

Lecția 1: Substantivul

Bun venit la cursul de Gramatica Limbii Engleze !

1.1 Felul substantivelor

Substantivele în limba engleza se pot împarti în patru categorii:

- substantive **comune**: *cat, girl, lamp*
- substantive **proprii**: *England, London, Mr Smith, Mary*
- substantive **abstracte**: *beauty, love, courage, fear, joy*
- substantive **colective**: *crowd, group, team*

1.2. Genul

Substantive de **genul masculin** sunt fiintele si animalele de sex masculin:

Ex.: *man, boy, lion, dog*

Substantivele de **genul feminin** sunt fiintele si animalele de sex feminin:

Ex.: *woman, girl, cat, giraffe*

Substantive de **genul neutru** sunt lucrurile, plantele, animale sau fiinte al caror sex nu este cunoscut (pronume: it/they):

Ex.: *world, peace, house, mouse, baby*

Exceptii: tarile, navele, în majoritatea cazurilor si autovehiculele sau alte vehicule sunt de genul feminin.

Substantivele de **genul comun** sunt o particularitate a limbii engleze.

Substantivele care intra în aceasta categorie au aceeasi forma pentru ambele sexe:

Ex.: *child* (copil, copila), *cook* (bucatar, bucatareasa), *teacher* (profesor, profesoara).

Unele substantive au forme diferite pentru genul masculin si cel feminin:

Ex.: *boy - girl, husband - wife, brother - sister, father - mother, son - daughter, uncle - aunt, dog - bitch, bull - cow, king - queen*

1.3. Numarul

Numarul este forma pe care o ia un substantiv pentru a arata ca ne referim la unul sau mai multe obiecte sau fiinte.

- Singularul coincide cu forma de baza a unui substantiv: *dog, girl, wife, world, storm*
- Pluralul substantivelor se formeaza prin adaugarea unui **s** la forma de singular:
Ex.: *cat+s=cats, day+s=days, world+s=worlds*
- Pluralul substantivelor terminate în **ch, o, sh, s, x** se formeaza adaugând **es** la singular.
Ex.: *church+es=churches, bush+es=bushes, class+es=classes, potato+es=potatoes, bush+es=bushes, box+es=boxes*

1.3.1. Pluralul neregulat

- Substantive terminate în **consoana+y** fac pluralul în **ies**:
Ex.: *company - companies, factory - factories, baby - babies*
- Unele substantive terminate în **o** fac plural prin adaugarea unui **s**.
Ex.: *soprano - sopranos, piano - pianos, photo - photos*

- Unele substantive terminate în **f** sau **fe** vor suferi la plural schimbarea în **ves**.
Ex.: *leaf - leaves, half - halves, wife - wives, life - lives, self - selves, wolf - wolves*
Exceptii: *roof - roofs, handkerchief - handkerchiefs, gulf - gulfs, wharf - wharfs/ wharves*
- Câteva substantive formeaza pluralul prin schimbarea unei vocale interne
Ex.: *foot - feet, man - men, tooth - teeth*
- Pluralul substantivului *child* este *children*.
- Unele substantive ramân identice la plural **Ex.:** *aircraft, deer, series, sheep, species, fish*

1.3.2 Pluralul substantivelor compuse

- În cazul substantivelor compuse numai ultimul cuvânt va trece la plural.
Ex.: *boy-friends, break-ins, travel agents*
Exceptii: substantivele compuse al caror prim element este *man* sau *woman* vor primi semnul pluralului pentru ambele substantive componente.
Ex.: *men drivers, women teachers, men servants*
- În cazul substantivelor compuse formate din constructii de genul substantiv + prepozitie / adverb + substantiv, substantivul de baza va primi semnul pluralului.
Ex.: *sisters-in-law, passers-by, men-of-war, hangers-on, lookers-on, runners-up*
- Abrevierile sau initialele vor forma pluralul prin adaugarea unui **s**
Ex.: *MPs (Members of Parliament), VIPs (very important persons)*

1.4. Substantivele unice (uncountable nouns)

Sunt substantive care nu se pot numara (uncountable) deoarece reprezinta fie unicate, obiecte puternic individualizate, notiuni abstracte.

- **Nume de substante:** *bread, coffee, gold, paper, cloth, glass, oil, stone, wood*
- **Abstractiuni:** *earth, paradise, nature, the present, advice, death, help, information, news, beauty, experience, horror, knowledge, friendship, theory, literature*
- **Alte substantive:** *baggage, damage, shopping, reading, luggage, parking, weather*

Substantivele unice sunt întotdeauna la singular si vor lua un verb la singular:

Ex.: *This coffee is cold. The weather was dreadful.*

Nu sunt precedate de *a/an*; pentru a exprima o unitate din aceste substantive se foloseste: *some, any, no, a little, bit, piece of, slice of, etc.*

Ex.: *I do not want any help. I need some information. This slice of bread is hard. The piece of advice you gave me helped.*

Nota: Multe dintre substantivele unice pot avea si sensuri care se pot numara, astfel devenind substantive comune si comportându-se ca atare (primes *a/an* la singular, pot avea plural).

Sens Unic / Sens Comun

Her hair is black. (Parul ei este negru.)

She found a hair in the milk. (A gasit un fir de par în lapte.)

Their house was made of wood. (Casa lor este din lemn.)

We picnicked in the woods. (Am mers la picnic în padure.)

1.5. Forma posesiva

- Se adauga 's la forma de singular a substantivelor care nu se termina în s:
Ex.: *a child's voice, the people's choice, a horse's mouth, women's clothes*
- Vom folosi doar apostroful (') cu formele de plural ale substantivelor care se termina în s.
Ex.: *a boys' school, the Johnsons' residence*
- Numele proprii terminate în s vor primi fie doar apostrof ('), fie 's
Ex.: *Mr Jones's / Mr Jones' car, Yeats's / Yeats' poems*
- În cazul substantivelor compuse si a titlurilor ultimul cuvânt va primi 's
Ex.: *My father-in-law's guitar, Henry the Eighth's wives*
- 's se foloseste si dupa initiale sau abrevieri.
Ex.: *The CEO's assistant, the PM's speech*
- Forma posesiva se foloseste în general când vorbim de oameni, animale, tari. Se foloseste de asemenea în urmatoarele cazuri:
 - În expresii temporale
Ex.: *yesterday's newspaper, in five years' time, ten minutes' break*
 - În expresii construite dupa modelul **bani + worth**
Ex.: *ten dollars' worth of bananas, a shilling's worth of stamps*
 - În alte expresii uzuale:
Ex.: *for heaven's sake, a winter's day, the water's edge, the plane's wings, the train's departure*
- În cazul anumitor substantive folosite la posesiv, este uzuala omisiunea substantivului urmator atunci când sensul comunicarii este clar (magazine, birouri, oficii, casa, locuinta).
Ex.: *You can buy this at the baker's (shop). Mary bought her tickets at the travel agent's (office). The kids went to Bobby's (house).*
- Ideea de posesie se poate exprima si cu ajutorul constructiei **of+substantiv**. Aceasta constructie se foloseste mai ales pentru lucruri sau fiinte umane sau animale atunci cand acestea sunt urmate de o propozitie subordonata.
Ex.: *the walls of the town, the roof of the church, the keys of the house I took the advice of the girl I met on the bus and went to buy the book.*



EXERCIȚII

1. Scrie femininul urmatoarelor substantive:

actor, driver, elephant, guide, son, bull, nephew, cousin, dog, waiter, camel, manager, uncle, lion, bachelor (burlac, absolvent), widower, assistant, host, snake, player, bridegroom, doctor, teacher.

2. Scrie pluralul urmatoarelor substantive:

knife, baby, child, country, aircraft, foot, key, kilo, woman, leaf, loaf, man, photo, piano, sheep, shelf, storey (palier, cat), story, thief, tooth, wife.

3. Rescrie urmatoarele constructii conform modelului:

*The luggage belonging to the travelers - **The traveler's luggage***

The room belonging to the child -

The clothes belonging to the children -

The car belonging to Mr. Smith -

The canteen used by the workers -

Important !

Vă rog să citiți cu atenție Ghidul studentului la adresa:

*http://www.academiaonline.ro/index.php/InfoCentru/Ghidul_Studentului,
special conceput pentru a răspunde tuturor întrebărilor noilor cursanți
legate de modul de funcționare și de învățare în cadrul Academiei Online.*

*Discută și comentează împreună cu colegii și tutorul exercițiile fiecărei
lecții și probleme de gramatică în spațiul **Seminariilor Online**. Nu uita
că poți accesa doar lecțiile deschise săptămânal.*

Lecția 2: Articolul

Pentru ca un substantiv să capete înțeles într-o propoziție oarecare, acesta trebuie să fie însoțit de un determinant substantival. Cel mai des folosit determinant substantival este **articolul**. Articolele se pot clasifica după cum urmează:

- Articolul hotărât - **the**
- Articolul nehotărât - **a / an**
- Articolul zero (forma implicita sau neexprimată)

Articolele sunt forme invariabile, adică nu se schimbă în funcție de numărul sau genul substantivului și se așază în fața substantivului determinat.

2.1. Articolul hotărât (the)

Articolul hotărât se folosește:

- Înaintea unui substantiv care a mai fost menționat în contextul respectiv
Ex.: *An elephant and a mouse fell in love. The mouse loved the elephant's long trunk, and the elephant loved the mouse's tiny nose.*
- Atunci când atât vorbitorul cât și ascultătorul cunosc noțiunea exprimată de substantiv, deși nu a mai fost menționat în context.
Ex.: *- Where's the bathroom? - It's on the first floor.*
- În propoziții sau fraze în care definim sau identificăm anumite persoane sau obiecte:
Ex.: *The man we met yesterday at the bus station. The girl in red is her neighbor.*
- Referitor la obiecte pe care le considerăm unice:
Ex.: *the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars
Ann is in the garden (the garden of this house).*
- Înaintea superlativului sau numeralelor ordinale *first, second, thirds*, etc și *only*:
Ex.: *the best day, the first week, the last chapter, the only way*
- Înaintea unor adjective pentru a te referi în general la un grup de oameni care au în comun o anumită însușire (sunt frumoși, tineri, bătrâni, japonezi, etc):
Ex.: *the young, the beautiful, the old, the best, the Japanese, the British*
- Nume de locuri geografice, oceane, râuri, mari, deserturi, munti, regiuni:
Ex.: *the Caribbean, the Sahara, the Atlantic*
- Se folosește înaintea unor nume proprii (muzee, instituții celebre, hoteluri, ziare, orchestre, grupuri muzicale, vapoare, nume de familii la plural, etc):
Ex.: *the National Gallery, the Royal Shakespeare, the Savoy, the Beatles, the Spice Girls, the Guardian, the Telegraph, the Daily, the Titanic, the Tower of*

- *London, the House of Parliament, the Smiths*
- Decade, secole, grupe de ani:
Ex.: *My parents went to University in the seventies.*

2.2. Articolul nehotarât (a / an)

Se folosește **a** înaintea substantivelor care încep cu o consoană și **an** înaintea substantivelor care încep cu o vocală (a, e, i, o, u)

Ex.: *a boy, an apple, a car, an orange, a house, an opera*

Exceptii:

An înainte de un h mut - *an hour, an honor.*

A înainte de **u** sau **eu** atunci când se pronunță ca *you*: *a European, a university, a unit*

Articolul nehotarât se folosește:

- Pentru a te referi la ceva pentru prima dată:
Ex.: *Would you like a drink? I've finally got a good job.*
- Pentru a te referi la un nume membru al unui grup sau clase:
Exemple:
 - cu nume de profesii: *John is an engineer. Mary is training to be a nurse.*
 - cu naționalități și religii: *John is an Englishman. Kate is a Catholic.*
 - cu instrumente muzicale: *Sherlock Holmes was playing a violin when the visitor arrived.*
 - cu numele zilelor: *I was born on a Thursday.*
 - pentru a desemna un fel de, sau un exemplu de: *The mouse had a tiny nose. It was a very strange car*
 - cu substantive la singular, după cuvinte cum ar fi *what* și *such*: *What a bluff! He is such a prodigious young man.*
 - atunci când te referi la un singur obiect sau persoană, echivalează cu *one*: *I'd like an orange and two lemons please. The burglar took a diamond necklace and a valuable painting.*
- Retineti ca se spune *a hundred, a thousand, a million.*

2.3. a / an și one

- Atunci când numeri sau măsori timpul, distanța, greutatea, etc. se poate folosi fie **a/an** fie **one** pentru singular:
Ex.: *a / one pound, a / one million pounds*
You can take an/ one hour for lunch.
- Dar *a/an* și *one* nu înseamnă întotdeauna același lucru:
Ex.: *A box is no good. (We need a crate not a box).*
One box is no good, we need two boxes.

2.4. Articolul zero

Nu se folosește articol în următoarele cazuri:

Cu nume de țări (la singular)

Ex.: *Germany is an important economic power.*

He's just returned from Argentina.

(Însa: *I'm visiting the United States next week.*)

- Cu numele limbilor:
Ex.: *French is spoken in Tahiti.*
English uses many words of Latin origin.
- Cu numele meselor:
Ex.: *Lunch is at midday.*

- Dinner is in the evening.
Breakfast is the first meal of the day.*
- Cu numele persoanelor (la singular):
*Ex.: John's coming to the party.
George King is my uncle.
(Însa: We're having lunch with the Morgans tomorrow.)*
 - Cu titluri și nume:
*Ex.: Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.
President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.
Dr. Watson was Sherlock Holmes' friend.
(Însa: the Queen of England, the Pope.)*
 - După cazul posesiv format cu 's':
*Ex.: His sister's car.
Laura's basket.*
 - Cu numele profesiilor:
*Ex.: Engineering is a useful career.
He'll probably go into medicine.*
 - Cu nume de magazine:
*Ex.: I'll get the card at Smith's.
Can you go to Boots for me?*
 - Cu ani:
*Ex.: 1948 was a wonderful year.
Do you remember 1995?*
 - Cu substantive unice (uncountable nouns):
*Ex.: Milk is often added to tea in England.
War is destructive.*
 - Cu numele unor munti, lacuri și insule:
*Ex.: Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in Alaska.
She lives near Lake Windermere.
Have you visited Long Island?*
 - Cu majoritatea numelor de străzi, orașe, stații pentru mijloacele de transport și aeroporturi:
*Ex.: Victoria Station is in the centre of London.
Can you direct me to Bond Street?
She lives in Florence.
They're flying from Heathrow.*
 - În unele expresii invariabile:
Ex.: by car, at school, at work, at University, in church, in prison, in bed, by train, by air, on foot, on holiday, on air (in broadcasting)



EXERCIIII

1. Completează cu **a** sau **an** acolo unde este cazul:

Bill is _____ author. He writes _____ travel books. He makes _____ lot of money. We had _____ lunch with him yesterday. It was _____ excellent lunch. The meal cost him _____ hundred and _____ fifty pounds. What _____ expensive restaurant! He gave the waiter _____ twenty pounds. That was _____ good tip.

2. Alege **a** sau **the**:

One day we set out to climb (...) a/the highest hill in the area. The campers in (...) a/the next tent lent us their map. They told us to follow one of (...) a/the routes marked on (...) a/the map. But Tom said that he was sure that there was (...) a/the better way. (...) A/the way that we chose was so steep that we had to stop for (...) a/the long rest on the way up. But we got to (...) a/the top in (...) a/the end.

3. Completează cu **the** acolo unde este cazul:

chess. Bill prefers _____ cards. _____ game he likes best is bridge. He says that _____ chess requires _____ patience and he is not patient. He also says that _____ life is too short to waste in this way.

Lecția 3: Adjectivul

3.1. Forma adjectivului

Adjectivele sunt invariabile. Ele nu își schimbă forma în funcție de gen sau număr.

Ex.: A hot potato, some hot potatoes.

Pentru a sublinia sau accentua sensul unui adjectiv se pot folosi *very, really*:

Ex.: A very hot potato, some really hot potatoes.

3.2. Poziția adjectivului

- De obicei adjectivul se așază în fața substantivului determinat:
Ex.: A good movie.
- După verbe auxiliare ca *to be, to become, to seem, to look, to taste, to appear, to feel, to keep, to make, to smell, to sound, to turn, etc*:
Ex.: The movie is good.
You seem upset.
This cheese tastes different.
- După substantiv în expresii fixe:
Ex.: the Princess Royal, the President elect, the court martial
- Câteva adjective, ca de exemplu *chief, main, poor (=unfortunate)* stau numai în fața substantivului determinat:
Ex.: This is the main purpose of the meeting.
That poor woman was living in a garage.
- Altele pot sta numai după un verb auxiliar: *asleep, upset, awake, afraid, alike, alive, alone, annoyed, ill, well, sorry*
Ex.: He's asleep.
I'm alone.
- Unele adjective își schimbă sensul în funcție de poziția pe care o ocupă. Adjectivele *involved, present, concerned* au sens diferit dacă sunt plasate în fața substantivului sau după acesta.
Ex.: These are the people involved / concerned. (the people who have something to do with the matter)
They had an involved discussion on the matter. (detailed, complex)
I am a concerned mother. (worried, anxious)
The list of the students present is outside, on the door. (students who were there)
The present status of the matter requires urgent attention. (current)

3.3. Funcțiile adjectivului

Adjectivul ne spune mai multe despre calitățile substantivului determinat. Adjectivele pot exprima:

- Sentimente sau calități:
Ex.: They make an original couple.
She is a single mother.
- Naționalitatea sau originea:
Ex.: Ricardo is Spanish. His mother is Argentinean and his father is Canadian.
I bought him a Swiss watch for Christmas.
- Diferite caracteristici ale unui obiect:
Ex.: The table is long.

- The steel tray was a gift.
- Vârsta:
Ex.: My hat is too old. I will buy another one.
He is still very young, almost a boy.
- Dimensiuni, marime si masuri:
Ex.: "Gone with the Wind" is a very long film.
That boy is too tall.
- Culoarea:
Ex.: I have a red jacket to go with my new white skirt.
- Materie / material:
Ex.: He wore a cotton shirt.
It was a silver tray, not a steel tray.
- Forma:
Ex.: A rectangular envelope.
A round table.
- Judecati, pareri sau opinii:
Ex.: Grammar is fascinating.
The show was entertaining.

3.4. Ordinea adjectivelor

Atunci când se folosesc doua sau mai multe adjective pentru a descrie acelasi substantiv, ordinea lor depinde de functiile acestora. Exista mai multe variante, dar cea mai obisnuita ordine este: Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Colour, Origin, Material

Value/opinion	<i>delicious, lovely, charming</i>
Size	<i>small, huge, tiny</i>
Age/Temperature	<i>old, hot, young, little</i>
Shape	<i>round, square, rectangular</i>
Colour	<i>red, blonde, black</i>
Origin	<i>Swedish, Victorian, Chinese</i>
Material	<i>plastic, wooden, silver</i>

Exemple:

- a green round plastic bucket
- an elegant little French clock
- a small round wooden table

3.5. Gradele de comparatie ale adjectivelor

3.5.1. Formarea comparativului si superlativului

Exista trei grade de comparatie ale adjectivelor: pozitiv (înalt), comparativ (mai înalt), superlativ (cel mai înalt). În limba engleza, comparativul si superlativul se formeaza astfel:

Numar de silabe (Pozitiv)	Comparativ	Superlativ
o silaba	+ -er	+ -est
<i>tall</i>	<i>taller</i>	<i>tallest</i>
Adjectivele formate dintr-o silaba [consoana + o vocala + consoana] vor dubla consoana finala:		
<i>fat</i>	<i>fatter</i>	<i>fattest</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>

<i>sad</i>	<i>sadder</i>	<i>saddest</i>
doua silabe	+ -er SAU more + adj	+ -est SAU most + adj
+ Adjectivele terminate în: -y, -ly, -ow + Adjectivele terminate în: -le, -er sau -ure + Urmatoarele adjective: <i>handsome, polite, pleasant, common, quiet</i>		
<i>happy</i>	<i>happier/ more happy</i>	<i>happiest/ most happy</i>
<i>yellow</i>	<i>yellower/ more yellow</i>	<i>yellowest/ most yellow</i>
<i>simple</i>	<i>simpler/ more simple</i>	<i>simplest/ most simple</i>
<i>tender</i>	<i>tenderer/ more tender</i>	<i>tenderest/ most tender</i>
Daca nu esti sigur, foloseste more + adj SAU most + adj. Nota: Adjectivele terminate în -y ca de exemplu <i>happy, pretty, busy, sunny, lucky</i> etc. vor înlocui -y cu -ier sau -iest la forma comparativa si superlativa:		
<i>busy</i>	<i>busier</i>	<i>busiest</i>
trei sau mai multe silabe	more + adj	most + adj
<i>important</i>	<i>more important</i>	<i>most important</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>most expensive</i>

Exemple:

- A cat is fast, a tiger is faster but a cheetah is the fastest.
- A car is heavy, a truck is heavier, but a train is the heaviest.
- A park bench is comfortable, a restaurant chair is more comfortable, but a sofa is the most comfortable.

3.5.2. Forme neregulate

Urmatoarele adjective au forme de comparativ si superlativ total neregulate:

Pozitiv	Comparativ	Superlativ
good	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
bad	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
little	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
old	<i>older / elder</i>	<i>oldest / eldest</i>
much / many	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
far	<i>further / farther</i>	<i>furthest / farthest</i>

3.5.3. Comparatia adjectivelor

- the + superlative
Ex.: This is the oldest theater in London.
- comparative + than - pentru a compara diferentele dintre doua obiecte, evenimente sau fiinte:
Ex.: He makes fewer mistakes than you do.
Thailand is sunnier than Norway.
Albert is more intelligent than Arthur.
- as + adjective + as - constructie folosita pentru a compara oameni, locuri, fiinte, evenimente sau obiecte, între care nu exista diferente:
Ex.: Peter is 24 years old. John is 24 years old. Peter is as old as John.

- Ramona is as happy as Raphael.
A tiger is as dangerous as a lion.
- not as + adjective + as - putem arata diferentele dintre doua substantive folosind constructia not so/as ...as:
Ex.: Mont Blanc is not as high as Mount Everest.
Norway is not as sunny as Thailand



EXERCIIII

1. Scrie comparativul si superlativul urmatoarelor adjective: happy, brave, busy, clever, dry, bad, fat, many, beautiful, difficult, exciting, far, good.

2. Completeaza cu as, the sau than, dupa caz:

- What about this one?

- It's better _____ the one we saw in Harrods.
- It's bigger _____ the one in our local shop.
- But it's more expensive _____ the others.
- Do we want one _____ big _____ that?
- Yes, _____ bigger, _____ better. Let's buy it. It's _____ best we've seen so far.

3. Completeaza spatiile libere cu forma de comparativ sau superlativ a adjectivelor din paranteza (adauga si than acolo unde este cazul):

The 8 o'clock train is much (fast) _____ the 7.30 one. Of course it is (crowded) _____ the 7.30 train and the tickets are (expensive) _____. You get (cheap) _____ fares before 8 o'clock. Still, it's the (quick) _____ way of getting to Bath, unless you want to fly, and getting to the airport is much (difficult) _____ getting to the station.

Lecția 4: Adverbul

Adverbele sunt cuvinte care ne spun mai multe despre cum , unde, când, cât de frecvent sau în ce măsură are loc o acțiune.

4.1. Funcția adverbelor

Astfel, adverbele determină în general verbe:

Ex.: The bus moved slowly. (cum?)

I am going home tomorrow. (când?)

Adverbele pot determina și adjective: You look absolutely fabulous!

Sau alte adverbe: She played the violin extremely well. You're speaking too quietly.

Sau chiar propoziții întregi: Perhaps we'll see you again next year.

4.2. Forma adverbelor

4.2.1. Adverbele se formează de cele mai multe ori prin adăugarea unui -ly la forma de singular a adjectivului:

Adjectiv	Adverb (Adjectiv + ly)	Exemple
careful	carefully	He carefully picked up a tie.
quick	quickly	Time goes quickly.
slow	slowly	He walked slowly to the door.

Modificări ortografice:

- Daca adjectivul se termina in -y, acesta se va inlocui cu -i + -ly.
Ex.: easy - easily, angry - angrily, lucky - luckily
- Când avem un -le terminal (-able, -ible, -le), dispare -e si este inlocuit cu -y.
Ex.: probable - probably, terrible - terribly, gentle - gently
- Adjectivele terminate in -ic adauga -ally.
Ex.: basic - basically, economic - economically, tragic - tragically
Exceptie: public - publicly
- Forme neregulate
Ex.: true - truly, due - duly, whole - wholly

4.2.2. Unele adverbe au aceeasi forma ca si adjectivele:

Ex.: early, fast, hard, high, late, near, straight, wrong

Compara:

This is a hard exercise. (adjectiv)

He works hard. (adverb)


We saw many high buildings. (adjectiv)

The bird flew high in the sky. (adverb)

4.2.3. Unor adjective le corespund doua forme adverbiale, care au sensuri diferite:

Adjectiv	Forme adverbiale	Exemple
<i>deep</i>	1. <i>deep</i> 2. <i>deeply</i>	<i>He looked deep into her eyes.</i> (adanc) <i>She is deeply in love.</i> (profund, pâna peste cap)
<i>direct</i>	1. <i>direct</i> 2. <i>directly</i>	<i>You can dial New York direct.</i> (în mod direct) <i>He went there directly.</i> (direct, fara întârziere)
<i>first</i>	1. <i>first</i> 2. <i>firstly</i>	<i>My mother came in first, then my brothers and sisters.</i> (întâi) <i>Firstly, I would like to welcome you here.</i> (în primul rând)

Alte exemple: hard, light, just, last, late, most, near, prett, right, round, short, wrong.



Well / Good
Well este adverbul care corespunde formei adjectivale *good*.
*They are **good** swimmers.*
*They swim **well**.*
*She is a **good** pianist.*
*She plays the piano **well**.*

DE REȚINUT

4.3. Gradele de comparatie ale adverbilor

Adverbele formeaza comparativul si superlativul la fel ca si adjectivele (vezi: 3.5. Gradele de comparatie ale adjectivelor):

- Adauga -er pentru comparativ si -est pentru superlativ la adverbele dintr-o singura silaba: hard - harder - hardest
- Adauga more pentru comparativ si most pentru superlativ la adverbele formate din doua sau mai multe silabe si la cele terminate in -ly: seriously - more seriously - most seriously
- Unele adverbe au forme neregulate la comparativ si superlativ: badly - worse - worst, little - less - least, well - better - best, much - more - most

De retinut! Uneori most poate avea sensul de very:

We were most grateful for your help.
I am most impressed by this application.

4.4. Clasificarea adverbelor

1. Adverbe de mod
2. Adverbe de loc si directie
3. Adverbe de timp, durata si frecventa
4. Adverbe de probabilitate
5. Adverbe de grad

4.4.1. Adverbe de mod

Adverbele de mod ne arata cum, in ce mod are loc o actiune. Ele se aseaza in propozitie dupa verb sau dupa complementul acestuia.

Exemple:

He swims well. (dupa verb)

He ran... rapidly, slowly, quickly.

She spoke... softly, loudly, aggressively.

James coughed loudly to attract her attention.

He plays the flute beautifully. (dupa complement)

He ate the chocolate cake greedily.



DE REȚINUT

1. Adverbul de mod nu se aseaza între verb si complement:

Incorect: *He ate **greedily** the chocolate cake.*

Corect: *He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**.*

2. Pozitia adverbului în propozitie este foarte importanta mai ales atunci când exista mai multe verbe în propozitie. Daca adverbul este asezat dupa o propozitie, atunci acesta modifica întregul sens exprimat în propozitie.

Observa diferentele de sens în functie de locul adverbului în propozitie:

*He **quietly** asked me to leave the house.* (= cererea lui a fost facuta în liniste)

*He asked me to leave the house **quietly**.* (= plecarea a fost facuta în liniste)

4.4.2. Adverbe de loc si directie

Ne arata unde are loc actiunea verbului. Se aseaza in general dupa verbul principal sau complementul sau.

Exemple:

Dupa verb:

I looked everywhere.

John looked ...away, up, down, around...

I'm going ...home, out, back...

Dupa complement:

They built a house nearby.

She took the child outside.

A. Here / there. Cu verbe de miscare, here exprima ideea de înspre/ cu / împreuna cu vorbitorul, iar there contrariul, departe, fara participarea vorbitorului:

Ex.: Come here (= spre mine)

It's in here (= vino impreuna cu mine sa vezi)

Put it there (= departe de mine)

It's in there (= du-te singur sa vezi)

Expresii cu here/ there: down here, down there, over here, over there, under here, under there, up here, up there.

B. Adverbele de loc terminate în -wards - exprima ideea de miscare într-o anumita directie:

Ex.: backwards, forwards, downwards, upwards, inwards, outwards, northwards,

southwards, eastwards, westwards, homewards, onwards.

Cats don't usually walk backwards.

The ship sailed westwards.

De retinut! Towards este prepozitie, nu adverb, astfel încât va fi întotdeauna urmat de un substantiv sau pronume:

Ex.: He walked towards the car. She ran towards me.

C. Adverbe care exprima atât locul cât și direcția: ahead, abroad, overseas, uphill, downhill, sideways, indoors, outdoors.

4.4.3. Adverbe de timp, durata și frecvența

Arată când a avut loc o acțiune dar și durata sau frecvența acțiunii.

Ex.:

Când: today, yesterday, later, now, last year

Durata, pentru cât timp: all day, not long, for a while, since last year

Cât de frecvent: sometimes, frequently, never, often, yearly

De obicei, adverbele de timp se asează la sfârșitul propoziției sau emfatic, la începutul ei:

Ex.: One of my children wrote to me yesterday.

Later the boy understood the story.

Adverbele care indică durata se asează la sfârșitul propoziției:

Ex.: She stayed in the house all day.

My mother lived in France for a year.

De retinut! For este întotdeauna urmat de o expresie de durată: for three days, for a week, for several years, for two centuries.

Since este întotdeauna urmat de expresia unui moment punctual în timp: since Monday, since 1997, since the last war.

Adverbele de frecvență exprimă frecvența unei acțiuni și se asează de obicei în fața verbului principal, dar după verbele auxiliare (cum ar fi be, have, may, must):

I often eat vegetarian food. (în fața verbului principal)

You must always fasten your seat belt. (după verbul auxiliar must)

I have never forgotten my first kiss. (după verbul auxiliar have și în fața verbului principal forgotten)

Unele adverbe de frecvență exprimă regularitatea incidentei unei acțiuni și se plasează la sfârșitul propoziției:

This magazine is published monthly.

He visits his mother once a week.

Adverbe de frecvență: frequently, generally, normally, occasionally, often, regularly, sometimes, usually.

De retinut! Yet se folosește în propoziții interogative sau negative:

Have you finished your work yet? No, not yet.

They haven't met him yet.

Still exprimă ideea de continuitate. Se folosește în propoziții pozitive sau interogative.

I am still hungry.

Do you still work for the BBC?

Ordinea adverbilor de timp

Dacă este nevoie de mai multe adverbe de timp în aceeași propoziție ordinea lor va fi:

Ordinea	Exemple
1: adverbe de durată	1 + 2 : I work (1) for five hours (2) every day.
2: adverbe de frecvență	2 + 3 : The magazine was published (2) weekly (3) last year.
3: adverbe de timp	1 + 3 : I was abroad (1) for two months (3) last year.
	1 + 2 + 3 : She worked in a hospital (1) for

two days (2) every week (3) last year.

4.4.4. Adverbe de siguranta si probabilitate

Acestea exprima cat de sigur este vorbitorul de actiunea sau evenimentul pe care il relateaza: *certainly, definitely, probably, undoubtedly, surely, maybe, obviously, perhaps, possibly, really*. Se aseaza in propozitie intre verbul auxiliar si verbul principal.

Ex.: He has *certainly* forgotten the meeting.

Pentru o formulare emfatica sau o reliefare a afirmatiilor, se aseaza în debutul frazei:

Ex.: *Undoubtedly*, Winston Churchill was a great politician.

De retinut! *Surely* asezat la inceputul propozitiei inseamna ca vorbitorul este convins de adevarul unei afirmatii, dar incearca sa obtina o confirmare: *Surely you've got a bicycle?*

4.4.5. Adverbe de grad

Acestea exprima intensitatea sau gradul de indeplinire a actiunii unui verb, adjectiv sau adverb: *almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, completely, very, extremely*.

Locul lor in propozitie este fie in fata adjectivului sau adverbului pe care il determina, fie in fata verbului principal:

Ex.: The water was *extremely* cold.

He was *just* leaving.

She has *almost* finished.

Enough, very, too

Enough inseamna "pana la punctul necesar pentru a..." si se plaseaza dupa adjectiv sau adverb:

Is your coffee *hot enough*? (adjectiv)

He didn't work *hard enough*. (adverb)

Too = "mai mult decat este necesar pentru..." si se aseaza in fata adjectivului sau adverbului:

This coffee is *too hot*. (adjective)

He works *too hard*. (adverb)

Very intareste sensul unui adjectiv sau adverb si se aseaza in fata acestora:

The girl was *very beautiful*. (adjectiv)

He worked *very quickly*. (adverb)

De retinut! Exista o diferenta importanta intre too si very:

Very exprima un fapt: He speaks *very quickly*.

Too sugereaza existenta unei probleme: He speaks *too quickly* (for me to understand).

Alte adverbe asemanatoare lui very: *extremely, especially, particularly, pretty, rather, quite, fairly, rather, not especially, not particularly*.



EXERCITII

1. Alege adjectivul sau adverbul din paranteza pentru a completa corect fiecare pereche de propozitii:

a. *It's an ___ question. You should be able to answer it quite ___.* (easy/ easily)

b. *I can type a bit but I'm very ___ . I'm afraid I can only type very ___.* (slow/ slowly)

c. *Mr Robbins shouted ___ at the children. The children made Mr Robbins very ___.* (angry/ angrily)

d. *Mary sang ___ at the concert last night. She sang a ___ song at the concert last night.* (beautiful/ beautifully)

e. *What was wrong with Bill? He looked very ___ . Bill shook his head ___.* (sad/ sadly)

2. Completeaza urmatoarele propozitii cu *ago, since, sau for*:

- b. *Ghana has been an independent country ___ 1957.*
c. *Russia has been a republic ___ over seventy years.*
d. *Oxford has been a center of learning ___ more than a thousand years.*
e. *Most British universities were founded less than fifty years ___.*
- 3. Completeaza urmatoarele propozitii cu: *still, yet, already, any longer, any more.***
- a. *John doesn't live in London ___ . He's moved to Bristol.*
b. *The children haven't gone to bed ___ . They're ___ watching television.*
c. *- Is Anne ___ here? - No, she has ___ left.*
d. *Becky hasn't gone to university ___ . She's ___ at school.*
e. *Have you started your new job ___ or are you ___ working in London?*
f. *Thanks for your help. I won't trouble you ___.*

Lecția 5: Pronumele

5.1. Functia pronumelui

Pronumele sunt cuvinte lipsite de inteles de sine statator. Ele nu denumesc si nu caracterizeaza nimic, functia lor fiind aceea de a inlocui un substantiv, facand astfel referire la o idee, obiect sau actiune mentionate anterior sau cunoscuta de catre interlocutor.

Ex.: *John did all the work.*

He did all the work.

Who did all the work?

5.2. Forma pronumelui

Pronumele au forme specifice in functie de:

Numar: singular - *this*; plural - *these*

Caz: Nominativ - *she*; Genitiv - *hers*; Dativ - *to her*; Acuzativ - *her*

Gen: masculin - *he*; Feminin - *she*; neutru - *it*

Pronumele pot fi simple (*you, which, many*) sau compuse (*everybody, whatever, no one*).

5.3. Clasificarea pronumelor

Dupa continut si functie pronumele pot fi:

1. Personale
2. Reflexive
3. Nehotarate
4. Demonstrative
5. Relative
6. De întarire
7. Interogative
8. Reciproce

5.3.1. Pronumele personale

	Nominativ	Genitiv	Dativ	Acuzativ
Singular	I	mine	(to) me	me
	you	yours	(to) you	you
	he	his	(to) him	him

	she	hers	(to) her	her
	it	its	(to) it	it
Plural	we	ours	(to) us	us
	you	yours	(to) you	you
	they	theirs	(to) them	them



I se scrie intotdeauna cu majuscula.
Its (pronume) nu are apostrof.
It's vine de la *it is* sau *it has*!

Forme arhaice si poetice: pers. II sg. - *thou, thine, (to) thee*



I gave him the book.
He ran the London Marathon.
It's a pleasure to **him**.
I only played against **her** once.
 These books are **ours**.
 Is this pen **yours** or **mine**?

You / They impersonal - putem folosi aceste doua pronume pentru a vorbi despre oameni in general.

Ex.: **You** have to drive on the other side of the road in Great Britain.

They say she's very clever.

It - poate indeplini o serie de functii de mare importanta:

It impersonal (in expresii impersonale temporale, exprimand starea vremii, distante sau in constructii pasive)

Ex.: *It's* 7 o'clock.

It was spring.

Is it Monday?

How hot it is!

How far is it to the station?

It demonstrativ

Ex.: *Who is it?* *It's* the postman.

It's the children.

5.3.2. Pronumele reflexive

Acestea insotesc un verb si se refera la subiect. Se folosesc atunci cand subiectul si complementul direct se refera la aceeasi persoana.

Forme:

Singular: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself*

Plural: *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

Ex.: *I wanted to do it myself but he insisted on helping me.*

She fell off the ladder and injured herself.

You can do these tasks by yourself or with a partner.

After five minutes, it will automatically turn itself down.

Let's buy ourselves a chair for the garden.

They built the house themselves.

5.3.3. Pronumele nehotarate

Some, any, every se pot combina cu *-one, -body, -thing* pentru a obtine pronumele nehotarate: *anyone, anybody, anything, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything*.

No poate forma impreuna cu *-body* sau *-one* pronumele: *nobody, no-one*.



Atat in engleza britanica cat si in cea americana, pronumele nehotarate *anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, no-one* sunt din punct de vedere gramatical la singular si trebuie folosite cu un verb la singular.

Alte pronume nehotarate:

enough, few, fewer, less, little, many, much, several, more, most, all, both, every, each, any, either, neither, none, some.

De retinut!

Daca acestea forme preceda un substantiv nu mai sunt pronume, ci determinanti substantivali.

Ex.: *Few will be chosen; fewer will finish.*
Little is expected.

5.3.4. Pronumele demonstrativ

Pronumele demonstrative: *this, these, that, those, such* pot functiona atat ca pronume, cat si ca determinanti substantivali.

Ex.: *That is incredible!* (referring to something you just saw)
I will never forget this. (referring to a recent experience)
Such is my belief. (referring to an explanation just made)

This si *these* sugereaza ideea de apropiere temporala sau spatiala, pe cand *that* si *those* sugereaza ideea de departare.

Ex.: *These (pancakes sitting here now on my plate) are delicious.*

Those (pancakes that I had yesterday morning) were even better.

This (book in my hand) is well written; that (book that I'm pointing to, over there, on the table) is trash.

Aceasta idee de departare se poate transforma chiar in dispret sau instrainare afectiva:

Ex.: *Are you going to wear **these**? (They are awful. I do not like them at all.)*
*Can you believe I would have bought **that**?*

5.3.5. Pronumele relative

Pronumele relativ face referire la un substantiv sau inlocuitor substantival mentionat in contextul anterior (antecedent) si leaga propozitia sau grupul de cuvinte care explica sau da mai multe detalii despre substantivul antecedent de propozitia continuand substantivul determinat.

Pronumele relative sunt : *who, whoever, which, that*.

Ex.: *The student **who** studies hardest usually does the best.*

Alegerea corecta dintre *which* si *that* se inscrie printre cele mai frecvente nelamuriri ale studentilor la limba engleza. In general, *which* se foloseste pentru a introduce propozitii care au natura de paranteze, explicatii suplimentare dar care pot fi inlaturate sau omise fara a schimba intelesul frazei. Din acest motiv propozitiile introduse prin *which* sunt in general intre virgule. Din contra propozitiile introduse de *that* sunt considerate indispensabile sensului frazei si nu se vor pune intre virgule.

Who si formele sale se refera la persoane, *which* se refera la lucruri, iar *that* poate face referire la ambele.

Ex.: The man **who** hijacked the plane wanted to get to Cuba.

The couple **who** live next door have the radio on all night.

The team **that** won the championship received a great reception.

This is the program **which** won the prize.

We'll plant new trees to replace those **which** fell.

5.3.6. Pronumele de intarire

Insoteste substantive sau pronume personale pentru a le sublinia. Ca forma sunt identice cu pronumele reflexive:

Singular: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself*

Plural: *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

Ex.: I **myself** don't know the answer.

Mary did all this **herself**.

Mary **herself** did all this.

Expresii: *by myself* = singur, de unul singur

Ex.: I worked **by myself**.

Little Jane read the story **by herself**.

5.3.7. Pronumele interogativ

Pronumele interogative introduc intrebari, propozitii interogative directe sau indirecte.

Forme: *who? what? which? whose? (to) whom?*

Ex.: **Who** said that?

Whose are those books?

I do not remember **to whom** I gave my sweater.

What happened?

What's the weather like?

5.3.8. Pronumele reciproce

Forme: *each other* si *one another*. Se folosesc pentru a exprima relatii de reciprocitate intre fiinte, idei, lucruri.

Ex.: If Bob gave Alicia a book for Christmas and Alicia gave Bob a book for Christmas, we can say that they gave **each other** books.

My mother and I give **each other** a hard time.

They borrowed **each other's** ideas.

De retinut! *Each other* se refera la doua obiecte, pe cand *one another* face referire la mai mult de doua obiecte sau fiinte.

Ex.: The scientists in this lab often use **one another's** equipment.

Hockey players hit **one another** quite frequently.



EXERCITII

1. Completeaza pronumele personale care lipsesc:

The other day when I was shopping a woman stopped me and asked the way to the post office. gave her directions and thanked politely, then ran off quickly in the opposite direction. put my hand in my pocket and found that my wallet was missing. must have taken it while were talking. shouted and ran after but was no good. had disappeared in the crowd.

2. Completeaza urmatoarele propozitii cu pronume:

- I did it ____
- She gave ____ to ____
- We made the dinner ____
- They bought ____ in Singapore.
- My pen is blue; ____ is green. This pen is blue so it is ____
- I can't do this. Can ____ help me?
- Don't give your cats a bath. They wash ____
- He saved his money so that he could buy ... a bicycle.
- ____ knows some words in English like okay, hi and bye.
- ____ the students passed the exam.
- Can you tell ____ the time?
- It rained so ____ went for a walk.

3. Puzzle:

There are some books on a shelf. There are three big ones and two small ones. One of the big ones is red. There is a small green book. There are two green ones altogether and two blue ones. Only one of the small books is green.

Acum raspunde la urmatoarele intrebari:

- 3.1. - How many books are there altogether?
- 3.2. - What colour are the big books?
- 3.3. - What colour are the small ones?

Lecția 6: Verbul. Notiuni introductive.

Verbul exprima ideea existentei sau a actiunii intr-o propozitie.

Ex.: *I **am** a student.*

*The students **passed** all their courses.*

6.1. Cele 4 forme verbale

Terminatiile formelor din limba engleza sunt foarte usor de tinut minte. Exista 4 forme verbale de baza. Limba engleza formeaza timpurile verbale cu ajutorul **verbelor auxiliare**, spre deosebire de limba romana, unde timpurile verbale se formeaza cu ajutorul **desinentelor**. De remarcat ca in limba engleza nu exista o forma verbala speciala pentru viitor.

Cele 4 forme verbale de baza sunt importante deoarece cu aceste forme si cu ajutorul verbelor auxiliare se formeaza timpurile in limba engleza:

Numele verbului	Forma de baza	Forma de trecut	Participiul prezent	Participiul trecut
<i>to work</i>	I can work . I work .	I worked .	I am working .	I have worked .
<i>to write</i>	I can write . I write .	I wrote .	I am writing .	I have written .

Cele mai frecvent folosite verbe neregulate

Urmatorul tabel reproducele cele mai frecvente verbe neregulate in patru forme verbale reprezentative:

- Forma de baza, adica infinitivul: *to fly*
- Persoana III singular a timpului prezent: *he flies*
- Persoana III singular a trecutului: *he flew*

- Participiul trecut: *he has flown*

Base Form	Present Third Person	Past Third Person	Past Participle
arise	arises	arose	arisen
be	is	was/were	been
bear	bears	bore	borne
begin	begins	began	begun
bite	bites	bit	bitten/bit
blow	blows	blew	blown
break	breaks	broke	broken
bring	brings	brought	brought
buy	buys	bought	bought
catch	catches	caught	caught
choose	chooses	chose	chosen
come	comes	came	come
creep	creeps	crept	crept
dive	dives	dived/dove	dived
do	does	did	done
drag	drags	dragged	dragged
draw	draws	drew	drawn
dream	dreams	dreamed/dreamt	dreamt
drink	drinks	drank	drunk
drive	drives	drove	driven
drown	drowns	drowned	drowned
eat	eats	ate	eaten
fall	falls	fell	fallen
fight	fight	fought	fought
fly	flies	flew	flown
forget	forgets	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgives	forgave	forgiven
freeze	freezes	froze	frozen
get	gets	got	got/gotten
give	gives	gave	given
go	goes	went	gone
grow	grows	grew	grown
hang	hangs	hung	hung
hide	hides	hid	hidden
know	knows	knew	known
lay	lays	laid	laid
lead	leads	led	led
lie	lies	lay	lain
light	lights	lit	lit
lose	loses	lost	lost
prove	proves	proved	proved/proven
ride	rides	rode	ridden
ring	rings	rang	rung
rise	rises	rose	risen
run	runs	ran	run
see	sees	saw	seen
seek	seeks	sought	sought
set	sets	set	set
shake	shakes	shook	shaken
sing	sings	sang	sung
sink	sinks	sank	sunk
sit	sits	sat	sat

speak	speaks	spoke	spoken
spring	springs	sprang	sprung
steal	steals	stole	stolen
sting	stings	stung	stung
strike	strikes	struck	struck
swear	swears	swore	sworn
swim	swims	swam	swum
swing	swings	swung	swung
take	takes	took	taken
tear	tears	tore	torn
throw	throws	threw	thrown
uses	used	used	used
wake	wakes	woke/waked	woken/waked/woke
wear	wears	wore	worn
write	writes	wrote	written

6.2. Verbele auxiliare - **be, have, do**

Verbele auxiliare *be, have, do* se utilizeaza in formarea timpurilor verbale, a formelor negative si interogative.

Ex.: *He is planning to get married soon.*

I haven't seen Peter since last night.

Be, ca auxiliar, este folosit pentru a forma aspectul continuu, in combinatie cu participiul prezent.

Ex.: *He **is** living in Germany.*

Be, împreuna cu participiul trecut formeaza diateza pasiva

Ex.: *These cars are made in Japan.*

Have in combinatie cu participiul trecut formeaza timpurile perfecte.

Ex.: *I have changed my mind.*

I wish you had met Guy.

Prezentul perfect continuu, trecutul perfect continuu sunt formate cu ambele auxiliare **be** si **have**:

Ex.: *He has been working very hard recently.*

She did not know how long she had been lying there.

Be si **have** se folosesc de asemenea ca auxiliare pentru a forma propozitii negative si interogative cu timpurile continue si perfecte.

Ex.: *He isn't going.*

Hasn't she seen it yet?

Auxiliarul **do** se foloseste pentru a forma negativul si interogativul prezentului sau trecutului simplu.

Ex.: *He doesn't think he can come to the party.*

Do you like her new haircut?

Auxiliarul **do** se poate folosi cu verbe principale: *do, have*.

Ex.: *He didn't do his homework.*

He doesn't have any money.

In propozitii afirmative, **do** se foloseste doar pentru evidentiere sau contrast.

Ex.: *I do feel sorry for Roger.*



DE REȚINUT

Nu se foloseste niciodata auxiliarul **do** cu verbul **to be**.

Singura exceptie este imperativul:

Don't be stupid!

Do be a god boy and sit still!

6.3. Modul

Modul verbal se refera la una dintre cele trei atitudini pe care le poate avea un vorbitor fata de continutul mesajului exprimat.

Modul indicativ, prezent in majoritatea frazelor de pe aceasta pagina, se foloseste pentru a face o afirmatie sau a pune o intrebare.

Modul imperativ se foloseste pentru a da instructiuni, ordine, directive, sugestii cu caracter pronuntat.

Ex.: *Get your homework done before you watch television tonight.*

Please include cash payment with your order form. Get out of town!

Se observa ca nu exista nici un subiect in aceste propozitii. Pronumele *you* (singular sau plural) este subiectul implicit al propozitiilor imperative. Majoritatea propozitiilor imperative vor avea deci subiectul la persoana II.

Exceptie: constructie imperativa care include un subiect la persoana I

Ex.: *Let's (or Let us) work on these things together.*

Modul subjonctiv se foloseste in propozitiile subordonate in urmatoarele scopuri:

1. expresia unei dorinte;
2. fraze conditionale care incep cu *if* si exprima o conditie ireala
3. fraze introduse prin *as if* sau *as though* si descriu speculatii sau conditii ireale
4. fraze introduse prin *that* si care exprima cereri, sugestii, solicitari.

Ex.: *She wishes her boyfriend were here.*

If Juan were more aggressive, he'd be a better hockey player.

We would have passed if we had studied harder.

He acted as if he were guilty.

I requested that he be present at the hearing.

Subjonctivul nu este un mod important in limba engleza cum este in alte limbi, de exemplu in franceza sau spaniola. In multe situatii care in alte limbi cer subjonctivul, in limba engleza sunt folosite formele numeroaselor verbe auxiliarele.

6.4. Verbele frazale

O alta particularitate a limbii engleze o reprezinta verbele frazale. Verbele frazale sunt formate dintr-un verb si un alt cuvânt, de obicei o prepozitie. Ele au luat nastere in vorbirea de zi cu zi.

Verbele frazale au sensuri mai greu de ghicit la prima vedere si pot avea mai multe astfel de intelesuri, de multe ori diferite. Te exemplu, *to come out* are 18 intelesuri diferite!

Verbele pot fi combinate cu propozitii sau alte cuvinte pentru a obtine noi entitati.

Ex.: *stand out, stand up, stand in, stand off, stand by, stand fast, stand pat, stand down, stand against, stand for.*

Mai mult, verbul si prepozitia sa par a nu avea nici o legatura in contextul respectiv

Ex.: *Fill this out! Fill out this form.* (a completa un formular)

Three masked gunmen held up the Security Bank this afternoon. (a jefui)

You left out the part about the police chase down Asylum Avenue. (a omite)

The lawyers looked over the papers carefully before questioning the witness. (a examina)

O lista sumara a celor mai folosite verbe frazale, insotite de o scurta explicatie si un exemplu, poate fi gasita la: <http://webster.comnet.edu/grammar/phrasals.htm>.



1. Completeaza cu *be* sau *have* la formele verbale potrivite:

Swans ___ large birds - almost 4 feet tall. They ___ long necks. Some swans ___ very tame. They often come near people for food. Females usually ___ about six babies which are called cygnets. Cygnets ___ grey in colour and ___ very small wings but when they are fully grown they ___ large and strong wings and ___ white in colour. Swans can live to be 40.

2. Completeaza verbele frazale in propozitiile de mai jos:

hung up, came to, catch on, eat out, put on, talk over, get by, turned down, find out, show up

He tried to ___ his jacket before his tie was tied.

My family was able to ___ on very little money when I was young.

The detective vowed to ___ who the murderer was before the case went to trial.

Whenever we get tired of cooking, we ___ at our favorite Italian restaurant.

Carlos ___ on his sister because he was so tired of listening to her whining on the phone.

Tashonda was astonished that she was ___ for the counselor's position.

The committee promised that the celebrity would ___ at the big event.

When he ___, his wallet and bike were nowhere to be found.

Professor Farbman promised to ___ the exam after she returned the results.

Terri was able to ___ to the most complex problems in calculus before anyone else.

Lecția 7: Timpurile verbale: prezentul simplu si continuu

Este foarte important sa intelegem utilizarea si sensul timpurilor in limba engleza. Multe dintre aceste forme verbale nu au corespondent in limba romana. Mai mult, sensul exprimat de formele verbale in limba engleza nu corespunde intotdeauna cu cel utilizat in limba romana.

7.1. Clasificarea timpurilor verbale

7.1.1. in functie de timp:

Prezentul:

1. Prezentul simplu
2. Prezentul continuu
3. Prezent perfect
4. Prezent perfect continuu

Trecutul:

5. Trecut simplu
6. Trecut continuu
7. Trecut perfect
8. Trecut perfect continuu

Viitorul:

9. Viitorul simplu
10. Viitorul continuu

- 11. Viitorul perfect
- 12. Viitorul perfect continuu

1. PREZENTUL SIMPLU

1.1. Forma

Prezentul simplu are forma de baza a verbului (*write, work*).

La persoana a III-a sg., forma de baza + **-s** (*he writes, she works*).

Ex.: *I play, you play, we play, they play*

He plays, she plays, it plays

Forma negativa se formeaza cu auxiliarul do:

Ex.: *I do not drink tea.*

*She/he **does not** play football.*

Forma interogativa:

Ex.: *Do you work here?*

Does she/he sing beautifully?



DE REȚINUT

Forma prezentului simplu pentru *you*, persoana a II-a singular si plural, este identica.

Persoana a III-a singular a prezentului simplu adauga **-s** la sfarsit!

1.2. Functii:

Actiuni obisnuite, care se intampla in prezent sau in mod regulat, dar nu neaparat in momentul exact al vorbirii:

Ex.: *Mina plays tennis every weekend.*

The Post office opens at 9:45.

Adevaruri sau realitati general acceptate:

Ex.: *Some vegetarians eat fish but they do not eat meat.*

Winds carry weather balloons around the earth at the height of 24 kilometers.

Expresia opiniilor:

Ex.: *I think Spain is beautiful.*

They believe everything they read.

Expresie a preferintelor:

Ex.: *Lisette likes cats and dogs, but she prefers cats.*

Jim prefers maths to languages.

Se foloseste pentru a exprima asa numitul prezent istoric, facand astfel referire la actiuni care s-au intamplat de fapt in trecut.

Ex.: *We were watching the back door when, all of a sudden, in walks Dierdre.*

Dierdre tells me that she took her brother to the dentist.

Prezentul simplu poate avea valenta de viitor mai ales cu verbe ca: *arrive, come, leave* care sugereaza evenimente planuite sau programate:

Ex.: *The train from Boston arrives this afternoon at two o'clock.*

High tide is at 3:15 p.m. The Super Bowl starts at 6:15 p.m.

Expresii care semnaleaza frecvent actiunile obisnuite exprimate prin prezentul simplu: *all the time, always, every classe, every day, every holiday, every hour, every month, every semester, every week, every year, most of the time, never, often, rarely, sometimes, usually*

1.3. Conjugare

singular	I walk	you walk	he/she/it walks
plural	we walk	you walk	they walk
singular	I sleep	you sleep	he/she/it sleeps

plural	we sleep	you sleep	they sleep
singular	I am	you are	he/she/it is
plural	we are	you are	they are

Exemple:

I **walk** to work every day.
 The Chicago Bulls sometimes **practice** in this gymnasium.
 Dr. Espinoza **operates** according to her own schedule.
 Coach Calhoun **recruits** from countries outside the U.S.A.

2. PREZENTUL CONTINUU

2.1. Forma

Acest timp se formeaza cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar *to be* la prezent + forma de baza a verbului + *-ing* (participiu prezent).

Ex.: I **am buying** all my family's Christmas gifts early this year.
 She **is working** through the holiday break.

Forma negativa - se adauga **not** dupa forma de prezent simplu a auxiliarului *to be*.

Ex.: It **is not raining**.

Forma interogativa se obtine prin inversiunea auxiliarului *to be* cu subiectul:

Ex.: Are they playing?
 Is he eating?

2.2. Functii

Prezentul continuu indica: o actiune care se afla in plina desfasurare in momentul vorbirii.

Ex.: The phone **is ringing**. I can't answer it. I'm washing my hair.
 It's raining so they have to stop the game.

O actiune care se afla in desfasurare in perioada prezenta, dar care poate nu se intampla concomitent cu momentul vorbirii.

Ex.: They **are writing** a new book.
 She's studying English at the Language Center.

Describe o tendinta sau actiune care a debutat recent:

Ex.: More and more people **are starting to play** golf in Malaysia.

Pentru a desemna o actiune care este planificata pentru viitor:

Ex.: To meet the demand for English language courses, they **are planning to expand**.
 Mohan **is leaving for London** next week.

2.3. Verbele dinamice si statice

In general, numai anumite verbe pot fi folosite la aspectul continuu si acestea se numesc verbe dinamice.

Aspectul continuu al unui verb arata ca o actiune este, era sau va fi in desfasurare. Formele verbale progresive (aspectul continuu) se folosesc numai in cazul verbelor dinamice, de miscare, care exprima calitati capabile de schimbare.

Nu se spune "He **is being tall**" sau "He **is resembling his mother**" sau "I **am wanting spaghetti for dinner**",

ci vom spune: "He **is tall**", "He **resembles his mother**", "I **want spaghetti**".

Tabelul urmatore descrie in detaliu diferentele dintre verbele statice si cele dinamice:

VERBE DINAMICE

Verbe care exprima o activitate:

abandon, ask, beg, call, drink, eat, help, learn, listen, look at, play, rain, read, say, slice, throw, whisper, work, write

Ex.: I **am begging** you. I **was learning** French. They **will be playing** upstairs.

Sensul este identic cu cel al formelor simple:

Ex.: *I beg you. I learned French. They will play upstairs.*

Verbe care exprima procese:

change, deteriorate, grow/mature, slow down, widen

Ex.: *The corn is growing rapidly. Traffic is slowing down.*

Sensul este identic cu cel al formelor simple:

Ex.: *The corn grows rapidly. Traffic slows down.*

Verbe de perceptii senzoriale:

ache, feel, hurt, itch

Ex.: "*I feel bad*" si "*I am feeling bad*" au acelasi sens in acest caz.

Verbe care exprima actiuni tranzitive:

arrive, die, fall, land, leave, lose

Formele continue indica inceputul actiunii pe cand formele temporale simple, din contra.

Ex.: *She was falling out of bed (when I caught her).*

She falls out of bed every night.

Verbe exprimand actiuni momentane:

hit, jump, kick, knock, nod, tap

Formele continue indica durata scurta si sugereaza repetitia.

Ex.: *She is hitting her brother.*

He is jumping around the house.

VERBE STATICE

Verbe de perceptie, senzatie, activitate mentala:

abhor, adore, astonish, believe, desire, detest, dislike, doubt, feel, forgive, guess, hate, hear, imagine, impress, intend, know, like, love, mean, mind, perceive, please, prefer, presuppose, realize, recall, recognize, regard, remember, satisfy, see, smell, suppose, taste, think, understand, want, wish

Ex.: *I detest rudabaga, si nu I am detesting rudabaga.*

I prefer cinnamon toast, si nu I am preferring cinnamon toast.

Verbe de relatie si posesie:

be, belong to, concern, consist of, contain, cost, depend on, deserve, equal, fit, have, include, involve, lack, matter, need, owe, own, possess, require, resemble, seem, sound

Ex.: *I am sick, si nu I am being sick.*

I own ten acres of land, si nu I am owning ten acres.

My brother owes me ten dollars si nu My brother is owing me ten dollars.



DE REȚINUT

Imaginati-va diferenta de inteles dintre verbele statice si cele dinamice prin prisma intentiei, cele statice exprimand calitati neintentionate, pe cand cele dinamice calitati intentionate:

Two plus two equals four.

Jane is leaving for Bucharest.

Equals este un verb static si nu poate lua o forma continua; nu exista optiune sau intentie in acest caz. Doi plus doi a fost si va fi intotdeauna egal cu patru.

Is leaving exprima optiunea si intentia subiectului de a efectua actiunea respectiva.



DE REȚINUT

Verbul to have nu se foloseste niciodata in aspectul continuu atunci cand are sensul de "a suferi de":

*I **have** flu. He **has** a fever.*

Se foloseste la aspectul continuu atunci cand are intelesul de "a angaja pe cineva pentru o actiune":

*I'm **having** my hair done on Wednesday.*

*They're **having** the house painted.*

Have se foloseste la aspectul continuu atunci cand are sensul de "experienta":

*I'm **having** a lot of problems with this task.*

*They're **having** trouble selling their house.*

2.4. Conjugare

singular	I am walking	you are walking	he/she/it is walking
plural	we are walking	you are walking	they are walking
singular	I am sleeping	you are sleeping	he/she/it is sleeping
plural	we are sleeping	you are sleeping	they are sleeping
singular	I am being	you are being	he/she/it is being
plural	we are being	you are being	they are being

Exemple:

The summer is passing too quickly.

Raoul is acting like his father.

Some football players are not being good role models for youngsters.

Is he being good to you?



EXERCIIJII

Scrive 10 propozitii cu lucruri iti plac si inca zece cu cele care iti displac.

Exemplu: *I like tea. In the morning I prefer coffee.*

Lecția 8: Timpurile trecutului si viitorului

3. Trecutul simplu

3.1. Forma

Verbele regulate formeaza trecutul simplu prin adaugarea la forma de baza a verbului **+ -ed**.

Ex.: *scream > screamed, work > worked*

Verbele neregulate au forme proprii de trecut.

Ex.: *sleep > slept, drink > drank*

Forma negativa se compune cu ajutorul auxiliarului to do, conjugat la trecut (*did*) + **not** in fata verbului principal. *Did + not* se folosesc des in forma contrasa *didn't*.

Ex.: *I **did not** jump over.*

*She **didn't** finish the work.*

Forma interogativa se formeaza prin inversiunea dintre auxiliarul *did* si subiect:

Ex.: ***Did you** want it?*

***Did it** rain there?*

3.2. Functii

Trecutul simplu se foloseste pentru a exprima fapte si realitati din trecut:

Ex.: *In the past people believed that the earth was flat.*

Describe un eveniment sau actiune incheiata petrecuta in trecut:

Ex.: *John Loud invented the ballpoint pen in 1888.*

Pentru a descrie starea, conditia sau obiceiuri din trecut:

Ex.: *I went to school by bus when I was a child.*

3.3. Conjugare

singular	I walked	you walked	he/she/it walked
plural	we walked	you walked	they walked
singular	I slept	you slept	he/she/it slept
plural	we slept	you slept	they slept
singular	I was	you were	he/she/it was
plural	we were	you were	they were

Exemple: *When I was a girl, I **walked** five miles to school every day.*

*Carmelita **slept** through the entire class.*

*We **worked** really hard to make this a success, but then Chuck **ruined** it with his carelessness.*

*Every time I **finished** a sandcastle, the waves **came in** and **washed** it away.*

*Tarzan **dove** into the swamp and **swam** toward the alligator.*

4. Trecutul continuu

4.1. Forma

Trecutul continuu se formeaza cu ajutorul formei de trecut simplu a auxiliarului *to be*, **was/were** + forma participiului prezent (*-ing*) a verbului principal.

Ex.: *I **was** singing.*

*You **were** talking.*

Negativul:

Ex.: You **were not / weren't** singing.

She **was not / wasn't** reading.

Interrogativul:

Ex.: **Was** I speaking clearly?

Were they playing the flute?

4.2. Functii

Trecutul continuu ca si prezentul continuu sunt forme verbale apartinand registrului oral, limbii vorbite cu precadere si sunt rar folosite in registrul scris.

Trecutul continuu este folosit pentru a exprima actiuni in desfasurare intr-un moment din trecut. Deoarece indica o limita a duratei actiunii este foarte folosit pentru a indica actiuni care au avut loc (trecut simplu) in timp ce o alta actiune era in desfasurare, sau pentru a indica o actiune in desfasurare care este intrerupta de o alta.

Ex.: Carlos lost his watch while he was running.

I was watching Oprah when John came in screaming.

Exprima activitati din trecut:

Ex.: Once I was driving through Kenya with a friend.

Pentru a vorbi despre obiceiuri din trecut. Trecutul continuu este insotit in acest caz de *always*.

Ex.: Grace was always handing in late papers.

My father was always lecturing my brother.

In general, numai anumite verbe pot fi folosite la aspectul continuu si acestea se numesc verbe dinamice. (vezi: 2.3. Verbe dinamice si verbe statice.)

4.3. Conjugare

singular	I was walking	you were walking	he/she/it was walking
plural	we were walking	you were walking	they were walking
singular	I was sleeping	you were sleeping	he/she/it was sleeping
plural	we were sleeping	you were sleeping	they were sleeping
singular	I was being	you were being	he/she/it was being
plural	we were being	you were being	they were being

Exemple: Dad **was working** in his garden all morning.

During the mid-50s, real estate speculators **were buying** all the swampland in Central Florida, and innocent people **were investing** all their money in bogus development projects.

Was he being good to you?

5. Viitorul

In mod paradoxal, limba engleza nu are o forma ca atare a viitorului, dar idee de viitor se poate exprima in nenumarate moduri.

- **Will/ shall + infinitiv** : *He will be here at 5 o'clock.*
- **Be going to + infinitiv** : *She's going to buy a new computer.*
- **Prezentul continuu** : *The British Council is moving to a new building next year.*
- **Prezentul simplu** : *The train leaves at 7:15.*

5.1. Forma

Cea mai frecvent folosita modalitate de a exprima o actiune viitoare este cu ajutorul lui **will/ shall** sau a formei contractate a acestora **'ll**.

Ex.: *She **will leave** soon.*

*We **shall overcome**.*



In engleza moderna forma *shall* este foarte putin utilizata. Cea mai des folosita in Engleza vorbita si scrisa in registrul informal este forma *'ll*.

Negativul:

Ex.: *I **will not / won't** finish.*

Interogativul:

Ex.: ***Will** you catch the ball?*

5.2. Functii

Viitorul exprima preziceri ale actiunilo viitoare sau interogatii despre viitor.

Ex.: *Computer technology **will influence** our future.*

Decizii care tocmai s-au luat si care nu au fost planuite.

Ex.: *I **'ll finish** this report tomorrow.*

Face promisiuni

Ex.: *I **'ll phone** you tomorrow.*

Invita pe cineva la un eveniment, actiune

Ex.: ***Will** you come to my house on Sunday?*

Expresii:

To be about to = a fi pe punctul sa

Ex.: *He **is about to** die.*

To be + infinitiv = exprima ideea unor planuri pentru viitor, ordine sau conditii.

Ex.: *There **is to be** an investigation into the mayor's business affairs.*

*You **are to be** back on the base by midnight.*

5.3. Conjugare

singular	I will walk	you will walk	he/she/it will walk
plural	we will walk	you will walk	they will walk
singular	I will sleep	you will sleep	he/she/it will sleep
plural	we will sleep	you will sleep	they will sleep
singular	I will be	you will be	he/she/it will be
plural	we will be	you will be	they will be

Exemple: *We will be victorious!*

We shall overcome.

We are going to win this race.

The bus arrives at three this afternoon.

The boss is announcing his retirement at today's meeting.

6. Viitorul continuu

Will + be + participiul prezent (-ing) al verbului

Viitorul continuu indica o actiune continua, care va avea loc si se va desfasura la un moment dat din viitor.

Ex.: *I **will be running** in next year's Boston Marathon.*

*Our campaign plans suggest that the President **will be winning** the southern vote by November.*

*By this time tomorrow night, **I will be sleeping** in my own bed.*

*Next fall, **we will be enjoying** all the vegetables we planted last spring.*

***Will we be spending** too much money if we buy that big-screen TV?*



EXERCIIJI

1. Completeaza cu forma corecta de trecut a verbelor din paranteze:

In 1929 the American astronomer Edwin Hubble _____ (make) a surprising discovery. He _____ (find) that all the galaxies were moving away from us and from each other very fast. This _____ (mean) that the whole universe was expanding like a balloon being blown up. He _____ (demonstrate) this with a balloon. He _____ (paint) spots on the balloon to represent the galaxies and then _____ (blow) it up. The spots _____ (grow) farther and farther apart.

2. Completeaza cu forma corecta a verbului din paranteze:

A fourteen-year-old boy _____ (leave) his home in Africa last month and _____ (go) to Britain. He _____ (leave) his family behind. His mother _____ (put) him on the plane. When he _____ (arrive) in London, he _____ (go) to a church hall in Hackney, north London. After ten days he _____ (find) a relative and he _____ (move). He _____ (enter) a school and _____ (start) English lessons.

Lecția 9: Timpurile cu aspect perfect

7. Prezentul perfect

7.1. Forma

Prezentul auxiliarului **have** (*have/ has*) + participiul trecut al verbului (regulat sau neregulat).

Ex.: *You have worked hard.*

She has taken her medicine.

Negativul:

Ex.: *I haven't been to Spain.*

I've (have) not seen this movie.

Interogativul:

Ex.: *Have I met you before?*

Have they built the house?

7.2. Functii

Prezentul perfect este una dintre particularitatile limbii engleze, acest timp neavand corespondent in limba romana.



DE REȚINUT

Prezentul perfect este un timp aparținând prezentului. A fost asemănat cu un pod care face legătura dintre trecut și prezent. Dar accentul se pune pe momentul vorbirii, pe **acum**.

Prezentul perfect exprima o acțiune încheiată sau "perfectată" în trecut și care se extinde până în momentul prezent:

Ex.: *I have walked two miles already* (dar continui să merg).

I have run the Boston Marathon (dar acest lucru s-a întâmplat demult).

The critics have praised the film Saving Private Ryan since it came out (și continua să îl laude).

Acțiuni sau evenimente din trecut care conduc până în momentul prezent. În acest caz, folosirea timpului prezent perfect arată că rezultatul evenimentului sau acțiunii care aparține momentului prezent este cel care contează și nu momentul în care a avut loc acțiunea.

Ex.: *He has bought a new car* (și acum are o mașină nouă).

They have been to Mexico but they have not been to South Africa (în consecință, au cunoștințe despre Mexic dar nu știu prea multe despre Africa de Sud).

Obiceiuri sau evenimente și acțiuni frecvente în decursul unei perioade de timp care conduc la momentul prezentului.

Ex.: *She has studied English for four years* (și încă mai studiază engleza.)

Brazil has won the World Cup four times.

7.3. Adverbe

Alegerea între prezentul perfect și trecutul simplu este de multe ori influențată și de adverbele care însoțesc verbul. Dacă adverbele respective se referă la o perioadă trecută, vom folosi trecutul simplu.

Ex.: *I studied all night/yesterday/on Wednesday.*

Cu adverbe care marchează un început în trecut și conduc până la momentul prezentului, vom folosi prezentul perfect.

Ex.: *I have studied up to now/lately/already.*

Expresii adverbiale cum ar fi: *today, this month, for an hour* se pot folosi atât cu prezentul perfect cât și cu trecutul simplu.

Ex.: *I worked/have worked hard today.*

Există tendința de a folosi prezentul perfect pentru a anunța un eveniment din trecutul recent.

Ex.: *The company's current CEO has lied repeatedly to her employees.*

Dar vom folosi trecutul simplu pentru a relata sau anunța evenimente care au luat sfârșit și aparțin trecutului îndepărtat.

Ex.: *Washington encouraged his troops.*

7.4. Conjugare

singular	I have walked	you have walked	he/she/it has walked
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plural	we have walked	you have walked	they have walked
singular	I have slept	you have slept	he/she/it have slept
plural	we have slept	you have slept	they have slept
singular	I have been	you have been	he/she/it has been
plural	we have been	you have been	they have been

Exemple:

*For five generations, members of my family have been doctors.
 Vaughan has batted clean-up since he came to the Redsox.
 She has swum the English Channel every summer.
 How long has it been since the last time we met?*

8. Prezent perfect continuu

8.1. Forma

Have/has + been + participiul prezent (-ing)

Ex.: *I have been waiting for an hour.*

Negativul:

Ex.: *You haven't been talking too much.*

Interogativul:

Ex.: *Have they been feeling unwell?*

8.2. Functii

Si aceasta forma verbala apartine timpului prezent si se raporteaza la momentul prezent.

Se foloseste pentru a descrie stari sau sentimente care au debutat in trecut si au continuat de-a lungul unei perioade de timp si sunt inca prezente pana in momentul vorbirii.

Ex.: *It has been raining for two days (and it's still raining).*



Diferenta dintre forma prezentului perfect si cea a prezentului perfect continuu este ca forma continua accentueaza durata actiunii sau a starii.

DE REȚINUT

8.3. Conjugare

singular	I have been walking	you have been walking	he/she/it has been walking
plural	we have been walking	you have been walking	they have been walking
singular	I have been sleeping	you have been sleeping	he/she/it has been sleeping
plural	we have been	you have been	they have been

	sleeping	sleeping	sleeping
singular	There is no present perfect progressive for the "to be" verb. "Have been being" is expressed simply as " have been ": "We have been being successful in the past."		
plural			

Exemple:

Maria has been writing her dissertation for the last six years[, but she finished yesterday].

The Redsox have been losing games since the All-Star break [and they continue to do so].

Have we been telling the truth to consumers about tobacco?

Haven't we been lying to teenagers about smoking?

8.4. Folosirea adverbilor cu prezentul perfect

Exista cateva expresii adverbiale care se folosesc in mod frecvent cu formele prezentului perfect. Acestea sunt: *since, so far, ever, never, for, since*, etc.


Ex.: *There have been 92 accidents since the beginning of the year.*

Have you ever been to Romania?

I have never seen a purple cow.

John has been working on his thesis for two years.

They haven't seen him since 1989.



DE REȚINUT

For

- poate fi folosit atat cu trecutul simplu cat si cu formele perfecte (prezent, trecut, viitor perfect).
- are sensul de: in timpul, pe durata, pentru o perioada de timp.

Since

- se foloseste doar cu formele perfecte.
- are sensul de incepand de la un moment dat.

9. Trecutul perfect

9.1. Forma

Had + participiu trecut al verbului

Trecutul perfect indica faptul ca o actiune s-a incheiat, "perfectat" la un moment din trecut inainte ca un alt eveniment sa se produca.

Ex.: *I had walked two miles by lunchtime.*

I had run three other marathons before entering the Boston Marathon.

9.2. Conjugare

singular	I had walked	you had walked	he/she/it had walked
plural	we had walked	you had walked	they had walked
singular	I had slept	you had slept	he/she/it had slept

plural	we had slept	you had slept	they had slept
singular	I had been	you had been	he/she/it had been
plural	we had been	you had been	they had been

Exemple:

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Washington had been a surveyor and land speculator.

Aunt Glad had invested heavily in the air-conditioning industry before the Great Crash of 1988.

She had swum the English Channel every summer until 1997.

How long had it been since you saw each other?

10. Trecutul perfect continuu

Forma: **Had + been + participiu prezent (-ing)**

Acest timp indica o actiune continua care s-a incheiat la un moment dat din trecut.

Exemple:

Hemingway had been losing his self-confidence for years before the publication of Old Man and the Sea.

Had they been cheating on the exams before the school put monitors in the classroom?

11. Viitorul perfect

Forma: **Will + have + participiul trecut al verbului**

Viitorul perfect indica o actiune care va fi fost incheiata la un moment dat din viitor.

Ex.: *I will have spent all my money by this time next year.*

I will have run successfully in three marathons if I can finish this one.

By this time next week, I will have worked on this project for twenty days.

Before he sees his publisher, Charles will have finished four chapters in his new novel.

A Democratic president will have been in the White House for nearly half of the twentieth century.

How long will it have been since we were together?

12. Viitorul perfect continuu

Forma: **Will + have + been + participiul prezent (-ing) al verbului**

Acest timp indica a actiune continua care va fi incheiata la un moment dat din viitor.

Ex.: *By the time he finishes this semester, Gesualdo will have been studying nothing but parasites for four years.*

Will they have been testing these materials in the lab before we even get there?



Nessie surfaces again

The Nessie-spotting season has started again.

An American team yesterday claimed to have made two sightings of the Loch Ness monster and got them on video film.

Wildlife photographer Erik Beckjord, of the National Crypto Zoological Society of the US, said: "We got film of an object 15 to 20ft. long and about 250ft. out from the shore. The second sighting was two days later on Saturday at 1 pm when something stuck out of the water and went down again," Mr. Beckjord said.

Film-makers claim Nessie sightings

A team from the United States, which has been monitoring the surface of the Loch Ness with a video camera for the past week, believes it may have seen the monster on two occasions.

The first claimed sighting was towards the eastern end of the loch. The team says it saw an object about 15ft. to 20ft. long crossing the waves and raising its "head" out of the water. The second, from a point over Urquhart Bay, much farther along the loch, was of an object about 30ft. long moving about three feet below the surface.

The team of two, from the National Crypto Zoological Society and led by Erik Beckjord, a wildlife photographer, has been scanning the surface from points along the shore with a camera capable of filming for 240 hours without a break.

Alege unul dintre următoarele trei roluri:

- fotograful Erik Beckjord, care încearcă să își apere punctul de vedere invocând dovezile adunate în sprijinul existenței Monstrului din Loch Ness,
- un localnic, sătul de toată tevatura pe marginea acestui monstru și care consideră că discuția este o pierdere de vreme,
- un ziarist independent, care este deschis ambelor puncte de vedere și le încurajează prin întrebări iscoditoare în vederea elaborării unui reportaj.

Construiește individual sau împreună cu echipa din care faci parte, o scurtă argumentație de aproximativ 150 de cuvinte pornind de la personajul și punctul de vedere ales. Trimite tema obligatorie tutorului cel mai târziu până la data limită a testării online, afișată în contul fiecăruia. Nu uita să incluzi în mesajul tău numele și prenumele complet și numărul echipei din care faci parte. Calificativul primit la tema obligatorie împreună cu punctajul obținut la testul online vor constitui absolvirea cursului de Gramatica limbii engleze.

Atenție !

- **Nu trimiteți atașamente.** E recomandabil să compuneți textul în Word pentru a-l putea corecta cu ajutorul corectorului ortografic, dar vă rog să îl copiați **în corpul mesajului** vostru.
- Este obligatorie menționarea: **numelui și prenumelui și a numărului corect al echipei în subiectul mesajului.**

În lipsa acestor date temele voastre nu pot fi înregistrate în cataloage.

Multa baftă!

Lecția 10: Prepozitia

10.1. Introducere

Prepozitia descrie legatura dintre doua cuvinte din aceeasi propozitie. Prepozitiile nu au un inteles de sine statator, ele capata diferite sensuri puse in legatura cu alte cuvinte.

Sa observam catedra profesorului si multitudinea de prepozitii pe care le putem folosi pentru a o descrie:

You can sit **before** the desk (or **in front of** the desk). The professor can sit **on** the desk (when he's being informal) or **behind** the desk, and then his feet are **under** the desk or **beneath** the desk. He can stand **beside** the desk (meaning **next to** the desk), **before** the desk, **between** the desk and you, or even **on** the desk (if he's really strange). If he's clumsy, he can bump **into** the desk or try to walk **through** the desk (and stuff would fall **off** the desk). Passing his hands **over** the desk or resting his elbows **upon** the desk, he often looks **across** the desk and

desk. Because he thinks of nothing **except** the desk, sometimes you wonder **about** the desk, what's **in** the desk, what he paid **for** the desk, and if he could live **without** the desk. You can walk **toward** the desk, **to** the desk, **around** the desk, **by** the desk, and even **past** the desk while he sits **at** the desk or leans **against** the desk.

Cuvintele evidentiate sunt toate prepozitii.



In limba engleza nu se va termina niciodata o propozitie cu o prepozitie.

10.2. Prepozitii de timp: **at, on, in**

At se foloseste pentru a desemna ora exacta

Ex.: *The train is due at 12:15 p.m.*

On indica zilele si datele calendaristice

Ex.: *My brother is coming on Monday.*

We're having a party on the Fourth of July.

In se foloseste pentru a desemna ore imprecise din timpul zilei, cat si luna, anotimpul, anul.

Ex.: *She likes to jog in the morning.*

It's too cold in winter to run outside.

He started the job in 1971.

He's going to quit in August.

10.2. Prepozitii de loc: **at, on, in**

At se foloseste cu adrese exacte.

Ex.: *Grammar English lives at 55 Boretz Road in Durham.*

On desemneaza numele de strazi, sosele, bulevarde, alei, etc.

Ex.: *Her house is on Boretz Road.*

In se foloseste cu numele regiunilor (orase, judete, tari, state, continente).

Ex.: *She lives in Durham.*

Durham is in Windham County.

Windham County is in Connecticut.

Prepozitii de loc: in, at, on si lipsa prepozitiei			
IN	AT	ON	lipsa prepozitiei
(the) bed* the bed room the car (the) class* the library* school*	class* home the library* the office school* work	the bed* the ceiling the floor the horse the plane the train	downstairs downtown inside outside upstairs uptown
* In diverse circumstante se pot folosi prepozitii diferite pentru aceste locuri.			

10.3. Prepozitii de miscare: **to** si lipsa prepozitiei

To se foloseste pentru a exprima deplasarea, miscarea catre un loc.



Ex.: *They were driving to work together.*
She's going to the dentist's office this morning.

Toward si **towards** exprima de asemenea miscarea.

Ac acestea doua sunt doar variantele ortografice ale aceluasi cuvint si se pot folosi indiferent.

Ex.: *We're moving toward the light.*
This is a big step towards the project's completion.

Cu urmatoarele cuvinte: *home, downtown, uptown, inside, outside, downstairs, upstairs, nu se folosesc prepozitii.*

Ex.: *Grandma went upstairs Grandpa went home.*
They both went outside.

10.4. Prepozitii de timp: for si since

For se foloseste atunci cand se masoara timpul (secunde, minute, ore, zile, luni, ani).

Ex.: *He held his breath for seven minutes.*
She's lived there for seven years.
The British and Irish have been quarreling for seven centuries.

Since se foloseste cu data sau ora exacta.

Ex.: *He's worked here since 1970.*
She's been sitting in the waiting room since two-thirty.

10.5. Prepozitii cu substantive, adjective si verbe

Numeroase substantive, adjective si mai ales verbe se folosesc corect numai insotite de prepozitiile care le intregesc sensul.

SUBSTANTIVELE si PREPOZITIILE		
approval of awareness of belief in concern for confusion about desire for	fondness for grasp of hatred of hope for interest in love of	need for participation in reason for respect for success in understanding of
ADJECTIVELE si PREPOZITIILE		
afraid of angry at aware of capable of careless about familiar with	fond of happy about interested in jealous of made of married to	proud of similar to sorry for sure of tired of worried about
VERBELE si PREPOZITIILE		
apologize for ask about ask for belong to bring up care for find out	give up grow up look for look forward to look up make up pay for	prepare for study for talk about think about trust in work for worry about

Combinatia dintre verbe si prepozitii se numeste verb frazal (vezi 6.4.Verbe frazale).

10.6. Expresii idiomatice cu prepozitii

- agree **to** a proposal, **with** a person, **on** a price, **in** principle
- argue **about** a matter, **with** a person, **for** or **against** a proposition
- compare **to** to show likenesses, **with** to show differences (sometimes similarities)
- correspond **to** a thing, **with** a person
- differ **from** an unlike thing, **with** a person
- live **at** an address, **in** a house or city, **on** a street, **with** other people

10.7. Prepozitii inutile

In vorbirea de zi cu zi se folosesc incorect prepozitii acolo unde ele nu isi au rostul. Observa urmatoarele exemple:

Ex.: She met ~~up~~ ~~with~~ the new coach in the hallway.

The book fell off ~~of~~ the desk.


He threw the book out ~~of~~ the window.

She wouldn't let the cat inside ~~of~~ the house. (sau folositi "in")

Where did they go ~~to~~?

Put the lamp ~~in~~ ~~back~~ ~~of~~ the couch. (se va folosi "behind")

Where is your college ~~at~~?



1. Completeaza urmatoarele propozitii cu at, in sau on:

They live ___ in Coronation Street ___ number 32.
Jack works ___ Oxford ___ the University.
I've left my briefcase ___ the office. I think I left it ___ the chair ___ the corner.
Meet me ___ the bus-stop ___ the end of Bristol Road.
They live ___ Seal, a small village ___ the road to Folkestone.

2. Completeaza urmatoarea text cu prepozitiile care lipsesc:

It was ___ the evening ___ Friday 29th March ___ Tribeca, New York. Police patrolman Swaine and assistant patrolman Bradley were driving ___ 3rd Avenue. Swaine stopped the patrol car, which was new and shining, ___ an electrical store. He needed some batteries. He got ___ and went ___ the store; but he left the keys ___ the car because Bradley stayed ___ the car. Swaine looked ___ the street. It was crowded ___ early evening shoppers. It was brightly lit and lively.

3. Tradu pasajul de mai sus in limba romana.