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Limba Engleză

clasa a XI-a

- frecvență redusă -

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I. Seasons

In the UK we have four seasons:-

Winter			Spring			Summer			Autumn		
December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov



II. More time expressions

Days of the week

The past			The present	The future		
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Last Monday	The day before yesterday	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow	The day after tomorrow	Next Sunday

Months of the year

The past			The present	The future		
July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Last July	The month before last	Last month	This month	Next month	The month after next	Next January

Years

The past			The present	The future		
2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Three years ago	The year before last	Last year	This year	Next year	The year after next	In three years time

III. Past Perfect Simple

Timpul verbal Past Perfect se formeaza cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar **to have** la trecut si verbul de exprimat la **participiu trecut** sau **forma a III-a** pentru verbele **neregulate** sau **verbul + ed**, pentru cele **regulate**.

Affirmative:

I/you/we/they had **seen/played**

He/She/It had **seen/ played**

Interrogative:

Had I/you/we/they **seen/played?**

Had he/she/it **seen/played?**

Negative:

I/you/we/they had not(hadn't) **seen/played**

He/She/It had not (hadn't) **seen/played**

Folosim Past Perfect Simple pentru:

1. Pentru a exprima o actiune trecuta care a avut loc inaintea unui moment din trecut sau inaintea unei actiuni din trecut:

*The boy explained that he **had seen** somebody in the garden. (Baiatul a explicat ca a vazut pe cineva in gradina)*

*Father came home after Dick **had done** his homework. (Tata a venit acasa dupa ce Dick si-a facut tema)*

*Dick **had done** his homework before father came home. (Dick si-a facut tema inainte ca tata sa ajunga acasa)*

2. Pentru a exprima durata pana la un anumit moment din trecut:

*By the time the rain started, we **had dug** the whole garden. (Pana ca ploia sa*

fi inceput, noi am sapat intreaga gradina)

3. Cu **just**, **already**, **hardly/barely/scarcely** and **no sooner**, pentru a arata ca o actiune trecuta a fost terminate cu putin timp inainte de alta actiune trecuta:

*Mary told us that her brother **had just left**. (Maria ne-a spus ca fratele ei tocmai a plecat)*

*We did not know that **he had already repaired** his car. (Noi n-am stiut ca el si-a reparat déjà masina)*

*I **had hardly/scarcely entered** the room when somebody knocked at the door. (Numai ce am intrat in camera cand cineva a batut la usa)*

4. Cu **since** si **for** atunci cand momentul de referinta este in trecut:

*In 1980 I **had been** a teacher for ten years. (In 1980 era profesor de 10 ani)*

*I knew she **had not seen** him since Christmas. (Am stiut ca nu l-a vazut de la Craciun)*

IV. VERBELE MODALE

Can, could, may, might, must, need, should, ought to, shall, will, would.

Caracteristici generale

- Nu primesc *to* inaintea lor si dupa ele:

Ex. *Can* is a model verb.

I can do this. (Pot sa fac aceasta.)

Spre deosebire de:

I want to do this. (Vreau sa fac aceasta.)

- Nu primesc *s* la persoana III singular, prezent.

Ex. He can speak English.

- Nu formeaza negativul si interogativul cu „to do”.

Ex. He cannot (can't) speak English.

- Nu au toate timpurile. Se folosesc inlocuitori.

Can

1. are sensul de *a putea, a fi in stare*

Ex. I can make this translation.

Can = *infinitiv, prezent*

Negativ: cannot, can't

Ex. I cannot (can't) make this translation.

Interogativ: Can I? Can you? etc.

Ex. Can you make this translation?

Could=Past Tense, conditional prezent al verbului *can*

Negativ: could not (couldn't)

Interogativ: Could I? Could you? etc.

Ex. I couldn't come to you yesterday.

N-am putut sa vin la tine ieri.

Could you help me?

Ai putea sa ma ajuti?

Pentru *conditionalul trecut* se foloseste *could* + *infinitivul trecut*

Ex. He could have been here in time.

Ar fi putut sa fie aici in timp.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se foloseste *inlocuitorul to be able to*.

Ex. I will be able to come to you tomorrow.

Voi putea veni la tine mâine.

I haven't been able to ring you up this week.

N-am putut sa-ti telefonez saptamâna aceasta.

2. Arata o anumita abilitate fizica sau intelectuala. Se traduce cu *a sti sa*.

Ex. I can swim. (Stiu sa inot.)

I can speak English. (Stiu sa vorbesc engleza.)

Cu acest sens, timpurile se folosesc ca la punctul 1 (*could* pentru *Past Tense* si *conditionalul prezent*, *inlocuitorul to be able to* pentru celelalte timpuri.).

Ex. I will be able to drive a car after I have taken a few lessons.

Voi sti sa conduc masina dupa ce voi lua câteva lectii.

3. In vorbirea familiara, *can* poate fi folosit cu sensul lui *may* de „a avea permisiunea”.

Ex. Father, can I take your car?

Tata, pot/am permisiunea sa iau masina ta?

4. *Can't/couldn't* – nu se poate sa, nu e posibil sa.

Ex. It can't/couldn't be 9 o'clock. The sun hasn't set yet.

Nu se poate sa fie ora 9. Soarele nu a apus inca.

Pentru a reda ideea de trecut cu acest sens, se foloseste *infinitivul trecut*.

Ex. You can't/couldn't have seen John in the street. He is abroad.

Nu se poate sa-l fi vazut pe John pe strada. El e in strainatate.

May

1. are sensul de a putea, a avea permisiunea

Ex. May I smoke in this room?

Pot/am permisiunea sa fumez in aceasta camera?

Yes, you may. (Da, poti.)

Negativ: may not, mayn't

Interogativ: May I? May you?

May = infinitiv, prezent

Cu acest sens exista timpul *might* care reda ideea de trecut, dar se foloseste numai dupa un alt verb la trecut (vorbire indirecta).

Ex. He said I might smoke in that room.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se folosesc inlocuitorii: *to be allowed to, to be permitted to*.

Ex. I was allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.

Am putut/mi s-a permis sa fumez in camera aceea.

I will be allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.

Voi putea/mi se va permite sa fumez in camera aceea.

May/Might – *s-ar putea sa*

Ex. Take your umbrella. It may/might rain.

Ia-ti umbrela, s-ar putea sa ploua.

Ring up John. He may/might be at home now.

Telefoneaza-I lui John. S-ar putea sa fie acasa acum.

Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut este redata prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.

Ex. Why didn't you take your coat? You may/might have caught a cold.

De ce nu ti-ai luat haina? S-ar fi putut sa racesti.

3. May/might pot exprima un repros.

Ex. You may/might help me when I am in need.

Ai putea sa ma ajuti când sunt la nevoie.

Pentru redarea ideii de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.

Ex. You might have written me a letter when you were in England.

Ai fi putut sa imi scrii o scrisoare când erai in Anglia.

Must

1. A trebui

Ex. It's got late. I must go home.

S-a facut târziu. Trebuie sa plec acasa.

Negativ: must not, mustn't

Interogativ: Must I? Must you?

Must = infinitiv, prezent

Nu are alte timpuri.

Se foloseste inlocuitorul *to have to*.

Ex. I had to finish the traslation yesterday.

A trebuit sa termin traducerea ieri.

I will have to finish the translation tomorrow.

Va trebui sa termin traducerea mâine.

Trebuie mentionat faptul ca inlocuitorul lui must, *to have to* formeaza interogativul si negativul cu ajutorul auxiliarului *to do*.

Ex. I didn't have to finish the translation yesterday.

2. De asemenea, poate avea sensul *probabil ca*:

Ex. It must be late. Let's go home.

Probabil ca e târziu. Hai sa mergem acasa.

John must be at home now. Let's call on him.

Probabil ca John e acasa acum. Hai sa-l vizitam.

Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut se reda prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.

Ex. I was asleep when you arrived home last night. It must have been late.

Eu dormeam când ai venit tu aseara. Probabil ca era târziu.

Need

Exista doua verbe:

- *To need*: verb obisnuit, notional, cu sensul de *a avea nevoie*

Ex. He doesn't need this book.

El nu are nevoie de aceasta carte.

- *Need*: verb modal, cu sensul de *a fi nevoie*

Ca verb modal, *need* se foloseste numai la interogativ si negativ.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

E nevoie sa fiu aici la ora 1?

No, you needn't.

Nu, nu e nevoie.

Pentru a raspunde afirmativ la intrebarea de mai sus, se foloseste verbul *must*.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

Yes, you must! (Da, trebuie!)

Pentru exprimarea ideii de trecut a verbului need, exista 2 posibilitati:

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara, dar a fost facuta, se foloseste *needn't + infinitivul trecut*.

Ex. You needn't have watered the flowers.

Couldn't you see it was going to rain?

Nu era nevoie sa uzi florile. N-ai vazut ca urma sa ploua?

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara si nu a fost facuta, se foloseste *didn't need + infinitivul*

Ex. We didn't need to do this exercise.

The teacher told us it was too easy for us.

Nu a fost nevoie sa facem acest exercitiu. Profesorul ne-a spus ca e prea usor pentru noi.

Nota: *Nu trebuie confundat need not cu must not. Need not se traduce cu „nu e nevoie”. Must not se traduce cu „nu trebuie”.*

Ex. You needn't drive so fast; we have enough time.
Nu e nevoie sa conduci atât de repede; avem destul timp.
You mustn't drive so fast; there is a speed limit here.
Nu trebuie sa conduci atât de repede; aici e limita de viteza.

Should, Ought to

Ambele verbe indica o actiune corecta, o obligatie morala, o recomandare. Se traduc cu: *ar trebui sa, ar fi cazul sa, ar fi bine sa.*

Ex. You should/ought to help your mother with housework.
Ar trebui sa o ajuti pe mama ta la treburile casei.
Pentru a reda ideea de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.
Ex. You should not/ought not to have been so rude to him.
Nu ar fi trebuit sa fii atât de nepoliticos cu el.

Shall

Folosit cu persoana I, shall indica viitorul.

Folosit cu persoana I, interogativ, poate indica, de asemenea, solicitarea unui sfat, o oferta sau o sugestie.

Ex. Which dress shall I buy?
Ce rochie sa cumpar?
Shall I wait for you?
Sa te astept?
Shall we meet at one o'clock?
Sa ne întâlnim la ora 1?

Folosit cu persoanele II si III, *shall* poate arata o promisiune, o obligatie sau o amenintare care provin de la cel care vorbeste.

Ex. Mother to child: You shall have a bicycle if you pass the exam.
Mama spune copilului: Vei avea o bicicleta daca vei lua examenul.
Mother to child: You shall not get any pocket-money if you don't pass the exam.
Mama spune copilului: Nu vei mai primi nici un ban de buzunar daca nu vei lua examenul.

Will, Would

- Formula de politete, cerere politicoasa:

Will you/would you sit down?
Will you/would you help me with my translation, please?

- A voi (cu sens extins la obiecte):

This child will/would not do what I say.
Acest copil nu vrea sa faca ce-I spun.
This radio won't work.

- Actiune repetata:

- *in perioada prezenta*

My mother will sit for hours watching TV.

Mama mea obisnuieste sa stea ore intregi privind la televizor.

o *in trecut*

When I was a child, my mother would read me fairy tales.

Când eram copil, mama obisnuia sa-mi citeasca povesti.

- Presupunere: se traduce in limba româna cu o fi.

This girl looks very much like Jane.

She will be her sister.

Aceasta fata seamana foarte bine cu Jane. O fi sora ei.

Se poate folosi cu infinitivul trecut:

He will have reached Paris by now.

O fi ajuns la Paris pâna acum.

Nota: *In afara de „would”, ideea de actiune repetata in trecut se poate exprima cu „used to”.*

Ex. When I was a child, my mother used to read me fairy tales.

Used to eate un verb semi-modal, care are numai forma de trecut.

Un alt verb semi-modal este *dare* (a indrazni) care se conjuga la afirmativ ca un verb obisnuit, in timp ce la interogativ si negativ se poate conjuga atât ca un verb obisnuit cât si ca modal.

V. MODUL SUBJONCTIV

In engleza contemporana, subjonctivul nu are formele lui proprii. El apare cu forme de infinitiv, de Past Tense si de Past Perfect. De asemenea, exista echivalenti de subjonctiv care constau in verbele should, may, might, would + infinitiv.

1. *Subjonctiv cu forma de infinitiv*

- a. Apare in propozitii exclamative, exprimând o lozinca, o urare, o dorinta sau un blestem.

Ex. Long live the king!

Traiasca regele.

Come what may.

Fie ce-o fi.

God forgive you!

Fie ca Domnul sa te ierte!

Curse this fog!

Blestemata fie aceasta ceata!

- b. Poate fi intâlnit in poezia clasica, in situatii in care, in engleza contemporana, ar fi inlocuit cu prezentul.

Ex. Shakespeare: „If this be error”...

If this is error

Byron: „Though the hart be still as loving" ...the heart is

c. Poate fi folosit ca o modalitate de a da ordine.

Ex. Everybody leave the hall.

Toata lumea sa paraseasca sala.

Somebody bring me a glass of water.

Cineva sa-mi aduca un pahar cu apa.

d. Dupa constructii de tipul: it is impossible that, it is desirable that, it is necessary that, it is likely that.

Ex. It is necessary that you be present.

E necesar ca tu sa fii prezent.

It is desirable that we finish the translation first.

Este de dorit ca noi sa terminam intâi traducerea.

It is impossible that he do this.

Este imposibil ca el sa faca aceasta.

e) Dupa verbe ca: to propose, to suggest, to insist, to demand, to urge, to recommend, to order

2. Ex. I recommended that his proposal be accepted.

Am recomandat ca propunerea lui sa fie acceptata.

The doctor insisted that I keep indoors.

Doctorul a insistat ca eu sa stau acasa. *Subjonctiv cu forma de infinitiv*

e. Ex. Everybody leave the hall.

Toata lumea sa paraseasca sala.

Somebody bring me a glass of water.

Cineva sa-mi aduca un pahar cu apa.

Ex. Long live the king!

Traiasca regele.

Come what may.

Fie ce-o fi.

God forgive you!

Fie ca Domnul sa te ierte!

It is high time. (Era de mult timpul.)

Ex. It is time the child went to bed.

E timpul sa mearga copilul la culcare.

It is high time you began to study seriously.

Era de mult timpul sa incepi sa studiezi serios.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions		
after	if	though
although	if only	till
as	in order that	unless
as if	now that	until
as long as	once	when
as though	rather than	whenever
because	since	where
before	so that	whereas
even if	than	wherever
even though	that	while

Coordinating Conjunctions						
and	but	or	yet	for	nor	so

VI. THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

Most nouns form the plural by adding *-s* or *-es*.

Singular	Plural
boat	boats
hat	hats
house	houses
river	rivers

A noun ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant makes the plural with *-ies*.

Singular	Plural
a cry	cries
a fly	flies
a nappy	nappies
a poppy	poppies
a city	cities
a lady	ladies
a baby	babies

There are some *irregular* formations for noun plurals. Some of the most common ones are listed below.

Examples of irregular plurals:

Singular	Plural
woman	women
man	men
child	children
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
person	people
leaf	leaves
half	halves
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
loaf	loaves
potato	potatoes

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

Examples:

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep
fish	fish
species	species
aircraft	aircraft

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb.

Examples:

news → The *news is* on at 6.30 p.m.

athletics → *Athletics is* good for young people.

linguistics → *Linguistics is* the study of language.

darts → *Darts is* a popular game in England.

billiards → *Billiards is* played all over the world.

Some nouns have a plural form and take a plural verb.

Examples:

trousers → My *trousers are* too tight.

jeans → Her *jeans are* black.

glasses → Those *glasses are* his.