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Limba Engleză  
Clasa a XII-a  
Frecvență redusă  
Sem al II - lea

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

### **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

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)*

### **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.)*

## 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.

DIRECT SPEECH

I

my

our

this

these

here

now

today

tonight

tomorrow

INDIRECT SPEECH

he/she

they

his/her

their

that

those

there

then

that day

that night

yesterday	the next day
ago	the following day
next	the day before
the day after tomorrow	the previous day
the day before yesterday	before
	the next
	in two day's time
	two days before

As for the tenses used in Indirect Speech it must be shown that, when the reporting verb is in the Present Tense or in the Present Perfect, no tense change occurs in Indirect Speech.

‘‘I *shall buy* this book tomorrow’’ Jane *says*. (Direct Speech)\  
Jane *says* that she *will buy* this book tomorrow. (Indirect Speech)

But, when the reporting verb is in the Past Tense, the following change of tense takes place:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
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A) PRESENT-----PAST TENSE

‘‘I *live* in this house now,’’ the girl *explained*.  
The girl *explained* that she *lived* in that house then.

B) PAST TENSE  
PREZENT PERFECT-----PAST PERFECT

‘‘We *saw* this film yesterday,’’ the children *told* me.  
The children *told* me that they *had seen* that film the day bevore  
‘‘I *have not visited* New York yet,’’ the tourist *said*.  
The tourist *said* that he *had not visited* New York yet.

C) FUTURE-----FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST

‘‘We *shall not be* late,’’ my friends *promised*.  
My friend *promised* that *they would not* be late.

## 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) După 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.

1. Translate the following sentences containing subjunctives with *should* into Romanian:

1. He didn't switch on the light lest his wife should wake up.
2. Do you consider it right that these people should be treated like that?
3. They were surprised that you should have been seen there at that time.
4. She left orders that it should be changed at once.
5. It is inconceivable that she should not have known anything about it.
6. She is shocked that such a thing should have happened in her house.
7. It is quite wrong that people should be forced to say what they don't want to.
8. You insisted that she should be present, too.
9. She suggests that our work be finished at once.
10. I propose she should be asked to resign.

2. Translate the following sentences into English using *should + Infinitive* :

1. A cerut sa I se dea o alta camera.
2. Ei au solicitat sa-l vada pe director.
3. I-am sugerat sa incerce o alta pereche de pantofi.
4. Le-am propus sa astepte acolo o jumatate de ora.
5. Am sfatuit-o sa ia toate medicamentele.
6. Ai insistat ca toti sa fim prezenti acolo la ora zece.
7. Am hotarat ca toate robinetele sa fie inlocuite.
8. I-am ordonat sa nu se miste.
9. De ce sa-I asteptati aici?
10. Am recomandat ca ei sa repete toate cuvintele.

3. Translate into Romanian the following sentences containing analytical subjunctives constructed with *may/might*:

1. He hurried so that he might catch the train.
2. All good luck may attend you!

3. David works hard so that he may pass this difficult exam.
4. Tired as you may be, try to do your best and finish your work today.
5. I wish he might find much understanding there.
6. However much money you might have, don't spend it in one day.
7. Give him my new address so that he may answer letter.
8. Whoever he may be, don't open the door!
9. Whatever she might say about me, don't believe her!
10. They hoped that I might come back.

4. Translate the following sentences into English using the Analytical Subjunctive made up of *may/might* + *Infinitive*:

1. Il voi pedepsi pe vinovat, oricine ar fi el.
2. Sa aveti mult success, dragii mei!
3. Au plecat de la birou cu doua ore mai devreme, ca sa vada meciul la televizor.
4. Oricat de mult costa aceste carti, trebuie sa le cumparati pe toate.
5. Desi s-ar putea ca Peggy sa nu stie inca rezultatul examenului, eu nu voi aminti nimic despre el.
6. Sunt sigur ca-l voi gasi, oriunde s-ar ascunde.
7. Am sfatuit-o sa ia medicamentul acela ca sa-si revina din criza.
8. Orice ai vedea acolo, nu-mi spune nimic, fiindca nu ma intereseaza.
9. Desi s-ar putea ca vremea sa se imbunatateasca, eu num erg cu voi in excursie maine.
10. Am sa-I dau cateva albume ca sa vada cum arata Londra cu adevarat.
11. Margaret se teme ca va aud vecinii.
12. Indiferent ce crezi tu despre mine, eu am sa te ajut.