Woke/ Waked *	Woken/ Waked *
Wear = a purta	Wore	Worn
Weave = a țese	Wove	Woven
Weep = a plânge	Wept	Wept
Win = a câștiga	Won	Won
Wind = a (se) răsuci	Wound	Wound
Write = a scrie	Wrote	Written

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