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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

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>

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.

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 **an** apple.

Acesta este un mar.



This is **a** banana.

Aceasta este o banana.



This is **a** coat.

Aceasta este o haina.



This is **an** egg.

Acesta este un ou.



This is **an** ice cream.

Aceasta este o inghetata.



This is **an** orange.

Aceasta este o portocala.



This is **an** umbrella.

Aceasta este o umbrela.

The definite article (the)

(Articolul hotarat)

We use **the**:

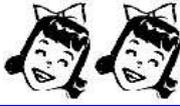
1. With nouns when talking about something specific:

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)

	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.

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>

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 prezent, 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.**

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)

EXPLICATI LEXICALE CU EXEMPLE

• Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Miss

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

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

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

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

! **Sir** = domnule – formulă de adresare când nu se cunoaşte sau nu se pronunţă numele bărbatului

! **Madam** = doamnă – formulă de adresare când nu se cunoaşte sau nu se pronunţă numele femeii

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

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**.

100%	always
	usually
	frequently
	often
50%	sometimes
	occasionally
	rarely
	seldom
	hardly ever
0%	never

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Continuous – se formeaza cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar *to be* la timpul trecut si verbul de conjugat la *-ing*.

Affirmative:

I	was	speaking	(eu vorbeam)
You	were	speaking	(tu vorbeai)
He/She/It	was	speaking	(el/ea/impersonal vorbea)
We			
You	were	speaking	
They			

Interrogative:

- la modul interogativ se produce inversiunea intre verbul auxiliar si pronume

Was	I	speaking?	(eu vorbeam?)
Were	you	speaking?	(tu vorbeai?)
Was	he/she/it	speaking?	(el/ea/imp. vorbea?)
Were	we	speaking?	(noi vorbeam?)
Were	you	speaking?	(voi vorbeati?)
Were	they	speaking?	(ei vorbeau?)

Negative:

I	was not	speaking	- eu nu vorbeam
You	were not	speaking	- tu nu vorbeai
He/She /it	was not	speaking	- el/ea/imp. nu vorbea
We	were not	speaking	- noi nu vorbeam
You	were not	speaking	- voi nu vorbeati
They	were not	speaking	- ei nu vorbeau

The *use* of Past Continuous:

1. To express an action in progress at a certain moment in the past:

I remember that 8 o'clock my brother **was watching** TV .
(Îmi amintesc că la ora 8 fratele meu se uita la televizor.)

2. To indicate that an action was going on at a time when something else, more important or more dramatic took place:

While Mary **was crossing** the road yesterday, she saw a flying saucer in the sky.
(În timp ce Mary traversa strada ieri, ea a văzut o farfurie zburătoare pe cer.)

3. To show that two or more actions were going in the same time in the past:

While mother **was cooking**, father **was reading** a newspaper and the kittens **were playing** on the carpet?
(În timp ce mama gătea, tata citea ziarul și pisoi se jucau pe covor.)

4. In Indirect Speech, to express a Present Continuous form from Direct Speech:

“My doll **is sleeping** now,” little Kate explained.
 (“Păpușa mea doarme acum,” a explicat micuța Kate.)
 Little Kate explained that her doll **was sleeping** then.
 (Micuța Kate a explicat că păpușa ei dormea atunci.)

5. To signify a future arrangement seen from a past moment:

Our neighbours did not come to our place that evening because they **were taking** the night train to London.
(Vecinii noștri nu au venit la noi în acea seară pentru că luau trenul spre Londra în acea seară.)

6. With **always** to express a repeated action in the past which annoys the speaker:

The two pupils **were always laughing** during my classes.
(Cei doi elevi râdeau întotdeauna în timpul orelor mele.)

7. In conditional clauses, to express a Present Conditional in progress:

What would you say if the boys **were sleeping** now?
(Ce ai spune dacă băieții dormeau acum?)

The Present Perfect Continuous

Timpul verbal Present Perfect Continuous se formeaza cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar **to have** la present, urmat de particiul verbului to be, **been** si verbul de exprimat cu terminatia **-ing**.

Affirmative:

I/you/we/they have **been playing**

He/She/It has **been playing**

Interrogative:

Have I/you/we/they **been playing?**

Has he/she/it **been playing?**

Negative:

I/you/we/they have not(haven't) **been playing**

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

Folosim Present Perfect Continuous pentru:

1. A pune accentual pe durata, pe continuarea unei actiuni in prezent:

*Mother **has watered** the flowers.* (Her job has just been done.)

*Mary **has been watering** the flowers for half an hour.*

(She is still doing the job.)

2. A arata ca o actiune care a inceput in trecut este inca in desfasurare, mai ales in propozitii subordonate de timp:

*While Nick **has been watching** Judith, she **has been drinking** her glass of milk.* (In timp ce Nick o privea pe Judith, ea isi bea paharul cu lapte.)

3. A descrie o actiune care este aparent neintrerupta, fara a implica de cate ori un lucru a fost facut sau numarul de lucruri facute :

*I **have been drinking** tea since 5 o'clock.*

Dar:

*I've **drunk** three cups of tea since 5 o'clock.*

Oricum, cateodata nu este o mare diferenta intre Present Perfect Simple si Present Perfect Continuous, si astfel ambele uzante pot fi folosite:

*Jack **has lived** in this house for two years.*

*Jack **has been living** in this house for two years.*

Sau:

*How **long have you studied** German?*

*How **long have you been studying** German?*

Dar aspectul acesta nu este posibil cu acele verbe care nu sunt folosite in general la aspectul continuu, in aceste cazuri fiind posibil doar Present Perfect:

*I **have known** Jim for five years.*

*She **has loved** you since that day.*

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	lie	lay	lain
bear	bore	born(e)	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
build	built	built	ride	rode	ridden
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	ring	rang	rung
burst	burst	burst	rise	rose	risen
buy	bought	bought	run	ran	run
can	could	(been able to)	say	said	said
catch	caught	caught	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	seek	sought	sought
come	came	come	sell	sold	sold
cost	cost	cost	send	sent	sent
cut	cut	cut	set	set	set
deal	dealt	dealt	sew	sewed	sewn
dig	dug	dug	shake	shook	shaken
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
flee	fled	fled	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	split	split	split
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spread	spread	spread
forget	forgot	forgotten	spring	sprang	sprung
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone	stink	stank	stunk
grow	grew	grown	strike	struck	struck
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	swear	swore	sworn
have	had	had	sweep	swept	swept
hear	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden	take	took	taken
hit	hit	hit	teach	taught	taught
hold	held	held	tear	tore	torn
hurt	hurt	hurt	tell	told	told
keep	kept	kept	think	thought	thought
know	knew	known	throw	threw	thrown
lay	laid	laid	understand	understood	understood
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written
let	let	let			