


# SUPORT DE CURS

## LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

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## 1. Hello! I am Anny

Vom începe prin a învăța pronumele personale din limba engleză. De asemenea, vei găsi mai jos cuvinte care desemnează naționalități și câteva expresii uzuale.

### Pronouns



I	eu
you	tu
he	el
she	ea
it	el / ea

Ținem minte că:

- I (eu) se scrie întotdeauna cu literă mare.
- It se folosește exclusiv pentru animale și obiecte.
- You singular și you plural au aceeași formă.
- They se folosește atât pentru persoane, cât și pentru obiecte și animale.

we	noi
you	voi
they	ei / ele

## Verbs

(to) be	(a) fi
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## Nouns

name	nume
country	țară
nationality	naționalitate

Country → Nationality

Naționalitatea se scrie întotdeauna cu literă mare și are formă identică pentru masculin și feminin.

- Romania → Romanian

- Britain → British (pentru persoanele din Regatul Unit al Marii Britanii)
- England → English (pentru persoanele din Anglia, parte a Regatului Unit)
- Ireland → Irish
- Scotland → Scottish
- The United States of America → American
- Canada → Canadian
- Mexico → Mexican
- Germany → German
- Austria → Austrian
- France → French
- Italy → Italian
- Hungary → Hungarian
- Spain → Spanish
- Portugal → Portuguese
- Greece → Greek
- Turkey → Turkish
- Belgium → Belgian
- The Netherlands → Dutch (Olanda → olandez)
- Sweden → Swedish (Suedia → suedez)
- Denmark → Danish (Danemarca → danez)
- Norway → Norwegian (Norvegia → norvegian)
- Japan → Japanese
- China → Chinese
- India → Indian

## Prepositions

from

din

## Interrogative pronouns and adverbs

who

cine

what

ce,  
care

where

unde

how

cum

## Common expressions

Hello!, Hi!

Saluti!

Who are you?

Cine ești tu?

What is your name?

Care este numele tău?

My name is Jeremy.

Numele meu este Jeremy.

Nice to meet you!

Încântat de cunoștință!

Let me introduce

Clara.

Permite-mi să ți-o prezint  
pe Clara.

Yes.  
No.

Da.  
Nu.

Goodbye!  
See you later!  
Have a nice day!

La revedere!  
Ne vedem mai târziu!  
O zi bună!

Please.  
Thank you!  
You're welcome!

Te rog.  
Mulțumesc!  
Cu plăcere!

How are you?  
Very well!  
Fine, thanks.

Ce faci? / Cum te simți?  
Foarte bine!  
Bine, mersi.

Where are you from?  
I am from Romania.  
And you? / How  
about you?

De unde ești?  
Sunt din România.  
Dar tu?

## Let's practice!

### Personal Pronouns

#### 1. Use the correct personal pronouns.

- ..... is dreaming. (George)
- ..... is green. (the blackboard)
- ..... are on the wall. (the posters)
- ..... is running. (the dog)
- ..... are watching TV. (my mother and I)
- ..... are in the garden. (the flowers)
- ..... is riding his bike. (Tom)
- ..... is from Bristol. (Victoria)
- ..... has got a brother. (Diana)
- Have ..... got a computer, Mandy?

#### 2. Use the correct personal pronouns.

### 3. Use the correct personal pronouns.

..... sitting on the sofa.  
..... are watching TV.  
Are ..... from England?  
..... is going home.  
..... are playing football.  
..... is a wonderful day today.  
..... are speaking English.  
Is ..... Kevin's sister?  
..... are swimming in the pool.  
Are ..... in the cinema?

..... often reads books. (Leila)  
..... is watching TV. (Alan)  
..... is green. (the dress)  
..... are on the wall. (the pictures)  
..... is running. (the cat)  
..... are watching TV. (my sister and I)  
..... are in the garden. (the roses)  
..... is driving his car. (John)  
..... is from Bristol. (Liza)  
..... has got a brother. (Diana)  
Have ..... got a car, Sue?



Let's remember the verb "to be" in the Present Simple Tense.

**Affirmative:**

I.....

you.....

he/ she/ it.....

we .....

you.....

they.....

**Interrogative:**

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

**Negative:**

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

**Fill in the blanks with the right subject / personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they):**

1. Angelina Joli is American. .... isn't French.
1. Brad Pitt is American, too..... isn't German.
2. Brad and Angelina aren't French..... are American.
3. My friend and I are high school students..... aren't primary school students.
4. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. .... isn't in Washington.

**Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be ( am, are or is):**

1. .... you the new student?
2. Yes, I.....
3. Leila and Nancy ..... students.
4. Nancy ..... Australian .
5. My sister and I .....students.
6. The girls ..... tired.
7. These women ..... beautiful.
8. The tea ..... delicious.
9. Nadia and Leila .....friends.
10. The newspaper ..... cheap.

Put the words in the right order so that the sentences are correct:

1. Complete the sentences with am, is, or are.

a) I \_\_\_\_\_ a student. Am/is/are

b) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ great people. Am/is/are

c) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ very pretty. Am/is/are

d) Her cousins \_\_\_\_\_ musicians. Am/is/are

e) His uncle \_\_\_\_\_ at the movies. Am/is/are

f) My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ best friends. am/is/are

g) Kara \_\_\_\_\_ Kelly's sister-in-law. Am/is/are

h) My cat \_\_\_\_\_ lazy. Am/is/are

i) Our aunt \_\_\_\_\_ a French teacher. Am/is/are

j) You \_\_\_\_\_ really tall! Am/is/are

1. Rita _____ my friend. a. am    b. is    c. are	2. The chair _____ brown. a. am    b. is    c. are
3. It _____ late. a. am    b. is    c. are	4. Monkeys _____ funny. a. am    b. is    c. are
9 Tami and Rina _____ pupils. a. am    b. is    c. are	10. My jacket _____ blue and pink. a. am    b. is    c. are

Choose the correct answer: am / is / are

5. Dana and I _____ teachers. a. am      b. is      c. are	11. They _____ not at home now. a. am      b. is      c. are
6. The sky _____ full of stars. a. am      b. is      c. are	12. The weather _____ rainy today. a. am      b. is      c. are

Nationalities

Ce naționalitate au personajele de mai jos?

1. I am from Romania. I am .....
2. You are from England. You are .....
3. He is from America. He is .....
4. She is from Germany. She is .....
5. It is from France. It is .....
6. We are from Italy. We are .....
7. You are from Spain. You are .....
8. They are from Belgium. They are .....

Care este varianta corectă de răspuns scurt? (Pentru răspunsul negativ, vom folosi varianta prescurtată.)



1. Am I Canadian? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.



2. Are you Austrian? Yes, you are. No, you're not. / No, you aren't.



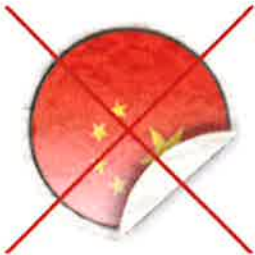
3. Is he Irish? Yes, he is. No, he's not. / No, he isn't.



4. Is she Portuguese? Yes, she is. No, she's not. / No, she isn't.



5. Is it Hungarian? Yes, it is. No, it's not. / No, it isn't.



6. Are we Chinese? Yes, we are. No, we're not. / No, we aren't.



7. Are you Japanese? Yes, you are. No, you're not. / No, you aren't.



8. Are they Polish? Yes, they are. No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

Ajută-i pe Ruby, Brian și Jeremy să se cunoască.



Ruby: Hello!

Brian: Goodbye! Thank you! Hi!

Ruby: What is your name?

Brian: **My name is Ruby. You're welcome!** What's your name?

Ruby: My name is Ruby.

Brian: **What is your name Where are you from How are you, Ruby?**

Ruby: Very well, thank you! And you, Brian?

Brian: **Fine, thanks. Yes. No.** Where are you from?

Ruby: I am from Austria. How about you? Are you Austrian?

Brian: **Yes, I am. Yes, please. No, I'm not.** I am from Germany. I am German.

Ruby: Let me introduce Jeremy. He is from Bucharest.

Brian: Hello, **Ruby Brian Jeremy!**

Jeremy: Hi, Brian. Nice to meet you!

Brian: Nice to meet you, Ruby and Jeremy. **Of course. Hello! Have a nice day!**

Ruby: See you later.

## 2. Ruby and Brian are dancers

### Articles

a

un / o

a este articol nehotărât.

e.g.: a doctor = un medic; a dancer = o dansatoare

the

the este articol hotărât.

e.g.: the boy = băiatul; the boys = băieții

Articolele din limba engleză nu depind de genul substantivelor.

### Nouns

boy

băiat

girl

fată

dog

căine

cat

pisică



**Jobs**

teacher	job
---------	-----

profesor

slujbă

clock	de ceas perete
watch	de ceas mână
animal	animal
people	oameni
person	persoană
child	copil
woman	femeie
man	bărbat

driver
editor
writer
clerk
secretary
accountant
veterinarian
dentist
nurse
doctor
lawyer
engineer

sofer
editor
scriitor
funcționar
secretară
contabil
medic veterinar
medic stomatolog
asistentă medicală
medic
avocat
inginer

## Adverbs

too  
de asemenea

Reținem că, în afara substantivelor *actor* și *actress*, cuvintele de mai sus au aceeași formă pentru feminin și masculin.

<b>actress</b>	<b>actriță</b>
<b>actor</b>	<b>actor</b>
<b>dancer</b>	<b>dansator</b>
<b>farmer</b>	<b>fermier</b>
<b>chef</b>	<b>bucătar</b>
<b>mathematician</b>	<b>matematician</b>
<b>architect</b>	<b>arhitect</b>
<b>policeman</b>	<b>polițist</b>
<b>pilot</b>	<b>pilot</b>

## Common expressions

What is your job?

I am a doctor.

Care este slujba ta?

Sunt medic.

What is your job?



Jeremy



Ken



Luke



Mr. Jones



Freddie



Kerry



Leonard



Mrs. Jones

Freddie: What is your job?

Jeremy: I am a .....

And you?

Freddie: I am a .....

. How about Ken and Kerry?

Jeremy: Ken is a lawyer and Kerry

is an .....

Freddie: No, Ken is not a lawyer.

Jeremy: Is he an ..... , too?

Freddie: Yes, he is. He is the actor that I like the most.

Jeremy: What are Luke and Leonard? Are they ..... ?

Freddie: Yes, they are. They are the teachers who live next door.

Jeremy: And what are Mr. and Mrs. Jones?

Freddie: Mr. Jones is a ..... and Mrs. Jones is a .....

## Plurals

În limba engleză, pluralul substantivelor se formează de obicei prin adăugarea terminației **-s** la sfârșitul formei de singular.

(1) one boy - (2) two boys

(1) one girl - (2) two girls

(1) one dog - (2) two dogs

Uneori, vom avea nevoie de **-es** în loc de **-s**. Ascultă tutorialul audio din această lecție.

one watch - two watches

Atunci când substantivul se termină în **y** și penultima literă este o consoană, la plural **y-ul** va deveni **i** și vom adăuga terminația **-es**.

one secretary - two secretaries

Marea majoritate a substantivelor sunt regulate, adică respectă regulile de mai sus pentru formarea pluralului.

Există, totuși, excepții. Iată câteva exemple de substantive cu **plural neregulat**:

one man - two men

one woman - two women

one child - two children

Substantivul *people* nu are forma de singular.

Indefinite articles

**Singular**

Articolul nehotărât pentru substantivele la numărul singular este **a**.

e.g.: Freddie is a doctor. → Freddie este (un) doctor.

e.g.: Ruby is a dancer. → Ruby este (o) dansatoare.

**Atenție!** Folosim **an** în loc de **a** atunci când substantivul precedat de articol începe cu o vocală.

e.g.: Jeremy is an engineer. → Jeremy este (un) inginer.

**Plural**

Pentru forma de plural, nu avem un articol nehotărât. Vom spune simplu *doctors*, *dancers*, *engineers*.

e.g.: Brian and Ruby are dancers. → Brian și Ruby sunt dansatori.

e.g.: Jeremy and Clara are engineers. → Jeremy și Clara sunt ingineri.

În următoarele trei tabele, vom folosi articolul nehotărât pentru a afirma, solicita și nega ocupația celor trei persoane, la singular și plural.

Affirmative		Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I am a teacher.				
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You are a lawyer.				
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He is an architect. She is an actress. It is a dog.				

Interrogative		Singular		Plural	
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Negative		1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
Singular	I am not a teacher.	You are not a lawyer.		
	We are not writers.	They are not drivers.		
	He is not an architect.			She is not an
	Plural			

1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
Am I a teacher?	Are you a lawyer?	Is he an architect?
Are we writers?	Are you editors?	Are they drivers?
Is she an actress?		
Is it a dog?		



## Definite articles



It is not a dog.

actress.

Articolul hotărât are aceeași formă pentru singular și plural: **the**.

the doctor - medicul

the doctors - medicii

the engineer - inginerul

the engineers - inginerii

**Atenție!** De obicei, atunci când articolul hotărât **the** precedă un substantiv care începe cu o vocală, îl vom pronunța *[di]*, în loc de *[də]* (e.g.: *the engineer*).

Affirmative	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I am the teacher.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You are the lawyer.
Plural	
We are the writers.	
You are the editors.	

Interrogative		
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Am I the	Are we the writers?
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Are you the	Are you the editors?
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	Is he the	Are they the drivers?
	Is she the	
	actress?	
	architect?	
	Is it the dog?	
Singular		
Plural		

3 <sup>rd</sup> person
------------------------

He is the  
 architect.  
 She is the  
 actress.  
 It is the dog.  
 They are the drivers.

Negative		1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
Singular		I am not the teacher.	You are not the lawyer.	He is not the architect.
				She is not the actress.
				It is not the dog.
Plural		We are not the writers.	You are not the editors.	They are not the drivers.

Recapitulare!

Ne amintim că diferența dintre articolul hotărât și cel nehotărât este următoarea:

- *He is a doctor* (articol nehotărât) înseamnă *El este (un) medic*. Ne referim aici la faptul că profesia sa este cea de medic.
- *He is the doctor* (articol hotărât) înseamnă *El este medicul*. Așadar, atunci când folosim articolul hotărât, propoziția se situează într-un context definit anterior sau urmează să fac o precizare despre substantiv: *El este medicul care.. (He is the doctor that..)*

Să vedem un alt exemplu.

- *linxy is a cat înseamnă linxy este (o) pisică.*
- *linxy is the cat înseamnă linxy este pisica și urmează, probabil, să fac o precizare despre ea.*

## Let's practice!

Alege forma corectă de plural pentru substantivele de mai jos.

1. one cat → two .....
2. one dog → two .....
3. one person → two .....
4. one man → two .....
5. one policeman → two ..... (funcționează la fel ca substantivul *man*)
6. one woman → two .....
7. one child → two .....
8. one watch → two .....
9. one actress → two .....
10. one nurse → two .....
11. one secretary → two .....
12. one boy → two .....
13. one girl → two .....

**Completează traducerile următoarelor propoziții:**

1. *Eu nu sunt pilot.* I am ..... a pilot.
2. *Ești avocat?* ..... you a lawyer?
3. *El nu e fermier. E bucătar.* He ..... not a farmer. He is a chef.
4. *Este ea contabil?* *Da, este.* Is she ..... accountant? Yes, she is.
5. *Jinxy nu e câine. E pisică.* Jinxy is not a dog. .... is a cat.
6. *Noi nu suntem funcționari.* We ..... not clerks.
7. *Sunteți voi medici stomatologi?* Are ..... dentists?
8. *Sunt ei / ele scriitori / scriitoare?* *Nu, nu sunt.* Are ..... writers? No, they're not.
9. *Este un ceas de perete?* *Nu, este un ceas de mână.* Is a clock? No, ..... is a watch.
10. *Care este slujba ta?* *Sunt medic veterinar.* What is your job? I am ..... veterinarian.

Alege articolul potrivit și completează traducerea următoarelor propoziții. Vom  
exersa articolul hotărât și articolul nehotărât. Dacă nu avem nevoie de articol,

alege varianta --

1. *Eu sunt Jeremy. Sunt șofer.*  
I am Jeremy. I am ..... Driver.
2. *Tu ești Carla. Ești asistentă medicală.*  
You are Carla. You are ..... Nurse.
3. *El e Freddie. E inginer.*  
He is Freddie. He is ..... engineer.
4. *Ea e Mary. E arhitect.*  
She is Mary. She is ..... Architect.
5. *El e Bangles. E câinele.*  
It is Bangles. It is ..... Dog.
6. *Ea e Jinxy. E pisica.*  
It is Jinxy. It is ..... Cat.
7. *El e Bangles. Ea e Jinxy. Ei sunt animale.*  
It is Bangles. It is Jinxy. They are ..... Animals.
8. *Noi suntem Jeremy și Clara. Suntem actori.*  
We are Jeremy and Clara. We are ..... Actors.
9. *Voi sunteți Brian și Ruby. Sunteți dansatori.*  
You are Brian and Ruby. You are ..... Dancers.
10. *Ei sunt Freddie și Mary. Sunt profesorii. They are Freddie and Mary. They are*  
..... teachers.

Choose the correct definite or indefinite article: "the", "a", "an" or "x" (zero article) .

1. I bought ..... pair of shoes.
2. I saw ..... movie last night.
3. They are staying at ..... hotel.
4. Look at ..... woman over there! She is a famous actress.
5. I do not like ..... basketball.
6. That is ..... girl I told you about.
7. .... night is quiet. Let's take a walk!
8. .... price of gas keeps rising.
9. John traveled to ..... Mexico.
10. Juan is ..... Spanish.
11. I read ..... amazing story yesterday.
12. My brother doesn't eat ..... chicken.
13. .... love is such ..... beautiful thing.
14. I live in ..... apartment. .... apartment is new.
15. I would like ..... piece of cake.
16. I was in ..... Japanese restaurant. .... restaurant served good food.
17. Sara can play ..... Guitar.

Colors

blue	albastru	n
red	roșu	
green	verde	
yellow	galben	
orange	portocaliu	
brown	maro	
beige	bej	
pink	roz	
purple	mov	
violet	violet	



## Clothes

clothes	haine
shirt	cămașă /
T-shirt	tricou
blouse	bluză
pullover / jumper	pullover

black	negru
white	alb
light	deschis
dark	închis

cardigan	cardigan
trousers (Br.)	pantaloni
pants (Am.)	pantaloni scurți
jeans	blugi
blue jeans	gînși
shorts	
skirt	fustă
dress	rochie
coat	palton
jacket	jachetă
suit	costum
tie	cravată

socks	
shoes	
boots	
slippers	
sandals	
swimsuit	
underwear	
pyjama	
hat	
cap	
fur cap	

șosete	
pantofi	
cizme / ghete /	
bocanci	
papuci de casă	
sandale	
costum de baie	
lenjerie intimă	
pijama	
pălărie	
șapcă / căciulă	
căciulă de blană / de	
iarnă	

**Possessive adjectives:**

his
your
my

gloves
mitten
scarf
collar

al meu / a	my dress -
mea /	rochia mea
ai mei / ale	
mele	
al tau / a	your jeans
ta /	- gînşii tăi
ai tai / ale	
tale	
al lui / a lui /	his tie -

mănuşi	
mănuşi cu un singur	deget
deget	
esartă / şal / fular	
zgardă	

cravata lui	ai lui / ale lui	
her skirt -	al ei / a ei /	
fusta ei	ai ei / ale ei	
its collar -	pentru	
zgarda lui / ei	animale	
our gloves -	al nostru /	
mănușile noastre	a noastră /	
	ai nostri /	
	ale noastre	
your shoes -	al vostru /	
pantofii voștri	a voastră /	
	ai voștri /	
	ale voastre	
their socks -	al lor / a	
șosetele lor	lor / ai lor /	
	ale lor	

their

your

our

its

her

Verbs

(to) describe

(a) descrie

Nouns

appearance  
hair  
eyes

înfățișare

păr

ochi

### Possessive adjectives:

- Denumirea completă a acestei structuri morfologice este *adjective pronominal possessiv*. Vom utiliza denumirea *adjective possessiv* pentru a păstra lucrurile cât mai simple.
- Structura morfologică poartă denumirea de *adjective possessiv* deoarece stă întodeauna lângă un substantiv (caracteristică proprie adjectivei) și desemnează posesia.

### Adjective possessive:

- au formă identică, indiferent de numărul substantivului pe care îl determină (*my dress, my dresses*);

• precedă substantivul.

		person		
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Singular	I → my shirt			
	you → your shirt			
Plural	we → our shirts			
	you → your shirts			
	he → his shirt			
	she → her shirt			
	they → their shirts			
	it → its collar			

Remarcăm că adjectivul posesiv **your** este identic pentru persoana a II-a singular (*your* shirt - cămașa *ta*) și persoana a II-a plural (*your* shirts - cămășile *voastre*). De asemenea, notăm că **genurile** substantivului în limba engleză nu se aseamănă cu cele din limba română. Ele sunt mult mai simple și nu influențează structurile care determină substantivul. Așadar, adjectivul posesiv rămâne neschimbat, indiferent de substantiv.

## Colors

Culorile au formă identică, indiferent de cuvintele pe care le determină. Cu alte cuvinte, sunt invariabile, la fel ca adjectivele posesive.

My suit is blue. → Costumul meu este *albastru*.

My dress is blue. → Rochia mea este *albastră*.

My gloves are blue. → Mănușile mele sunt albastre.

îmbrăcămintele aparținând celor trei persoane, singular și plural.

			Singular		
			1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
Affirmative	My dress is red.	Your jacket is blue.	His suit is black.	Her dress is white.	Its collar is yellow.
Interrogative	Is my dress red?	Is your jacket blue?	Is his suit black?	Is her dress white?	Is its collar yellow?
Negative	My dress is not red.	Your jacket is not blue.	His suit is not black.	Her dress is not white.	Its collar is not yellow.



1 <sup>st</sup> person	Plural
2 <sup>nd</sup>	person
Plural	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	person
Plural	

Our coats are	are brown.	Our coats	Are our coats brown?	not brown.
Your T-shirts	shirts are pink.	Your T-shirts	Are your T-shirts pink?	are not pink.
Their caps are	are purple.	Their caps	Are their caps purple?	not purple.

După cum ai învățat deja în Lecția 1 și în Lecția 2, topica propoziției este cea de mai jos. (Gramatical vorbind, în următoarele trei exemple, *dress* este subiect, iar *my* este atribut. Consideră, totuși, *my dress* ca fiind subiectul propoziției.)

- Afirmativ: S + V + (...) → *My dress is red.*
- Interogativ: V + S + (...) + ? → *Is my dress red?*
- Negativ: S + V + not + (...) → *My dress is not red.*

Observăm că, în fiecare caz, adjectivul posesiv stă imediat înaintea substantivului pe care îl determină.

## Let's Practice!

Scrie adjectivul posesiv corespunzător.

1. I → T-shirt
2. you → jacket
3. he → tie
4. he → pants
5. she → skirt
6. she → sandals
7. it → collar
8. we → hats
9. you → suits
10. they → shoes

Completează traducerile următoarelor propoziții:

1. Rochia	ei	este	roșie.
Her dress is	red.		
2. Este	rochia	ei	roșie?
her dress red?			
3. Rochia	ei	nu	este
Her dress is	Red.		
4. Ghețele	lui	sunt	negre.
boots are black.			
5. Ghețele	lor	sunt	negre.
boots are black.			
6. Esarfa	mea	este	galbenă.
scarf is yellow.			
7. Gînsii	tăi	sunt	maro.
jeans are brown.			
8. Sunt	tricourile	noastre	verzi?
Are	T-shirts green?		

Describe-i pe Ruby, Clara, Jeremy, Brian, Freddie și Mary.

9. Cămășile voastre nu sunt albastre.

Your shirts ..... not blue.

10. Zgarda lui este portocalie.

..... collar is orange.

1. She is Ruby. Her

dress is

.....

Her shoes are green.

Her eyes are

..... and her

hair is red.



2. She is Clara.  
Her dress and her  
.....are  
blue. Her shoes  
are pink. Her  
.....is  
blonde.



3. He is Jeremy. His T-shirt is ..... His pants are brown, his shoes are brown and his hair is ....., too.



4. He is Brian. Is his T-shirt .....? Yes, it is. Are his pants .....? No, they're not.



5. He is Freddie. His  
pants and his eyes are  
..... blue.  
His T-shirt is  
..... red.



6. They .....  
Mary and Freddie.  
..... hair is  
black.



Times of the day / week / year



7

Calendar

Year: 2008, Month: July, Day: 7

hour	oră
day	zi
date	dată
week	săptămână
weekend	sfârșit de săptămână
month	lună
year	an
morning	dimineață

Friday
Monday

vineri

luni

tomorrow
the day after
tomorrow
tonight
today

poimăine

măine

la noapte

astăzi

midnight
midday
night
evening
afternoon

miezul nopții

miezul zilei

noapte

seară

după-masă

## In & On & At

Prepozițiile *in*, *on* și *at* sunt folosite adesea ca prepoziții de timp. Ele introduc momente din timp și sunt utilizate în situații specifice.

In                      On                      At

winter	primăvară
autumn	vară
summer	toamnă
spring	iarnă
December	decembrie
July	iulie
March	martie
Sunday	duminică



<i>months: in March</i>	<i>dates: on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March</i>	<i>hours: at 9 o'clock</i>
<i>seasons: in spring</i>	<i>days of the week: on Friday</i>	
<i>years: in 2012</i>		
<i>in the morning</i>	<i>on the weekend</i>	<i>at night</i>
<i>in the afternoon</i>	<i>on Monday morning</i>	<i>at midday</i>
<i>in the evening</i>	<i>on Friday afternoon</i>	<i>at midnight</i>
	<i>on Sunday evening etc.</i>	

## What time is it?

Question: What time is it? / What's the time?

Answer: It is 9.15. / It's 9.15.

quarter	stert
half	jumătate
sharp	fix

9.15 → a **quarter past** 9 → un **stert după** 9  
 9.20 → **twenty past** 9 → **douăzeci după** 9  
 9.30 → **half past** 9 → **jumătate după** 9  
 9.40 → **twenty to** 10 → **douăzeci până la** 10

10.00 → 10 o'clock / 10 sharp → ora 10 / 10 fix

9.45 → a quarter to 10 → un sfert până la 10

Dacă minutarul este în prima jumătate a cadranelui, ne raportăm la ora care a trecut (în cazul nostru, 9) și folosim prepoziția **past** (după).

Dacă minutarul este în a doua jumătate a cadranelui, ne raportăm la ora care urmează (în cazul nostru, 10) și folosim prepoziția **to** (până la).

**O'clock** este structura folosită pentru exprimarea orei. Spunem *it is 10 o'clock*, dar putem spune și numai *it is 10*.

Structurile *quarter, half, past, to* sunt foarte uzuale în limba engleză, dar putem spune și: *it is 9 (nine) and 15 (fifteen) minutes. sau it is 9 (nine) 15 (fifteen)*. Aceasta este

metoda utilizată atunci când nu avem sferturi sau jumătăți.

## Verbs

(to) meet (a) întâlni

(to) leave (a) pleca

(to) arrive (a) ajunge

(to) return (a) se întoarce

(to) watch (a) privi

## Adverbs

(to) sleep

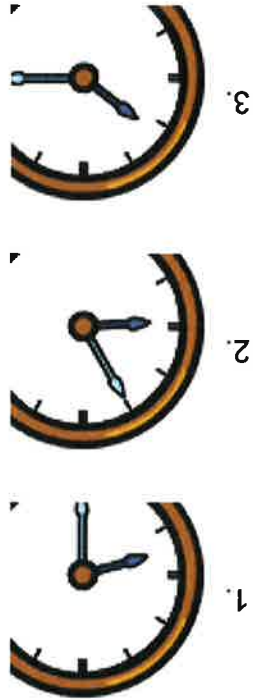
(a) dormi

when

când

What time is it?

Let's practice!



It's \_\_\_\_\_

It's \_\_\_\_\_

It's \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_  
10.

its \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_

its \_\_\_\_\_



What time is it?

1. 11:30 = it's

2. 11:50 = it's

3. 2:15 = it's a

4. 10:20 = it's

5. 6:25 = it's

6. 12:30 = it's

7. 8:45 = it's a

8. 4:25 = it's

9. 7:00 = it's

10. 5:10 = it's

# In & On & At

Choose between in, on or at

- |     |                      |                     |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1.  | <input type="text"/> | September           |
| 2.  | <input type="text"/> | 12 o'clock          |
| 3.  | <input type="text"/> | winter              |
| 4.  | <input type="text"/> | Easter Monday       |
| 5.  | <input type="text"/> | 4th July, 1776      |
| 6.  | <input type="text"/> | Christmas           |
| 7.  | <input type="text"/> | Tuesday             |
| 8.  | <input type="text"/> | the weekend         |
| 9.  | <input type="text"/> | my birthday         |
| 10. | <input type="text"/> | the end of the week |

Complete these sentences using in, on, or at:

- 1. I wake up  six o'clock.
- 2. I left your book  the table.
- 3. She put her phone  her bag.
- 4. He stayed  home yesterday.
- 5. Where's Kim? She's  the kitchen.

• 6. We'll see them \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.

• 7. I left my bag \_\_\_\_\_ Alan's house.

• 8. Please write your name \_\_\_\_\_ the list.

• 9. I live \_\_\_\_\_ South Africa.

• 10. Would you like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ that Italian restaurant.

1. in

2. to

3. at

2. He lives \_\_\_\_\_ a small town.

1. on

2. in

3. at

3. I met him \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

1. on

2. in

3. at

4. He took something \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.

1. in

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

2. from

3. at

5. He put the books ..... the table.

1. in

2. on

3. at

6. He fell ..... the ladder and broke his leg.

1. to

2. from

3. into

7. Let us hope ..... the best.

1. on

2. for

3. at

8. There is someone ..... the door.

1. in

2. at

3. on

9. There is a mistake ..... the third line.

1. in

2. on

3. with

10. I was born ..... Kerala.



1. in

2. at

3. on

11. Soumya is the best girl ..... the class.

1. in

2. at

3. on

12. Indians celebrate Independence Day ..... the 15th of August.

1. at

2. on

3. in

13. This table is made ..... wood.

1. in

2. of

3. out

14. I live ..... the sea.

1. near

2. by

Either could be used here

15. There is something ..... the curtain.

1. behind

2. inside

16. I was part ..... the team that won the championship.

1. of  
2. on  
3. in

**Letters and Numbers**

**Letters**

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

**Acronyms**

HBO, ING, KLM, TV, AXN, JVC, FBI, CIA, LA, NY, UFO, E.T., WWW

**Numbers**

0 - 12

seven	şapte
six	şase
five	cinci
four	patru
three	trei
two	doi
one	unu
zero	zero

## 20 - 29

nineteen	nouăsprezece
eighteen	optsprezece
seventeen	șaptesprezece
sixteen	șaisprezece
fifteen	cincisprezece
fourteen	paisprezece
thirteen	treisprezece

## 13 - 19

twelve	doisprezece
eleven	unsprezece
ten	zece
nine	nouă
eight	opt

fifty
forty
thirty

cincizeci  
patruzeci  
treizeci

## Tens Zeci

twenty-nine
twenty-eight
twenty-seven
twenty-six
twenty-five
twenty-four
twenty-three
twenty-two
twenty-one
twenty

douăzeci și nouă  
douăzeci și opt  
douăzeci și șapte  
douăzeci și șase  
douăzeci și cinci  
douăzeci și patru  
douăzeci și trei  
douăzeci și doi  
douăzeci și unu  
douăzeci

Tinem minte că:

three thousand	trei mii
two thousand	două mii
one thousand	o mie

Thousands Mii

three hundred	trei sute
two hundred	două sute
one hundred	o sută

Hundreds Sute

ninety	nouăzeci
eighty	optzeci
seventy	șaptezeci
sixty	șaizeci

- Atunci când exprimăm sutele și mii, nu adăugăm marca de plural (s) la sfârșitul cuvintelor *hundred* și *thousand*.

- 13 este *thirteen*, iar 30 - *thirty*. 14 este *fourteen*, iar 40 - *forty*. Și așa mai departe.

## Years

- 271 → two hundred and seventy-one
- 317 → three hundred and seventeen
- 1035 → one thousand and thirty-five
- 1789 → one thousand seven hundred eighty-nine
- 1984 → one thousand nine hundred eighty-four
- 2009 → two thousand (and) nine
- 2011 → two thousand (and) eleven

Ținem minte că:

- Dintre anii din lista de mai sus, 1789 și 1984 se pot exprima mult mai simplu și mai natural grupând primele două cifre. Vom spune 17 - 89 → *seventeen eighty-nine*, respectiv 19 - 84 → *nineteen eighty-four*.

- Pentru anii de după 2000, de obicei: Includem *and* în engleza britanică. Nu includem *and* în engleza americană.

## Nouns



Phone



Birthday cake



Boyfriend and girlfriend

letter	literă
number	număr
hundred	sută
thousand	mie



business card	carte de vizită
information	informație / informații
first name	prenume
last name	nume
phone	telefon
phone number	număr de telefon
car number	număr de mașină
age	vârstă
birthday	zi de naștere
question	întrebare
answer	răspuns
friend	prieten / prietenă
boyfriend	iubit
girlfriend	iubită

short

scurt

long

lung

old

în vârstă

personal

personal

## Adjectives

to spell

a rosti pe litere

## Verbs

tail

coadă

bowl

bol

leash

lesă

dollar

dolar

boss

șef

door

ușă

keys

chei

## Common expressions

How old are you?	Câți ani ai?
I'm 27. / I'm 27 years old.	Am 27 de ani.
What is your phone number?	Care e numărul tău de telefon?
My phone number is..	Numărul meu de telefon e..

Ținem minte că numerele de telefon reprezintă una dintre situațiile în care 0 nu se citește zero, ci oh [əu].

## Let's practice!

Use the correct words for the (numbers in brackets). Write the cardinal or ordinal numbers in word forms into the gaps.

1. I have breakfast at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. (6)
2. My brother is in the \_\_\_\_\_ class. (6)
3. Jamie is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. (10)
4. Today is the \_\_\_\_\_ of April. (10)
5. It costs only \_\_\_\_\_ pound. (1)
6. I am so happy, that he won the \_\_\_\_\_ prize. (1)
7. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ hours to get from London to Cairo by air. (5)
8. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ day of our holiday in Florida. (5)

9. He scored  goals in  games. (3)/(2)
10. It was his  goal in the last  games. (3)/(2)

Solve the tasks and write the numbers as English words into the gaps.

1.  $6 + 5 =$
2.  $15 - 6 =$
3.  $14 - 13 =$
4.  $7 + 5 =$
5.  $12 - 10 =$
6.  $8 - 4 =$
7.  $5 + 3 =$
8.  $8 - 5 =$
9.  $2 + 4 =$
10.  $17 - 12 =$

Solve the tasks and write the numbers as English words into the gaps.

1.  $12 - 8 =$
2.  $4 + 4 =$
3.  $8 + 7 =$
4.  $14 - 1 =$
5.  $30 + 50 =$
6.  $2 + 3 =$
7.  $24 - 10 =$
8.  $70 - 20 =$
9.  $20 - 2 =$
10.  $38 + 2 =$

Write the numbers as words into the gaps.

Rewrite the words using digits.

1. nineteen →

2. twenty-three →

1. 5 →

2. 27 →

3. 1 →

4. 15 →

5. 11 →

6. 3 →

7. 18 →

8. 2 →

9. 6 →

10. 24 →

11. 1000 →

12. 50 →

13. 100 →

14. 30 →

15. 70 →

16. 25 →

17. 21 →

18. 90 →

19. 100 →

20. 13 →

21. 40 →

22. 15 →

23. 18 →

24. 17 →

25. 80 →

What's the date?

11-11-2008.....The eleventh of November, two thousand and eight.  
3-9-1871.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of September, eighteen seventy-one.  
1-5-1964.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of May, nineteen sixty-four.  
13-3-1756.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of March, seventeen fifty-six.  
2-1-2007.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of January, two thousand and seven.  
15-12-1632.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of December, sixteen thirty-two.  
31-8-2005.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of August, two thousand and five.  
4-6-1543.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, fifteen forty-three.  
25-2-2004.....The \_\_\_\_\_ February, two thousand and four.  
12-4-1487.....The \_\_\_\_\_ of April, \_\_\_\_\_ eighty-seven.  
29-7-2003.....The twenty-ninth of \_\_\_\_\_, two thousand and three.  
19-10-1829.....The nineteenth of October, \_\_\_\_\_.  
22-12-2002.....\_\_\_\_\_ twenty-second \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

10. eighteen → \_\_\_\_\_

9. thirty → \_\_\_\_\_

8. twelve → \_\_\_\_\_

7. fifty → \_\_\_\_\_

6. forty → \_\_\_\_\_

5. eight → \_\_\_\_\_

4. thirteen → \_\_\_\_\_

3. seventy → \_\_\_\_\_

Oranges are cheaper than bananas

## Shopping

shop	assistant	cashier	customer	(shopping) bag	paper bag	plastic bag	basket	cart, trolley	bill
------	-----------	---------	----------	----------------	-----------	-------------	--------	---------------	------

vânzător,	vânzătoare	casier,	casierită	cumpărător	plasă (de	cumpărături)	plasă	de	plastic	coș	cărucior	factură, notă	de plată
-----------	------------	---------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-------	----	---------	-----	----------	---------------	----------

## Types of shops

clothes	store/shop
shoe	store/shop
book	store/shop
record	store/shop
toy	store/shop
electrical	store/shop

money
wallet
purse

magazin de haine
magazin de încălțăminte
librărie
magazin de discuri
magazin de jucării
magazin de electronice

bani
portofel
poșetă



De obicei, spunem **at the butcher's, at the optician's, at the chemist's**, fără să mai adăugăm și *shop*.

alimentară	grocery (store)
brutărie	bakery (store)
măcelărie	butchers (shop)
pescărie	fishmongers (shop)
magazin de optică	optician's (shop)
bijuterie	jewellers (shop)
chioșc de ziare	newsagents (shop)
farmacie	pharmacy (Am.) chemists (shop) (Br.)

## Products

jewelry
bracelet
necklace

bijuterii  
brățară  
lănțisor

paper towel
napkin
handkerchiefs
perfume

prosop de hârtie  
șervețel  
bătișuțe  
parfum

soap
toothbrush
toothpaste
shampoo

săpun  
periuță de dinți  
pastă de dinți  
șampon

# Verbs

(to) buy

(a) cumpăra

cold meats

mezeluri

dairy products

lactate

sweets

dulciuri

candy

bomboana

toy

jucărie

tickets

bilete

flowers

flori

record

disc

newspaper

ziar

ring

inel

(to) pay
(to) choose

(a) plăti  
(a) alege

Adjectivul are trei grade de comparație: **pozitiv**, **comparativ** și **superlativ**. În una din lecțiile precedente, am învățat gradul pozitiv adjectivului. Acum vom învăța gradele comparativ și superlativ.

Este foarte important să știi că adjectivale sunt de două tipuri: **scurte (short adjectives)** și **lungi (long adjectives)**. În funcție de acest criteriu, formăm comparativul și superlativul adjectivului.

### Short & long adjectives

**Adjectivale scurte** sunt cele formate din una sau două silabe.

e.g.: cheap, young, smart

**Adjectivale lungi** sunt cele compuse din două sau mai multe silabe.

e.g.: expensive, beautiful, intelligent

### The comparative & the superlative

În tabelul de mai jos, vezi cum se formează comparativul și superlativul pentru adjectivale scurte și pentru cele lungi. După tabel, găsești explicații referitoare la formarea lor.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

Short	adjectives
Long	adjectives

cheap	younger	cheaper
smart	smarter	
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent

### The comparative

- Short adjectives: Adăugăm terminația **er**.  
Bananas are cheaper.
- Long adjectives: Adăugăm adverbul **more** înaintea adjectivului.  
Margarine is expensive.

Cuvântul **than** înseamnă **decât** și se folosește pentru a pune în relație cele două elemente.

Apples are cheaper **than** bananas.

Butter is more expensive **than** margarine.

### The superlative

## Recapitulare!

In rest, îl folosim ca old → older → the oldest.

e.g.: My brother is elder than my sister.

Old este adjectiv neregulat doar atunci când ne referim la membrii familiei.

old → elder → the eldest

little → less → the least (cantitate)

little → smaller → the smallest (mărime)

much → more → the most (for uncountable nouns)

many → more → the most (for countable nouns)

bad → worse → the worst

good → better → the best

comparație.

Unele adjective nu respectă regulile de mai sus pentru formarea gradelor de

## Irregular adjectives

product.

Cheese is the most expensive. / Cheese is the most expensive dairy

• Long adjectives: Adăugăm the most înaintea adjectivului.

•

Pears are the cheapest. / Pears are the cheapest fruit.

• Short adjectives: Adăugăm terminația est.

1. **Comparativul de inferioritate.** Pe lângă comparativul discutat mai sus (care este cel de superioritate), există și comparativul de inferioritate.

Atât în cazul adjectivelor scurte, cât și în cel al adjectivelor lungi, formăm comparativul de inferioritate adăugând adverbul **less** înaintea adjectivului.

cheap → less cheap

expensive → less expensive

Bananas are **less** cheap than apples.

Margarine is **less** expensive than butter.

2. **Comparativul de egalitate.** Există și un comparativ de egalitate, care ne arată că cele două elemente sunt *la fel de (adjective) ca*. Il exprimăm folosind structura **as (adjective) as**.

Oranges are **as** cheap **as** bananas.

Milk is **as** expensive **as** cheese.

## Let's Practice!

Alege opțiunea corectă pentru a completa următoarele propoziții cu adjective comparative sau superlative.

1. Mike e mai tânăr decât celălalt vânzător. (young)  
Mike is younger / more young than the other shop assistant.

2. Sandra e cea mai frumoasă casieră din magazin. (beautiful)  
Sandra is the beautifulst / the most beautiful cashier in the store.
3. Plasa de hârtie e mai ieftină decât plasa de plastic, dar cea de plastic e mai mare.  
The paper bag is cheaper than the plastic bag, but the plastic bag is bigger / more big.
4. Coșul e mai mic decât căruciorul. (small / little)  
The basket is smaller / less than the shopping cart.
5. Untul are un gust mai bun decât margarina și conține ingrediente mai naturale. (good)  
Butter has a better / more good taste than margarine and contains more natural ingredients.
6. Șamponul acesta este mai prost decât celălalt. (bad)  
This shampoo is worse / more bad than the other one.
7. Carnea de la măcelărie este mai scumpă decât carnea de la supermarket. (expensive)  
The meat at the butcher's is expensive / more expensive than the meat at the supermarket.
8. Copiii noștri le plac bomboanele mai mult decât ciocolata.  
Our children like candy more / the most than chocolate.
9. Cea mai dificilă sarcină a mea este să-i ajut pe clienți să aleagă un produs. (difficult)  
Helping customers choose a product is my difficultest / most difficult task.



10. *laurtul este cel mai ieftin produs lactat.* (cheap)  
 Yoghurt is the cheapest / the most cheap dairy product.

1. John is ..... than his sister. (intelligent, young)
2. Mary is ..... than Dorothy. (beautiful)
3. She is ..... than her brothers. (nice)
4. He is by far ..... than his wife. (slim)
5. The English test was definitely ..... than the German test. (easy)
6. This book is ..... than the film. (exciting)
7. She is ..... than her friends. (rich)
8. This way is ..... than the other one. (dangerous)
9. Sally is ..... than her mother, isn't she? (big)

**Write the correct comparative form for each adjective:**

EX: old-->older

1. bright -->

2. good -->

3. hot -->

4. sad -->

5. healthy -->

6. tall -->

7. heavy -->

10. far -->

9. bad -->

8. fat -->

**Make the comparative form. If it's possible, use 'er'. If not, use 'more'.**

1) Dogs are ..... (intelligent) than rabbits.

2) Lucy is ..... (old) than Ellie.

3) Russia is far ..... (large) than the UK.

4) My Latin class is ..... (boring) than my English

class.

5) In the UK, the streets are generally .....  
(narrow) than in the USA.

6) London is ..... (busy) than Glasgow.

7) Julie is ..... (quiet) than her sister.

8) Amanda is ..... (ambitious) than her  
classmates.

Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 9) My garden is a lot ..... (colourful) than this park.
- 10) His house is a bit ..... (comfortable) than a hotel.
1. My sister thinks she's ..... (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
2. *Avatar* is probably ..... (bad) film I've seen!
3. What is ..... (wet) month of the year in England?
4. Do you think the *Harry Potter* films are ..... (good) than the books?
5. Who is ..... (powerful) person in your country?
6. I think *Men in Black 1* was ..... (funny) than *Men in Black 3*.
7. Is Angelina Jolie ..... (old) than Sandra Bullock?
8. John is ..... (nice) person that I know.
1. This is a nice cat. It's much ..... than my friend's cat.

2. Here is Emily. She's six years old. Her brother is nine, so he is .
3. This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (\*) is the ..... exercise on the worksheet.
4. He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the ..... one in the world.
5. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even ..... one last weekend.
6. School is **boring**, but homework is ..... than school.
7. Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is ..... than skateboarding.
8. This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is .....
9. We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even ..... than ours.
10. Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the ..... joke I've ever heard.

**I love chocolate!**  
**Food and Drinks**

food
drink

**Food – Fruits**

fruit
fruits
apple
pear
orange
lemon
grapefruit
banana
coconut

fructe
soiuri de
fructe
măr
pară
portocală
lămâie
grețfrut
banana
nucă de
cocos

**Food – Vegetables**

vegetables
tomato
potatoe
carrot

legume  
roşie  
cartof  
morcov

cherry
strawberry
raspberry
blueberry
peach
apricot
plum
grapes
melon
watermelon

cireaşa  
căpşună  
zmeură  
afină  
piersică  
caisă  
prună  
struguri  
pepene  
galben  
pepene roşu

## Other food

chocolate

ice-cream

pudding

budinca

inghetata

ciocolata

mushrooms

spinach

cauliflower

radish

eggplant

red pepper

peas

beans

garlic

onion

cucumber

ciuperci

spanac

conopida

ridiche

vanata

ardei gras

mazare

fasole

usturoi

ceapa

castravete

## Drinks

water
juice
orange juice
soda
beer

apă  
suc (natural,  
de fructe)  
suc de  
portocale  
suc  
carbogazos  
bere

cake
cookie
pie
honey
jam
toast
sandwich

tort  
prăjitură,  
tursec  
plăcintă  
miere  
gem  
pâine prăjită  
sandviș



## Grammar

(to) hate

(to) love

(to) dislike

(to) like

(a) urî

(a) iubi

plăcea

(a) nu(-i)

(a)(-i) plăcea

## Verbs

dislikes

likes

ne displac

lucruri care

ne plac

lucruri care

## Nouns

tea

coffee

wine

ceai

cafea

vin

În această lecție, vei învăța să conjugî un prim verb în limba engleză – **to like**. Până acum, am învățat verbul *to be*, care este un verb atipic. În general, în limba engleză, verbele respectă reguli de conjugare mult mai simple, ca în cazul verbului **to like**. Vom conjuga verbul **to like** la toate persoanele, afirmativ/interogativ/negativ. Ne interesează doar prima formă a verbului. Vei învăța, la nivelul Intermediate, celelalte forme ale verbului.

*To* este, după cum ți-ai dat deja seama, marca de infinitiv a verbului.

### To like – Affirmative

Să începem prin a conjuga verbului **to like** la afirmativ:

Affirmative		
Singular	Plural	1 <sup>st</sup> person
		2 <sup>nd</sup> person
		3 <sup>rd</sup> person
I like chocolate.		We like chocolate.
You like chocolate.		You like chocolate.
He likes chocolate.		They like chocolate.
She likes chocolate.		
It likes chocolate.		

Spre marea noastră bucurie, singura modificare apare la persoana a III-a singular, unde adăugăm un **s** la sfârșitul verbului.

Vom continua cu interogativul și negativul. Formarea interogativului și a negativului vor fi prezentate în detaliu în prima lecție de la nivelul intermediar, Present Simple. Pentru moment, este important doar să te familiarizezi cu aceste structuri.

## To like – Interrogative

Interrogative			
1 <sup>st</sup> person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	
Do I like chocolate?	Do you like chocolate?	Does he like chocolate?	Does she like chocolate?
Do we like chocolate?	Do you like chocolate?	Does it like chocolate?	
Singular		Plural	

## To like – Negative

- Propoziția interogativă începe cu **do** sau **does** (persoana a III-a singular).
- Verbul de conjugat (like) are aceeași formă (cea de infinitiv) la toate persoanele, inclusiv la a III-a singular.

Negative			
Singular	Plural		

1 <sup>st</sup> person	
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	

I do not like chocolate.	We do not like chocolate.
You do not like chocolate.	You do not like chocolate.
He does not like chocolate.	They do not like chocolate.
She does not like chocolate.	
It does not like chocolate.	

- Exprimăm negația prin **do not** sau **does not** (persoana a III-a singular).
- Verbul de conjugat (like) are aceeași formă (cea de infinitiv) la toate persoanele, inclusiv la a III-a singular.
- **Do not** se poate prescurta ca **don't**, iar **does not** ca **doesn't**.  
e.g.: I **do not like** chocolate. = I **don't like** chocolate.  
e.g.: She **does not like** chocolate. = She **doesn't like** chocolate.

## Let's Practice!

Complete the translation of the following sentences:

1. *Imi place merele foarte mult.*
  2. *Lui Jeremy îi place cireșele dulci.*
- Jeremy ... sweet cherries. like likes doesn't like

3. *Îți place* afinele?

Do you ... blueberries? like likes don't like

4. *De ce îi place grapefrutul? Este atât de amar și de acru!*  
Why ... she like grapefruit? It is so bitter and sour! do does doesn't

5. *De ce îi displace ceapa atât de mult?*  
Why does he ... onions so much? like dislikes

6. *Nu cumpăra struguri; nu le plac strugurii.*  
Don't buy grapes; they ... grapes. like don't like doesn't like

7. *Nu îmi place pepenele galben, dar iubesc pepenele roșu.*  
I don't like melon, but I ... watermelon. like love hate

8. *Clare! nu îi place cafeaua.*  
Clara ... coffee. don't like doesn't like hates

9. *Iubesc sucul de portocală! Este foarte sănătos.*  
I ...! It is very healthy. love oranges love orange juice love orange soda

10. *Brian urăște toate legumele.*  
Brian ... dislikes vegetables hates all vegetables

Completează următorul text folosind formele corecte ale verbelor din paranteze.

Exersăm verbele *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate*.

Let's pack a basket for the picnic!

First of all, we need fruit. Everybody ... (to love) fruit. Jeremy ...  
(to like) apples, but ... (to dislike) grapefruit. Ruby and Freddie  
... (to love) strawberries. I ... (to like) pears. So let's take  
some apples, some strawberries and some pears, but no grapefruits.

Now, the vegetables. We all ... (to like) tomatoes and they go well onions and  
cucumbers in a salad. Mary ... (to hate) peas, but she  
... (to love) beans. Let's take some beans. We also need red peppers  
because Jeremy ... (to like) red peppers; Ruby and Clara really

..... (to love) them! You ..... (to like) potatoes, so we need potatoes. And some mushrooms – Clara and Jeremy ..... (to like) mushrooms a lot.

Let's see what we need for dessert. First of all, let's take some chocolate. I ..... (to dislike) pudding. No pudding then. Also, no ice-cream, because it will melt. We need some pie. Jeremy ..... (to hate) pie, but Ruby ..... (to love) it. We can also take a cake. Jeremy ..... (to love) cake. You and I also ..... (to like) cake.

Now let's think about the drinks. Ruby ..... (to hate) soda and Clara ..... (to dislike) it as well. So we don't need any soda. I ..... (to like) beer and you ..... (to like) wine. We can take both of them. We also need coffee. Not all of us ..... (to like) coffee, but I think we are going to need it.

I think we have everything we need. Let me make some sandwiches.  
Now we are ready. Let's go!

Click on letters between brackets to build correct words. Click on the box to start again.

1. (DACVOOA)

2. (EPELPPNIA)

3. Three ( EWRSRITBSAR )

4. ( EKLE )

5. ( ARPE )

6. ( BCGEBAA )

7. ( NABAAN )

8. Two ( CEEHRSIR )

9. ( RGENAO )

10. Two ( ETOMAOTS )

Find the words.

1. Bunnies like it a lot. ( ARORTC )

2. The main ingredient of the French fries. ( OOTPAT )

3. It is a red little berry. ( BRWSTYREAR)
4. Eat one a day and it will keep the doctor away ( PLEPA)
5. It is round and it is also the name of a colour (EANORG)
6. In some cultures, people say babies grow in it. (AGCEABB)
7. The favourite of the monkey ( NANABA)
8. That fruit comes from as far as New Zealand (IIKW)
9. A big fruit full of water (EMTANREOWL)
10. This fruit grows in a tree and has a soft skin (HACPE)