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Limba Engleză

clasa a XII-a

- frecvență redusă -

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I. FUTURITY

There are several different ways of expressing future actions in English and the choice among them is on whether the action is planned, intended, scheduled, expected or imminent.

1 The Future Simple

- se formeaza adaugand persoanei de exprimat will/shall si verbul de conjugat la infinitiv, dupa cum urmeaza:

Affirmative

I/we	shall/will	go
(eu, noi)	(voi, vom)	(merge)

You/he/she/it/they	will	go
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Interrogative

Shall/Will	I/we	go?
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Will	he/she/it/they	go?
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Negative

I/we	shall not/will not (won't)	go
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You/he/she/it/they	will not (won't)	go
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Folosim *viitorul simplu* in urmatoarele cazuri:

1. Decizii luate in momentul vorbirii

*It's cold in here. I **will/I'll close** a window. (Este frig aici. Voi inchide un geam)*

2. Predictii despre viitor, bazate pe ceea ce gandim, credem sau ne imaginam, folosind verbe precum **think, believe, expect**, expresii precum **be sure, be afraid** si adverbe precum **probably, certainly, perhaps**

He will probably come later. (Probabil ca el va veni mai tarziu)

3. Pentru a exprima promisiuni, amenintari, avrtismente, cereri, sperante sau oferte

Will you help me was the dishes?

4. Pentru a exprima actiuni, evenimente, situatii care se vor intampla cu siguranta in viitor si pe care nu le putem controla

Tom will be three years old in September. (Tom va avea trei ani in Septembrie)

2. The Future Continuous

- se formeaza adaugand persoanei de exprimat will/shall, apoi verbul **to be** la infinitiv si verbul de conjugat cu terminatia **-ing**, dupa cum urmeaza:

Affirmative

I/we	shall/will	be going
(eu, noi)	(voi, vom)	(merge)

You/he/she/it/they	will	be going
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Interrogative

Shall/Will	I/we	be going?
------------	------	-----------

Will	he/she/it/they	be going?
------	----------------	-----------

Negative

I/we	shall not/will not (won't)	be going
------	----------------------------	----------

You/he/she/it/they	will not (won't)	be going
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Folosim **viitorul continuu** in urmatoarele cazuri:

1. Pentru a exprima o stare sau activitate viitoare care va incepe si va

continua dupa un anumit moment din viitor

*This time tomorrow we **shall be watching** the match. (Maine pe vremea asta ne vom uita la meci)*

2. Pentru a indica o activitate sau stare care se va extinde asupra unei intregi perioade din viitor

*Lucy **will be writing** letters all day long. (Lucy va scrie scrisori toata ziua)*

3. Pentru a exprima evenimente viitoare deja planificate

*We **shall be spending** our next holiday in the mountains. (Noi ne vom petrece viitoarea vacanta la munte)*

II. FRAZELE CONDITIONALE (IF-CLAUSES)

Exista trei tipuri de fraze conditionale:

Tipul 1

Propozitia principala Propozitia secundara

Future Present

*I will go to the seaside if the weather is fine.
(Voi merge la mare daca vremea va fi buna.)*

*I will stay at home if it rains.
(Voi sta acasa daca va ploua.)*

Tipul 2

Propozitia principala Propozitia secundara

Present Conditional Subjonctiv cu forma de Past Tense

*I would go to the seaside if the weather were fine.
(As merge la mare daca vremea ar fi buna.)*

*I would stay at home if it rained.
(As sta acasa daca ar ploua.)*

III. VORBIREA DIRECTA SI INDIRECTA

Vorbirea directa: John said: „She is not at home”

Vorbirea indirecta: John said she was not at home.

Pentru a trece o propozitie de la vorbirea directa la vorbirea indirecta, trebuie respectate o serie de reguli.

1. Atunci când verbul din propozitia principala este la trecut, ceea ce se întâmpla în majoritatea cazurilor, în propozitia secundara se schimba timpurile după cum urmează:

Present past

Present perfect past perfect

Past past perfect

Future future-in-the-past

Ex. – He said „I am ill”. He said he was ill.

- He said „I have been working hard. He said he had been working hard.
- He said „I was ill”. He said he had been ill.
- He said „I will do the exercise”. He said he would do the exercise.

1. Se schimba pronumele, în functie de sens.

Ex. He said: „She gave *me* a book”.

He said she had given *him* a book.

2. Se schimba o serie de cuvinte în functie de sens.

Ex. today that day

yesterday the day before/the previous day

the day before yesterday two days before

tomorrow the next day/the following day

the day after tomorrow in two days’ time

next week the next/the following week

Ex. He said: „I’ll be at home today”. He said he would be at home on that day.

He said: „I am going to do this traslation tomorrow”. He said he was going to do that translation the next day.

3. Frazele conditionale sunt trecute la vorbirea indirecta in modul urmator:

- o tipul 1 devine tipul 2:

"If it rains, I will stay at home."

He said if it rained he would stay at home.

- o tipurile 2 si 3 nu se schimba:

"If it rained, I would stay at home."

He said if itrained he would stay at home.

"If it had rained, I would have stayed at home."

He said if it had rained he would have stayed at home.

1. Verbele modale would, should, ought to, could, might ramân neschimbate la vorbirea indirecta.

Ex. He said: „I might be late"
He said he might be late.

IV. 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 întâlnit 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 întâi 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

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.