



*Școala Creștină "Filadelfia" - Cl. I-XII*

Str. Narciselor, nr. 5E - Suceava Tel/fax: 0230-531205  
www.filadelfia.ro office@filadelfia.ro O.P. 6 C.P. 50

*Cod fiscal: 14687487 Cont: 251105182340021165015 Banca: Banc Post - Suceava*

# Limba Engleză

clasa a X-a

- frecvență redusă -

**prof. Zigoli Dragoș**

# I. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

## Comparatia cu **As/Like**

We use **like**:

- with nouns/pronouns/-ing form to express similarity:

She treats him *like a king*. (He isn't a king)

- with **feel, look, smell, taste** (verbe senzoriale)

She *looks like* her mother.

We use **as**:

- to say what somebody or something really is:

He works *as a sales manager* for a multinational firm.

## Comparatives and Superlatives

We use the *comparative* to compare one person or thing with another.

Formation of comparatives and superlatives:

- with one-syllable adjectives, we add **-(e)r** to form the comparative and the **-adjective -(e)st** to form the superlative:

large (larg) – larger ( mai larg) – the largest (cel mai larg)

big - bigger - **the biggest**

smart - smarter - **the smartest**

narrow - narrower - **the narrowest**

- with two-syllable adjectives or adjectives with more than two syllables, comparatives and superlatives are formed with **more/ the most+adj.:**

beautiful (frumos) - more beautiful (mai frumos) – the most beautiful (cel mai frumos)

intelligent - more intelligent - the most intelligent

polite - more polite - the most polite

## II. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

These adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
bad	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
little	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
much	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
far	<i>further / farther</i>	<i>furthest / farthest</i>

## III. COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS

In general, comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are the same as for adjectives:

- add *-er* or *-est* to short adverbs:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
hard	<i>harder</i>	<i>the hardest</i>
late	<i>later</i>	<i>the latest</i>
fast	<i>faster</i>	<i>the fastest</i>

with adverbs ending in *-ly*, use *more* for the comparative and *most* for the superlative:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
quietly	<i>more quietly</i>	<i>most quietly</i>
slowly	<i>more slowly</i>	<i>most slowly</i>
seriously	<i>more seriously</i>	<i>most seriously</i>

Some adverbs have irregular comparative forms:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
badly	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
far	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>farthest/furthest</i>
little	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
well	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>

## Types of comparisons:

- we use **than** after a comparative and **the** before the superlative:

She is **younger than** me. (Ea este mai tanara decat mine)

She's **the youngest** person in the room. (Ea este cea mai tanara din camera)

This is the **happiest** day of my life. (Este cea mai fericita zi din viata mea)

- **as+adjective+as** to show that two people or things are similar in some way. In negative sentences we use **not as/so...as**

The red dress is **as beautiful as** the blue one. (Rochia cea rosie este la fel de frumoasa ca si cea albastra)

- **less+adjective+than** expresses the difference between two people or things in the same group. The opposite is **more...than**

I find comedies **less interesting than** action movies. (Comediile mi se par mai putin interesante decat filmele de actiune)

- the **least+adjective+of/in** compares one person or thing to two or more people or things in the same group. The opposite is **most ...of/in**

Claire is **the least ambitious** person in the company. (Claire este cea mai putin ambitioasa persoana din companie)

- **much/a lot/far/a little/a bit/slightly** + **comparative** expresses the degree of difference between two people or things

Brian is **a little taller than** Bill. (Brian este putin mai inalt decat Bill)

- **comparative+and+comparative** to show that something is increasing or decreasing

The earth gets **warmer and warmer**. (Pamantul se incalzeste din ce in ce mai mult)

- **the+comparative..., the+comparative** shows that two things change together, or that one thing depends on another thing

**The harder** she studies, **the more easily** she'll pass the exam. (Cu cat studiaza mai mult, cu atat mai usor va trece examenul)

- **by far+the+superlative** emphasises the difference between one person or thing and two or more people or things in the same group

Fred is **by far the best** student in the class.

#### IV. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A/AN) (ARTICOLUL NEHOTARAT)

1. We use **a/an** with unspecified singular, countable nouns.
2. We use **a** with words that begin with a consonant sound, and **an** with words that begin with a vowel sound.

	ENGLEZA	ROMANA
IMAGINE		
	This is <b>an</b> apple.	Acesta este un mar.
	This is <b>a</b> banana.	Aceasta este o banana.
	This is <b>a</b> coat.	Aceasta este o haina.
	This is <b>an</b> egg.	Acesta este un ou.
	This is <b>an</b> ice cream.	Aceasta este o inghetata.
	This is <b>an</b> orange.	Aceasta este o portocala.
	This is <b>an</b> umbrella.	Aceasta este o umbrela.

#### V. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE) (ARTICOLUL HOTARAT)

We use **the**:

1. With nouns when talking about something specific:

Jack owns a car and a motorbike. **The** car is black and **the** motorbike is blue.  
(Jack detine o masina si o motoreta. Masina este neagra si motoreta albastra)

2. With nouns that are unique (**the** sun –soarele, **the** Earth-Pamantul, etc.)
3. With names of newspapers (**the** Guardian – Gardianul), cinemas (**The** Rex), theatres (**the** Odeon), museum/art galleries (**the** Louvre), ships (**The** Titanic), organizations (**The** United Nations-ONU)

4. With the names of rivers (**The Thames**-Tamisa), groups of islands (**the Bahamas**), mountain ranges (**the Alps**), deserts (**the Sahara**), oceans (**the Atlantic**), canals (**the Panama canal**), countries when they include words such as States, Kingdom, Republic (**the USA**), and names or nouns with of (**The House of Parliament**), in geographical terms such as **the Antarctic/Arctic/equator/ the North of Germany, the North/East/West/South**
5. With the names of musical instruments and dances (**the guitar, the salsa**)
6. With the names of families (**the Jones**) and nationalities ending in **-sh, -ch, or -ese** (**the Chinese**)
7. With titles (**the ambassador, the President**) but not with titles including a proper name (**Prince Charles**)
8. With adjectives/adverbs in the superlative form (**the best film I have ever seen**) but when **most** is followed by a noun it doesn't take **the** (**most people enjoy going to the theatre**)
9. With the words **day, morning, afternoon** and **evening** (**It was early in the morning and the sun was starting to rise.**) **but:** *at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night*
10. With historical periods/events (**the last Ice Age, the Vietnam war**), but: **World War I**
11. With **only, last** and **first** (used as adjectives) – *He was the only one who saw her. (El a fost singurul care a vazut-o.)*
12. With the following words: station, cinema, theatre, library, shop, coast, seaside, beach, city, country, jungle, world, ground, weather

They went for a walk along **the** coast. (Ei au facut o plimbare de-alungul coastei)

### TO BE = (a fi )

I am = I'm = eu sunt

You are = You're = tu esti

He is = He's = el este

She is = She's = ea este

We are = We're = noi suntem

You are = You're = voi sunteti

They are = They're = ei, ele sunt

It is = It's = el, ea este (pt. animale si lucruri)

**TO BE**  
**(negative / interrogative)**

Negative		Interrogative	
I am not = I'm not	<i>eu nu sunt</i>	Am I?	<i>sunt eu?</i>
You are not = You aren't	<i>tu nu esti</i>	Are you?	<i>esti tu?</i>
He is not = He isn't	<i>el nu este</i>	Is he?	<i>este el?</i>
She is not = She isn't	<i>ea nu este</i>	Is she?	<i>este ea?</i>
It is not = it isn't	<i>el (ea) nu este</i>	Is it?	<i>este el (ea)?</i>
we are not = we aren't	<i>noi nu suntem</i>	Are we?	<i>suntem noi?</i>
you are not = you aren't	<i>voi nu sunteti</i>	Are you?	<i>sunteti voi?</i>
they are not = they aren't	<i>ei nu sunt</i>	Are they?	<i>sunt ei?</i>

	I am a woman.
	You are a man.
	He is a boy.
	She is a girl.
	It is a ball. (pentru lucruri)
	It is a bird. (pentru animale)
	We are two girls.
	You are two boys.
	They are three angels.

## VI. THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Timpul verbal Present Perfect se formeaza cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar **to have** la present 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            have **seen/played**

He/She/It                has **seen/ played**

Interrogative:

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

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

Negative:

I/you/we/they            have not(haven't)            **seen/played**

He/She/It                has not (hasn't)            **seen/played**

Folosim Present Perfect pentru:

1. O actiune care s-a intamplat intr-un timp nespecificat in trecut. Accentul cade pe actiune; cand s-a intamplat aceasta nu este important sau este necunoscut:

*I have washed the dishes.* (Eu am spalat vasele)

*Natalie has been to France twice.* (Natalie a fost in Franta de doua ori)

2. O actiune care a inceput in trecut si continua pana in present, in special cu verbe precum to be, to have, to like, to know, etc.

*He has known me for six years.* (El ma cunoaste de 6 ani)

3. O actiune recent incheiata:

*I have just finished my essay.* (Tocmai mi-am terminat eseul)

4. O experienta personala sau schimbare:

*She has put on five kilos.* (Ea s-a ingrasat cinci kilograme)

Time expressions used with the Present Perfect:

**Already** is used in statements and questions (to suggest surprise)

*I have **already** spoken to Ann.* (Am vorbit déjà cu Ana)

**Yet** is used with the Present Perfect in questions and negations

*Have you paid the bill **yet**?* (Inca nu ai platit factura?)

*Stephen hasn't finished work **yet**.* (Stefan inca nu a terminat munca)

Other time expressions we use with the present perfect are: **ever, never, so far, today, this week/month, how long, lately, recently, still, etc.**

## VII. PREFERENCE

To express general preference we use:

1. I prefer + noun/-ing + to + noun/-ing

*I **prefer ice cream to chocolate.*** (Prefer inghetata in loc de ciocolata)

*I **prefer swimming to sunbathing.*** (Prefer sa inot decat sa ma bronzez)

2. I prefer + to-infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive

*I **prefer to watch TV rather than read** books.* (Prefer sa ma uit la televizor decat sa citesc carti)

To express specific preference we use:

1. I'd prefer + to-infinitive (rather than + bare infinitive)

*I'd **prefer to stay** at home (**rather than** go out).* (Prefer sa stau acasa decat sa ies in oras)

2. I'd prefer + noun (rather than + noun)

*Would you like a cup of coffee? – I'd **prefer** tea, thanks.* (Ati dori o ceasca de cafea? – As prefer ceai, multumesc)

3. I'd rather + bare infinitive (than + bare infinitive)

*I'd **rather watch** TV **than read** books.* (Mai degraba ma uit la televizor decat sa citesc carti)

## VIII. EXPLICAȚII LEXICALE CU EXEMPLE

### • Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Miss

! **Mr.** = domnul – Mr Smith, Mr James Brown

! **Mrs.** = doamna – Mrs Jones, Mrs Jane Robinson

! **Miss** = domnișoara – Miss Stevens, Miss Sue Stevens

! **Ms.** = doamna / domnișoara (în scris, atunci când e vorba despre o femeie căreia nu-i cunoaștem starea civilă)

! **Sir** = domnule – formulă de adresare când nu se cunoaște sau nu se pronunță numele bărbatului

! **Madam** = doamnă – formulă de adresare când nu se cunoaște sau nu se pronunță numele femeii

! **Sir, Lady** = titluri de noblețe în Marea Britanie – Sir Lawrence Olivier; Lady Janet Lancaster; Lady Diana

## IX. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of Frequency answer the question "How often?" or "How frequently?" They tell us how often somebody does something.

Adverbs of frequency come **before** the main verb (except the main verb "to be"):

- We **usually** go shopping on Saturday.
- I have **often** done that.
- She is **always** late.

*Occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently* and *usually* can also go at the beginning or end of a sentence:

- **Sometimes** they come and stay with us.
- I play tennis **occasionally**.

*Rarely* and *seldom* can also go at the end of a sentence (often with "very"):

- We see them **rarely**.
- John eats meat very **seldom**.

<b>100%</b>	<b>always</b>
	usually
	frequently
	often
<b>50%</b>	<b>sometimes</b>
	occasionally
	rarely
	seldom
	hardly ever
<b>0%</b>	<b>never</b>