



*C. George*  
**SANDULESCU**



# English Grammar Exercises.

Ediție revizuită.



CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE PRESS  
Editura pentru Literatură Contemporană  
București 2011



ISBN: 978-606-92388-7-5.

© C. George Sandulescu.

Redactori de carte: C. George Sandulescu și Lidia Vianu.

Tehnoredactare: Lidia Vianu.

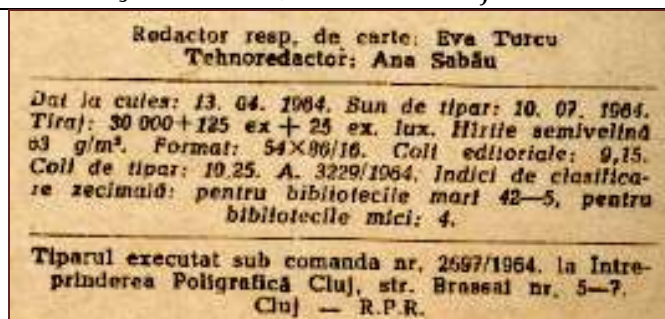
Corectură: Lidia Vianu, Silvia Bratu, Raluca Mizdrea.

Dactilografare: Raluca Mizdrea, Anca Pavel, Ioana Bușe.

Postare: Cristina Petrescu, Carmen Dumitru.

Publicitate: Ruxandra Câmpeanu.

Această carte de exerciții de gramatică a fost inițial publicată de Editura Științifică din București în 1964, într-un tiraj de 30.000 de exemplare.



CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE PRESS  
Editura pentru Literatură Contemporană

**C. George SĂNDULESCU**

**English**

**Grammar**

**Exercises**

**Exerciții de gramatică engleză.**

Ediție revizuită.

**București 2011**



## TABLA DE MATERII

*Notă introductivă*

**p. 6**

Exercițiul      Pagina

### MORFOLOGIA

**8**

Clasificarea părților de vorbire

1-3

**8**

Conversiunea

4-14

**11**

### SUBSTANTIVUL

15-62

**16**

I. Clasificarea substantivelor

15-23

**17**

II. Pluralul substantivelor

24-40

**20**

III. Genul substantivelor

41-50

**25**

IV. Declinarea substantivelor

51-62

**30**

### ARTICOLUL

63-89

**35**

### ADJECTIVUL

90-129

**53**

I. Generalități

90-96

**53**



II. Grade de comparație	97-129	<b>36</b>
<b>PRONUMELE</b>	130-145	<b>71</b>
I. Pronumele personal	130-140	<b>72</b>
II. Pronumele reflexiv și pronumele de întărire	141-144	<b>76</b>
III. Pronumele reciproc	145	<b>77</b>
<b>ADJECTIVE, PRONUME, ADVERBE</b>		<b>78</b>
I. Adjectivele și pronumele demonstrative	146-149	<b>80</b>
II. Adjectivele și pronumele posesive	150-153	<b>82</b>
III. Adjectivele și pronumele nehotărâte	154-168	<b>84</b>
IV. Adjective, pronume și adjective interogative și relative	169-192	<b>91</b>
V. Exerciții generale	193-197	<b>102</b>
<b>NUMERALUL</b>	198-206	<b>105</b>
<b>VERBUL</b>	207-328	<b>109</b>
I. Verbe modale	207-225	<b>110</b>
II. Verbe regulate și neregulate	226-238	<b>118</b>
III. Conjugarea verbelor principale		<b>124</b>
a) Folosirea auxiliarelor	239-251	<b>124</b>
b) Folosirea timpurilor și a diverselor forme nepersonale	252-314	<b>128</b>
IV. Exerciții generale	315-328	<b>154</b>
<b>ADVERBUL</b>	329-343	<b>164</b>
<b>PREPOZIȚIA</b>	344-386	<b>172</b>
<b>PREPOZIȚII, ADVERBE, PARTICULE</b>	387-401	<b>194</b>
<b>CONJUNCȚIA</b>	402-406	<b>201</b>



<b>SINTAXA</b>		<b>204</b>
I. Acordul subiectului cu predicatul	407-409	<b>204</b>
II. Ordinea cuvintelor în propoziție	410-415	<b>206</b>
III. Folosirea timpurilor în frază	416-426	<b>211</b>
IV. Propoziții disjunctive	427-429	<b>216</b>
V. Vorbirea directă și indirectă	430-435	<b>218</b>
VI. Exerciții generale	436-440	<b>221</b>
 <b>Cheia exercițiilor</b>		 <b>222</b>



## Notă introductivă

Exercițiile de gramatică publicate în volumul de față se adresează unor cercuri largi de persoane care studiază limba engleză. Ele au drept scop consolidarea, sistematizarea și lărgirea considerabilă a unor cunoștințe de gramatică engleză dobândite printr-un studiu anterior; în consecință lucrarea solicită un minimum de cunoștințe chiar și atunci când e vorba de rezolvarea exercițiilor elementare.

Este indicat ca rezolvarea exercițiilor să se facă numai după o prealabilă familiarizare cu problema de gramatică respectivă.

Gruparea exercițiilor pe probleme de gramatică urmărește tocmai ușurarea recapitulării și aprofundării problemelor teoretice pe baza materialelor auxiliare.

Exercițiile nu prezintă toate același grad de dificultate. Indicațiile A, B, C (date pentru fiecare exercițiu în parte) arată că se deosebesc trei categorii:

**A: Elementar:** exerciții elementare.

**B: Intermediar:** exerciții de dificultate medie.

**C: Avansat:** exerciții mai dificile, care ridică probleme mai complicate sau de amănunt.

Desigur că e bine să se înceapă în toate cazurile cu exercițiile cele mai ușoare, trecându-se apoi treptat la cele mai dificile. În rezolvarea exercițiilor se recomandă o selecție de la caz la caz, pornind de la practică, mai precis, de la problemele insuficient aprofundate și nu în ordinea numerotării lor.



Cheia exercițiilor de la sfârșitul cărții conține o bună parte din rezolvări. Nu au fost incluse în cheie exercițiile de traducere în limba română, cât și cele care oferă o multiplicitate de soluții (de pildă, „Folosiți următoarele cuvinte în propoziții” sau „Construiți propoziții pentru...”). **Exercițiile neincluse în cheie au fost marcate în cuprinsul volumului printr-un asterisc (\*).** Subliniem totodată că în multe cazuri variantele date în cheie nu reprezintă singurele soluții posibile.

Menționăm, de asemenea, existența a două capitole „de contact” sau “de trecere”. Necesitatea unor astfel de capitole (unul referitor la adjective, pronume, adverbe, iar celălalt la prepoziții, adverbe și particule) a fost determinată de faptul că aceleași cuvinte pot aparține unor categorii gramaticale diferite în funcție de context.

*Autorul*

(Această prefață a fost scrisă în anul 1964, pentru ediția originală, publicată de Editura Științifică.)





## MORFOLOGIA

### Clasificarea părților de vorbire

*Notă.* În limba engleză există următoarele părți de vorbire: 1. Substantivul; 2. Articolul; 3. Adjectivul; 4. Pronumele; 5. Numeralul; 6. Verbul; 7. Adverbul. 8. Prepoziția; 9. Conjuncția; 10. Interjecția.

Această împărțire este strâns legată de context, deoarece unul și același cuvânt poate reprezenta diverse părți de vorbire; astfel, un anumit cuvânt poate fi verb într-un context și substantiv sau adjectiv în alt context (vezi *Conversiunea*, p. 9).

**A: Elementar.** 1\* Citiți și traduceți textul de mai jos; specificați ce parte de vorbire reprezintă fiecare cuvânt:

James and Lily have passed all their examinations and are now going to the country to see their parents, who live a few miles away from the town of Craiova.

Summer is the farmers' busiest season. During his stay at his parents' house James helps them on the farm. As he is studying to become an engineer, you can often see him at his parents' farm repairing or driving a tractor.



**B: Intermediar.**

**2\***

Citiți și traduceți textul de mai jos; analizați morfologic întregul text:

### TOMMY AT SCHOOL

There was a boy once whose name was Tommy Thomson and he was the only son of a widow. She had spoiled him, of course, and had kept him at home till the age of twelve. It was near the end of the play-hour when Tommy first came to school. All the boys were on the playground and Tommy stood looking at them with a sheepish expression on his face. We thought him very stupid at first but later on we changed our minds.

When the bell rang, we all ran into the classroom. At the beginning of the lesson the master called Tommy up and said: "Well, Thomson, my boy, your mother tells me you have learned a little grammar and a little arithmetic. I hope that we shall teach you many other useful things. Let me hear what you can do."

"I can play hockey and drafts," began Tommy in a sing-song tone, and with the most innocent expression of his face, "and I can -"

"Stay, boy," interrupted the master smiling, "I do not want to know what you can play at. Be silent until I put a few questions to you. What is English grammar?"

"Eh?"

"Don't say *eh* when you don't understand me, say *sir* interrogatively. What is English grammar?"

"It's a book."

The master looked over the top of his spectacles at Tommy in surprise.

"English grammar," he said slowly, "is indeed contained in a book, but I wish to know what it teaches."

"Eh? I mean, sir, interrogatively."

"What does English grammar teach, boy?" cried the master angrily. Tommy looked down at the floor with an expression of deep thought, saying slowly in an undertone to himself, "what - does - English - grammar - teach - teach - grammar - teach. It - teaches - I don't know what it teaches. Perhaps you can tell me, sir?"





## Conversiunea

*Notă:* Sunt numeroase cuvintele din limba engleză care în diverse contexte pot îndeplini diverse funcțiuni gramaticale, formele de bază ale acestor cuvinte (infinitivul pentru verbe, nominativul pentru substantive și gradul pozitiv pentru adjective) rămânând neschimbate.

They *smile* (verb)

A *smile* (substantiv)

În gramatica engleză acest fenomen se numește *conversiune* (schimbarea categoriei gramaticale) și reprezintă una dintre cele mai importante trăsături specifice ale acestei limbi. Alte exemple:

1. His *name* is John. (substantiv)

*Name* a play by Shakespeare. (verb)

2. I *smoke* a cigarette. (verb)

Have a *smoke*! (substantiv)

**A: Elementar.**

4\*

Construiți câte două propoziții cu fiecare din cuvintele de mai jos, folosindu-le a) ca verbe, b) ca substantive:

smoke, drink, work, play, cut, sleep, fight, smell, taste, touch.



**B: Intermediar.** 5\* Construiți câte două propoziții cu fiecare din cuvintele de mai jos, folosindu-le a) ca adjective, b) ca substantive. Indicați dacă au sens de singular sau de plural:

poor, rich, beautiful, English, French, dead, public, Dutch, Romanian, native, wounded.

**B: Intermediar.** 6\* Construiți câte două propoziții cu fiecare din cuvintele de mai jos, folosindu-le a) ca verbe, b) ca substantive:

drive, hand, head, break, stand, use, help, call, place, show, cut, make.

**B: Intermediar.** 7 Găsiți expresii idiomatice în care verbele de mai jos să apară ca substantive. Construiți propoziții cu ambele forme:

to smoke, to walk, to shave, to drink, to bath, to talk.

**C: Avansat.** 8\* Construiți câte două propoziții cu fiecare din cuvintele de mai jos folosindu-le a) ca substantive, b) ca verbe:

eye, finger, mouth, voice, foot, stomach, stop, start, book, dog.



**C: Avansat.**

**9\***

Construiți propoziții cu fiecare din cuvintele de mai jos, în raport cu numărul de funcții al fiecăruia (cifra din paranteză indică numărul de funcții):

round (5), up (3), that (4), wrong (4), outside (4).

**C: Avansat.**

**10**

Traduceți în limba română. Identificați cazurile de conversiune:

1. As usual, Teddy Weeks had collared the conversations. (P. G. Wodehouse)
2. He knows all the ins and outs of the town.
3. The greengrocer rang the bell just when Mother was going to bath little Tommy.
4. "What is a new star to me?" cried the weeping woman kneeling beside her dead.  
(H. G. Wells)
5. His "I don't know's" are a perfect nuisance.

**B: Intermediar.**

**11**

Notă. Unele cuvinte, ca de exemplu *produce*, sunt accentuate pe prima silabă când sunt folosite ca substantive și pe ultima silabă când sunt folosite ca verbe.

Indicați pronunțarea următoarelor cuvinte:

a) ca substantive, b) ca verbe. Folosiți ambele forme în propoziții:

record, contract, extract, insult, export, import, increase, comment, address, progress, accent, produce.



**B: Intermediar.**

**12**

Explicați în ce constă efectul umoristic al textului de mai jos. Dați cuvintelor subliniate transcrierile fonetice corespunzătoare:

A cynic was standing in front of an exhibition of local art talent labelled "*Art Objects*".

"Well," he said to the attendant in charge, "I should think Art should *object* and I can't say that I blame her."

**A: Elementar.**

**13**

Arătați funcțiile gramaticale ale cuvintelor scrise cursiv:

1. The *calm* lasted for three days.  
*Calm* words show quiet minds.  
*Calm* your angry friend.
2. *Wrong* never prospers.  
You have taken the *wrong* road.  
Tommy often spells words *wrong*.  
You *wrong* me by your suspicions.
3. *That* stick is thick.  
*That* is my uncle.  
You said *that* you would help me.  
The man *that* you met yesterday is my brother.
4. *Hurrah!* Romania has won the match.  
I heard a loud *hurrah*.  
The people in the stands *hurrah*.
5. The *outside* of the house is very nice.  
The messenger is waiting *outside*.  
There is somebody waiting for you *outside* the house.  
This is *outside* work, you know.



**C: Avansat.**

**14**

Traduceți următoarele propoziții. Identificați cazurile de conversiune:

1. Perfect calms at sea are always suspected by the experienced mariner to be the forerunners of a storm. (*Fielding*)

2. Utterly heedless of the wear and tear of her clothes and constitution, Mr Bounderby immediately crammed her into a coach. (*Dickens*)

3. Man always seeks to know the whole of the nature of things, the why and the wherefore.





## SUBSTANTIVUL

### I. Clasificarea substantivelor

*Notă.* Substantivele se împart în:

- a) simple și b) compuse,
- a) comune și b) proprii.

Substantivele comune se împart în:

- a) substantive individuale: a pen, a book;
- b) substantive unice (echivalenți ai numelor proprii): the sun, the earth;
- c) substantive nume de materie: oil, butter, water;
- d) substantive nume de abstracții precum și alte substantive abstracte: childhood, friendship, darkness;
- e) substantive colective: team, family;
- f) substantive ale pluralității: people.

Substantivele pluralității se folosesc numai la forma de singular, dar se acordă cu verbul la plural.



**A: Elementar.** 15 Împărțiți substantivele de mai jos în două categorii: a) nume de materie, b) substantive individuale:

book, meat, butter, box, apple, garden, snow, water bottle, wine, mother, bird, tree, milk, house, ink, tobacco, chair, cheese.

**B: Intermediar.** 16\* Analizați din toate punctele de vedere substantivele din textul de mai jos:

"No man is so well known as he thinks he is," once said Enrico Caruso, the world famed tenor.

"While motoring in New York state," continued the great singer, "the automobile broke down and I sought refuge in a farmhouse while the car was being repaired. I made friends with the farmer, who asked me my name and I told him it was Caruso. The farmer leaped to his feet and seized me by the hand. 'Little did I think I would see a man like you in this humble kitchen, sir!' he exclaimed. 'The great traveller, Robinson Caruso!' "

**A: Elementar.** 17 Indicați substantivele comune folosite drept nume proprii în propozițiile de mai jos:

1. The World Bank was created at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945.
2. The University of Bucharest is a very important higher education establishment.
3. The United Nations has more than one hundred members.
4. Washington is the capital of the United States.
5. *The Man of Property* is one of Galsworthy's most famous novels.



**B: Intermediar.**

18

Ce substantive proprii sunt folosite în propozițiile de mai jos ca substantive comune? Dați pronunțarea acestor cuvinte:

1. Do you like turkey?
2. I bought a set of china yesterday.
3. She was wearing a very nice jersey.
4. Who will be our cicerone on this trip along the Black Sea coast?
5. He drank four glasses of champagne last night.

**B: Intermediar.**

19

Ce substantive colective corespund următoarelor grupuri de cuvinte?

1. father, mother, sons and daughters;
2. the eleven players in a game of football;
3. a multitude of persons;
4. the group of sailors working on a ship or boat;
5. scores of sheep together.

**A: Elementar.**

20

Citiți și traduceți grupurile de cuvinte de mai jos. În fiecare grup există câte un cuvânt care face notă discordantă într-un anumit fel; identificați aceste cuvinte și explicați deosebirea:

1. house, table, nice, plane;
2. books, pencil, pen, copybook;
3. family, team, men, crowd;
4. Bucharest, Romania, country, Europe;
5. egg, ticket, grow, brother.



**B: Intermediar.**

**21**

Redați următoarele expresii prin substantive compuse:

1. a desk for writing at;
2. an engine driven by steam;
3. a wall made of stone;
4. a man who makes a wall by laying bricks one on top of the other;
5. a machine for washing clothes;
6. a box for holding matches;
7. a room in which you sleep;
8. a room in which you wash;
9. a pen containing ink in it;
10. a railway carriage in which people can take their meals.

**B: Intermediar.**

**22**

Ce substantive abstracte corespund cuvintelor de mai jos:

beautiful, friend, brother, broad, free, high, wise, boy, child, long, good, young.

**B: Intermediar.**

**23**

Alegeți una din formele date în paranteză:

1. The family (was, were) away more than six months, and when they returned, they were in the deepest state of dejection. (*Thackeray*)
2. Hopkins has called me in seven times, and on each occasion his summon (has, have) been entirely justified. (*Conan Doyle*)
3. Athens (is, are) the capital of Greece, Algiers (is, are) not in Europe. Brussels (is, are) the capital of Belgium.



## II. Pluralul substantivelor

*Notă.* Sunt patru modalități obișnuite de formare a pluralului:

1. prin adăugarea unui -s sau -es: book, books; match, matches;
2. prin alternanță vocalică: man, men;
3. prin adăugarea terminației -en: ox, oxen;
4. fără modificarea singularului: a sheep, two sheep.

**A: Elementar.**

24

Formați pluralul următoarelor substantive, dați apoi traducerea și transcrierea fonetică a fiecăruia:

bus, town, woman, box, fly, key, bee, Englishman, tooth, wish, goose, city, potato, book, child, leaf, life, foot, apple, toy, ball, wolf, safe, ox.

**A: Elementar.**

25

Treceți la plural următorul dialog; comparați efectul stilistic obținut:

### LITTLE TOMMY AND THE NOUN

*Teacher:* A noun is the name of a thing, who can give me a noun?

*Tommy:* A cow.

*Teacher:* Very good. Another noun!

*Tommy:* Another cow.



**B: Intermediar.** 26 Formați pluralul următoarelor substantive; dați apoi traducerea și transcrierea fonetică a fiecăruia:

brush, thief, Chinese, German, donkey, shelf, fish, cliff, Swiss, inch, sheep, louse, bamboo, handkerchief, axe, proof, phenomenon, dynamo, means, piano.

**B: Intermediar.** 27 Formați pluralul următoarelor substantive, dați apoi traducerea și transcrierea fonetică a fiecăruia:

negro, echo, loaf, niece, half, chief, volcano, Japanese, deer, fly, key, birth, daughter, buffalo, atlas.

**C: Avansat.** 28 Indicați formele de plural ale următoarelor substantive:

oasis, erratum, index, criterion, basis, memorandum, automaton, formula, sanatorium, genus, analysis, stadium, phenomenon, thesis, datum.

**A: Elementar.** 29 Indicați pluralul următoarelor substantive; transcrieți fonetic toate formele de plural:

fox, book, pen, house, tooth, match, boy, wish, lady, roof, leaf, stop, cat, inch, box, woman, negro, man, foot.



**B: Intermediar.**

**30**

Treceți următoarele substantive la plural; dați transcrierea fonetică a ambelor forme, indicând și accentul; găsiți traducerea corespunzătoare:

gentleman, Englishman, airman, Frenchman, dragoman, cameraman, workman, working-man, sportsman, fireman, statesman, coachman.

**C: Avansat.**

**31**

Indicați pluralul următoarelor substantive; explicați deosebirea de sens dintre singular și plural; construiți propoziții cu fiecare din aceste forme:

fruit, fish, damage, air, compass, pain, colour.

**C: Avansat.**

**32**

Indicați pluralul următoarelor substantive; transcrieți fonetic atât formele de singular cât și cele de plural:

bacillus, trauma, wife, truth, criterion, axis, bamboo, mosquito, calf, bath, month, phenomenon, crisis, dilettante.

**C: Avansat.**

**33**

Indicați formele de plural (1-2 forme) ale următoarelor substantive terminate în -us, cât și pronunțările corespunzătoare:

apparatus, focus, bacillus, genius, terminus, circus, cactus, genus, fungus, hippopotamus, census.



**C: Avansat.**

34

Completați spațiile libere cu substantive:

*Model:* a... of cards; a pack of cards.

a ... of boots

a ... of fish

a ... of sheep

a ... of trousers

a ... of cattle

a ... of swine

a ... of hounds

a ... of robbers

a ... of birds

a ... of stockings

a ... of mosquitoes

a ... of whales

**B: Intermediar.**

35

Indicați pluralul următoarelor substantive

compuse:

trade-union, on-looker, looker-on, woman teacher, watch-man, stepson, man-servant, father-in-law, headache, tooth-brush, horse-race, masterpiece.

**B: Intermediar.**

36

Completați expresiile cu substantivele colective

corespunzătoare:

a ... of cards

a ... of footballers

a ... of wolves

an ... at a concert

a ... of flowers

a ... of lies





**A: Elementar.**

**37**

Treceți la plural substantivele comune din următorul dialog:

### TOMMY AND THE SYNONYM

*Teacher:* Tell me, Tommy, what is a synonym?

*Tommy:* It's a word we write instead of another one which we don't know how to spell.

**C: Avansat.**

**38**

Următoarele substantive au câte două forme de plural; indicați aceste forme, menționând deosebirea de sens:

brother, penny, genius, die, staff.

**C: Avansat.**

**39**

Traduceți substantivele de mai jos; explicați care din ele pot avea forme de singular și forme de plural (fără schimbarea sensului):

alms, corps, sandwiches, customs, stories, cheques, outskirts, skirts, thanks, linguistics, days, ladies, goods, scissors.

**C: Avansat.**

**40\***

Indicați sensurile exacte ale substantivelor de mai jos; după formarea pluralului fiecăruia, arătați ce deosebiri de sens intervin la plural:

water, compass, people, air, custom, sand, damage, good, spectacle, advice.



### III. Genul substantivelor

*Nota 1.* Genul substantivelor în limba engleză coincide, în majoritatea covârșitoare a cazurilor, cu sexul sau cu absența sexului.

Genul **masculin** se referă mai ales la persoanele de sex masculin (reprezentate prin pronumele personal *he*), genul **feminin** – la persoanele de sex feminin (reprezentate prin pronumele *she*), iar genul **neutru** (reprezentat prin pronumele personal *it*) înglobează nume de obiecte și fenomene, animale (fără gen specificat), abstracții și alte noțiuni abstracte. Atunci când vorbitorul specifică în mod intenționat sexul animalelor, substantivele, din neutre, devin masculine sau feminine.

Genul **comun** cuprinde substantive care într-un context sunt fie masculine, fie feminine (de pildă, *friend, teacher, student*).

*Nota 2.* Genul se exprimă:

1. prin două cuvinte separate: *mother – father*;
2. cu ajutorul unui sufix (mai ales *-ess*): *actor – actress*;
3. prin adăugarea unui cuvânt care să indice genul: *boy student – girl student*.



**A: Elementar.**

**41**

Indicați formele de feminin ale următoarelor cuvinte:

man, father, brother, milkman, Englishman, son-in-law, sportsman, nephew, boy, Mr, husband, uncle, chairman.

**B: Intermediar.**

**42**

Indicați formele de feminin ale următoarelor cuvinte:

widower, wizard, waiter, bachelor, king, bridegroom, hero, dog, bull, horse, gander, ram, peacock, drone.

**A: Elementar.**

**43**

Indicați formele de masculin sau feminin ale următoarelor substantive, după cum e cazul; indicați dacă substantivul e de genul comun:

traveller, sir, hen, child, friend, son, cat, husband, girl, sister-in-law, cousin, brother, parent, woman, uncle, wife.

**B: Intermediar.**

**44**

Indicați formele de masculin și feminin ale următoarelor substantive:

a) worker, friend, doctor, student, actor, parent, teacher.

b) wolf, elephant, goat, cat, sparrow, lion, bear.



**A: Elementar.**

45

Completați spațiile punctate cu câte unul din următoarele pronume personale (it, it, they):

*Tommy:* Father, there is a big black cat in the dining-room.

*Father:* That is good, Tommy. You know, ... bring luck.

*Tommy:* ... did not bring luck; ... ate your dinner.

**C: Avansat.**

46

Indicați formele de feminin sau masculin ale următoarelor substantive:

bachelor, king, drone, lady, cock, duck, gander, wife, madam, witch, lad, earl, niece, wether, vixen.

**A: Elementar.**

47

Indicați pronumele personal corespunzător genului fiecăruia dintre substantivele de mai jos (he, she, it, they):

book, boy, friend, girl, student, apple, brother, light, house, mother, uncle, men, chair, children, paper, dog, cow, ball, table, English, language, teacher, people, bread, sir, soup.

**B: Intermediar.**

48

Indicați pronumele personal corespunzător genului fiecăruia dintre substantivele de mai jos:

gentleman, niece, friendship, wizard, bridegroom, death, madam, man



servant, anger, ship, sun, heiress, lion, drone, turkey-hen, abbot, cock-sparrow, spring, tib-cat, goddess.

C: Avansat.

49\*

Traduceți în limba română. Justificați genul substantivelor subliniate:

1. "That's right, my boy," he replied. Then he yawned. "What about that *train* of yours?"

"Should be 'ere this next half-hour," said Harry Briggs, slowly turning into a railway official again. "She's an hour late tonight. I'll just 'ave a walk round." And he lumbered out. (J. B. Priestley)

2. We've met the *Sphinx* - I did remember to ask her that question we so want answered, but she didn't reply.

3. "All thoughts, all passions, all delights, / Whatever stirs this mortal frame, / All are but ministers of *Love* / And feed his sacred flame."

(S. T. Coleridge)

C: Avansat.

50\*

Traduceți următorul text:

#### ON BABIES

It would be of great convenience if some fashion were adopted enabling you to tell a boy from a girl.

At present it is most awkward. Neither hair, dress, nor conversation affords the slightest clue, and you are left to guess. By some mysterious law of Nature you invariably guess wrong, and are thereupon regarded by all the relatives and friends as a mixture of fool and knave, the enormity of alluding to a male babe as "she"



being only equalled by the atrocity of referring to a female infant as “he”. Whichever sex the particular child in question happens not to belong to is considered as beneath contempt, and any mention of it is taken as a personal insult to the family.

And, as you value your fair name, do not attempt to get out of the difficulty by talking of “it”. There are various methods by which you may achieve ignominy and shame. But if you desire to drain to the dregs the fullest cup of scorn and hatred that a fellow human creature can pour out for you, let a young mother hear you call dear baby “it”. (Jerome K. Jerome)



## IV. Declinarea substantivelor

Nota 1. În limba engleză contemporană sunt patru cazuri:

<i>Nominativ</i>	the boy	the boys
<i>Genitiv</i>	of the boy	of the boys
<i>Dativ</i>	(to) the boy	(to) the boys
<i>Acuzativ</i>	the boy	the boys

Pe lângă forma prepozițională, deci analitică, menționată mai sus, cazul genitiv mai are o formă sintetică, fără prepoziție, folosită în special pentru persoane: *the boy's* pentru singular, *the boys'* pentru plural.

La acuzativ se deosebesc două situații: a) acuzativul fără nicio prepoziție, îndeplinind funcția de complement direct; b) acuzativul cu prepoziție (orice prepoziție afară de *of* genitiv sau *to* dativ), îndeplinind funcția de complement prepozițional.

Nota 2. Caracteristica dativului este prepoziția *to*.

În cazul anumitor verbe care cer două complemente (unul direct și altul indirect), cum sunt: *to tell*, *to give*, *to send*, etc., prepoziția *to* se omite în general atunci când complementul indirect precede pe cel direct:

He gives a book to the boy.

He gives the boy a book.

Când complementul indirect este exprimat printr-un pronume personal se folosește în general forma fără *to*. Folosirea formei prepoziționale indică o accentuare deosebită a complementului indirect.



**A: Elementar.**

**51\***

Analizați cazurile tuturor substantivelor (și pronomelor) de mai jos:

### LITTLE TOMMY AGAIN!

Little Tommy, while at a neighbour's, was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said, "Thank you."

"That's right, Tommy," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'thank you'."

"Well," rejoined Tommy. "If you want to hear me say it again, you might put some jam on it."

**A: Elementar.**

**52**

Folosiți genitivul sintetic în următoarele expresii:

The fountain-pen of my father; the wish of my parents; the toys of the children; the plays of Shakespeare; the horse of king Richard the Third; the room of Charles; the room of Peter and Charles; the rooms of Charles and Nicholas (each of them with his own room).

**B: Intermediar.**

**53**

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind în fiecare propoziție câte un genitiv sintetic:

1. Zăpada de ieri s-a așternut peste tot orașul.
2. E un articol foarte interesant despre agricultură în ziarul de astăzi.
3. Echipajul acestui vas e format din patruzeci de marinari.
4. Comerțul României cu țările Asiei și Africii contribuie la strângerea legăturilor cu aceste țări.
5. După-amiază, copiii fraților mei au vizitat mai multe muzee din București.





**A: Elementar.**

54

Folosiți genitivul sintetic în următoarele expresii:

The dog of my sister; the books of Mr Johnson; the room of my uncle John; a journey of a day; the umbrella of the old man; a walk of three miles; an interval of two weeks; the mountains of Romania, the desire for peace of the world; the flat of Mr and Mrs Smith.

**B: Intermediar.**

55

Folosiți cazul genitiv în fiecare din propozițiile de mai jos:

1. Here are the football results for today.
2. A drive of six hundred miles in a car is very tiring.
3. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take a rest for a few minutes.
4. Those books belong to my brother-in-law.
5. This is the office of the editor-in-chief.
6. These are the books of my father-in-law.

**A: Elementar.**

56

Folosiți genitivul sintetic acolo unde e cazul, justificând folosirea sa:

The room of the boy; the walls of the room; the legs of the table; the horns of the cow; the cover of the book; the tail of my cat; the garden of my mother-in-law; the walls of her garden.



**C: Avansat.**

**57**

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind expresii idiomatice bazate pe genitive sintetice (cuvintele scrise cursiv reprezintă echivalentul românesc al acestor genitive):

1. Își cunoaște meseria *la perfecție*.
2. Această ilustrată vă dă o *privești panoramică* a orașului.
3. Poți mânca mere *după pofa inimii*.
4. Henry nu mai știa ce să facă (era *la capătul resurselor*).

**A: Elementar.**

**58**

Construiți atât genitive analitice, cât și genitive sintetice cu grupurile de substantive de mai jos:

play – Shakespeare; the room – my brother; friend – John; Romania – trade;  
France – capital; stories – Ernest Hemingway; London – population.

**A: Elementar.**

**59**

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind genitivul sintetic acolo unde e cazul:

1. Luna decembrie este ultima lună a anului.
2. Camera mătușii mele se află la etajul al doilea.
3. Podeaua camerei este acoperită cu un covor foarte frumos.
4. Părinții lui Charles au plecat la mare.
5. Orașul București are peste două milioane locuitori.



**B: Intermediar.**

60

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind în fiecare propoziție câte un genitiv sintetic:

1. Cărțile verilor mei se află în biblioteca din camera lor.
2. Acesta nu este stiloul meu, ci al surorii mele.
3. Poeziile lui Robert Burns sunt cunoscute și apreciate în lumea întreagă.
4. Reporterii au avut o convorbire de zece minute cu membrii brigăzii.
5. Ceasul de mână al cumnatului meu se află pe birou.

**C: Avansat.**

61\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. She had gone to the pictures as the guest of one Harry Gibson, Minnie Watson's friend's friend. (J. B. Priestley)
2. Scrooge's niece's sister expressed the same opinion. (Dickens)
3. A certain look in Tennessee's Partner's eye indicated a lack of humorous appreciation. (Bret Harte)

**A: Elementar.**

62

Omiteți prepoziția *to* în propozițiile de mai jos, efectuând cuvenitele schimbări în ordinea cuvintelor:

1. Grandfather was telling a story to the children.
2. I gave a book to your brother yesterday morning. Where is it?
3. Your friend Tommy has sent a parcel to you.
4. The schoolchildren gave a bunch of flowers to their teacher.
5. The writer told the story of his future novel to his audience.
6. She immediately wrote a letter to her brother John.



## ARTICOLUL

**A: Elementar.**

**63**

Treceți la singular următoarele propoziții:

1. Nouns are words.
2. Cities are big towns.
3. Horses are animals.
4. Roses are beautiful flowers.
5. Tables are pieces of furniture.

**A: Elementar.**

**64**

Treceți la plural următoarele propoziții:

1. A cat is an animal.
2. A fly is an insect.
3. A table is made of wood.
4. A chicken is a bird.
5. A cake is sweet.
6. A dictionary is a book.
7. A dog eats meat.
8. A bird can fly.
9. A fish can swim.
10. A man can walk.
11. A house is a building.
12. A plane is made of metal.



13. A fountain-pen has ink in it.

14. A cow gives milk.

15. We drink tea out of a cup.

**A: Elementar.**

65

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele corespunzătoare:

### LITTLE TOMMY AND ... HORSE

*Tommy:* Father, ... teacher does not know what... horse is.

*Father:* Why do you think so, Tommy?

*Tommy:* You know, I drew ... horse yesterday and showed it to ... teacher and he asked me what it was.

**B: Intermediar.**

66

Care din substantivele de mai jos nu pot fi niciodată precedate de un articol nehotărât? Explicați de ce:

book, news, butter, apple, grass, painter, beef, sunshine, dog, cotton, pin, mutton, mountain, corner, daytime.

**B: Intermediar.**

67

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

... youth; ... orange; ... herb; ... ass; ... union; ... hare; ... house; ... coat; ... honour;  
... ewe; ... ape; ... eye; ... horse; ... ear; ... boat; ... oar; ... eel; ... umbrella; ...  
umpire.



**A: Elementar.**

68

Treceți la formele de singular (cu articol nehotărât)

următoarele cuvinte:

- books, pencils and copybooks;
- men, women and children;
- stories and essays;
- Europeans, Africans, Americans, Asians and Australians;
- hens and eggs.

**A: Elementar.**

69

Citiți cu voce tare; justificați pronunțarea

articolului pentru fiecare caz:

- the cat, the egg, the house, the hen, the hour, the clock, the early train, the goods train, the empty cup, the one and only;
- the university, the United Nations, the United States, the understanding.

**B: Intermediar.**

70

Completați următoarele propoziții cu articolele

corespunzătoare:

1. *Othello*, ... play by Shakespeare, is among ... greatest of all tragedies.
2. Where there's ... will, there's ... way.
3. " ... man's ... man for all that." (Robert Burns)
4. He was so hungry that he ate two sandwiches at ... mouthful.
5. Birds of ... feather flock together.



**B: Intermediar.**

71

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele

nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

... university, ... hour, ... bottle, ... ink-bottle, ... hotel, ... house, ... heir, ... hundred, ... agreemet, ... unilateral agreement, ... visit, ... early visit, ... history of England, ... historical survey, ... mistake, ... intentional mistake, ... unintentional mistake.

**B: Intermediar.**

72

Completați spațiile punctate:

... Romania; ... United Kingdom; ... Bucharest; ... Europe; ... Danube; ... Carpathians; ... Congo; ... America; ... Latin America; ... United States; ... Atlantic; ... Crimea; ... Sahara; ... Transylvania; ... *Transylvania* (the Romanian ship); ... Channel; ... Iceland; ... Prague; ... Hague; ... French (the people); ... French (the language); ... English (the people); ... English (the language); ... Japanese (the people); ... Japanese (the language).

**B: Intermediar.**

73

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele

corespunzătoare:

1. Would you like ... cup of ... tea and ... cake?
2. It is better to tell ... truth than tell ... lies.
3. Where is ... hat I bought yesterday?
4. Smith, ... man I told you about, is ... very man.
5. I like to eat ... bread and ... butter in ... morning.
6. Little Tommy goes to ... school only in ... morning.



7. He went to ... bed with ... bad cold.
8. He crossed ... lake in ... record time.
9. He collects ... butterflies, ... stamps, and ... match-boxes.
10. In ... autumn of ... 1959 we went on ... excursion to ... Danube Delta.

**B: Intermediar.**

74

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele

corespunzătoare:

CHERRY PIE

One day ... little girl entered ... baker's shop and asked:

"Do you sell ... pies?"

"Yes, my little girl. What sort of pie would you like?"

"... cherry pie. How much is it?"

"... penny."

"Please give me one."

"I am sorry I have no ... cherry pies today. I have some ... mince pies."

"But I want ... cherry pie."

"I am all sold out."

"My mother said you sold ... cherry pies."

"Well, so I do, but I am all sold out today."

"My mother said if I gave you ... penny you would give me ... cherry pie."

"So I would if I had any."

"Any what?"

"... cherry pies."

"That's what I want."

"But I haven't any. I have ... mince pies, ... apple pies and ... lemon pies, but no ... cherry pies."





"How much do you want for your ... cherry pies?"

"If I had any, I should let you have as many as you like for ... penny each."

"I have ... penny in my hand."

"But I haven't any ... cherry pies. I am all sold out. Don't you understand?"

"You sold my mother ... cherry pie yesterday for ... penny."

"That is so; I had some to sell yesterday, but today I haven't any."

"This is ... baker's shop, isn't it?"

"Of course it is."

"And do you sell ... bread and cakes and ... pies?"

"Of course I do."

"Then I want cherry pie."

"... little girl, go home. I shall never have any more cherry pies to sell. Do you hear? Never any more cherry pies!"

**B: Intermediar.**

75

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Take ... little tea; it will do you ... lot of good.
2. Out of ... sight, out... mind.
3. I like ... lot of ... sugar in my tea.
4. ... supper is ... last meal of ... day.
5. ... bad drivers are punished by ... law.
6. Take ... chair and make yourself at ... home; he will be back in ... minute.
7. This is ... answer to ... problem ... teacher gave us.
8. There won't be another train for at least ... hour.
9. We had ... dinner together at ... good restaurant ... yesterday.
10. ... Danube, ... Volga and ... Thames are three important rivers.



**B: Intermediar.**

76

Completați spațiile punctate (*a, an, the*):

1. He came to see me ... last week and brought ... English handbook with him.
2. ... good dictionary is ... great help to ... students.
3. ... last night I met Tommy; he said he would come here today if ... weather were fine.
4. Come to see me on .... Saturday at ... latest.
5. He works hard by ... day and sleeps soundly at ... night.
6. ... help came at ... last and ... swimmer was rescued.
7. He works every day from ... early morning till late at... night.
8. He went into ... inn and asked for bread and ... butter.
9. By ... way, he said, where is ... shop you told me about?
10. What is ... matter? Have you had ... accident?

**B: Intermediar.**

77

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele hotărâte sau nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

1. I came here by ... train, but you can also come by ... plane if you want to.
2. “ ... more haste, ... less speed” is ... proverb to remember when you are in ... hurry.
3. We had ... soup, ... fish, ... roast beef and ... fruit for lunch yesterday.
4. He goes to ... school very early in ... morning; that is why he goes to ... bed at ... ten o'clock every ...evening.
5. We were served with ... bread and ... butter, ... cup of coffee for each of us, and ... jug of ... cream.



**B: Intermediar.**

78

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele hotărâte sau nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

One of ... foreign guests who visited Romania gave ... following account of his impressions:

"What impressed me especially was ... extent of your country, ... great diversity of its natural resources and its beauty. Romania is ... medium-sized state, not just ... small country. Its forests, coal, oil, metals and fertile soil provide ... solid basis for ... well-being of ... inhabitants. ... forests, lakes and mountains, ... wonderful seaside resorts on ... Black Sea coast and ... enchanting Danube Delta make it ... land of promise for tourists. It has more to offer tourists than many other countries."

*(British Romanian Bulletin, London)*

**C: Avansat.**

79

Completați următorul text cu articolele corespunzătoare:

Our sun is enormous body with diameter about a hundred and eight times that of earth. It would take train, moving at sixty miles hour, over five years to travel round its circumference. But those little pin-points of light we call stars are also suns, and some of them are very much larger and brighter than one which warms our earth. One of them has diameter three hundred times greater than that of our sun. Of thousands of millions of stars which can be seen through powerful telescope, only six thousand or so are visible to naked eye, and their distance from earth is so tremendous that their combined light is only about hundredth of that shed by full moon.

*(The Children's New Illustrated Encyclopedia)*



**B: Intermediar.**

**80**

Completați următorul text cu articole hotărâte și

nehotărâte:

TOMMY AT SCHOOL

During ... whole week after this first lesson ... master tried by every means to get Tommy to learn something; but ... boy could learn nothing. Yet he seemed to try. He looked into his book, and muttered with his lips, and sometimes looked up at ... ceiling with ... expression of agony on his face. Everything was tried, including punishment: Tommy was kept in at play-hours, and in ... corner during school-hours. All ... methods were tried, but in vain. He could not be made to learn ... single lesson and often gave such strange answers that we all believed he was mad.

On the Monday of ... second week at school, ... master called him up again for examination.

"Now, Thomson," he began, "you have been ... long time over that lesson; let us see how much of it you have learned. Tell me, how many parts of speech are there?"

"Nineteen," answered ... boy.

"Oh!" exclaimed ... master, "please name them."

In ... very sing-song voice Tommy began: "Article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection, outerjection, ending with *i-es* in the plural: as baby – babies, lady –ladies."

"... boy is ... lunatic," whispered ... master to himself. He looked attentively at Tommy for some moments and then suddenly asked: "What is ... proper noun?"

"... well-behaved one," replied Tommy.

At this ... whole class laughed loudly.

"Silence, boys," cried ... master in ... tone that produced ... desired effect. Then



laying his hand on Tommy's shoulder, he looked him full in ... face and said, "Thomson, I have found you out. Go to your seat and stay there when ... other boys go to ... playground."

We noticed that Tommy grew very red in ... face as he came back to his seat, and for ... rest of ... hour he never looked up.

During ... whole of ... play-hour ... master and he remained in ... classroom.

We never discovered what took place there between them, for nothing could make Tommy speak on ... subject afterwards; but from that day he was ... changed boy. He not only learned his lessons, but he learned them well, and in ... course of time became one of ... best pupils in ... school; so that, although he never said so, we all came to ... conclusion that he had been trying to deceive ... master pretending to be stupid in order not to learn his lessons.

(R. M. Ballantyne, text adaptat)

**C: Avansat.**

**81**

**Completați următorul text cu articolele corespunzătoare:**

We may picture territory of United States as having three great natural divisions. There is, on west, vast region of mountains and high grounds, PACIFIC HIGHLAND, on east lies ATLANTIC HIGHLAND, with its coast plain; and between them is spread great CENTRAL PLAIN which forms basin of Mississippi river.

Pacific Highland, forming western part of United States, includes Rocky Mountains, which are "backbone" and chief watershed of North America. Several of largest rivers of continent take their rise in these lofty heights, besides numerous smaller streams that sweep eastward to Mississippi, or its great tributary Missouri.

(The Illustrated Geography Reader)



**A: Elementar.**

**82**

Completați următorul text cu articole hotărâte și nehotărâte:

### TOMMY, THE HORSE AND THE CART

... teacher had told ... class to draw ... horse and ... cart. But Tommy finished his work very quickly so ... teacher went to look and found that he had drawn only ... horse.

"What is this?" ... teacher asked.

"Well, ... horse can draw ... cart," came ... answer.

**C: Avansat.**

**83**

Completați următorul text cu articole hotărâte și nehotărâte:

### A DEAL IN OSTRICHES

"Talking of price of birds, I have seen ostrich that cost three hundred pounds," said my friend. "I will tell you its story.

"I was on board big steamer returning from India. Among passengers there was rich Hindoo, Sir Mohini Padishah by name, who wore big red turban with fine diamond in it. There was man in charge of five ostriches on board. Suddenly, one day, one of these ostriches comes up to Padishah, pecks diamond off his turban and swallows it. Then ostrich runs away to other ostriches. Man in charge was not there just at moment. He came later. Ostriches were all exactly alike, so nobody could tell which of five had swallowed diamond. You can understand that Padishah got terribly angry.



"Very soon all passengers knew story of lost diamond. Everybody was talking about it.

"Padishah said he would have his diamond and in very strong terms asked for his rights. But he said he would not buy birds. Why not give all ostriches some medicine?! But man in charge of birds refused to give them any medicine. One of passengers said that what bird had swallowed was part of bird and that Padishah could now do nothing. And that was general opinion.

"Then Padishah went to man in charge and made offer for all five ostriches.

"But man said he had no right to sell birds. At same time he told Padishah that man named Potter had already made him offer. We were then at Aden and Potter informed us he had wired to owner of birds in London and would have answer at Suez.

"At Suez Potter became owner of birds. Immediately Padishah offered him two hundred and fifty pounds for five of them. It was more than two hundred per cent of what Potter had given. But Potter refused and said he would kill birds one by one and find diamond. But he did not kill ostriches and offered to organise auction. He said he would sell four birds, one after other, and keep fifth for himself.

"Diamond was worth three or four thousand pounds. This price was stated by diamond merchant on ship, who had seen diamond on Padishah's turban at beginning of voyage. Potter put starting price at eighty pounds for bird. Of course all passengers were tremendously interested, but at first nobody wanted to risk his money. Then, little by little, auction became more lively and at last diamond merchant got first bird for 175 pounds. He killed it, but did not find diamond. I can tell you we were all very glad.

"Then Potter said he would continue auction only if we promised not to kill birds till end of auction. One old gentleman said that if anybody found diamond in bird he had to give it back to owner. Then we all promised not to kill birds on board ship. Another passenger said auction was illegal lottery, but Potter answered that he sold birds only as ostriches and did not want to sell any diamonds. He believed



these three birds did not have diamond. It was in one he kept, so he thought.

"Next morning three birds were sold for over 200 pounds each. But Padishah did not get even one of birds.

"After auction I went to Potter and offered to buy his last bird. But he told me he had already sold it to engineer for three hundred pounds.

"Well, new owners of birds landed at Brindisi, and Potter and Padishah landed there too. And so did I. Hindoo, with tears in his eyes, tried to give his name and address to men who had bought birds so that they would know where to send diamond when they found it. But they did not want to take his name and address, and refused to give their own addresses. That evening they all went away by different trains.

"How did it end? Oh, well, you see, week or so after landing I was in Regent Street and suddenly met Padishah and Potter walking arm-in-arm talking in very friendly way. I think that Padishah was really rich Hindoo and diamond was real one. But whether bird really swallowed diamond or not – that is, of course, quite another question.

(H. G. Wells)

**C: Avansat.**

84

**Completați următorul text cu articolele hotărâte și nehotărâte corespunzătoare (acolo unde e cazul):**

As ... mole sat on ... grass and looked across ... river, ... dark hole in ... bank opposite, just above ... water's edge, caught his eye. As he gazed, ... something bright and small seemed to twinkle down in ... heart of it, vanished, then twinkled once more like .... tiny star. Then, as he looked, it winked at him, and so declared itself to be ... eye; and ... small face began gradually to grow up round it, like ... frame round ... picture.

... brown little face with ... whiskers.

... grave round face, with ... same twinkle in its eye that had first attracted his





notice.

... small neat ears and ... thick silky hair.

It was ... Water Rat!

Then ... two animals stood and regarded ... each other cautiously.

"Hullo, ... Mole!" said ... Water Rat.

"Hullo ... Rat!" said ... Mole.

"Would you like to come over?" inquired ... Rat presently.

"Oh, it's all very well to talk," said ... Mole, rather irritated, he being new to ... river and riverside life and its ways.

... Rat said nothing, but stooped and unfastened ... rope; then lightly stepped into ... little boat which ... Mole had not observed. It was painted ... blue outside and ... white within; and was just ... size for two animals; and ... Mole's whole heart went out to it at once, even though he did not yet fully understand its uses.

... Rat rowed smartly across and made fast. Then he held up his fore-paw as ... Mole stepped cautiously down. "Lean on that!" he said. "Now then, step lively!" and ... Mole to his surprise and ... delight found himself actually seated in ... stern of ... real boat.

(Kenneth Grahame, text adaptat)

**C: Avansat.**

85

Completați următorul text cu articolele corespunzătoare:

Dickens leaped to fame in one bound with publication of Pickwick Papers. Papers were first published monthly in green-backed paper covers and became immensely popular. Story is told of young man who was seriously ill. His doctor told him he had not many days to live. "If I can only live long enough to read last instalment of Pickwick Papers I shall die happy," he replied.

It was introduction of Sam Weller, Mr Pickwick's Cockney servant that established popularity of Papers. "Other men wrote well," said wit of time, "but



Dickens wrote Weller." Among best incidents in this great book are accounts of "how Mr Pickwick undertook to drive, and Mr Winkle to ride"; of "how Mr Winkle, instead of shooting at pigeon and killing crow, shot at crow and wounded pigeon." We learn how people travelled by coach; what tremendous meals they used to eat and what copious amounts of "punch" they consumed; how elections were conducted and what horrors befell those imprisoned for debt.

(*The Children's New Illustrated Encyclopedia*)

**C: Avansat.**

86

Completați textul cu articolele hotărâte și nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

Forty years of age ... woman was when ... boy was three, with hair still raven black, parted particularly down ... middle of ... head, gathered behind in ... simple coil, and kept together by ... couple of hair-pins; ... small nose spreading ... little at ... bottom; deeply set, softly gleaming brown eyes that sparkled when she laughed and hardened to ... steady glow through any sorrow, deep and irremediable; eyes that, when steadily watched, seemed to hide in their depths ... intense glow of many dreams, veiled by ... nearer vision of things that were husband and children at home. But it was .... mouth that arrested attention most, for here was shown ... chief characteristic of ... woman; it quivered with fighting perseverance, firmness, human humour, and ... gentle, lovable fullness of her nature. Small strong hands, hands that could slyly bathe ... festering wound or scour ... floor – wet cloth first, then ... brush soap-foamed, tearing ... dirt out, then wet cloth again and, finally, ... dry cloth finishing ... patch in back and forward strokes and twisting circles of rhythmic motions. ... sturdy figure carried gracefully and with resolution; flexible, at peace in its simple gown of black serge, with its tiny white frill round ... neck that was fair and unwrinkled still. ... laugh that began in ... ripple of humour, and ended in ...



musical torrent of full-toned mirth which shook those who listened into ... irresistible companionship.  
(Sean O'Casey)

**C: Avansat.**

87

Completați spațiile punctate cu articolele corespunzătoare, acolo unde este cazul:

When ... sea was not too rough we were often out in ... little rubber boat ... taking photographs. I shall not forget ... first time ... sea was so calm that two men felt like ... putting ... balloon-like little thing into ... water and ... going for ... row. They had hardly got clear of ... raft when they dropped ... little oars and sat ... roaring with ... laughter. And as ... waves lifted them away and they disappeared and reappeared among ... seas, they laughed so loud ... every time they caught ... glimpse of us that their voices rang out over ... desolate Pacific. We looked round us with ... mixed feelings and saw ... nothing comic but our own ... bearded faces; but as ... two in ... boat should be accustomed to those by now, we began to have ... suspicion that they had suddenly gone mad. Sunstroke, perhaps. ... two fellows could hardly get ... back on ... board ... *Kon-Tiki* for sheer laughter, and gasping, with tears in their eyes, begged us just to go and see for ourselves.

Two of us jumped down into ... dancing rubber boat and were caught by ... sea which lifted us clear. We sat down at ... once and roared with ... laughter. We had never before had ... outside view of ... ourselves in open sea. ... raft looked exactly like ... old Norwegian hay-loft lying helpless, drifting about in ... open sea ... hay-loft full of ... sunburnt bearded ruffians. If anyone had come paddling after us at ... sea in ... bath we should have felt ... same spontaneous urge to ... laughter. (Thor Heyerdahl)



**C: Avansat.** **88**

Completați textul de mai jos cu articole hotărâte sau nehotărâte; nu puneți niciun articol acolo unde nu este nevoie:

Robyn thinks. Philip Swallow watches her thinking. To avoid his anxious scrutiny, Robyn turns in her chair and looks out of ... window, at ... green quadrangle in ... middle of ... campus. Students, drawn out of ... doors by ... sunshine, are already beginning to congregate in ... pairs and ... small groups, spreading their coats and plastic bags so that they can sit or lie on ... damp grass. On one of ... lawns ... gardener, ... young black in ... olive dungarees, is pushing ... motor mower up and down, steering carefully around ... margins of ... flower beds, and between ... reclining students. When they see that they will be in his way, ... students get up and move themselves and their belongings, settling like ... flock of ... birds on another patch of grass. The gardener is of about ... same age as ... students, but no communication takes place between them – no nods, or smiles, or spoken words, not even ... glance. There is no overt arrogance on ... students' part, or evident resentment on ... young gardener's, just ... kind of ... mutual, instinctive avoidance of ... contact. Physically contiguous, they inhabit ... separate worlds. It seems ... very British way of handling ... differences of class and ... race.

(David Lodge, *Nice Work*)

**C: Avansat.**

**89**

Completați textul cu articolele corespunzătoare:

... art of metallurgy includes ... deriving of metals from their ores, or ... condition in which they are found in nature; their purification, or their admixture with other metals; and finally their manufacture into shapes and forms usable in industry; ... science of metallurgy includes ... study of these processes with a view to their control and improvement, and development of new metal mixtures or alloys



and of new test methods.

Because of this wide scope ... field of metallurgy may be divided into two parts; ... first part deals with ... melting and refining of metals, and has been designated as "Process" or "Chemical Metallurgy."

... second deals with physical and chemical behavior of ... metals during shaping and treating operations, and their behaviour in ... service of man. This phase is termed "Physical Metallurgy."

... scope of Physical Metallurgy is wide and is of interest to more people than ... field of Process Metallurgy. For example, only a few individuals will be engaged in .... operation of ... melting and refining furnace, whereas ... hundred men will be employed in ... rolling or forging of ... metal so produced, and thousands of individuals will work at manufacturing ... rolled or forged metal into automobiles, bridges, ships, airplanes, buildings, wire goods, tools, and ... multitude of useful articles.

(C. G. Johnson)



## ADJECTIVUL

### I. Generalități

**C: Avansat.**

90

subliniate:

Indicați funcțiunile morfologice ale cuvintelor

1. They were just *finishing* the race as we reached the *starting* line.
2. She is *writing* a poem but the *finished* text will not be ready for some days.
3. The gems were *twinkling* in the light like *twinkling* stars.
4. She was *singing* all the time although she did not exactly possess what was called a *singing* voice.
5. English is *spoken* in Australia. There are many differences between the *spoken* and the written language.

**A: Elementar.**

91

corespond atributele din grupul **b**:

Indicați căror substantive din grupul **a** le

- a) door, examination, cup, dog, branch, coat.



b) withered, torn, sleeping, broken, folding, written.

**B: Intermediar.**

92

Indicați ce adjective corespund substantivelor de mai jos:

difficulty, beauty, length, fame, importance, England, Romania, friend, care, atom, talent, America, child, book, storm.

**B: Intermediar.**

93

Indicați ce adjective corespund substantivelor de mai jos:

stone, silence, truth, hate, hand, man, snow, reason, event, haste.

**C: Avansat.**

94

Expresiile de mai jos pot avea două sensuri complet deosebite. Explicați fiecare din aceste sensuri. Introducerea unei liniuțe între primul și al doilea element va ușura identificarea celei de-a doua posibilități:

- a Bucharest radio listener;
- a foreign trade enterprise;
- a superfluous hair remover;
- a small hotel room;
- a nice hockey competition.



**B: Intermediar.**

95

Notă. Adjectivele *former, latter, elder, eldest, major, minor, inner, outer* pot fi folosite numai în funcție atributivă.

Adjectivele de tipul *afraid, alive, afire* etc. pot fi folosite numai în funcție predicativă.

Care dintre adjectivele de mai jos pot fi folosite: a) numai atributiv, b) numai predicativ, c) atât atributiv cât și predicativ? Construiți propoziții cu aceste adjective:

happy, alone, red, eldest, important, former, dark, easy, alive, major, beautiful, afraid, latter, intelligent, pretty, elder, old.

**C: Avansat.**

96

Următoarele adjective fi pot folosite numai ca nume predicative. Găsiți sinonimele lor care sunt folosite în funcție atributivă. Construiți propoziții cu fiecare dintre aceste forme:

Model: He is *asleep*. (predicativ)  
I see a *sleeping* man. (atributiv)

alive, afraid, alone, afire, aflame, ablaze, abloom, asleep, awake.





## II. Grade de comparație

*Notă.* Există trei grade de comparație (pozitiv, comparativ și superlativ) și două modalități de formare a comparativului și superlativului:

a) *comparația sintetică*: adjectivele monosilabice primesc terminațiile -er, -est (strong, stronger, the strongest);

b) *comparația analitică*: adjectivele formate din trei sau mai multe silabe primesc *more* și *the most* așezate înaintea formei de pozitiv (beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful);

c) adjectivele formate din două silabe urmează fie prima, fie cea de-a doua metodă (pentru detalii, vezi un manual de gramatică).

Comparația neregulată nu urmează niciuna din cele două căi amintite mai sus.

Gradul superlativ relativ cuprinde întotdeauna articolul hotărât *the*.

**A: Elementar.**

97\*

Dați câte patru exemple pentru fiecare modalitate de formare a gradelor de comparație; explicați fiecare modalitate în parte; arătați care este situația adjectivelor formate din două silabe.

**A: Elementar.**

98

Construiți comparații de egalitate cu ajutorul elementelor date mai jos:

1. James's desk – small – John's desk.
2. The window – narrow – the door.
3. My book of grammar – thick – your dictionary.
4. Tommy – industrious – his brother.



5. Your wife – tall – my sister.

**A: Elementar.** 99 Cu ajutorul elementelor date în exercițiul precedent construiți comparative de superioritate sau inferioritate, după caz:

Model: My room is *smaller* than Peter's room.

**A: Elementar.** 100 Completați spațiile punctate cu adjectivele *long, small, big, short* la gradele de comparație corespunzătoare:

#### TOMMY GIVES AN EXAMPLE

At a lesson of physics the teacher asks the children about the effects of heat and cold.

"Heat makes things ... and cold makes things ..." answered little Tommy.

"Quite right," says the teacher. "Can you give an example?"

"In summer, when it is hot the days are ..., but in winter, when it is cold, the days are ...," answered Tommy.

**A: Elementar.** 101 Formați comparativele superlativele următoarelor adjective:

long, beautiful, afraid, young, red, thin, black, pleasant, good, easy, difficult, much, small, bad.



**A: Elementar.**

**102**

Formați comparativele și superlativele

următoarelor adjective:

tall, big, difficult, few, far, bright, old, free, little, sweet, clear, high, clever,  
dark, slow, deep, full, violent.

**C: Avansat.**

**103\***

Formați comparativele și superlativele

următoarelor adjective:

shallow, tiny, sly, subtle, common, handsome, gorgeous, slim, sacred,  
sorrowful, comic, tender, distinguished, idle, sudden, stiff, kind, unkind, hot,  
ugly.

**A: Elementar.**

**104**

Completați următoarele propoziții pentru a obține

a) comparația de inferioritate, b) comparația de egalitate, c) comparația de superioritate:

1. Margaret – careful – Elizabeth.
2. Today – hot – yesterday.
3. Harry – old – my sister.
4. A car – fast – a motor-cycle.
5. This room – large – the kitchen.



**A: Elementar.**

105

Indicați toate gradele de comparație (pozitiv, comparativ, superlativ) ale adjectivelor de mai jos:

worst, young, better, easiest, thin, more beautiful, later, less, narrowest, heavy, lighter, nearest, most, tall, clever, simpler.

**B: Intermediar.**

106

Notă. Atunci când se compară numai *două* noțiuni, în limba engleză se folosește gradul comparativ.

She is the *younger* and the *more beautiful* of the *two* sisters.

Completați spațiile punctate cu adjectivele date la începutul propozițiilor:

1. (old) John is eighteen years old and James is twenty-one. Which is the ... of the two?
2. (young, old) Mary is ten years old, Ann is twelve and Citronella is seven. Ann is the ... and Citronella is the ...
3. (good, bad) What was your best subject at school? Romanian was my ... and drawing my ...
4. (tall) Ella is 5 ft. 6 in.; Joan is 5 ft. 8 in. Which is the ... of the two?
5. (interesting) I lent you two books the other day. If you have read them, tell me which you find the ...



**A: Elementar.**

**107\***

Traduceți în limba română:

### LITTLE TOMMY AND THE LAZIEST PERSON

*Angry Father:* Well, Tommy, I talked to your teacher today, and now I want to ask you a question. Who is the laziest person in your class?

*Tommy:* I don't know, Father.

*Father:* Oh, yes, you do! Think a little! When other boys and girls are reading or writing, who sits in the class and only watches how other people work?

*Tommy:* It is our teacher, Father.

**B: Intermediar.**

**108**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Where is the ... bus stop?
2. Braşov is a ... city than Bucharest.
3. The hare runs ... than the hedgehog.
4. Can you direct me to the ... post office?
5. The water of this lake is as... as crystal.

**B: Intermediar.**

**109\***

Întocmiți o listă de adjective care nu pot avea grade de comparație.



**C: Avansat.**

**110\***

Folosiți adjectivele de mai jos în propoziții care să scoată în evidență deosebirile dintre ele:

last, latest; farther, further; latter, later; nearest, next; less, lesser; first, foremost.

**C: Avansat.**

**111**

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu următoarele adjective: *latest, utter, utmost, last, outer*.

1. Please take the ... care of this bike. It is not mine.
2. Don't talk such ... nonsense.
3. Have you seen the ... edition of this book of grammar?
4. This dictionary has over a thousand pages, the ... being numbered 1,170.
5. This spaceman has just returned from a trip into ... space.

**A: Elementar.**

**112**

Traduceți în limba română:

#### A PARADOX

The more we study, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know. So why study?



**B: Intermediar.** 113 Completați spațiile punctate cu adjective (sau adverbe), folosindu-vă de cuvintele date în paranteze:

1. (soon, good) The ... this is done, the ...
2. (hard, little) The ... he tried, the ... progress he seemed to make.
3. (good) The sick man was getting ... and ...
4. (fast) The little boy ran ... and ...
5. (much) The storm became ... and ... violent.
6. (bad) If he does not learn, so much the ... for him.
7. (good) You had ... go to bed now.
8. (big, many) The ... the building is, the ... flats it will have.

**A: Elementar.** 114 Construiți comparații de superioritate cu ajutorul următoarelor elemente:

1. Tom – old – I.
2. This apple – big – an orange.
3. A mountain – high – a hill.
4. An elephant – big – a horse.
5. A city – big – a town.



**A: Elementar.**

**115**

Completați spațiul punctat cu unul din cuvintele date în paranteză (latest, last):

### ANOTHER TOMMY STORY

*Teacher:* Tell me, Tommy, in what battle did General Wolfe cry: "We won and I die happy."

*Tommy:* It was in his ... battle, sir.

**A: Elementar.**

**116**

Construiți propoziții superlative cu ajutorul următoarelor elemente:

1. She – pretty – all.
2. Tom – young – the family.
3. Roses – beautiful – flowers.
4. Grandfather – old – the family.
5. The last exercise – easy – all.

**B: Intermediar.**

**117**

Adjectivele date în paranteză la începutul fiecărei propoziții au grade de comparație neregulate. Completați spațiile punctate cu formele necesare:

1. (old) My friend John has three brothers, all ... than he. The ... , James, is a doctor.
2. (good) 'You do look well.' 'Yes, I've just returned from the ... holiday I've ever had.'
3. (far) I was able to get ... information about trains at the railway-station.
4. (old) Jack is my ... brother (două posibilități) and Tommy is my ... friend.
5. (late) This is the ... edition of Dickens' ... novel.





**B: Intermediar.**

**118**

Citiți cu atenție textul de mai jos. Găsiți care e greșeala de gramatică introdusă intenționat de autor pentru a crea efect stilistic. Traduceți textul:

Dear little souls, they hate flattery, so they tell you; and, when you say, "Ah, darling, it isn't flattery in your case, it's plain sober truth; you really are, without exaggeration, the most beautiful, the most good, the most charming, the most divine, the most perfect human creature that ever trod this earth," they will smile a quiet approving smile, and, leaning against your manly shoulder, murmur that you are a dear good fellow after all.

(Jerome K. Jerome)

**B: Intermediar.**

**119**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. He scored no fewer ... five goals.
2. He makes twice ... many mistakes ... I do.
3. He would rather die ... see that happen.
4. He owes more ... five hundred lei to his friend John.
5. She is ... merry ... a cricket.

**A: Elementar.**

**120**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. He is the youngest ... the family.
2. This is better ... doing nothing.
3. She is the most beautiful girl ... all.
4. Is it ... easy ... it looks?
5. Little Tommy is ... proud ... a peacock.



**C: Avansat.**

**121**

Indicați superlativele următoarelor adjective compuse; construiți propoziții cu aceste forme:

well-known, hard-working, outstanding, hard-earned, nice-looking.

**A: Elementar.**

**122**

Completați spațiile punctate:

WHAT IS TOMMY DOING?

*Mother:* Jane, what is Tommy doing?

*Jane:* Well, if the water is ... thick ... he thinks, he is skating, but if the water is ... thick ... I think, he is swimming.

**B: Intermediar.**

**123**

*Notă.* Comparațiile de egalitate cu caracter idiomatic au valoare de superlative absolute (as black as coal, as black as a crow = very black).

Completați spațiile punctate cu câte unul din următoarele adjective: *busy, dead, sweet, red, hungry, hard, merry.*

as ... as a cherry; as ... as a wolf; as ... as a cricket; as ... as honey; as... as a bee; as ... as iron; as ... as a door-nail.



**B: Intermediar.**

**124**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Cel mai mare oraș din România este București.
2. Tot mai numeroși sunt cei care cunosc limba engleză.
3. Se descoperă tot mai multe semne ale civilizațiilor mai vechi.
4. Cunoștințele lui de Japoneză sunt foarte bune.

**B: Intermediar.**

**125\***

Traduceți în limba română:

#### A SONG ABOUT MYSELF

There was a naughty boy

And a naughty Boy was he,

He ran away to Scotland

The people for to see<sup>1</sup> –

Then he found

That the ground

Was as hard,

That a yard

Was as long.

That a song

Was as merry,

That a cherry

Was as red –

That lead

Was as weighty,

That fourscore

---

<sup>1</sup> *for to see* expresie populară.



Was as eighty,  
That a door  
Was as wooden  
As in England –

So he stood in his shoes  
And he wondered,  
He wondered,  
He stood in his shoes  
And he wondered.

(John Keats)

**C: Avansat.**

**126\***

**Traduceți în limba română:**

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way – in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

(Charles Dickens)

**A: Elementar.**

**127\***

**Traduceți în limba română:**

Tom, Harry and Alice are counting their books.

"I have only a few books," says Harry. "I have only fifteen."

"I have more than you," says Tom. "I have thirty books. How many have you



got, Alice?"

"I have sixty books," says Alice.

Alice has more books than Tom and more books than Harry. She has more books than Tom and Harry together. Alice has the most and Harry has the fewest.

Now Tom, Harry and Alice are counting their money.

"How much have you got, Alice?" says Tom.

"I have only a little," says Alice. "I have three shillings."

"I have more than you," says Tom. "I have eighteen shillings. How much have you got, Harry?"

"I have ten shillings," says Harry.

Alice has the least and Tom has the most.

## B: Intermediar.

128

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Apartamentul în care locuiesc acum este mai mare și mai frumos decât apartamentul în care locuiam înainte.
2. Vara zilele sunt mai lungi decât nopțile; iarna nopțile sunt mai lungi.
3. Folosirea pe scara largă a îngrășamintelor chimice asigură cele mai bune condiții pentru dezvoltarea agriculturii.
4. Ferma pe care am vizitat-o anul trecut e la fel de mare și de frumoasă ca și a noastră.
5. Cartea de engleză pe care am cumpărat-o ieri de la librăria „Mihail Eminescu” este tot atât de groasă ca și un dicționar.
6. Ultimul roman al lui Dickens este *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.
7. Doamna Blake locuiește la (depărtare de) o milă de casa lui Mary.



**C: Avansat.**

**129\***

Traduceți următoarea poezie în limba română, acordând o deosebită atenție adjectivelor:

### THE SLAVE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP

In the dark fens of the Dismal Swamp  
The hunted Negro lay;  
He saw the fire of the midnight camp,  
And heard at times a horse's tramp,  
And a bloodhound's distant bay.

Where hardly a human foot could pass,  
Or a human heart would dare,  
On the quaking turf of the green morass  
He crouched in the rank and tangled grass,  
Like a wild beast in his lair.

A poor old slave, infirm and lame;  
Great scars deformed his face;  
On his forehead he bore the brand of shame,  
And the rags, that hid his mangled frame,  
Were the livery of disgrace.

All things above were bright and fair,  
All things were glad and free;  
Lithe squirrels darted here and there,



And wild birds filled the echoing air  
With songs of Liberty!

On him alone was the doom of pain,  
From the morning of his birth;  
On him alone the curse of Cain  
Fell, like a flail on the garnered grain,  
And struck him to the earth!

(H. W. Longfellow)



## PRONUMELE

*Notă.* În limba engleză contemporană deosebim următoarele feluri de pronume: 1. personal; 2. reflexiv; 3. de întărire; 4. posesiv; 5. demonstrativ; 6. interogativ; 7. relativ; 8. reciproc; 9. nehotărât.

Capitolul intitulat PRONUMELE cuprinde exerciții numai cu pronumele personale, reflexive, de întărire și reciproce, întrucât celelalte forme pronominale, având și corespondenți adjectivali, vor apărea în capitolul următor intitulat ADJECTIVE, PRONUME, ADVERBE...

### I. Pronumele personal

*Notă.* Pronumele personal are două forme la fiecare persoană: una pentru nominativ, iar cealaltă pentru dativ acuzativ, astfel:

I	he	she	we	they
me	him	her	us	them

Pronumele *you* și *it* au forme identice pentru cele două situații.

La dativ se adaugă uneori prepoziția *to* înaintea pronumelui, ceea ce dă construcției o nuanță de întărire (*Give that to me, not to him*) (vezi Dativul fără *to*, exercițiul 62).





**A: Elementar.** 130 Completați propozițiile următoare, punând pronumele din paranteză la forma corespunzătoare:

1. This is a book for ... (he).
2. John bought some sweets for ... (she).
3. An old man asked ... what the time was (we).
4. We are much stronger than ... at boxing (they).
5. I never speak to ... (she).

**B: Intermediar.** 131 Completați propozițiile următoare, alegând una din formele date în paranteză:

1. This parcel is for Mary and ... (I, me).
2. My cousin and ... went to the sea-side last summer (I, me).
3. 'Is that John over there?' 'Yes, that's ... (he, him).
4. My friend and his wife are very fond of books. Between ... they own about a thousand (they, them).
5. Look at this photograph. You'll see my wife and ... among our friends (me, I).
6. 'Who's there?' 'It's ... ' (I, me).



**A: Elementar.**

132

Înlocuiți substantivele scrise cursiv cu pronume la cazul dativ a) folosind prepoziția *to*, b) fără a folosi prepoziția *to*. Explicați deosebirea dintre cele două forme ale aceleiași propoziții.

1. The old man told a story *to his granddaughter*.
2. Mary sent a big parcel *to her brother*.
3. All her acquaintances gave *Mary* birthday presents.
4. Give that book *to John*. Peter has no need of it.

**B: Intermediar.**

133

Redați următoarele construcții pasive prin propoziții la diateza activă, având ca subiect unul dintre pronumele personale *we*, *you*, *they*:

1. He is said to be a talented violinist.
2. These books should be read before the end of the term.
3. It is said that the writer Joseph Conrad is one of the best English stylists.
4. It has been proved that he is guilty.
5. Your brother is known to be an excellent chess player.

**C: Avansat.**

134

Completați următoarele proverbe cu pronumele personale corespunzătoare sensului; găsiți echivalențe românești:

1. Never put off till tomorrow what ... can do today.
2. ... never rains, but ... pours.
3. Don't count ... chickens before ... are hatched.



4. Many receive advice, few profit by ... .
5. All is fish that comes to ... net.
6. As ... brew, so ... must drink.
7. By doing nothing ... learn to do ill.

**A: Elementar.**

**135**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Cred că o să ningă mâine.
2. E ora două fără două minute.
3. Cât mai avem (de mers) până în vârful muntelui?
4. Dacă merg pe jos, o să fac trei ceasuri până acolo.

**B: Intermediar.**

**136\***

Accentuați fiecare parte de propoziție care se poate scoate în evidență cu ajutorul construcției de întărire *it is/was ... that ...*

1. John met one of his friends in the street yesterday.
2. A few days ago a well-known Romanian violinist gave a concert in one of the Bucharest concert-halls.
3. Seated in their armchairs, Mr and Mrs Brown were talking about their neighbours.

**B: Intermediar.**

**137**

Următoarele proverbe englezești sunt de obicei introduse de *it*; reintroduceți pe *it* în aceste proverbe:

1. To learn is never too late.
2. To waken sleeping dogs is ill.



3. Crying over spilt milk is no use.
4. To find a staff to beat a dog is an easy thing.
5. To pull down is easier than to build.

**A: Elementar.**

**138**

Completați textul de mai jos cu următoarele pronume la cazul cerut: (I, I, I, me, me, it, it, it, it.).

... like work; ... fascinates ...

... can sit and look at ... for hours.

... love to keep ... by ... ; the idea of getting rid of ... nearly breaks my heart.

*(Jerome K. Jerome)*

**A: Elementar.**

**139\***

Construiți propoziții, folosindu-vă de următoarele expresii:

- I consider it necessary
- They think it suitable
- We deem it proper
- He takes it for granted.

**C: Avansat.**

**140\***

Traduceți în limba română:

We therefore decided that we would sleep out on fine nights; and hotel it, and inn it, and pub it, like respectable folks, when it was wet, or when we felt inclined for a change.

*(Jerome K. Jerome)*



## II. Pronumele reflexiv și pronumele de întărire

*Notă.* Pronumele terminate în *-self* (la plural *-selves*) sunt fie a) reflexive, fie b) de întărire. Cele reflexive sunt de obicei plasate imediat după verb, pe când cele de întărire se plasează sau la sfârșitul propoziției sau imediat după cuvântul al cărui înțeles îl subliniază.

### A: Elementar.

141

Folosiți în propozițiile de mai jos toate formele pronominale posibile:

1. It's ... ; ... made it ... .
2. This is ... book; ... bought it ... .
3. This is ... poem; ... wrote it ... .

### B: Intermediar.

142

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind în fiecare propoziție câte un pronume reflexiv sau de întărire:

1. Acum câteva zile m-am tăiat cu un cuțit.
2. Asta nu-i cartea ta; am cumpărat-o eu însumi.
3. Copiii se certară unii cu alții și în cele din urmă plecară pe la casele lor.
4. De vrei să faci un lucru cum trebuie, fă-l tu însuși.
5. John spune că astea nu-s mânușile lui, deși seamănă foarte bine cu cele pe care le-a cumpărat chiar el nu demult.



**C: Avansat.**

**143\***

Construiți propoziții folosind următoarele verbe drept a) reflexive b) intransitive:

to wash, to shave, to dress, to behave, to stop.

**A: Elementar.**

**144**

Explicați funcția pronumelor terminate în *-self* din următoarele propoziții:

1. He shaves himself every morning.
2. He tried to make himself comfortable.
3. They built the house themselves.
4. The old peasant made that table himself when he was living by himself.
5. The farmers themselves have built the house.

### III. Pronumele reciproc

*Notă.* Pronumele reciproce sunt *one another* și *each other*, astăzi folosite și unul și celălalt pentru două sau mai multe persoane. Astfel de pronume pot fi precedate de prepoziții.

**C: Avansat.**

**145**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Se joacă unul cu altul.
2. Se ceartă unul cu altul.
3. Se privesc unul pe altul.
4. Se băteau unul pe altul.
5. Se ajutau unul pe altul.
6. Se ascultau unul pe altul.
7. Învățau unul de la altul.



## ADJECTIVE, PRONUME, ADVERBE...

*Notă.* Tabelul de mai jos demonstrează necesitatea acestui capitol; tabelul reprezintă și un fel de inventar sistematic al cuvintelor care formează tema capitolului de față.



## TABEL COMPARATIV

	<i>Demonstrativ</i>	<i>Posesiv</i>	<i>Nehotărât</i>	<i>Interogativ</i>	<i>Relativ</i>	<i>Exclamativ</i>
<i>Adjectiv</i>	this, these	my	- some, any, no	what	-	
	that, those	your	- both, each, every, certain	whose		
		his, her, its	- (a) little, (a) few	which		
		our	- other, another, the other			
		your	- much, many, the same,			
		their	several - (n) either, the whole, all etc.			
<i>Pronume</i>	this, these	mine	- some, any, none, one	who	who	-
	that, those	yours	(some/any/no/every +	what	which	
		his, hers	body/one / thing)	which	that	
		ours	- both, each		but	
		yours	- (a) little, (a) few		what	
		theirs	- others, another, the other(s) - much, many, the same, several - (n) either, the whole, all etc.			
<i>Adverb</i>	-	-	- some/any/no/every +	when		how
			where	where		what
			- some/any + how	how		
			- some + what; sometimes	why		
			- any - little, much etc.			





## I. Adjectivele și pronumele demonstrative

Notă. Pronumele demonstrative de apropiere (*this, these*) și de depărtare (*that, those*) sunt identice ca formă cu adjectivele demonstrative. Acestea din urmă sunt însă întotdeauna urmate de substantive sau alte pronume.

Adjectiv: *That* book is mine.

Pronume: *That* is my book.

### B: Intermediar.

146

Fiecare din pronumele demonstrative (*this, that, these, those*) poate avea câte patru traduceri în limba română, în contextele cele mai simple. Care sunt aceste șaisprezece traduceri? Dați exemple de propoziții în limba engleză care să conțină aceste forme.

### C: Avansat.

147

Notă. De multe ori, *this* se referă la ceea ce urmează, iar *that* la ceea ce a fost menționat sau spus mai înainte.

Completați următoarele propoziții, introducând pronumele demonstrative corespunzătoare:

1. Is ... all you have to say?
2. ... is what he said: "Tell ... to the marines!"
3. "Tell ... to the marines!" ... is what he said.
4. "To be or not to be, ... is the question." (*Shakespeare*)
5. "... above all: to thine own self be true." (*Shakespeare*)



**C: Avansat.**

148

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind câte un pronume sau adjectiv demonstrativ în fiecare propoziție:

1. Vi-l prezint pe fratele meu mai mic.
2. Hai, fii băiat cuminte și du-te la culcare.
3. Trebuia să fi și adormit până acum.
4. De cinci săptămâni îi tot cer să-mi dea cartea înapoi.
5. Cu mult înainte făcuseră o călătorie pe mare până în regiunea insulelor Capului Verde.

**B: Intermediar.**

149

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu adjectivele sau pronumele demonstrative corespunzătoare. Indicați funcțiile fiecăruia:

1. I want ... hat better than the one over there.
2. ... is what I thought last year, ... is what I think now.
3. My seat at the concert was next to ... of your sister.
4. There are only two seats available: which will you have, ... or ...?
5. What with ... and ..., I was so busy that I could not come to see you.
6. ... room at the back of the house is used as a lumber-room.



## II. Adjectivele și pronumele posesive

Notă. Pronumele posesive se deosebesc de adjectivele posesive corespunzătoare:

*adjectiv:*        my    your   her   our   your   their

*pronume:*       mine   yours   hers   ours   yours   theirs

Pronumele *his* are formă identică cu adjectivul, iar forma *its* e folosită numai ca adjectiv.

Caracteristica generală a pronumelor posesive este terminația *s* (face excepție persoana I singular).

**A: Elementar.**

150

Înlocuiți cuvintele scrise cursiv cu pronume posesive:

1. They have some very nice drawings. *The ones in our house* are not so good.
2. The book Mary is reading *does not belong to her* (de înlocuit și verbul).
3. They have two black cats. *The ones we have* are white.
4. His marks are higher than *the ones I got*.
5. John's room is much smaller than *the room they are living in*.



**A: Elementar.**

151\*

În propozițiile de mai jos folosiți pronume posesive la toate persoanele, astfel încât fiecare propoziție să aibă cel puțin 4-5 variante. Toate exemplele trebuie să fie corecte din punct de vedere logic și gramatical.

*Model:* Of course, this book is yours, but where is mine?

1. Of course, this book is ..., but where is ... ?
2. He is an old friend of ... .
3. ... is a very good room.
4. ... is a very good one, what's ... like?

**B: Intermediar.**

152

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Mi s-a spus că mă voi întâlni cu un prieten de-al tău la mare.
2. O rudă de-a ei a făcut până acum peste o sută de excursii pe munte.
3. Hai să invităm câțiva prieteni de-ai noștri la masă mâine seară.
4. Am primit de curând un pachet din partea unui prieten de-al tatălui meu.
5. Mi se pare că și-a pierdut cartea; poate i-o dai tu pe-a ta.

**B: Intermediar.**

153

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din alternativele date în paranteză:

1. (our, ours) ... is the only house painted in yellow.
2. (their, theirs) ... house is situated in the very heart of the town.
3. (my, mine) A friend of... from the country has come to Bucharest for a few days.



4. (your, yours) Concluding his letter he wrote: ... sincerely.
5. (her, hers) This is ... new white dress. Do you like it?
6. (your, yours; my, mine) My best wishes to you and ... from me and ...

### III. Adjectivele și pronumele nehotărâte

Notă. *Some* se folosește în propoziții afirmative; *any* se folosește în propoziții negative, interogative și interogativ-negative.

Uneori se poate folosi *some* în propoziții interogative atunci când vorbitorul așteaptă un răspuns afirmativ.

A: Elementar.

154

Completați spațiile punctate folosind *some* sau *any*:

1. Have you got ... letters for me?
2. I have brought you ... books.
3. ... one wants to speak to you on the phone, James.
4. ... of these books are in English and ... in Romanian.
5. I did it without ... help.
6. I have ... thing to say to you.
7. Would you like ... more tea?



**B: Intermediar.**

155

Completați spațiile punctate, ținând seama de indicațiile din paranteze:

1. Would you like ... more milk? (I expect you would).
2. Are there ... letters for me? (I expect there are).
3. Have you ... objection to my going? (I expect not).
4. Is there ... coffee left? (I expect there isn't).
5. Could you lend me ... money? (I expect you could).

**C: Avansat.**

156

Completați spațiile punctate cu compuși de-ai lui *some* sau *any*:

1. If ... calls, say that I'm out.
2. Don't let ... disturb me.
3. ... or other, we'll overcome these difficulties.
4. Shakespeare says that ... in his plays.
5. Can't ... be done to help him?
6. Mary has got ... to tell you.
7. It is ... difficult to say which book is the most interesting of all.
8. Water can be found almost ... on the earth.

**B: Intermediar.**

157\*

Întocmiți o listă cu compuşii lui *some*, *any* și *no*; dați traduceri corespunzătoare; construiți cel puțin cinci propoziții cu ajutorul acestor compuşii.



**C: Avansat.**

158

Notă. Cu toate că pronumele nehotărâte *somebody*, *anybody* au formă de singular, în limba vorbită sunt dese cazurile în care pronumele personal ce le corespunde este *they*; aceasta se datorează faptului că nici unul nici celălalt nu conțin indicații de gen, fiind astfel folosite pentru genul comun.

**Completați spațiile punctate:**

1. If ... body calls, please tell them I shall be back soon.
2. ... body has called, but I told them you were out.
3. We regret there isn't ... thing that can be done.
4. Scarcely ... one knows the answer to this problem.
5. In ... case, you mustn't forget to do that.

**A: Elementar.**

159\*

Explicați în ce constă efectul umoristic creat de cuvintele scrise cursiv:

"I wish," said an anxious mother to her careless son, "I wish you would pay *a little* attention to your arithmetic."

"Well, I do" was the reply. "I pay as *little* attention to it as possible."

**A: Elementar.**

160

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu *few*, *a few*, *little*, *a little*, *some*:

1. 'Do you smoke?' 'Yes, ... '
2. 'Do you smoke?' 'Yes, but very... '



3. Can you come to our house this evening? I am inviting ... friends.
4. He was a lonely man, he had ... friends.
5. 'Is there any tea left in the tea-pot?' 'Yes, ...'

**B: Intermediar.**

**161**

Completați spațiile punctate cu *much, many, a lot of, plenty of*. Dați mai multe variante unde e cazul:

1. I've been there ... a time.
2. There is ... sugar in the sugar-basin.
3. How ... cigarettes a day do you smoke?
4. My brother reads ... books.
5. There are not ... trees in the garden.
6. ... a ship has been wrecked on those rocks.
7. He has ... time at his disposal.
8. ... a man would be glad to have that painting.
9. There was not ... dust in the hall.
10. They have ... coal in the cellar.

**A: Elementar.**

**162**

Completați spațiile punctate cu *much* sau *many*. Indicați dacă sunt folosite ca adjective sau ca pronume:

1. I would give ... to know what he is doing now.
2. You haven't ... time if you want to catch that train.
3. Does it cost ... money?
4. There are ... mistakes in your exercise.
5. He can have as ... bottles of beer as he wants.
6. He can have as ... beer as he wants.





7. ... depends on what answer they will get.
8. I have been there ... times.
9. ... time would be saved if you went by plane.
10. She knows ... people in Bucharest.

**C: Avansat.**

**163**

Notă. Atât *either* cât și *neither*, folosite ca pronume nehotărâte, se referă numai la două noțiuni.

Traduceți în limba engleză ținând seama de indicațiile date în paranteze:

1. Niciunul dintre prietenii mei nu sosise încă (așteptam doi prieteni).
2. Am două cărți pe birou, dar nu-i niciuna interesantă.
3. Pe ambele maluri ale râului cresc mulți copaci.
4. Oricare din aceste (două) autobuze vă duce la aeroport.
5. Pe care din aceste (două) cărți vrei s-o iei? Oricare din ele.
6. Oricare din aceste (două) drumuri duce la gară.

**C: Avansat.**

**164**

Completați spațiile punctate cu pronumele *some* sau *all* (*all* va fi folosit de patru ori).

You can fool ... of the people ... of the time and you can fool ... of the people ... of the time, but you cannot fool ... of the people ... of the time. (Abraham Lincoln)



**B: Intermediar.**

165

Completați spațiile punctate cu pronumele sau adjectivele nehotărâte corespunzătoare:

1. Nobody was absent from the meeting; ... were present.
2. ... has taken my pencil.
3. She wanted ... of those nice red cherries, but the greengrocer hadn't got ...
4. Have you got ... coins in your pocket? I need ... for the telephone.
5. ... of Bernard Shaw's plays is called *Caesar and Cleopatra*.

**C: Avansat.**

166

Completați spațiile punctate cu pronume nehotărâte:

1. ... knows that Washington is the capital of the United States.
2. ... he says is true.
3. ... in the house was destroyed by fire.
4. There is ... I want to ask you.
5. The room was empty: there was ... in the room.
6. ... of us is perfect; we all make mistakes.

**C: Avansat.**

167

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. ... is well that ends well.
2. ... are wise and ... are otherwise.
3. ... is not gold that glitters.
4. ... season has its reason.
5. A friend to all is a friend to ...



**B: Intermediar.**

**168**

Completați spațiile punctate folosindu-vă de cuvintele *other, others, another*:

1. The point of this pencil is broken; can you lend me...?
2. The ... guests had not yet come.
3. Some like milk; ... prefer tea.
4. When he entered my room he had a pencil in one hand and a copybook in the ...
5. One of my daughters is called Ann, the ... is called Mary.



## IV. Adjective, pronume și adverbe interogative și relative

*Nota 1.* Pronumele relative introduc două tipuri de propoziții subordonate:

a) propoziția relativă restrictivă (cuprinde informații esențiale și astfel restrânge în mod definitoriu sensul cuvântului la care se referă).

The dog *that bit you* is not mine;

b) propoziția relativă descriptivă (nu restrânge sfera cuvântului la care se referă, ci numai o explică, aducând informații suplimentare, însă neesențiale).

My friend Henry, *who was twenty last week*, came to see me on a very urgent matter.

Propozițiile restrictive nu se separă prin virgulă.

*That* se folosește numai în propoziții restrictive.

*Nota 2.* Următoarea schemă reprezintă o încercare de sistematizare a folosirii pronumelor relative *who*, *which*, *that*, cât și a pronumelor interogative *which*, *what*, toate redactate în limba română în cele mai multe cazuri prin forma *care*:

	pronume relative		pronume interogative	
	în sens general	în propoziții restrictive	în sens general	în sens selectiv
persoane	who	that (who)	what	which
animale	which	that (which)	what	which
lucruri	which	that (which)	what	which



**B: Intermediar.**

**169**

Indicați care din propozițiile de mai jos sunt restrictive și care nu. Explicați de ce:

1. The lady who came to see my wife yesterday is at the seaside now.
2. Tom, who is my neighbour's youngest son, is a very good friend of mine.
3. William Shakespeare, whose plays are world famous, died in 1616.
4. This is the house I have been looking for.
5. The man to whom I spoke over the telephone is an Englishman.

**B: Intermediar.**

**170**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The girl ... is sitting at the desk is our typist.
2. The newspaper ... is on the window-sill is not today's newspaper.
3. The dog ... you were telling me about died yesterday.
4. The shop ... I buy my books from is open all day.
5. The tea ... I had this morning was very hot.

**B: Intermediar.**

**171**

Completați spațiile punctate numai dacă este cazul:

1. The book ... you gave me is highly interesting.
2. The old man ... lives across the street has just returned from the mountains.
3. The dress ... you are wearing is exceedingly beautiful.
4. The man ... you want has left for the seaside.
5. The boy ... broke the window has brought the money to pay for it.



**A: Elementar.**

172

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. My wife, ... you met yesterday, wants to see you as soon as possible.
2. The University of Bucharest, ... is one hundred years old, has many different faculties.
3. Grammar, ... you do not like so much, is very necessary.
4. Tommy and Daisy, ... are playing in front of the house, are my neighbour's children.
5. Skating, ... is a very healthy sport, is very much enjoyed by young people.

**A: Elementar.**

173

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The Sinaia train, ... is never late, arrives at six o'clock sharp.
2. London, ... is the capital of Great Britain, is a very beautiful city.
3. My wife's father, ... I haven't seen for more than a year, comes to see us next week.
4. Ernest Hemingway, ... is a very popular writer, is the author of *The Old Man and the Sea*.
5. Constanța, ... is a big Romanian seaport, is also a well-known tourist centre.



**C: Avansat.**

174\*

*Notă.* În unele cazuri pronumele relativ se poate referi la întreaga propoziție precedentă:

He lost the book of grammar, which annoyed him very much.

Explicați ce schimbare de sens se produce în propoziția de mai jos dacă se introduce o virgulă după cuvântul *clothes*:

Tommy said once: "I will wear no clothes which will distinguish me from my fellow-men."

**B: Intermediar.**

175

Combinați propozițiile de mai jos în câte o singură frază:

*Model:* Henry came to see me last week. He is living next door to us.

Henry, who is living next door to us, came to see me last week.

1. Her cat is very fond of meat. It is called Tim.
2. The great fire of London destroyed a large part of the city. It broke out in 1666.
3. The river Danube flows through many countries. It is one of the biggest in Europe.
4. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote **The Canterbury Tales**. He lived between 1340 and 1400.
5. Ann's grandfather is eighty today. He was born in Bucharest.



**C: Avansat.**

176

Traduceți în limba engleză unind propozițiile cu ajutorul câte unui pronume relativ:

1. Marinarul este unchiul lui Tommy. L-ai întâlnit ieri.
2. John a cumpărat un manual de matematică. Are 15 ani.
3. Bătrânul de colo este pensionar. Are 90 de ani.
4. Tatăl lui Mary este metalurgist. E un om foarte simpatic.
5. Acest roman a fost scris de unul dintre cei mai de seamă scriitori români. Are aproximativ 200 de pagini.

**B: Intermediar.**

177

Completați spațiile punctate numai dacă este cazul:

1. The fountain-pen ... I bought is excellent.
2. The little boy ... runs along the street is called Nick.
3. The fish ... you ate yesterday was caught in the pond nearby.
4. The man ... was sitting next to you at the concert is a doctor.
5. The music ... you are listening to is a well-known Romanian folk tune.

**B: Intermediar.**

178

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Mary told me ... book to buy.
2. They asked me ... to spell it.
3. She does not know ... to do.
4. I asked ... bus would take me to the railway station.
5. He asked ... of the two trains starts first.
6. He can't understand ... you are so angry with him.
7. Tom wants to learn ... to build a house.





**A: Elementar.**

179

Completați spațiile punctate (indicați eventual mai multe posibilități):

1. This is the house ... Jack built.
2. This is the corn ... lay in the house ... Jack built.
3. This is the mouse .... ate the corn ... lay in the house ... Jack built.
4. This is the cat .. killed the mouse ... ate the corn ... lay in the house ... Jack built.
5. This is the girl .. I owned the cat ... killed the mouse .... ate the corn ... lay in the house that Jack built.
6. This is the man ... married the girl ... owned the cat ... killed the mouse ... ate the corn ... lay in the house ... Jack built.
7. This is the cock ... woke the man ... married the girl ... owned the cat ... killed the mouse ... ate the corn ... lay in the house ... Jack built.

**A: Elementar.**

180

Completați spațiile punctate dacă este cazul:

1. This is the only novel ... I bought yesterday.
2. The street ... leads to the harbour is very long.
3. Do you know ... we must speak with?
4. Do you know the man ... is singing there?
5. This is the only magazine ... I did not read.



**B: Intermediar.**

**181**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. William a fost acela care a adus vestea cea bună.
2. John a fost cel pe care ei l-au trimis ca reprezentant al lor.
3. Pisica a fost aceea care a mâncat toată carnea din cratiță.
4. El studiază limbile moderne, nu greaca și latina.
5. Citesc o carte de științe naturale, nu altceva.

**B: Intermediar.**

**182**

Completați spațiile punctate cu expresiile idiomatice date mai jos: *which is which, who is who, what's what.*

1. It was so dark in the room I couldn't tell ...
2. The twins are so alike I can't tell ...
3. He is a clever fellow; he knows ...

**A: Elementar.**

**183**

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu *what, which, who*. Indicați funcția fiecăruia:

1. ... broke the window?
2. ... play by Shakespeare did you see yesterday?
3. ... are you doing in the kitchen?
4. ... of these books is yours?
5. Look at these three pictures. ... picture do you like best?
6. ... did he say when he left the house?
7. I don't remember ... book I was reading that afternoon.



**B: Intermediar.**

184

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. "... is he like?" "He is tall and dark".
2. ... of you would like to go up the mountains with me?
3. ... advice did he give you?
4. ... would like to come with me to the football match?
5. "... are you taking in your examination?" "I am taking English and linguistics".

**A: Elementar.**

185

Completați spațiile punctate. Indicați funcția  
fiecărui cuvânt adăugat:

1. ... telephone number is this?
2. ... is your name?
3. ... is coming to lunch today?
4. ... is your telephone number?
5. ... colour is your new dress?
6. ... glass is yours?
7. ... knows the answer to my question?
8. ... are you doing now?
9. ... colour is your ink?
10. ... hat is that?

**A: Elementar.**

186

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Cine citește cartea care se află pe masă?
2. La ce te uiți?
3. Cu cine stai de vorbă?



4. Care dintre ei l-a întâlnit duminica pe stradă?
5. Ce carte cauți?
6. Cine a scris această povestire?

**A: Elementar.**

**187**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. ... is your brother's name?
2. ... gave you those books?
3. ... wrote that novel?
4. ... of these books is your favourite?
5. ... is the better place for holidays, the mountains or the seaside?
6. ... has taken my spectacles?
7. ... language are you studying?
8. ... is smoking in the classroom?
9. ... is wrong with your radio-set?
10. ... of those young men is your son?

**A: Elementar.**

**188**

Formulați întrebări. Cuvintele scrise cursiv să reprezinte răspunsul la aceste întrebări:

*Model: I have seen this film. Who has seen this film?*

1. He is wearing *a new pair of shoes*.
2. Her name is *Grace*.
3. They want to see *Mr Smith*.
4. *Little Tommy* ate five big apples yesterday.
5. We saw *a very nice film* last night.
6. At the end of the year, the pupils gave a big bunch of flowers *to the teacher*.



**C: Avansat.**

**189**

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu câte un pronume interogativ și cu câte o prepoziție. Dați mai multe variante și explicați sensurile fiecăreia:

1. ... are you talking ....
2. ... are you looking ...?
3. ... are you thinking ...?

**A: Elementar.**

**190**

Completați spațiile punctate cu cuvintele *who*, *what*, *when*:

1. ... was Shelley born?
2. ... are you talking about?
3. ... reads the lesson?
4. ... does the train start?
5. ... have you got in that box?
6. ... do you do on Sundays?

**A: Elementar.**

**191**

Completați spațiile punctate cu cuvintele de mai jos, indicând funcția fiecăruia (*this*, *that*, *what*, *what*, *why*):

*Teacher:* Tommy, ... don't you wash your face? I can see ... you had for breakfast ... morning.

*Little Tommy:* ... was it?

*Teacher:* Eggs!

*Little Tommy:* You are wrong, sir, ... was yesterday.



**B: Intermediar.**

**192**

*Notă.* Propozițiile exclamative pot fi introduse de *what*, *what a(n)* sau *how*.

Articolul nehotărât *a(n)* se folosește numai cu substantive individuale la singular: What a nice house!

Completați spațiile punctate cu *what*, *what a(n)*, *how*:

1. ... interesting remark!
2. ... good of you to come and see me!
3. ... beautiful music they are playing!
4. ... funny it is to see you home so early!
5. ... unpleasant mistake!
6. ... kind of you to have come!
7. ... clever boy you are!
8. ... late it is!
9. ... tall he is!
10. ... question!



## V. Exerciții generale

A: Elementar.

193

Completați spațiile punctate:

... little granddaughter, just turned three, was learning ... ABC. ... repeated each letter after ... and when ... came to "w" little Kathie said, "Double me".

I said, "No, double ..."

"Yes," she said, "double ..."

A: Elementar.

194

Completați următorul text cu pronumele corespunzătoare:

One morning a farmer met a boy and asked ... :

"Do ... want a job?"

"Yes, ... do," said the boy.

"Can ... give ... a good character then?" asked the farmer.

"Yes, ... can give ... a good character," ... said. "... is from Mr Muggs, the shopkeeper. ... last job was with ..."

"Well," said the farmer, "go and ask ... to come here and speak to ... . .... shall wait here."

Five minutes passed – ten minutes. Mr Muggs did not come.

Later in the afternoon the farmer saw the boy again.

"Mr Muggs did not come to ... with ... character," said the farmer.

"No, Sir," answered the boy. " ... did not ask ... to come."

"Why not?" asked the farmer.

"Well, ... told ... who wanted ...," said the boy.

"Well?" asked the farmer.

"Well, then ... told ... character," explained the boy.

(Jerome K. Jerome)



## B: Intermediar.

195

## "THE SUBSTITUTION GAME"

Tabelul de mai jos conține trei coloane de cuvinte. Caracteristica tabelului este următoarea: cuvintele din orice rând al coloanei I se pot combina cu cuvintele din orice rând al coloanelor II și III, formând propoziții. Propozițiile vor fi complete cu condiția ca toate coloanele să fie reprezentate (rândurile 11 și 12 au câte un singur grup de cuvinte pentru coloanele I și II).

Încercați și calculați câte propoziții complete conține tabelul de mai jos. Construiți contexte pentru câteva dintre aceste propoziții, luate la întâmplare.

I	II	III
1. I	want	it
2. You	want to take	them
3. We	want to have	a book
4. I don't	want to see	him
5. He doesn't	want to	
6. I didn't	understand	this
7. Do you		that
8. Does he		these ones
9. Did you		those ones
10. Didn't you		a piece of it
		a part of it
11. He wants		one just like this
12. He wanted		one just like that

(după Harold Palmer, *Colloquial English*)





**B: Intermediar.**

**196**

**Completați spațiile punctate:**

**LITTLE TOMMY MADE A MISTAKE**

"Tommy," said ... mother, "... wish ... would run across the street and see how old Mrs Brown is this morning."

"Yes, mummy," ... replied and a few minutes later ... returned and reported: "Mrs Brown says ... is none of your business how old ... is."

**C: Avansat.**

**197**

**Introduceți pronumele și adjectivele corespunzătoare în textul de mai jos:**

Marley was dead, to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about ...

The register of ... burial was signed by the clergyman, the clerk, the undertaker, and the chief mourner. Scrooge signed ...too, and Scrooge's name was good upon 'Change for ... thing ... chose to put ... hand to. Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Mind! ... don't mean to say that ... know, of ... own knowledge, what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. ... might have been inclined, ... , to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade. But the wisdom of ... ancestors is in the simile; and my unhallowed hands shall not disturb ..., or the Country's done for. ... will, therefore, permit me to repeat emphatically that Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Scrooge knew ... was dead? Of course ... did. How could ... be otherwise? Scrooge and I were partners for ... don't know how many years. Scrooge was ... sole executor, ... sole administrator, ... sole assign, ... sole residuary legatee, ... sole friend and sole mourner. And even Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event but that ... was an excellent man of business on the very day of the funeral, and solemnized ... with an undoubted bargain.

*(Charles Dickens)*



## NUMERALUL

A: Elementar.

198\*

Citiți cu voce tare următoarele numere:

2, 12, 22

6, 16, 66

3, 13, 33

7, 17, 77

4, 14, 44

8, 18, 88

5, 15, 55

9, 19, 99

A: Elementar.

199\*

Scrieți cu litere următoarele numere:

348

399

1.432

15.421

231

575

9.231

17.080

548

878

5.443

59.001

722

777

3.300

84.000

918

139

7.801

43.297



**B: Intermediar.**

**200\***

Scrieți cu litere următorii ani, dând câte trei variante pentru fiecare caz:

*Model:* one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four  
nineteen hundred and sixty-four  
nineteen sixty-four

1944	1789	1900
1947	1648	1500
1848	1616	1066
1907	1564	1240
1917	1688	3300

**B: Intermediar.**

**201\***

Scrieți cu litere următoarele date calendaristice:

7 XII 1949	15 II 1933
10 II 1911	23 VIII 1944
1 V 1963	10 XII 1947
31 XII 1900	6 III 1946
19 VI 1909	8 V 1921

**A: Elementar.**

**202\***

Indicați numerele ordinale corespunzătoare numerelor de mai jos:

100	2	11
29	32	9



43	91	599
51	10	5 1
12	301	1.101

**B: Intermediar.**

203\*

Scrieți cu litere următoarele operații aritmetice,

dând și rezolvările:

$$5 \times 6 =$$

$$139 + 988 =$$

$$191 - 14 =$$

$$300 : 6 =$$

$$541 + 332 =$$

$$1.419 - 999 =$$

$$17 \times 19 =$$

$$15 \times 15 =$$

$$128 : 4 =$$

$$91 \times 4 =$$

**C: Avansat.**

204\*

Traduceți textul de mai jos; explicați în ce constă

caracterul său umoristic.

The train conductor came round, saying: "Tickets, please."

A sleepy passenger opened an eye, looked up at the conductor, and closed it again.

"Where's your ticket?" asked the conductor, giving him a vigorous shake. "Haven't you got one?"

The passenger yawned, opened the other eye, and shook his head.

"Then you'll have to pay," went on the conductor. "Five and six, please. I say, wake up! Can't you hear me? Five and six."

The weary eyes opened again, and a suspicion of enlightenment dawned on the passenger's face.

"Eleven," he answered.



**A: Elementar.**

205\*

Traduceți în limba română, transformând unitățile de măsuri engleze în unități ale sistemului metric:

How long is this pencil?

It is six inches long.

How long is the river Thames?

It is 210 miles long.

How high is this room?

It is twelve feet high.

How tall are you?

I am five foot eleven.

How broad is the river?

It is 200 feet broad.

**C: Avansat.**

206\*

Indicați ce feluri de numere cuprind proverbele de mai jos; găsiți echivalențe românești pentru aceste proverbe:

1. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
2. You cannot flay the same ox twice.
3. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
4. First come, first served.
5. He gives twice who gives quickly.
6. He knows how many beans make five.
7. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
8. First think, then speak.
9. Measure thy cloth ten times; thou canst cut but once.
10. Between two stools one goes to the ground.



## VERBUL

Notă. Verbele se împart în:

- a) verbe auxiliare,
- b) verbe modale (sau defective),
- c) verbe principale (regulate și neregulate).

Toate verbele auxiliare pot fi și verbe principale dacă contextul o cere.

### I. Verbe modale

Notă. Verbele modale cele mai frecvente sunt: *can, may, must, shall, will, ought to*. Ele au următoarele caracteristici:

- a) nu au anumite timpuri și moduri (de aceea mai sunt numite și *defective*);
- b) nu primesc -s la persoana a III-a singular;
- c) nu sunt urmate de particula *to* (excepție face verbul *ought*);
- d) nu folosesc auxiliarul *to do* la formarea interogativului, negativului și interogativ-negativului.

Verbele *to have* și *to be* urmate de infinitive lungi au implicații modale (*I have to go, I am to meet*).

Verbele *need* și *dare* pot fi atât verbe principale, cât și verbe modale.

Verbele *shall* și *will* (*should* și *would*) sunt mai ales folosite ca verbe auxiliare formând anumite timpuri (viitor, condițional etc.).



**A: Elementar.**

207\*

Conjugați la toate persoanele, indicând traducerile corespunzătoare:

1. I can speak English.
2. He must go.
3. They mustn't go.
4. You needn't go.
5. She can sing many songs.
6. You may smoke.
7. May I open the window?
8. Can I go to school?
9. He has to write the exercises.
10. Must we speak English?
11. Have we got to buy this book?
12. We can play chess until then.
13. You may wait for him if you want to.
14. They ought to be obedient.
15. Must they stand all the time?

**B: Intermediar.**

208

Treceți următoarele propoziții la viitor:

1. I can speak English.
2. They must take a taxi.
3. May I go home?
4. Mary must learn as much as possible.
5. The pupils could answer in English.
6. Could you lend me these three books?
7. 'May I go to the seaside this summer?' asked little Tommy.
8. She may come tomorrow.

**B: Intermediar.**

209

Treceți următoarele propoziții la viitor:

*Model:* I can read a lot of books (when my holidays come).

I shall be able to read a lot of books when my holidays come.

1. I can play football (when my foot is better).
2. Tommy can play football (when his foot is better).
3. We can do this exercise (now that we have had it explained).
4. You can see the village (when you get to the top of this mountain).
5. Tommy can speak English better (after he has had more lessons).



**B: Intermediar.**

**210**

Treceți următoarele propoziții la Past Tense sau viitor, după caz (ținând seama de paranteze):

1. I can go swimming (whenever I liked).
2. Tommy can read a good deal (during his future holidays.)
3. We can't find your fountain-pen (until tomorrow).
4. They can speak English (when they were at school).
5. Mary can play the piano (when her finger is better).

**A: Elementar.**

**211**

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din formele date în paranteze:

1. (can, must) She ... be ill; there is no other reason for her being absent.
2. (can, must) You ... often see children working in the school garden.
3. (can, must) There is no light in her room, she ... be sleeping.
4. (can, may) ... I go home as soon as the lesson is over?
5. (can, may) John is a very good translator; he ... translate all this text in less than two hours.

**A: Elementar.**

**212\***

Traduceți în limba română:

1. You should go and see a doctor at once.
2. You ought to have told me about it before.
3. What should a student do to get good marks?
4. Children ought to be obedient.
5. We should start the lessons at once.
6. He should speak English as often as possible in order to learn the language.





7. Listen, Mary, you should help your mother with her work.
8. He ought to help you but he is not willing to do so.

**B: Intermediar.**

213\*

*Must* poate exprima ideea de necesitate, obligație, ordin, probabilitate etc. (vezi un manual de gramatică).

Construiți propoziții pentru toate aceste implicații ale verbului *must*, indicând și formele negative ale propozițiilor respective. Indicați de asemenea, pentru fiecare situație, formele prin care ele pot fi înlocuite.

**B: Intermediar.**

214

În propozițiile de mai jos folosiți construcția *to be to* în loc de *must*:

1. We must meet on Sunday.
2. The teacher told him he must not make that mistake again.
3. Must I understand that you are not coming with us to Mamaia?
4. As far as I know she must come tomorrow.
5. John must see the manager this afternoon.

**B: Intermediar.**

215

În propozițiile de mai jos folosiți construcția *to have to* în loc de *must*:

1. I must go home now.
2. Tommy must go to the doctor tomorrow.



3. They must finish their home tasks this afternoon.
4. If he wants to catch the train, he must take a taxi.
5. We must work hard to learn English.
6. He must make his speech on Monday at the latest.
7. Students must answer all the questions in the examination.

**B: Intermediar.**

**216**

Treceți următoarele propoziții la trecut:

*Model:* He ought to come to the meeting.

He ought to have come to the meeting.

1. You ought to be in Bucharest on Monday morning.
2. The teacher ought to tell you that this question of grammar is not at all easy.
3. You shouldn't leave your little dog out in the rain.
4. I suppose he ought to pay the debt.
5. This boy should be punished for such a mistake.
6. How much time should I spend on such an exercise?
7. They ought to come to school every morning.

**A: Elementar.**

**217**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Helen poate să citească cărți englezești.
2. Pot să plec acasă? Nu, n-ai voie.
3. Peter poate să traducă acest articol în limba rusă.
4. Pot face această lucrare singur.
5. Întrucât a fost cuminte, Tommy poate să meargă mâine la cinema.
6. Pot să fumez?



7. Ei trebuiau să termine această traducere luni.
8. Pot să deschid fereastra?
9. Copiii ar trebui să fie ascultători.
10. Așa-s copiii!

**C: Avansat.**

**218\***

Notă. *Didn't need to* conține implicația *nu era necesar și probabil că nu a fost înfăptuit.*

*Needn't have* plus un participiu trecut conține implicația *nu era necesar, dar totuși a fost înfăptuit.*

He sent me the book, so I *didn't need to buy it* (= I did not buy it)

He sent me the book, so I *needn't have bought it* (= I did buy it).

**Explicați deosebirea de sens dintre propozițiile a și b:**

1. a) I didn't need to tell him what had happened; he knew everything about it.  
b) I needn't have told him what had happened for he knew everything about it.
2. a) They didn't need to take a taxi for there was plenty of time till the departure of the train.  
b) They needn't have taken a taxi for there was plenty of time till the departure of the train.
3. a) He didn't need to break the window to get into the house for his key was in the lock.  
b) He needn't have broken the window to get into the house for his key was in the lock.
4. a) My tea was already sweetened, so I needn't have put any sugar in it.  
b) My tea was sweet enough, so I didn't need to put any sugar in it.



**B: Intermediar.**

**219**

Completați propozițiile cu *shall* sau *will*:

1. We ... leave Bucharest for the mountains on Monday if all goes well.
2. You ... not do that.
3. He ... not leave his bed till the doctor gives him permission.
4. I think he ... write to us as soon as he arrives.
5. Children ... be children.
6. ... you help me with this exercise? Certainly ...
7. We ... never get to the station in time for the train.

**B: Intermediar.**

**220\***

Traduceți în limba română:

1. He may come today, but I doubt it very much.
2. May I open the window?
3. May I take this book with me?
4. May I see you for a few minutes, please?
5. He admitted that it might be true.
6. You may lead a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink. (Proverb)
7. People may not pick flowers in the park.
8. May all your dreams come true!
9. Henry is late; he may have been busy at his office.
10. She was studying English so that she might read English books.

**C: Avansat.**

**221\***

Citiți și traduceți textul de mai jos; arătați în ce constă jocul de cuvinte de la sfârșit:

In his business, in his journeys from his home to his office, in his dealings



with his family, in his sports and amusements and in his politics, the American uses words and phrases unintelligible to the Englishman or intelligible only after a laborious consideration. A familiar anecdote offers an example in miniature. A young American living in a region of prolific orchards was asked by an Englishman what the residents do with so much fruit. His reply was a pun: "We eat all we can, and can what we can't."

When the Englishman got home he translated the pun into English "We eat all we can, and what we can't, we tin," and the joke was lost. (H.L. Mencken)

**C: Avansat.**

222

Dați formele negative ale propozițiilor de mai jos, cu implicațiile a) *nu e nevoie* b) *nu e voie*:

1. You must answer everything in writing.
2. My brother must go to Jassy next week.
3. They must go to school tomorrow.
4. You must pay your debt just now.
5. She must be in Bucharest tonight.

**A: Elementar.**

223\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. You have worked hard all day; you must be tired.
2. We mustn't walk on the grass.
3. You must go and see this film; it is something you mustn't miss.
4. 'Must I answer all the questions?' 'No, you needn't answer them all.'
5. You needn't go home now, but I must.
6. If he said that, he must be mistaken.
7. You must do what I tell you.



8. You must knock at the door before entering the room.
9. Anne must be pleased that she has passed her examination.
10. Mr Johnson must be at least seventy years old.

**B: Intermediar.**

**224**

Treceți propozițiile de mai jos a) la Past Tense, b) la viitor:

1. We must paint the walls of this room.
2. Students must speak English at the English lessons.
3. They can translate this text very quickly.
4. The collective farmers must till the land without any delay.
5. They must write all their exercises before five o'clock in the afternoon.
6. Mary can speak Spanish quite fluently.

**B: Intermediar.**

**225**

Treceți propozițiile de mai jos a) la interogativ, b) la negativ:

1. Tommy can ride a bicycle.
2. We may pick flowers in this park.
3. Peter and James could understand the poem.
4. They must be at the railway station at ten.
5. We shall arrive in time for dinner.
6. She would like to come with us.
7. You must write the translation at once.
8. Candidates may leave the room before the end of the examination.
9. We shall be able to spend two weeks there.
10. You have got to finish that report tonight.
11. He can make a fire by rubbing two sticks together.
12. At the end of her stay there she will be able to speak French.



## II. Verbe regulate și neregulate

*Notă.* Pentru a putea conjuga un verb la toate timpurile, e necesară cunoașterea celor patru forme de bază ale verbului: 1. infinitivul, 2. Past Tense, 3. participiul trecut, 4. participiul nedefinit.

Având în vedere că participiul nedefinit se formează întotdeauna prin adăugarea terminației *-ing* la infinitivul scurt, pentru conjugarea unui verb este mai ales necesară cunoașterea primelor trei forme de bază.

*Verbele regulate* au întotdeauna terminația *-ed* la forma a doua și a treia, terminație adăugată infinitivului scurt:

to work, worked, worked

to add, added, added.

*Verbele neregulate* au forme de bază care nu pot fi deduse una din cealaltă. Ele trebuie învățate ca atare pentru fiecare verb în parte:

to speak, spoke, spoken

to send, sent, sent

to cut, cut, cut.

**A: Elementar.**

**226\***

jos:

Indicați toate formele de bază ale verbelor de mai

to leave, to see, to ring, to drink, to put, to eat, to give, to take, to write,  
to go, to read, to win, to know, to tell, to come, to meet, to rise, to run, to  
begin, to be.



**A: Elementar.**

**227\***

Indicați toate formele de bază ale verbelor de mai jos:

made, bring, buy, broken, went, find, lost, freeze, put, grown, set, heard, cast, done, gone, draw, understand, cost, caught, teach.

**A: Elementar.**

**228\***

Indicați care dintre verbele de mai jos sunt neregulate, menționând toate formele de bază ale acestora:

to lead, to like, to send, to end, to spend, to hand, to hold, to finish, to know, to drive, to live, to sing, to have, to ask, to say, to help, to prefer, to excuse, to keep, to pass.

**A: Elementar**

**229\***

Indicați toate formele de bază ale tuturor verbelor de mai jos:

work, walk, invited, showed, shot, look, head, had, start, marry, read, ran, try, attempted, won, stop, return, got, fight, struggle.

**C: Avansat.**

**230\***

Indicați toate formele de bază ale verbelor de mai jos:

strive, wound, borne, bite, slid, trodden, stick, sting, dug, swing, clung, smote, sawn, thrust, shone, spat, hidden, shed, arisen, sweep.





**B: Intermediar.**

**231\***

Indicați toate formele de bază ale verbelor

de mai jos:

- a) broken, chosen, frozen, stolen, spoken.
- b) bent, lent, rent, sent, spent.
- c) cost, cut, let, put, set.
- d) bring, buy, fight, think, teach.
- e) blew, grew, knew, threw, flew.

**A: Elementar.**

**232\***

Transcrieți fonetic toate formele verbale

(predicative, nepredicative) din textul de mai jos:

I have always loved to travel. In my childhood and in my boyhood I loved to wander among the woods and hills around my home. But when I grew older my native land seemed too small for me. I wanted to see the wide, wide world, to sail the seas as my father and grandfather had done. Our family always loved the sea and it was natural that I loved it too. My mother went to sea with my father on his long voyages, and spent the greater part of her life on the water.

When I was quite a baby, my father bought a small cottage in a fishing village on the coast of England. My parents were growing old and they decided to spend the remaining days of their lives on the shores of the sea which they loved so much.

At the age of ten I began to show the roving spirit. I wanted to travel, but my parents did not let me go to sea for I was too young.

I used to wander along the shore, or sit on the beach and watch the waves as they broke against the cliffs. I worried my father so much that at last he allowed me to take work on a ship, and I became a ship-boy on a coaster which sailed near the shores of my native land. We visited different sea-ports and I learned many useful things.



My name is Ralph and my shipmates added to this the name of Rover, because I was so fond of travelling. Rover is not a real name, but I began at last to answer to it as to my proper name; and this is why I introduce myself to the reader as Ralph Rover.

(R. M. Ballantyne)

**B: Intermediar.**

233\*

Indicați formele de bază ale verbelor de mai jos:

bit, seek, shake, hid, hit, ride, shaved, hurt, meant, spread, sow, sew, saw, sunk, torn, spill, deal, broadcast, fed, dwell, sprung, showed.

**C: Avansat.**

234

Următoarele verbe au forme adjectivale speciale, paralele cu cele participiale. Indicați toate aceste forme, arătând și deosebirile de folosire:

strike, load, melt, learn, work, sink, drink.

**C: Avansat.**

235

Completați spațiile punctate cu formele adjectivale sau participiale corespunzătoare verbelor date în paranteze:

1. (to learn) Our Professor is a ... man.
2. (to melt) Can you see the ... steel?
3. (to strike) The panic ... man was running away, as fast as he could. One of the trees had been thunder ...
4. (to drink) The ... man had drunk a lot of wine. He was ...
5. (to sink) The ... ship could no longer be found.
6. (to work) This is a ... iron gate, isn't it?



**B: Intermediar.**

**236\***

Indicați formele de bază ale tuturor verbelor

din textul de mai jos:

### IN THE TRAIN

Charles and James go to the platform, where Mary and Margaret are waiting with the children (Billy and Biddy, Jim and Meg). They pass the barrier and have their tickets clipped. The porter finds them an empty third-class compartment and begins to put the hand-luggage on the rack.

*Charles.* Thank goodness we've got an empty carriage.

*James.* Isn't that too much for the rack?

*Mary.* Don't worry, James. Nothing will fall on your head.

*Margaret.* Have we got to change?

*Charles.* No, it's a through carriage. I asked the guard.

*Billy.* I want this corner.

*Biddy.* I had it first.

*Mary.* If you children aren't quiet, you shan't have the corner at all. (The train moves out of the station. Shrieks of joy from the children.)

*Jim.* Billy's taking all the window and I want some.

*Charles.* Billy, if you lean out of the window, I'll put it up. Keep your head in.

*Mary.* There's an awful draught anyway with both windows down.

*Charles.* Yes, but this carriage is stuffy. It's been standing in the sun.

*Mary.* When do we arrive?

*Billy* (Promptly). Three forty-four, express train, nonstop to Chilford.

*Mary.* Trust Billy for knowing the time-table by heart. I told Maud to meet us at the station and to have some tea ready for us.

*Charles.* Can we get anything to eat on the train?

*Mary.* No, there isn't a restaurant-car. Thank goodness, I thought of bringing some sandwiches.



(At the mere thought of lunch for four adults and four children in the restaurant-car, James turns pale.)

*Charles.* Don't worry. There isn't a restaurant-car. We could have had that big suit-case put in the van, Mary.

*Mary.* It'll be all right. Now here are the sandwiches – there's some beef and some hard-boiled eggs. Here, children, I know you like the eggs, but don't throw the shell all over the carriage. Throw them out of the window.

*Meg* (Suddenly-screaming.) Mummy, my egg wasn't hard-boiled.

(The yolk is streaming down her chin. All of them burst out laughing.)

(*M. D. Hottinger*)

**A: Elementar.**

237\*

Conjugați la toate timpurile posibile următoarele verbe regulate, indicând ortografia și pronunțarea exactă a tuturor formelor de bază:

to stop, to look, to love, to fill, to carry, to start, to play, to like, to long, to travel, to dance, to control, to try, to end, to brush.

**B: Intermediar.**

238\*

Formați participiile nedefinite și participiile trecute ale verbelor de mai jos:

to play, to lie, to buy, to dye, to say, to tie, to spy, to die, to try, to fly, to marry.



### III. Conjugarea verbelor principale

#### a) Folosirea auxiliarelor

**A: Elementar.** 239\* Conjugati verbele *to be*, *to have*, *to do* la toate timpurile și modurile posibile.

**A: Elementar.** 240\* Conjugati verbul *to tell* la toate timpurile active continue și apoi la toate timpurile pasive; explicați ce forme ale verbului *to be* se folosesc în cazul fiecărui timp.

**A: Elementar.** 241\* Conjugati verbul *to give* la timpurile *Present Perfect*, *Past Perfect*, *Future Perfect* (forma nedefinită, continuă și pasivă). Indicați atât trăsăturile comune, cât și deosebirile existente în structura acestor timpuri.

**B: Intermediar.** 242\* Determinați care sunt timpurile simple ale verbului *to understand*; conjugati acest verb la toate persoanele timpurilor respective. Explicați ce înseamnă timpuri simple (vezi un manual de gramatică).



**A: Elementar.**

**243\***

Citiți și traduceți propozițiile de mai jos; apoi treceți aceste propoziții la forma negativă.

1. Mary is at home. 2. Susan can speak English very well. 3. My friend will help me with my work. 4. The boys are trying to write the lesson in their copybooks. 5. These children are singing a song. 6. Lily's cat has run away. 7. She is trying to find the cat. 8. I have a little time to spare. 9. Mary is writing a long letter to her friend Susan. 10. John is sitting in his armchair.

**A: Elementar.**

**244\***

Conjugați verbul *to tell* la forma interogativă (la toate timpurile active nedefinite).

**A: Elementar.**

**245\***

Conjugați verbul *to tell* la forma negativă (la toate timpurile active nedefinite).

**A: Elementar.**

**246\***

Conjugați verbul *to write* la forma interogativ-negativă (la toate timpurile active nedefinite).

**A: Elementar.**

**247**

Treceți următoarele propoziții: a) la forma interogativă, b) la forma negativă:

1. They speak English well. 2. John and Mary are playing with a big red-and-white ball. 3. The little girl can write capital letters. 4. My friend is reading the newspaper now. 5. The book of grammar is on my desk. 6. Children like to play in the water. 7. I gave you my copybook last night. 8. These workers can build houses.



9. I saw your daughter at the concert last week. 10. They have got their lessons to do in the afternoon.

**A: Elementar.**

**248**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. John nu se duce la teatru astă-seară.
2. Tommy nu se duce niciodată la teatru.
3. Ce carte ai citit săptămâna trecută?
4. Ei nu-și fac ghetele în fiecare zi.
5. Nu trebuie să ieși din casă săptămâna asta.
6. Cine vine să te vadă mâine dimineață?
7. Cine sună la ușa din față?
8. Bunicul nu citește niciodată nimic fără ochelari.
9. Ai fost la vreo fermă anul trecut?
10. Nu am putut traduce aceste două propoziții.

**A: Elementar.**

**249\***

Conjugați două verbe regulate și două verbe neregulate la toate timpurile formei continue.

**A: Elementar.**

**250**

Treceți următoarele propoziții: a) la interogativ, b) la interogativ-negativ, c) la negativ:

1. It is a very big house.
2. He is very good at English.
3. They will like this book.
4. They understand you.



5. You must put that chair in the corner of the room.
6. They invited many people to their dinner.
7. Tommy knows you and your family.
8. These boys read many books in winter.
9. Her mother seemed very cheerful.
10. They left earlier today.
11. It rained hard last night.
12. You'll have to write your home task.

**A: Elementar.**

251

Treceți următoarele propoziții a) la interogativ,

b) la negativ:

1. You go to the cinema every week.
2. Ann writes the exercises every day.
3. His brother bought a fountain-pen last week.
4. The travellers reached the village in the evening.
5. Mary and her husband live in the heart of the town.
6. The doctor returned to Bucharest by the ten o'clock train.
7. Peter reads English books in the original.
8. Your neighbours go out of town on Sundays.
9. The teacher entered the classroom at eight o'clock sharp.
10. You saw him cross the street.





## b) Folosirea timpurilor și a diverselor forme nepersonale

**A: Elementar.**

**252**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul prezent, diateza activă, forma continuă sau nedefinită:

1. I ... (drink) tea every morning.
2. We ... (do) our shopping late in the afternoon.
3. At this moment we ... (do) an exercise on tenses.
4. Who ... (knock) at the door at this time of night?
5. I ... (live) in Brașov, which is my home-town.
6. Leave me alone, I ... (work).
7. Every year he ... (spend) his holidays in the mountains.
8. Keep quiet, we ... (listen) to the music.
9. The sun ... (rise) in the east.
10. I ... (want) you to do that at once.

**A: Elementar.**

**253**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul prezent, diateza activă, forma continuă sau nedefinită:

1. Children ... (to like) to play in the sand.
2. ... (you, to hear) anything?
3. Tommy ... (to like) dogs.
4. What ... (you, to think) about at this moment?
5. James ... (to give) us a lesson every morning at 8 o'clock.
6. What... (this word, to mean)?



7. It ... (to snow) now, so we must stay indoors.
8. Can you see the two men over there? They ... (to talk) with one another.
9. My teacher ... (to give) lessons over the radio every week.
10. Mary ... (to hate) dogs.

**A: Elementar.**

**254**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul prezent, forma continuă:

1. What (she, to do) now? She (to read) the newspaper.
2. All the boys (to play) football on the stadium.
3. What (the orchestra, to play)?
4. Mr Brown (to write) a letter now.
5. I (to open) all the windows of my room.
6. He (to shut) the front door.
7. Mary (not to learn) her English lesson; she (to sleep) now.
8. Where (you, to go) in such a hurry?
9. It (to rain) heavily.
10. (You, to read) today's newspaper?
11. Little Tommy (to eat) an ice-cream; his father (to smoke) a cigarette.
12. Mary's sister (to look) out of the window at the people in the street.

**B: Intermediar.**

**255**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul prezent pasiv, forma continuă sau nedefinită:

1. A new cinema-hall ... (now, to build) in the very heart of Bucharest.
2. This palace ... (to say) to be very ancient.
3. An important meeting ... (to hold) tonight.



4. Preparations ... (to make) for tomorrow's examination.
5. This novel ... (to write) by a well-known English author.
6. I ... (sometimes, to give) presents.

**A: Elementar.**

**256\***

**Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:**

1. When do you take your breakfast?
2. When do you wear thick clothes?
3. When do you go on holidays?
4. Where do you go on holidays?
5. When do you return home from work?
6. When do you read the newspaper?
7. What do you do on Sundays?

**A: Elementar.**

**257**

**Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpul prezent continuu:**

1. They ... (to do) their best to win the match.
2. Where ... (we, to go) this evening?
3. How ... (you, to feel) after your first week in Bucharest?
4. We ... (to do) our utmost to improve the quality of the products we ... (to turn out).
5. They ... (to come) from Prague tomorrow.
6. We ... (to make) plans for this year's holidays.



**B: Intermediar.**

258

Puneți următoarele expresii la imperativ persoana a II-a singular și plural; dați variante cu particula adverbială la sfârșit, eventual înlocuind complementele cu pronumele personale corespunzătoare:

1. to drink up one's tea
2. to switch on the light
3. to take away the books
4. to wake up one's friend
5. to put down one's pencil
6. to put on one's hat
7. to turn off the wireless.

**A: Elementar.**

259

*Notă.* În propozițiile interogative care încep cu *when*, verbele nu se folosesc niciodată la forma continuă (afară de cazurile în care forma continuă are sens de viitor).

Completați propoziția *When do you (they, we etc) ...* cu elementele date mai jos:

shut the door; open the window; wake up; have lunch; have breakfast; eat ice-cream; brush one's teeth; eat apples; speak English; swim in the lake; play football; wash one's hands; drink a cup of tea; put on one's clothes.

**A: Elementar.**

260

Treceți la singular următoarele propoziții:

1. They wash their hands and dry them on a towel.
2. My brothers like meat, but do not like fish.



3. They build houses; they are builders.
4. These pears are very green.
5. The children play in the morning and sleep in the afternoon.
6. They buy new books from the bookshop.
7. They have breakfast at eight and eat their lunch at about two.
8. They want to buy a lot of bread.
9. They have got English lessons three times a week.
10. These Romanian singers are in Vienna now.

**C: Avansat.**

**261**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Femeia care stă de vorbă în curte cu sora mea este vecina noastră care locuiește vizavi.
2. Nu intra în birou. Tata lucrează acolo și nu-i place să fie deranjat.
3. Îl vezi pe domnul acela din colț? Tocmai își ia desertul acum. De îndată ce pleacă, ne putem așeza la masa lui.
4. Ai același drum cu mine?
5. Soarele strălucește, păsărelele cântă; a venit vara.

**A: Elementar.**

**262\***

**Traduceți în limba română:**

Describing relations in the capitalist world, George Bernard Shaw once said:  
"Steal a loaf of bread and you go to jail; steal a railway and you go to Parliament."



**B: Intermediar.**

**263**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la Past Tense, forma continuă sau nedefinită:

1. He came in while I (to work).
2. What (you, to do) yesterday at this time?
3. William the Conqueror (to land) in England in 1066.
4. As he (to cross) the road, he slipped and fell.
5. My friend Tommy (to come) to see me yesterday.
6. When I came home, your dog (to sleep) in my armchair.
7. I lost my wrist-watch while I (to walk) through the garden.
8. I (to have) my breakfast when the bell rang.
9. My friend (to send) me some books the other day.
10. I (to know) him quite well when I was young.

**B: Intermediar.**

**264**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la Past Tense pasiv, forma continuă sau nedefinită:

1. What tune (to play) when we came in?
2. The pencil (to sharpen) when it broke.
3. At last the problem (to solve).
4. We (constantly, to disturb) by the shouts of the children in the street.
5. The singer (to ask) to sing another song.
6. When we came in, a meal (to prepare) for us.
7. The noisy boy (to tell) to leave the classroom once.



**B: Intermediar.**

265

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Fratele meu John locuiește în București de zece ani.
2. Aș vrea să cumpăr niște carne de vacă.
3. Această servietă este a mea; am cumpărat-o săptămâna trecută.
4. Îmi caut creionul de două ore și nu pot să-l găsesc.
5. John a dat acest caiet fratelui său ieri dimineață.
6. Aceasta este piesa de Shakespeare despre care-ți vorbeam.
7. Hai să facem o plimbare la grădina botanică după-amiază.
8. Servește-te cu încă o prăjitură.
9. În depărtare se vedeau coșurile fabricilor.
10. Niciodată nu-l întâlnise cineva pe stradă.
11. Nimeni n-a mai văzut așa ceva niciodată.
12. Mary s-a tăiat cu cuțitul la mână joia trecută.

**A: Elementar.**

266

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

LITTLE TOMMY READS SHAKESPEARE

*Teacher:* (you, to read) any plays by Shakespeare?

*Tommy:* I (to do). I (to read) two plays. They (to be) "Romeo" and "Juliet".

**A: Elementar.**

267

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

1. John's father (to be born) in 1909.



2. They (to come) to see me yesterday afternoon.
3. We (to hear) the news an hour ago.
4. He (to wake) at five yesterday, (to get) out of bed, (to wash), (to shave), (to dress), (to go) downstairs, (to have) breakfast, (to put) his overcoat on, (to hurry) to the bus stop and (to catch) a bus to the station.
5. What (to do) yesterday morning?
6. Mary (to listen) to the radio yesterday evening.
7. She (to write) a long letter to her sister last night.
8. He (to switch off) the light at midnight on Monday.
9. They (to live) with us for a year some years ago.
10. They (to leave) Bucharest and (to go) to live in Brașov about five years ago.

**C: Avansat.**

268

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Băiatul tocmai scria o etichetă când se auzi clopoțelul și, curând după aceea, un om scund intră în cameră.
2. Trecând prin fața casei am văzut lumină la fereastra dumneavoastră, spuse el.
3. La masa de dimineață, în timp ce James mânca încet o prăjitură, prietenul său dădu buzna în cameră și îi spuse că e târziu și că vor întârzia la școală.

**A: Elementar.**

269

Completați spațiile punctate cu verbul *to read*, Past Tense sau Present Perfect; justificați folosirea lor:

1. I ... this book. 2. I ... this book yesterday. 3. I ... this book last week. 4. I ... this book today. 5. I often ... this book. 6. I ... this book since you were here. 7. I... this book two years ago.





**B: Intermediar.**

**270**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la Past Tense sau Present Perfect, forma nedefinită:

1. This friend of ours (to be) very ill last week.
2. Many people (never, to see) snow.
3. Where (you, to be) all morning? It's nearly noon now!
4. (you, to sleep) well last night?
5. I (just, to meet) your sister.
6. He (to be) fast asleep for several hours now.
7. Where (you, to be) until now?
8. I (to lose) my gloves. Help me to find them.
9. I (once, to meet) a very old man who (to know) many folk tales.
10. He (to go) to Cluj about three days ago.
11. What (to happen) to you yesterday?
12. This student (to take) the English examination last Friday.
13. Where (I, to put) my fountain-pen?
14. (you, to see) little Tommy recently?
15. Robert Burns (to die) in 1796.

**B: Intermediar.**

**271**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la Past Tense sau Present Perfect, diateza pasivă:

1. Improvements (recently, to carry out).
2. This student (to ask) to show his copybook last week.
3. Arrangements (to make) of late for the reception of many foreign tourists.



**B: Intermediar.** 272 Puneți verbele din paranteze la timpurile corespunzătoare:

1. As I (to come) to school yesterday, I (to see) John's father working in the garden.
2. The boy not (to hear) what his father (to say) because he not (to listen) at the time.
3. It (to begin) to rain while we (to leave) school yesterday at two o'clock.
4. When I (to arrive) at school this morning, the bell (to ring) and the boys (to go) to their classrooms.

**C: Avansat.** 273\* Cu ce adverbe de timp e necesară folosirea timpului *Present Perfect*? Construiți propoziții cu astfel de adverbe.

**C: Avansat.** 274\* Cu ce adverbe de timp nu se poate folosi timpul *Present Perfect*? Construiți propoziții cu astfel de adverbe.

**B: Intermediar.** 275 Traduceți în limba engleză:

Ieri dimineață fratele lui John s-a sculat foarte devreme. S-a spălat și s-a îmbrăcat în grabă și apoi a spus că se va duce să cumpere bilete la cinema. „Să mă așteptați aici,” a spus el, „iar eu vă voi telefona după ce cumpăr biletele.”

Când a ajuns la casa de bilete a aflat că nu mai sunt bilete pentru acea zi. A telefonat atunci acasă. Mama sa l-a întrebat: „Ai cumpărat bilete, nu-i așa?” „Nu,” a răspuns el, „nu am mai putut găsi niciunul. Dar vreau (ca voi) să veniți toți spre lacuri. Vom face o plimbare prin parc”.



**B: Intermediar.**

276

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Mary a sosit acasă.
2. Trebuie să plecăm de-acasă dimineață devreme.
3. Vom avea fructe din belșug la toamnă.
4. Nu deschide fereastra.
5. Ce a făcut el acolo?
6. Îmi pare rău că nu îl cunoști pe fratele meu.
7. Unde locuiește?
8. John își ia masa acasă.
9. Ai vorbit cu el? Nu, n-am vorbit.
10. James are o familie mare.

**A: Elementar.**

277\*

Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:

1. Since when has he been ill?
2. For how long have they been here?
3. Since when has he been your friend?
4. Where have you been since the bell rang?
5. What have you done with the money I gave you this morning?
6. Has it rained since I last visited you?
7. Have you used your fountain-pen since yesterday?
8. For how long has he learned French?

**A: Elementar.**

278\*

Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:

1. Have you ever been up the mountains?
2. Have you been to the cinema this week?
3. Have you ever seen an elephant?
4. Has the train left the station?
5. Has your brother finished his work?
6. Has he returned home after his holidays?



7. Have you finished your supper?
8. Have you ever played football?

**C: Avansat.**

**279**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. În școlile și universitățile noastre există toate condițiile pentru ca elevii și studenții să poată studia, să se poată pregăti pentru viață.
2. Fermierii din țara noastră folosesc mijloace agrotehnice înaintate.
3. Această uzină din București tocmai a fost construită.
4. Ai citit articolul de fond publicat în ultimul număr al ziarului "The Times"?

**B: Intermediar.**

**280**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Familia Jones locuiește în această casă de douăzeci de ani.
2. Mi-a spus că alaltăieri l-a întâlnit pe John din întâmplare pe stradă.
3. Clădirea a fost terminată cu aproape două săptămâni înainte de termen.
4. Mi-a spus că trebuie să plece imediat.
5. Trebuie să fi fost foarte obosit când a venit, deoarece s-a culcat fără să cineze.
6. Ieri dimineață ei au făcut o plimbare de două ore cu automobilul.

**B: Intermediar.**

**281**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Am auzit că ai renunțat la ideea de a te mai duce acolo.
2. Ploaia a încetat, dar un vânt rece continuă să bată.
3. Câte examene ai dat până acum?
4. Construirea acestei case a început în primele zile ale lunii aprilie.
5. În sfârșit mi-am terminat toate lecțiile. Acum pot pleca la plimbare.



6. (Noi) am rezolvat această problemă.
7. Fabrica a intrat în funcțiune anul trecut.

**A: Elementar.**  
corespunzătoare:

282

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele

#### LITTLE TOMMY IS LATE FOR SCHOOL

*Teacher:* Why (to be) you late, Tommy?

*Tommy:* It (to be) late when I (to start) from home.

*Teacher:* Then why (you, not to start) early?

*Tommy:* Because it (to be) too late (to start) early, sir.

**B: Intermediar.**

283

Puneți verbele din paranteze la *Past Tense* sau *Past*

*Perfect:*

1. I told him that I (never, to do) such a thing until then.
2. When he was young, he (to like) to collect stamps.
3. After I (to mix) my colours, I started painting.
4. She told me that she (never, to see) an oyster.
5. The pupils (to understand) it after the teacher (to explain) it to them.
6. I saw him the moment he (to enter).
7. What (he, to say) when he saw you?
8. I (never, to see) him in my life, so of course I couldn't recognize him.



**C: Avansat.**

**284\***

*Notă.* La o întrebare ca "Did you hear about that terrible snow storm in the mountains last week?" un răspuns de tipul "Yes, Peter *told* me about it," înseamnă că cel care dă răspunsul cunoaște îndeajuns acest subiect și nu dorește continuarea discuției.

Un răspuns de tipul "Yes, Peter *was telling* me about it", sugerează interlocutorului că vorbitorul nu cunoaște îndeajuns subiectul și dorește continuarea discuției.

**Construiți contexte pentru întrebările de mai jos:**

1. Did you hear about Henry's new job?
2. Did you hear anything about this new film which is on in Bucharest?
3. Did you hear anything about this year's examinations?

**B: Intermediar.**

**285**

**Completați propozițiile de mai jos:**

1. After I (to arrive) at the station yesterday, I (to see) some of my friends on the platform.
2. Last night after we (to have) our dinner, we (to go out) for a walk.
3. I (to see) a big ship last week; I (never, to see) one before.
4. After the game (to end), the public left the stadium.
5. The fire (to be put out) before the firemen arrived there.
6. After I (to finish) my home task, I went to the cinema with two of my friends.
7. He (to wait) outside for half an hour before the teacher told him to go home.



**B: Intermediar.**

**286**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

1. He said that he (to live) in that village at various times.
2. I (never, to live) in that mountain village, but I should like to go there.
3. I (to see) him several times this week.
4. When they (to finish), they handed in their papers.
5. "Where (you, to put) my spectacles? I can't find them anywhere," complained the old man.
6. When I looked out, I found that it (to snow) all night.

**A: Elementar.**

**287**

Treceți la forma pasivă următoarele propoziții:

1. The librarian brings the book.
2. The librarian is bringing the book.
3. The librarian brought the book.
4. The librarian was bringing the book.
5. The librarian had brought the book.
6. The librarian will bring the book.
7. The librarian will have brought the book.

**B: Intermediar.**

**288**

Treceți la forma pasivă următoarele propoziții:

1. They had lived in that new house for three years.
2. His failure in the examination bitterly disappointed his parents.
3. John promised that they would meet you at the airport.
4. People in Brazil speak Portuguese.



5. Nobody has used this radio-set for five years.
6. They make cotton goods in Lancashire.
7. They awarded him the Nobel Prize for Literature.

**B: Intermediar.**

289

Treceți la forma pasivă următoarele propoziții:

1. The family gave him a very nice present on his birthday.
2. The boy finished his lessons at about seven o'clock.
3. Somebody found my gloves in the garden.
4. We must plan our work carefully.
5. The student told the details of his examination to his friend.
6. The tailor told him that his suit would be ready in a week.
7. He took them for a drive to the lakes surrounding Bucharest.
8. They built this house over two hundred years ago.
9. The committee have approved the plans for the building of a new district.
10. The audience was attentively listening to the speaker.

**A: Elementar.**

290

Treceți la forma pasivă următoarele propoziții:

1. The postman gave me two letters this morning.
2. Did Jack eat all the apples?
3. The wind shook the trees.
4. Did Tommy open the bag?
5. Mary will sing a new song.
6. The men were cutting down the trees.
7. The gardener was picking the flowers.
8. The cook was preparing the food.





9. They had finished their game before noon.
10. The gardener is cutting the grass.

**C: Avansat.**

**291**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Profesunilor de mare risc li se asigură cele mai bune condiții de odihnă și tratament în stațiunile climaterice.
2. Li s-a spus că fotografiile vor fi gata în două zile.
3. Au fost aprobate recent planurile pentru construcția câtorva sute de apartamente.
4. Se știe că acestui scriitor i s-a acordat Premiul de Stat pentru merite literare deosebite.

**C: Avansat.**

**292**

**Schimbați diateza tuturor verbelor de mai jos fără a schimba sensul propozițiilor.**

1. Hrothgar, king of Danes, built a magnificent hall, named Heorot.
2. Heorot was visited by a terrible monster, named Grendel.
3. Grendel killed thirty of the sleeping Danes and carried their bodies away.
4. This scourge afflicted the Danes for twelve years.
5. Beowulf heard of Grendel's deeds.
6. Fourteen companions were selected by Beowulf.
7. Beowulf asked permission to save Heorot, killing this monster.
8. Until darkness came, the thanes of Hrothgar and the followers of Beowulf drank mead.
9. Songs were sung by the gleeman.
10. Hrothgar's queen served mead to her lord and to Beowulf.



11. The king, queen and their followers left the mead-hall for the night.
12. The coming of Grendel was awaited by Beowulf's men.
13. Grendel devoured one of Beowulf's men.
14. Grendel was seized by Beowulf, who had the strength of thirty men in his hand-grip.
15. Beowulf caused the death of Grendel by wrenching the monster's arm from its socket.

**B: Intermediar.**

293

Completați textul de mai jos:

"What (you, to do) when you (to grow up), my boy?"

"I (to want) to become a space-ship pilot, so that I (to be able) to travel faster than the fastest airplanes. I (to fly) to the moon to see it on the spot."

"Nobody (to perform) that feat so far."

"Perhaps I (to be) the first man to do it. Then I (to establish) a space-station a thousand miles or so up in the sky and at night when people (to look) up they (to see) its lights shining brightly. It (to be) a sort of junction in the air, where people (to change) rockets to go to then moon, or Mars or Venus, or wherever they (to want) to go."

**A: Elementar.**

294\*

Răspundeti la următoarele întrebări:

1. What are you going to do this afternoon?
2. When are you going to read this book?
3. Where are you going to spend your holidays?
4. Who is going to take you to the cinema tomorrow night?
5. Is it going to rain today?



6. Are they going to play football this afternoon?
7. Are you going away tomorrow?
8. Are you going to the opera this week?

**A: Elementar.**

**295**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

John va merge mâine la școală. Își va lua toate cărțile și caietele. La școală profesorul îl va pune să citească lecția. În pauză John se va juca cu ceilalți băieți. După pauză toți elevii vor intra în clasă, iar lecția va începe. La ora unu John va veni înapoi acasă. Se va spăla pe mâini și apoi va lua masa. După-masă John va trebui să doarmă două ore.

**A: Elementar.**

**296**

Folosiți viitorul continuu în locul viitorului nedefinit:

1. "We must go home now," said Tommy, "or Mother *will feel* anxious about us."
2. The Philharmonic Orchestra *will give* several concerts during the winter.
3. I *shall* often *think* of you when you have left for home.
4. In a week's time from now I *shall swim* in the sea.
5. Our Bulgarian friends *will meet* our train when it arrives at the Sofia railway station.

**B: Intermediar.**

**297**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

1. I will tell him as soon as he (to return).



2. By the time they (to arrive) I shall be ready.
3. You (to have) to wait till tomorrow to buy that book.
4. After you (to visit) the National Gallery, you will be taken home by car.
5. You will not be able to write until you (to fill) your pen with ink.
6. When you ring her up tell her what (to happen) up to now.
7. I wonder when they (to be) back.
8. Tommy will not come back until he (to find) all the things he has lost.

**A: Elementar.**

**298**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Am de gând să-i scriu o scrisoare.
2. Mă voi duce la bibliotecă mai târziu.
3. De cât timp înveți engleza?
4. Ar trebui să te duci să-l vezi.
5. Mâine vei veni la ora cinci.
6. Să mergem în grădină.
7. Acesta este singurul articol pe care nu l-am citit.

**A: Elementar.**

**299**

Completați spațiile punctate cu *to be going to*; traduceți propozițiile:

1. We ... see a new film tonight.
2. John ... buy new clothes for himself.
3. Mary ... take her final examination next summer.
4. It ... (not) to rain as long as the wind keeps up.
5. I expect I ... be sick on board the ship.
6. We ... send picture postcards to all our friends at home.
7. They ... give a concert tonight.



**A: Elementar.**

**300**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

1. Would you mind (to open) the window?
2. I should like (to see) him early tomorrow morning.
3. What made you (to say) that?
4. If his heart stops (to beat), he will die.
5. Did you see the group of sportsmen (to march) down the street?
6. Don't let that fountain-pen (to fall), it may get spoilt.
7. It's no use (to tell) him to be careful.
8. (to play) the piano requires skill.
9. I look forward to (to see) Tommy again.
10. It began (to rain) early in the morning.

**B: Intermediar.**

**301**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

1. He keeps (to say) that it will rain tomorrow.
2. That man is said (to be) ninety years old.
3. He is used to (to work) hard all day.
4. He used (to work) as a clerk in that office.
5. I suppose you ought (to speak) to him.
6. (to finish) all his work he went to the cinema.
7. What made him (to go) home so quickly?
8. Let him (to come) again tomorrow.



A: Elementar.

302\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. Your being angry proves that you are wrong.
2. Won't you mind my opening the window?
3. I am surprised at your brother's acting like this.
4. Don't insist on their being invited.
5. Everything was spoilt because of Mary's being late.

A: Elementar.

303\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. Writing quickly tires my hand.
2. I heard of his writing a book.
3. She insisted on wrapping the book in paper.
4. I am surprised at not having found her at home.
5. On arriving there he immediately began to work.
6. After answering their question she began to explain a new rule.
7. Taking meals at regular intervals is a very good thing.
8. She is proud of having such a son.

A: Elementar.

304\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. Having written the composition they went home.
2. The man standing in the doorway is our teacher.
3. Mary picked up the letter lying on the floor.
4. Having finished our work we shall go to the cinema.
5. Knowing the subject well she makes no mistakes.
6. Generally speaking, this is not so.



**C: Avansat.**

**305**

Folosiți nominativul cu infinitivul în propozițiile de mai jos:

*Model:* It is known that he speaks English very well.

He is known to speak English very well.

1. It is announced that the English writer will come to Bucharest tomorrow.
2. It is known that he is a frontrank student.
3. It is considered that *Hamlet* is Shakespeare's best known play.
4. It turned out that he was in the wrong.
5. It is not likely that they speak Romanian.
6. It seems that the train is ten minutes late.
7. It happens that he is one of my friends.

**C: Avansat.**

**306**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Doresc ca dumneata să vii la ora zece.
2. Dorim ca acești actori să ne vorbească despre spectacolele lor.
3. Aș dori ca fratele dumitale să devină medic.

**C: Avansat.**

**307**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. L-am văzut dormind.
2. Am făcut-o să plece cu avionul.
3. Aș vrea să nu te mai (to stop) duci la cinema; te duci prea des.
4. Știu că e un student foarte bun.
5. Profesorul le-a permis să plece acasă mai devreme.



6. I-am cerut să-și ajute prietenii la pregătirea examenelor.
7. Vreau să citești această lecție cu voce tare.
8. L-am văzut intrând în clădirea universității la ora unu fix.

**B: Intermediar.**

308

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Ea vrea să o ajutați.
2. Aș dori să-l examineze doctorul.
3. Nu-mi place ca el să citească cu voce tare.
4. Nu-ți permit să te duci să te joci în grădină.
5. Am făcut-o să mănânce toate prăjiturile.
6. Aș vrea să nu mai citești atât de mult.

**A: Elementar.**

309\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. The river being deep, we could not cross it.
2. Nobody wanting to hurt the girl, they did not talk about it.
3. The rain having spoilt my hat, I had to buy a new one.
4. This question being settled, they began to discuss other things.
5. Weather permitting, we shall go to the country tomorrow.
6. Circumstances permitting, we shall start in a week.

**A: Elementar.**

310\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. I hear somebody singing in the garden.
2. I felt her heart beating.





3. We saw the captain standing on the bridge.
4. We watched the children playing.

**A: Elementar.**

311

Transformați propozițiile de mai jos, introducând construcții cauzative ca *have* (sau *get*):

*Model:* They painted my room.

I had my room painted.

1. Someone mended my shoes for me.
2. My wireless-set does not work; somebody must repair it.
3. One of my teeth was pulled out last week.
4. The tailor made a new suit for me.
5. This knife is blunt; somebody must sharpen it.
6. Tommy broke his leg while playing football.
7. I must ask someone to mend my bike.
8. Your hair wants cutting.

**C: Avansat.**

312\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. We got Mother to make mottoes and arrange the decoration.
2. Well, after breakfast we had it arranged as a surprise for Mother that we would hire a motor car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country.
3. So we got everything arranged for the trip, and we got Mother to cut up some sandwiches and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry, though of course we were to come back home again to a big dinner in the middle of the day.

(Stephen Leacock)



**C: Avansat.**

**313**

Traduceți în limba engleză, dând atenție folosirii infinitivelor:

1. Ar fi mai bine să-i spui adevărul.
2. Nu-l face să râdă.
3. L-am văzut luând cartea de pe masă.
4. A fost văzut luând cartea de pe masă.
5. Ca să vă spun drept, nu cunosc răspunsul.
6. Ei urmează să se căsătorească curând.
7. Am auzit-o cântând la pian.
8. A ști înseamnă a fi puternic.

**C: Avansat.**

**314\***

Explicați ce se numește *split infinitive* și arătați pe larg care este punctul de vedere al scriitorului Bernard Shaw asupra acestei probleme de gramatică, așa cum reiese din cele de mai jos:

About forty years ago Bernard Shaw wrote a letter to *The Times* very much as follows:

“There is a busybody on your staff who devotes a lot of his time to chasing split infinitives. Every good literary craftsman splits his infinitives when the sense demands it. I call for the immediate dismissal of this pedant. It is of no consequence whether he decides to go quickly or quickly to go or to quickly go. The important thing is that he should go at once.”

(Sir Ernest Gowers)



## IV. Exerciții generale

**B: Intermediar.**

**315**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

Conversation (to be) really not a means of (to learn) new words and expressions, but only of practice in (to hear) and (to reproduce) what we (already, to learn). In conversation we (also, to have) the disadvantage of (to hear) only the answers to our questions, while we (to have) no means of (to know) whether our questions (to be expressed) correctly, for it (to be) very difficult to overhear the natives asking questions which (to serve) as patterns for our own. Rash reproduction of what we (to hear) casually (may, to land) us in vulgar, ludicrously slangy, or otherwise objectionable expressions. The results of (to pick up) a language entirely by ear from the beginning (may, to be seen) in uneducated adults who (to come) among a population speaking a strange language: after years of residence in the country they (to be) often unable (to utter) anything but a few words and phrases.

(Henry Sweet)

**C: Avansat.**

**316\***

Citiți și traduceți textul de mai jos. Explicați diversele înțelesuri ale verbului *to get* în acest text:

I GOT on horseback ten minutes after I GOT your letter. When I GOT to Canterbury, I GOT a coach for London. But I GOT wet through before I GOT to Canterbury, and I have GOT such a cold as I shall not be able to GET rid of in a hurry. I GOT to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I GOT shaved and dressed. I



soon GOT into the secret of GETTING a memorial before the board, but I could not GET an answer then; however, I GOT intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely GET one the next morning. As soon as I GOT back to my inn, I GOT my supper and GOT to bed; it was not long before I GOT to sleep. When I GOT up in the morning, I GOT my breakfast, and then GOT myself dressed, that I might GET out in time to GET an answer to my memorial. As soon as I GOT it I GOT into the coach, and GOT to Canterbury by three, and about tea time I GOT home. I have GOT nothing particular for you, and so Adieu.

(Dr. Thomas Birch, 1789)

**C: Avansat.**

317\*

Traduceți în limba română:

There are many families where the whole interest of life is centered upon the dog. And the dogs seem to like it. They encourage their masters in such foolish actions, and the consequence is that in the families I am speaking of, what "dear Fido" has done, does do, will do, won't do, can do, can't do, was doing, is doing, is going to do, shall do, shan't do and is about to be going to have done is the continual theme of discussion from morning till night.

(Jerome K. Jerome, text adaptat)

**B: Intermediar.**

318

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

RAIN OR FINE

There (to be) a continuous rain cycle on earth. Today, in London, it (may, to be) clear and sunny, but at the same time tomorrow it (may, to rain). A cloudy or foggy day in Manchester today (might, to be) a dry, sparkling day tomorrow.



These changes (to come about) because the water in the atmosphere and on earth (always, to change) its state of matter. That (to be) from solid (ice) to liquid (water) and to gas (water vapour).

It (to collect) as a liquid in bodies of water on earth – puddles, ponds, rivers and sea.

Warmed by the sun some of it (to cool) and (to condense).

As the condensed water droplets (to gather) together they (to form) clouds, and when the clouds (to get) heavy enough the water droplets (to spill) to the earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

As a result of these falls the bodies of water on earth (to fill up) again and the cycle starts anew.

(Daily Worker)

**B: Intermediar.**

**319\***

Subliniați toate verbele din textul de mai jos:

COLUMBUS AND THE EGG

Soon after Columbus had discovered America, he was in company with Mendoza, the Grand Cardinal of Spain; and, as he was then the hero of the day, it was natural that the greatest honours were assigned to him.

A shallow courtier present felt indignant that a foreigner was loaded with so many honours and abruptly asked Columbus whether he thought the Indies would have been discovered if he had not had the good fortune to find them.

To this Columbus made no immediate reply, but, taking an egg, invited the company to make it stand on one end. Everyone attempted it, but in vain.

Then he took the egg, struck it upon the table so as to break the end, and left it standing on the broken part.

"Anyone might do that," exclaimed the courtier, "there is nothing in that."

"Quite right," replied Columbus, "the only difference between me and anyone else is, that I *did* what others *might* have done."



**B: Intermediar.**

**320**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

In a moment the machine (to be) high up in the air. And so my second flight (to begin).

I (to think) of (to fly) towards my house, but it (to be) very difficult (to keep) control of those early aeroplanes and then, you (to see), nobody (to give) me any lessons. And so I (to have) (to land) in our neighbour's garden. But just at that moment he and many of his friends (to have) lunch. I almost (to land) straight upon them.

They (to take) just their soup and I (to come) as a kind of dessert. To this day I (can) not (to understand) how it (to be) I (to do) not (to kill) anybody.

The aeroplane (to break) the veranda, and I, the engine and the middle part of the machine (to go) through the windows straight into the drawing-room. It (to be) good that the windows (to be) open and I (to do) not (to go) straight through the window glass.

That (to be) the end of my first aeroplane. This time I (to do) not even (to try) (to take) her away from that garden.

(H. G. Wells, text adaptat)

**C: Avansat.**

**321**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

Mr Oak (to carry) about him, by way of watch, what (may, to be called) a small silver clock; in other words, it (to be) a watch as to shape and intention, and a small clock as to size. This instrument (to be) several years older than Oak's grandfather, (to have) the peculiarity of (to go) either too fast or not at all. The smaller of its hands, too, occasionally (to slip) round on the pivot, and thus, though the minutes (to be told) with precision, nobody (can, to be) quite certain of the hour



they (to belong) to. The stopping peculiarity of his watch Oak (to remedy) by thumps and shakes, and he (to escape) any evil consequences from the other two defects by constant comparisons with and observations of the sun and stars, and by (to press) his face close to the glass of his neighbours' windows, till he (can, to discern) the hour (to mark) by the green-faced timekeepers within. It (may, to be mentioned) that Oak's fob<sup>2</sup> (to be) difficult of access, by reason of its somewhat high situation in the waistband of his trousers – which also (to lie) at a remote height under his waistcoat –, the watch (as a necessity, to be pulled out) by (to throw) the body to one side, (to compress) the mouth and face to a mere mass of ruddy flesh on account of the exertion, and (to draw up) the watch by its chain, like a bucket from a well.

(Thomas Hardy)

**B: Intermediar.**

**322**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele

corespunzătoare:

William Shakespeare (to be born) on April 23rd, 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire.

Somewhere about 1586 Shakespeare (to leave) Stratford and (to come) to London. Why he (to leave) Stratford we (not to know) for certain. Tradition (to say) that with some companions he (to rob) a deer-park (to belong) to the local squire, Sir Thomas Lucy. He (to be prosecuted) for poaching and in consequence (to be driven) from his home. However this (may) (to be), Shakespeare (to live) in London for about twenty-five years. These (to be) the years in which he (to learn) much from the bustle and activities of the life around him. He (to come across) sailors and travellers from far-distant lands and (to listen) eagerly to all the tales they (to have) (to tell) him. In particular, he (to become) associated with the theatres and the players of the

---

<sup>2</sup> *fob* buzunar de ceas.



city. He (to touch up) old plays and then (to turn) to writing new ones of his own. He (to gather) a good deal of material for his plays from what he himself (to observe) and (to hear) in the noise and bustle of the streets.

(*The Children's New Illustrated Encyclopedia*)

**C: Avansat.**

**323**

Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:

All elementary forms of matter (to be composed) of very small unit quantities (to call) atoms. The atoms of a given element all (to have) the same size and weight. The atoms of different elements (to have) different sizes and weights. Atoms of the same or different elements (to unite) with each other to form very small unit quantities of compound substances (to call) molecules.

Atoms (to be composed) of a positively charged central core or nucleus, (to surround) by a cloud of negatively charged electrons. The charges (to be) equal, so that the atom (to be) electrically neutral. Atoms (to form) chemical elements, as hydrogen, iron or lead. Two or more atoms sticking together (to form) a molecule. Molecules (to form) chemical compounds. The nucleus (to be) the central part of the atom, representing most of the weight of the atom and (to be) charged with positive electricity. Atomic nuclei, it is now believed, (to be made up) of two kinds of fundamental particles, protons and neutrons.

**C: Avansat.**

**324\***

Traduceți următorul text în limba română:

"To understand a message is to decode it. Language is a code. But every decoding is another encoding. If you say something to me I check that I have understood your message by saying it back to you in my own words,





that is, different words from the ones you used, for if I repeat your own words exactly you will doubt whether I have really understood you. But if I use my words it follows that I have changed your meaning, however slightly; and even if I were, deviantly, to indicate my comprehension by repeating back to you your own unaltered words, that is no guarantee that I have duplicated your meaning in my head, because I bring a different experience of language, literature, and non-verbal reality to those words, therefore they mean something different to me from what they mean to you. And if you think I have not understood the meaning of your message, you do not simply repeat it in the same words, you try to explain it in different words, different from the ones you used originally; but then the it is no longer the it that you started with. And for that matter, you are not the you that you started with. Time has moved on since you opened your mouth to speak, the molecules in your body have changed, what you intended to say has been superseded by what you did say, and that has already become part of your personal history, imperfectly remembered. Conversation is like playing tennis with a ball made of Krazy Putty that keeps coming back over the net in a different shape."

(David Lodge: *Small World*)

**C: Avansat.**

**325**

**Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare:**

Archeologists (to find) fragments of pottery in Romania (to date) back 5,000 years. They (to be) unglazed specimens with simple linear decorations but they (to mark) the beginnings of ceramic art in these places.

One reason why Romanian folk pottery (so much, to be appreciated) and (to be sought) after abroad (to be) its great diversity of form, technique, decoration and



colour, each of the numerous varieties (to show) a wide range of categories, (to execute) with consummate skill and artistic feeling.

One of the best-known (to be) the Oltenian pottery from Hurez and Oboga. This often (to show) detailed geometrical design in warm colours. The Hurez potters (to be) famous for the inventive fantasy in ornamentation and colouring.

An ancient technique (to be) that (to use) for the black ceramics (to come) from North Moldavia and Transylvania. Most common (to be) the graceful vases of black metallic colour like graphite with original designs of spirals and broken lines, (to trace) with a stone, which (to appear) glossy and polished on the dull black background.

(British Romanian Buletin, London)

**A: Elementar.**  
auxiliare:

326\*

Subliniați în textul de mai jos verbele modale și

#### AT THE STATION

*Richard.* Ah, hullo, Martin, here you are at last! How are you? So glad to see you again!

*Martin.* And so'm I, I'm sure. It's awfully good of you to meet me.

*Richard.* That's all right. ... You're looking jolly well.

*Martin.* Yes, thanks. I'm feeling very fit. And how're you?

*Richard.* Well, I'm not feeling quite the thing. I've had a bit of a cold the last day or two. It's nothing much, though.

*Martin.* Have you? How did you manage to get that? Are you doing anything for it?

*Richard.* No, nothing particular... By the way, I was afraid I should be late. This watch of mine has started losing lately. When I came past Westminster just now, "Big Ben" was striking five and it was only a quarter to by me.

*Martin.* Well, after all, you'd loads of time, as it happened, eh?



*Richard.* Yes, rather. The boat-train was five-and-twenty minutes late. Lucky, wasn't it?.. You've got your luggage through?.. Did you have much trouble with it?..

(B. T. Knight Smith)

**C: Avansat.**

**327\***

**Traduceți în limba română:**

### ON THE WEATHER

There is my new spring suit too. A beautiful suit it was, and now it is hanging up so bespattered with mud, I can't bear to look at it.

That was Jim's fault, that was. I should never have gone out in it that night, if it had not been for him. I was just trying it on when he came in. He threw up his arms with a wild yell, the moment he caught sight of it.

I said: "Does it fit all right behind?" "Spiffin,<sup>3</sup> old man" he replied. And then he wanted to know if I was coming out.

I said "no", at first, but he overruled me. He said that a man with a suit like that had no right to stop indoors "Every citizen," said he, "owes a duty to the public. Each one should contribute to the general happiness, as far as lies in his power. Come out, and give the girls a treat."

Jim is slangy. I don't know where he picks it up. It certainly is not from me.

I said: "Do you think it will really please 'em?"

He said it would be like a day in the country to them.

That decided me. It was a lovely evening, and I went.

When I got home, I undressed and rubbed myself down with whisky, put my feet in hot water, and a mustard plaster on my chest, had a basin of gruel and a glass of hot brandy and water, tallowed my nose, and went to bed.

<sup>3</sup> *Spiffin* (slang) = first-rate, excellent.



These prompt and vigorous measures, aided by a naturally strong constitution, were the means of preserving my life; but as for the suit! Well, there, it isn't a suit; it's a splash board. (Jerome K. Jerome)

**B: Intermediar.**

328\*

Subliniați în textul de mai jos toate verbele la *Past*

*Tense*:

There was an Englishman in our compartment; and he complimented me on – on what? But you would never guess. He complimented me on my English. He said Americans in general did not speak the English language as correctly as I did. I said I was obliged to him for his compliment, since I knew he meant it for one, but that I was not fairly entitled to it, for I didn't speak English at all – I only spoke American.

He laughed, and said it was a distinction without a difference. I said no, the difference was not prodigious, but still it was considerable. We fell into a friendly dispute over the matter. I put my case as well as I could, and said,

"The languages were identical several generations ago, but our changed conditions and the spread of our people far to the south and far to the west have made many alterations in our pronunciation, and have introduced new words among us and changed the meanings of many old ones. English people talk through their noses: we do not."

(Mark Twain)



## ADVERBUL

**A: Elementar.**

**329**

Analizați toate părțile de vorbire din propozițiile de mai jos; dați atenție deosebită cuvintelor subliniate, specificând care dintre ele sunt adverbe:

1. There is a *round* table in the middle of the room. They went *round and round*.
2. This is a *fast* train. It goes very *fast* indeed.
3. This is *hard* work, but I know you can work *hard*.
4. We won't take that train, it's a *slow* train. Nearing the station the train went *slower and slower*.
5. I saw a *dead* bird in the garden. The man was *dead* drunk.
6. Have you got *enough* time to do the translation? He didn't try hard *enough*.

**A: Elementar.**

**330**

Formați adverbe din următoarele adjective; indicați ce adjective rămân neschimbate în funcție adverbială:

easy, calm, quiet, simple, sudden, willing, sincere, bad, good, wise,  
fast, immediate, sweet, late, hard, cheap.



**C: Avansat.**

331

Indicați adverbele corespunzătoare adjectivelor date mai jos. În cazurile în care nu există adverbe, dați locuțiunile adverbiale corespunzătoare:

sweet, glad, quick, dry, daily, gay, able, careless, hearty, angry, difficult, curious, peaceful, characteristic, near, weekly, friendly, hopeful, ugly; logical, shy, monthly, hard, little, tired, sleepy.

**A. Elementar.**

332

Modificați propozițiile de mai jos folosind ca adverbe cuvintele subliniate:

Model: He is a *careful* driver.

He drives *carefully*.

1. She is a *quick* worker.
2. She gave a *merry* laugh.
3. The children in the garden are *noisy*.
4. That is a very *fast* train.
5. John is a *hard* worker.
6. Mary was *late* for her lesson.
7. Jane has a *beautiful* singing voice.
8. He is a *slow* driver.



**A. Elementar.** 333 Completați spațiile punctate cu formele corespunzătoare cuvintelor din paranteză, indicând în fiecare caz funcțiile morfologice:

1. (high) That is a very ... mountain. The birds are flying very ...
2. (late) James was ... for the lesson. He came ...
3. (pretty) She is a ... girl. That is a ... good picture.
4. (sour) The milk is ... . The milk tastes...
5. (open) Will someone cut the tin ... ? The window is...

**C: Avansat.** 334\* Găsiți cinci adjective care pot fi folosite și ca adverbe fără nicio modificare a formei. Folosiți atât adjectivele, cât și adverbele în propoziții.

**A. Elementar.** 335 Indicați gradele de comparație ale următoarelor adverbe:

slowly, quickly, near, beautifully, hard, soon, brightly, well, bravely,  
badly, much, carefully, fast, sincerely, late.

**B: Intermediar.** 336 Indicați care din adverbele de mai jos nu pot avea grade de comparație:

happily, satisfactorily, always, tomorrow, quietly, everywhere, seriously,  
there, brightly, then, now, very, badly, here.



**A. Elementar.**

**337**

Puneți adverbele din paranteze la locul cuvenit în cadrul propoziției:

1. (always) Harry goes to school by bus.
2. (sometimes) He goes to bed very late.
3. (hardly) I can understand what he says.
4. (often) Do you play football?
5. (always) I am at home on Sundays.
6. (occasionally, never) Mr Black goes to the cinema; his wife goes.
7. (seldom) My brother writes to me.
8. (often) They don't go to bed late.
9. (sometimes) They can find time for reading.
10. (never) Her father smokes.

**A: Elementar.**

**338**

Completați propozițiile cu una din formele date în paranteză:

1. This (clear, clearly) shows that he is a dilligent student.
2. The weather is (cold, coldly) today.
3. They lived (happy, happily).
4. He came into the room very (quiet, quietly).
5. The answer was not (satisfactory, satisfactorily).
6. The question can be answered quite (simple, simply).
7. His aunt received him (cold, coldly).
8. This is quite (clear, clearly) from his letter.
9. My opinion about the book is (different, differently) from yours.
10. John and Peter go to school (regular, regularly).
11. James was (late, lately) for his lesson.





12. There is a (bright, brightly) moon tonight.
13. The little girl danced (pretty, prettily).
14. I arrived so (late, lately) at the station that I (near, nearly) missed my train.
15. The student was (high, highly) praised for his work.
16. The airplane was flying very (high, highly).

**A: Elementar.**

339

Puneți cuvintele din paranteză la locul

corespunzător în propoziție:

1. (ever) Have you seen him?
2. (never) He has been invited there.
3. (lately, there) Have you been?
4. (brightly, today) The sun is shining.
5. (tomorrow, here) You will see him.
6. (enough, today) I have time to finish the translation.
7. (enough) Grandmother is young to learn English.
8. (soon, always) Mary will come. She is in time.
9. (before, often) It has been said.
10. (yet) The teacher has not come.



**B: Intermediar.**

**340**

*Notă.* Deși adverbul românesc *mai* nu e prea des exprimat prin adverbe în limba engleză, exercițiile privind redarea acestui adverb au fost grupate în acest capitol pentru a ușura sistematizarea.

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Aceasta este cea *mai* bună carte pe care am citit-o vreodată.
2. Castelul Peleş este una dintre cele *mai* frumoase clădiri din România.
3. Cine *mai* era la concert?
4. Ce ți-a *mai* adus când s-a întors din călătorie?
5. Să *mai* rămânem aici câteva zile.
6. *Mai* doriți ceai?
7. El a *mai* citit două scrisori.
8. *Mai* că leșină de râs.
9. *Mai* este încă în pat?
10. Vremea s-a *mai* înseninat.
11. Nu *mai* este cerneală în călimară.
12. Tocul ăsta este *mai* bun.
13. Cine a *mai* văzut așa ceva?
14. Ce ți-a *mai* cumpărat?
15. Cu atât *mai* bine că nu era acasă.
16. *Mai* scrie o dată exercițiul.
17. Ce *mai* face prietenul meu Bernard?
18. L-am întâlnit *mai* deunăzi pe stradă și am stat de vorbă cu el.
19. Vreau să vă vorbesc *mai* întâi despre realizările noastre.



**B: Intermediar.**

**341**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Ar fi bine să-l *mai* ajuți din când în când.
2. *Mai* bine te-ai duce să-l vezi.
3. Ce *mai* știi despre acest autor?
4. Nu *mai* e niciun elev pe coridor.
5. Ce roman ai *mai* citit în ultima vreme?
6. Ce *mai* poți să-mi spui despre acest roman?
7. E mult *mai* bine așa.

**A: Elementar.**

**342\***

Traduceți în limba română:

Mark Twain once said: "When I was a boy of 14, my father was so ignorant I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years."



## B: Intermediar.

343

*"The Substitution Game"*

Tabelul următor conține patru coloane de cuvinte. Caracteristica tabelului este următoarea: orice element al unei coloane se poate combina cu orice element al unei alte coloane, obținându-se numai propoziții corecte. Este necesar însă ca toate coloanele să fie reprezentate.

Încercați să calculați câte propoziții complete conține tabelul. Construiți contexte pentru câteva din aceste propoziții luate la întâmplare.

	I	II	III	IV
1.	—	I	always	do it.
2.	Yes,	you	often	take it.
3.	Oh yes,	we	sometimes	see it.
4.	Of course	they	rarely	know it.
5.	Perhaps		seldom	understand it.
6.	That's why		never	come here.
7.			hardly ever	go to London.
8.			nearly always	go there.
9.				speak English.
10.				tell him.
11.				ask him.
12.				wait for him.

(după Harold Palmer, *Colloquial English*)



## PREPOZIȚIA

**A: Elementar.**

**344**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *from* sau *of*:

1. This house is made ... brick.
2. The city... Bucharest is situated in the Danube plain.
3. This train starts ... Jassy at five o'clock sharp.
4. You know, Tommy is a friend ... mine.
5. Three ... them have failed in the examination.
6. He likes to sit at the back ... the classroom.
7. What country do you come ... ?
8. He learns ... morning till night.
9. My daughter comes to see me ... time to time.
10. That painting is a real work ... art.
11. Do you know the history... the Tower ... London?
12. Have you heard anything ... Mary lately?

**A: Elementar.**

**345**

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din prepozițiile *in*, *into*:

1. Translate this text ... Romanian.
2. He was carrying a book ... his hand.
3. He read that ... a book.
4. He walked ... the room ... which we were sitting.



5. Tell me ... one word what is the matter with you.
6. Come ... the garden, John.
7. I began work here ... October 1958.
8. He lives ... Bucharest.
9. If I were ... your place, I should wait for a time.
10. My friend John ran ... the school building as fast as he could.
11. We followed him ... his room.
12. While playing on the bridge, one of the children fell ... the river.

**C: Avansat.**

346\*

Folosiți următoarele expresii în propoziții:

on the eve of, on account of, because of, in the name of, on the point of,  
instead of, in spite of, by means of, with a view to, in the event of, in case of,  
with the help of, on behalf of, on the brink of.

**B: Intermediar.**

347

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din  
prepozițiile *about, under, for*:

1. Can you recommend a good book ... the life of Charles Dickens?
2. He repeated the answer word ... word.
3. I'm doing this ... your sake, not ... my own.
4. Tommy is ... age (not yet eighteen).
5. What ... the book you promised me?
6. I want you to speak ... your family.
7. It is raining heavily; come ... my umbrella.
8. The train ... Budapest starts in five minutes.
9. I bought this book ... next to nothing.



10. I am thinking ... you all the time you are away.
11. My little cat is playing ... that big armchair.
12. It is very cold ... May.

**B: Intermediar.** 348 Completați spațiile punctate cu una din prepozițiile date în paranteză:

1. (on, at) This ship does not call ... Aden.
2. (at, in, from) They arrived ... an open car.
3. (for, to, in) Every man must answer ... his actions.
4. (about, for, with) Don't argue ... him; he always wants to have the last word.
5. (for, at, after) Who looks ... the child when you are not at home?
6. (in, with, by) This book deals ... questions of Political Economy.
7. (to, into) Let me introduce my brother ... you.

**B: Intermediar.** 349 Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile corespunzătoare:

The young father was wheeling a baby carriage ... the block ... a very hot afternoon.

"My dear!" came a voice ... one ... the upper windows ... his house.

"Now let me alone!" he called back. "We're all right."

An hour later the same voice pleaded: "Charles dear!"

"Well, what do you want?" he replied. "Anything wrong ... the house?"

"No, Charles dear, but you have been wheeling Nancy's doll all the afternoon. Isn't it time ... the baby to have a turn?"



**C: Avansat.**

350\*

Folosiți următoarele expresii în propoziții:

at night, from time to time, under water, at once, one by one, between friends, beyond doubt, for certain, of necessity, from first to last, on the spot, under the circumstances, in connection with, with regard to, on tiptoe, on duty, by my watch, at length, on the whole, by the side of, by all means, in conclusion, at any rate, by the way, in keeping with.

**A: Elementar.**

351

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Iarna stăm lângă foc.
2. Trenul a trecut prin tunel.
3. Ea a ieșit din sala de concert.
4. Auzind aceasta ea părăsi camera.
5. În tinerețea lui, Mark Twain a fost pilot pe Mississippi.
6. Îmi este imposibil să-ți spun acum despre ce e vorba.
7. E ora zece după ceasul meu.
8. Boxerii s-au luptat unul cu altul timp de mai multe reprize.
9. Lui îi place să călătorească cu avionul.
10. Ce cauți?

**A: Elementar.**

352

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *through* sau *with*:

1. They were walking ... the garden.
2. He walked ... his hat on his head.
3. I see ... my eyes.





4. Mary has quarrelled ... James.
5. The river Dâmbovița flows ... the city of Bucharest.
6. The child threw a stone ... the window.
7. We went ... the woods.
8. I agree ... you that he is very good at learning languages.
9. I shall come to see you ... the greatest pleasure.
10. He was looking at me ... the window.

**B: Intermediar.**

353

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *within* sau *without*:

1. It goes ... saying that he is the best pupil of the school.
2. I shall be back ... three months.
3. They live ... two miles of the sea-coast.
4. You can't go to school ... your books.
5. They left the room ... saying a word.
6. He always goes about ... a hat on his head.
7. I shall be ... hearing, if you want to call me.
8. That was done ... the approval of the manager.
9. He was waiting ... the house.
10. You can't go on such a trip ... any food.

**C: Avansat.**

354\*

Alcătuți propoziții cu ajutorul expresiilor de mai jos:

by means of, by train, by car, by oneself, by night, by day, by degrees,  
day by day, one by one, by the way, by chance, by accident, by permission of,  
by hook or by crook, to judge by his knowledge.



**C: Avansat.**

**355**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The book I read was *The Return of the Native* ... Thomas Hardy.
2. Sugar is sold ... the kilogram.
3. The pupils went out one ... one.
4. Learn this poem ... heart.
5. I have sent my luggage ... the station.
6. Did you come ... train or ... car?
7. I ran ... the boy but couldn't catch him.
8. The tree was struck ... lightning.
9. I think he is ill; send ... the doctor.
10. I took your hat ... mistake.

**B: Intermediar.**

**356**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *over* sau *by*:

1. This text was translated ... myself.
2. I did the translation ... myself.
3. The big aeroplane flew ... the mountains.
4. Will you look ... my exercise and see if it is correct?
5. I like to travel ... train.
6. Do you like to travel ... day or ... night?
7. The boy jumped ... the chair.
8. Somebody left a chair in the garden and I fell ... it in the dark.
9. ... the way, don't forget to take the dictionary with you.
10. The lesson was read ... the teacher.



**A: Elementar.**

357

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din prepozițiile *on, up, with*:

1. John and Mary walked ... the hill.
2. They put the books ... the table.
3. Tommy sat ... a chair.
4. I came to Bucharest ... the 15<sup>th</sup> of September.
5. Have you brought the copybooks and the books ... you?
6. Don't you come ... me to the cinema?
7. Tommy ran quickly ... the stairs.
8. He came ... Thursday.
9. Bucharest is ... the river Dâmbovița, London is ... the river Thames.
10. We could see many paintings ... the walls.
11. Sleep ... your windows open.
12. He has brought his little daughter ... him.
13. Mary has a new hat ... her head.
14. Go ... the mountains; that will do you good.
15. Could you tell us something ... this subject?

**C: Avansat.**

358\*

Folosiți în propoziții expresiile de mai jos:

at any rate, at home, at peace, at the beginning, at the end, at night, at five o'clock, at breakfast, at the theatre, to be at sea, to sit at a table, at table, to look at, to rejoice at, to be surprised at.



**A: Elementar.**

**359**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *at* sau *to*:

1. We shall meet again tomorrow ... school.
2. John is very good ... mathematics.
3. I am going ... the mountains on Saturday.
4. Did you send that book ... him?
5. Don't look ... me.
6. Did you knock ... the door?
7. Do you go ... school every day?
8. I prefer this fountain-pen ... that one.
9. I bought some writing paper ... the stationer's yesterday.
10. No, I don't like this room; it is not ... all ... my liking.
11. She lives quite close ... the university.
12. I shall certainly be ... home tonight.
13. Let us meet tomorrow ... nine.
14. William Shakespeare died ... the age of fifty-two.
15. Give the book ... me, not ... my brother.

**A: Elementar.**

**360**

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Cartea lui Nicholas este pe masă, nu sub masă.
2. James se duce acum la facultate, nu la cinema.
3. Care e părerea lui despre propunerile mele?
4. Stătea în spatele meu la teatru.
5. La școală Henry stătea întotdeauna în fundul clasei.
6. Am primit săptămâna trecută o scrisoare de la mătușa ta.
7. Ieri am luat din greșală stiloul lui John.



**B: Intermediar.**

**361**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *of* sau *off*:

1. This table is made ... wood.
2. Keep ... the grass.
3. Go and buy a packet ... cigarettes.
4. His name was at the top ... the list.
5. It is very good ... you to come and see me when I am ill.
6. I can't get the ring ... my finger.
7. The children ... my neighbour are all very noisy.
8. My shoes are made ... leather.
9. He has travelled over the whole ... Romania.
10. Water is streaming ... the roof.

**C: Avansat.**

**362\***

Folosiți în propoziții expresiile de mai jos:

on condition that, on a large scale, on a small scale, on Friday, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, on foot, on horseback, on credit, on duty, on sale, on land, on consideration, to congratulate somebody on his success, to rely on somebody, to depend on somebody.

**C: Avansat.**

**363**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. I don't think you'll find he will have a great deal to say ... you tomorrow.
2. My dear Margaret, what a handsome woman your husband has been dancing ... !
3. She is very tired, she has gone ... bed.
4. I feel a passion awakening ... me that I never felt before.
5. Arthur must have read my letter ... this time.



6. If he cared ... me, he would have come ... me, would have taken me back ... force.
7. What can I say ... him?
8. Darlington has been moralising and talking ... the purity ... love.
9. I'll not leave your room till I have searched every corner ... it.
10. Lady Windermere, I am sorry ... your fan.

(Oscar Wilde)

**B: Intermediar.**

**364**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. I expect you are ready ... dinner.
2. It's no use waiting ... Mr Woolley, is it?
3. I generally stay up ... about eleven in the evening.
4. Shall I see you part ... the way?
5. It is very nice ... you to say that.
6. What time do you generally get ... bed?
7. I've been wanting to read this book ... a long time.
8. Are you making a long stay ... London?
9. I woke ... six and got ... bed ... once.
10. ... the way, could I borrow a pair ... scissors?

**B: Intermediar.**

**365**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. What's wrong ... my clothes? Are they getting too small ... me?
2. The radio-set must be ... order.
3. There is a good programme ... music I want to listen ... this evening.
4. I'll take my shoes ... the shoemaker's after lunch.
5. There's a good film ... the cinema this week.



6. Are you fond ... reading?
7. I listen ... the news ... the radio every day.
8. It has been snowing ... three days and three nights now.
9. He has been writing ... nine o'clock.
10. They have been married ... twenty years.

**A: Elementar.**

366

Completați spațiile punctate:

This is a street ... a large town. There are houses ... each side ... the street. It is early ... the morning. Lessons begin ... eight o'clock. Some ... the children are crossing the street. All the children go ... the classroom. They go home again ... one o'clock. ... the afternoon most children play ... the garden. They always go and play only ... finishing their home tasks. They sometimes go ... the lakes, sit ... the sun and bathe.

**B: Intermediar.**

367

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. I'm going to take you ... a bus ride ... London.
2. What's the fare ... Victoria Station?
3. Now we're going ... London Bridge.
4. Look ... the British Museum.
5. Look ... the people leaving ... the Continent.
6. We shall stay here ... a week.
7. What is the matter ... you?
8. Don't you think you'd better send ... the doctor?
9. Mary dials the doctor's telephone number and says: "Can I speak ... the doctor, please?"
10. Better stay in bed ... a few days.



**A: Elementar.**

**368**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile corespunzătoare:

1. We arrived ... Bucharest ... ten o'clock sharp.
2. We go ... the post office in the centre ... the town.
3. We go ... school ... week-days, we don't go ... school ... Sundays.
4. Please come ... me ... the cinema tonight.
5. Let us take a walk ... the garden ... dinner-time.
6. They went ... the seaside ... car.
7. Wait ... me ... the library.
8. This book that you see ... the table was written ... a well-known Romanian writer.
9. She spoke ... me ... English.
10. We walked ... one end of the garden ... the other.
11. ... the table we see a portfolio, two books and an ash-tray; ... the table there are four chairs.
12. The space ship went ... the earth twenty times ... twenty-four hours.
13. There's somebody ... the door, waiting ... you.
14. The whole family likes to listen ... the radio ... the evening.
15. You may call ... him ... five o'clock, I think.

**B: Intermediar.**

**369\***

Folosiți în propoziții următoarele expresii:

to rely on (upon) somebody (something), to be married to somebody, to marry somebody, to agree with somebody, to participate in the discussion, to translate into English, to talk of (about), an event, to talk to (with) a person, to wait for somebody, to write of something, to write on something.





**B: Intermediar.**

**370**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile

corespunzătoare:

1. John has not been here ... Wednesday.
2. This exhibition is open ... the end of the week.
3. I have been waiting ... you ... five o'clock.
4. Can you stay there ... night?
5. This book was published within three months ... the writer's death.
6. I don't use my motor-bike ... January; there's too much snow.
7. He slept the clock ...
8. I shall not see you ... the end of the holidays.
9. He has lived in Bucharest ... the beginning ... 1946.
10. They have been living in the city ... Timișoara ... five years now.

**B: Intermediar.**

**371**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The door was opened ... force.
2. His friends followed him ... the garden.
3. He is known to be a man ... genius.
4. Bucharest is the capital ... Romania.
5. He looked ... his shoulder but could not see anybody.
6. He cannot yet go to the vote as he is ... age.
7. The tree had fallen down ... the railway line.
8. He read that book ... beginning ... end in three hours.
9. The boy fell ... the stairs and broke his leg.
10. Did you come here ... foot?



**C: Avansat.**

**372**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The moon does not shine ... its own light.
2. This table is made ... hand.
3. This fresh air is very good ... you.
4. I thought I would buy this bike, but ... second thoughts I changed my mind.
5. The house is ... the roadside.
6. The bird carried the worm ... its beak.
7. The angry man shouted ... the boys.
8. Shelley is ... the world's greatest poets.
9. He seized Mary ... the hand.
10. A bird ... the hand is worth two ... the bush. (Proverb)

**B: Intermediar.**

**373**

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile *from* sau *since*:

1. I have done nothing ... my arrival.
2. He travelled ... Prague to Warsaw.
3. I have been busy ... Monday.
4. I am going away ... home for about three months.
5. You can see the village ... the top of the mountain.
6. He has been waiting for you ... four o'clock.
7. He has been ill ... Monday.
8. Bucharest is a long way ... Tokio.
9. They walked ... one end of the town to the other in three hours.
10. The brothers are so alike I can't tell one ... the other.



**C: Avansat.**

**374\***

Folosiți în propoziții expresiile de mai jos:

in general, in debt, in ink, in pencil, in sight, in the evening, in the morning, in an hour's time, in time, in a way, in good health, in bad health, in vain, in conclusion, to be interested in somebody or something, to fall in love, to set in motion.

**A: Elementar.**

**375**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Yesterday he went ... Predeal ... a month.
2. She paid eight lei ... this book.
3. The child was washed ... his mother ... soap and warm water.
4. ... the 10<sup>th</sup> of September the delegation arrived ... Bucharest and was met ... the railway station.
5. This plant is equipped ... up-to-date machinery.
6. Slow trains stop ... all stations.
7. Mary opened the door and went out ... the street.
8. James was awakened ... a loud noise ... the street.
9. He threw the piece of paper ... the waste paper basket.
10. I shall not be ... home tomorrow.
11. I shall go ... the meeting.
12. All my family works ... a farm.
13. His watch is made ... gold.
14. We hope he will come back ... Bucharest ... five or six days.
15. I did not see him ... Sunday.
16. He rose ... the armchair and went ... the room.
17. She opened the door and went out ... the garden.
18. He will be back ... ten minutes.



19. The garden of the school is surrounded ... a wall.

20. Tommy read the story ... beginning ... end in three hours.

**B: Intermediar.**

376

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. ... consideration, I have decided to refuse.
2. He broke the vase ... a thousand pieces.
3. I was ... great fear lest he should be ill.
4. He was ... a state ... great distress.
5. ... receiving your letter, he was very pleased.
6. Smith cannot afford it ... such a price.
7. There is nothing the matter ... me.
8. I went home ... sunset.
9. I shall finish it ... ten minutes.
10. I have been working ... it all day.

**C: Avansat.**

377

Traduceți în limba engleză, dând o atenție deosebită traducerii prepoziției *la*:

1. *La* 25 decembrie toată lumea sărbătorește Crăciunul.
2. *La* noi în țară sunt multe locuri pitorești.
3. *La* București și în celelalte orașe ale țării s-au construit în ultimii ani numeroase blocuri de locuințe.
4. Muzeul e *la* o distanță de un kilometru de aici.
5. Spectacolele teatrale încep *la* aceeași oră.
6. Aveți un stilou *la* îndemână?
7. *La* ce servește acest obiect?



8. Am două sute de lei *la* mine.
9. Bate *la* ușă înainte de a intra în cameră.
10. Toți copiii ar trebui să se ducă *la* culcare *la* ora nouă seara.
11. *La* anul mă voi înscrie *la* Universitate.
12. Știi că John locuiește *la* doi pași de aici.
13. Treci pe *la* fratele tău mâine după-amiază.
14. Locuiește *la* părinți.
15. *La* ce te gândești?

**B: Intermediar.**

378

Completați spațiile punctate cu una din prepozițiile date în paranteză:

1. (beside, besides) She was ... herself with joy.
2. (beside, besides) Mary was sitting ... her brother.
3. (beside, besides) There was only one person present ... me.
4. (of, from) The battle ... Hastings took place in 1066.
5. (of, from) The foreigner comes ... London.
6. (of, from) The man went ... door to door trying to find the house of his friend.
7. (at, to) He lives next door ... us.
8. (at, to) He goes ... school at eight and he is ... school till one.
9. (at, to) I had all the evening ... myself.
10. (at, to) He has kept his promise ... this day.
11. (with, without) The sky was dark ... heavy snow-clouds.
12. (with, without) The old man was sitting ... his door.



**C: Avansat.**

379\*

Folosiți în propoziții expresiile de mai jos:

to keep a secret to oneself, to speak under one's breath, from first to last, from bad to worse, to know somebody by name, to be at a loss, to be at variance, to put a law in force, out of order, an argument to the point, from year's end to year's end, out of doors, piece by piece, at any rate, to go about the town.

**B: Intermediar.**

380

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Come and stay ... us ... a few days ... the holidays and bring your wife ... you.
2. I live quite close ... the museum; in fact next door ... it.
3. There are houses ... both sides ... the street.
4. A friend ... mine went with me ... the cinema.
5. He put the book ... a table and sat ... a chair.
6. What country do you come ... ?
7. That book was written ... Thackeray.
8. Somebody left one ... the chairs ... the garden and John fell ... it ... the dark.
9. I bought it ... the Eminescu bookshop.
10. There are others ... you who believe that.
11. I shouldn't be ... a hurry if I were ... your place.
12. I stood ... the corner ... the street looking ... the traffic.
13. They walked ... the new road, then ... the mountain.
14. According ... you there is nothing more to be done.
15. ... the circumstances you must finish the translation as soon as possible.



**A: Elementar.**

**381**

*Notă.* În majoritatea covârșitoare a cazurilor, prepozițiile sunt așezate *înaintea* substantivelor, pronumelor etc.

În limba engleză, ele pot fi însă plasate uneori la sfârșitul propoziției: *What are you looking at?* în loc de *At what are you looking?*

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind verbele la forma continuă:

1. Cu cine vorbești?
2. Cu ce scrii?
3. Cui îi scrii?
4. Pentru ce îi scrii?
5. Cu cine vii (să mă vezi)?
6. De ce râzi?
7. De cine râzi?
8. La ce te uiți?
9. Ce cauți?
10. De unde vine?

**B: Intermediar.**

**382**

Traduceți în limba engleză, folosind construcții cu prepoziția plasată la sfârșit:

1. Cartea la care te uiți costă 15 lei.
2. Acesta este creionul pe care îl căutam.
3. E un om pe cuvântul căruia te poți bizui. (Construcție pasivă în engleză.)
4. Tot ce spunea era luat în râs.
5. Aceasta este viața pe care mi-am dorit-o.
6. Iată ochelarii de care întreba Mary acum două ore.
7. Copilul de care îngrijea Helen era fiul cumnatei ei.



**B: Intermediar.**

383

Completați spațiile punctate:

Our ship was anchored ... the harbour ... a great eastern port. My friend Hollis and I had nothing to do and went ashore to stretch our legs. We were just walking about ... front ... the harbour buildings when we saw a man coming ... us. I looked ... him ... interest. He was a stout fellow ... a round face and a little moustache. ... passing us he exchanged nods ... my friend and smiled.

"That's a really good man," said my friend who had lived long ... the East and had known many people there.

I turned round ... once to look ... the "good man." He called ... a boat, got ... it and went off ... the direction ... a group ... steamers anchored some distance ... the shore.

I said, "He's a seaman, isn't he?"

"Yes, he commands that, dark-green steamer: 'Sissie-Glasgow.' He has never commanded anything else but the *Sissie*, only it wasn't always the same *Sissie*. The first steamer was much smaller. She was owned ... an old stout Chinaman who once decided: Captain Davidson (that is the fellow's name) is a good man. And he never changed his opinion. It was he who ordered ... Glasgow the new *Sissie* ... Davidson to command.

(Joseph Conrad, text adaptat)

**C: Avansat.**

384

Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile corespunzătoare:

Romania is noted ... its folk art and handicrafts. ... the artistic products ... the Romanian peasants and craftsmen, carpets have an important place. Woven ... frames or looms, their imaginative designs, balanced ornamentation and harmonious colours have made them famous ... the world.





... the most beautiful and specifically Romanian ... character are the carpets ... the south-western province Oltenia, the design and rich ornamentation ... which remind one ... Oltenian scenery. ... most cases these have two borders framing a central field ... varied motifs, such as birds and flowers, ears ... corn etc. The colour scheme – red, white, yellow, blue and sometimes mauve, emerald green or darker shades – produces sumptuous effects.

The Moldavian carpets, also very diverse ... pattern, usually have a colour scheme ... quiet shades ... blue, green, black and yellow ... a central pattern ... flowers or geometrical designs.

... other regions come carpets ... a different technique. Thus, the Banat and Transylvanian peasants produce carpets marked ... geometrical motifs, often distributed ... such a way as to make an intricate lacework.

*(British Romanian Bulletin, London)*

**B: Intermediar.**

385

Completați spațiile punctate:

The sextant is an instrument which measures the angle ... two objects. The most important function ... the sextant is the measurement ... altitudes above the sea horizon. Because ... its small dimensions and its accuracy, and because it does not require a stable mounting, it is peculiarly suited ... use ... sea. The sextant shares ... the compass and the chronometer the honour ... being one ... the three instruments that have made ocean navigation possible.



**C: Avansat.**

**386**

**Completați spațiile punctate cu prepozițiile corespunzătoare:**

The name "Fleet Street" has many associations, ancient and modern, literary and political, ... the minds ... millions ... people ... the world.

There is, it is true, an important thoroughfare ... modern London called Fleet Street and many big newspaper buildings are ... half a mile ... it. But ... the street itself there are only two such buildings; many national newspapers have their offices some distance away; indeed the biggest newspaper plant ... Britain is ... Manchester, more than 150 miles ... the North, but still, ... the generally understood sense ... the term, ... "Fleet Street."

So "Fleet Street" has ... least two distinct meanings, one mainly abstract, the other mainly concrete. Taking the second and less important meaning first – the concrete or physical Fleet Street – one gets a sad picture, comparable ... its small way ... the much larger and sadder canvas ... Fleet Street as the centre ... Britain's national press.

(Archie Johnstone)



## PREPOZIȚII, ADVERBE, PARTICULE...

Notă. Cuvinte ca *up, down, in, out* și altele pot fi în limba engleză contemporană atât prepoziții, cât și adverbe sau particule adverbiale.

*prepoziție*: The stranger went *into* the house. (Străinul intră în casă.)

*adverb*: The stranger went *out*. (Străinul ieși.)

*particulă adverbială*: The light went *out*. (Lumina se stinse).

Cazurile în care asemenea prepoziții, adverbe sau particule adverbiale modifică profund sensul verbelor pe lângă care se află sunt numeroase.

*prepoziție*: I look *at* the child. (Privesc copilul.)

*prepoziție*: I look *for* the child. (Caut copilul.)

*prepoziție*: I look *after* the child. (Îngrijesc copilul.)

Asemenea combinații verbale se numesc verbe complexe.

Capitolul de față se ocupă de particulele adverbiale, prepozițiile și adverbele care joacă un rol important în conturarea sensului verbului, deci de verbe complexe.

**C: Avansat.**

387\*

Folosiți cuvintele de mai jos: a) ca prepoziții. b) ca adverbe sau ca particule adverbiale:

out, on, off, about, in, down, by, up, along.



**B: Intermediar.**

**388**

Completați următoarele propoziții cu *on* sau *up*:

1. Wake ...; it's seven o'clock and time to get ...
2. Have you got your coat ... ?
3. Ring me ... some time tomorrow.
4. Hurry ... or you will be late.
5. Time is getting ... ; we had better go home now.
6. Switch ... the light, please, and then turn the hot water ... for my bath.
7. He was very angry and tore ... the letter.
8. You go ... ; I'll soon catch you ...
9. How are you getting ... with your English?
10. John's parents died when he was young and he was brought ... by his aunt.
11. Come, let's finish the translation as soon as possible.
12. There are a lot of weeds in the garden; I'm going to pull them ....
13. If you can't do the exercise from the very first, don't give it ...; you will do it in the end if you try.
14. His father is getting ... in years; he is nearly seventy-five now.
15. John has made ... his mind to go to the seaside this year.

**C: Avansat.**

**389**

Completați propozițiile cu *in* sau *off*.

1. "Go ... , don't wait outside." "I want to, but I can't get ... "
2. Mary had a headache this morning but it soon passed ... .
3. I'll come to the station to see you ... .
4. The plane took ... at nine o'clock sharp.
5. Some of us are going to the theatre; would you like to join ... ?
6. I don't think I want to go to the theatre; I want to stay ... and read a book.
7. Mary, could you tell me if the gas is on or ... ?



8. It was so very hot that he took his coat ... .
9. Tommy's cat was outside. He opened the door and let the cat ... .
10. Shall we set ... for our walk at once?

**C: Avansat.**

**390\***

Folosiți în propoziții verbele de mai jos, indicând în prealabil multiplele sensuri ale fiecăruia:

to put up, to turn out, to get up, to make up, to come out, to put down,  
to get along, to set up, to bring up, to put off.

**C: Avansat.**

**391**

Completați propozițiile cu *off* sau *out*:

1. Grandmother used to blow ... the light, we switch it ... .
2. The sailors carried ... the captain's orders without delay.
3. At the end of the match, the Romanian team came ... with flying colours.
4. Such irritable people often fall ... with many a person.
5. When all the lights were put ... , we went to bed.
6. His family saw him ... at the railway station every time he left the town.
7. There are no apples on this tree: all have dropped ... .
8. My brother Henry was unable to find ... the answer.
9. I called at his office yesterday, but found him ... .
10. James got ... , left his bicycle in the garden and went into the house.



**C: Avansat.**

392

Completați spațiile punctate cu unul din cuvintele din paranteze:

1. (of, under, across) I thought he would fail, but he contrived to put it ... .
2. (away, for, at) Put these books ...; I have no I need of them now.
3. (up, off, under) "Never put ... till tomorrow what you can do today."  
(Proverb)
4. (after, like, up) We shall be happy to put you ... when you come to town.
5. (off, out, away) Before leaving the camp, the traveller put ... the fire.
6. (to, behind, down) If you want to go in for the competition, put ... your name on the list of participation.
7. (near, off, from) I dislike putting ... things that can be done immediately.
8. (Since, back, forward) My watch was slow and I have put it ... to the correct time.
9. (Away, off, on) James put ... his clothes, shoes and spectacles and went out of the house in a hurry.
10. (Back, forth, forward) Put that clock ... , don't you see it is fast?

**C: Avansat.**

393\*

Indicați ce particule adverbiale se pot combina cu verbul *to put* pentru a forma verbe complexe. Indicați traduceri și folosiți verbele în propoziții.

**B: Intermediar.**

394

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. The Vienna plane takes ... at midnight.
2. When you grow ... , you will be allowed to travel alone, but not now.
3. Tommy has just rung ... to ask me to take him to the cinema.



4. Shall I put your name ... for the competition?
5. He took ... his father, who was not only a good son to his mother, but the best of husbands and the best of fathers besides.
6. My husband told me that he would come ... at six.
7. She opened her bag and took ... a note-book and a pencil.

**B: Intermediar.**

395

Completați spațiile punctate cu verbele cerute de sens: to switch off, to come in, to sit down, to get out, to put out:

1. He was so angry with his nephew that he shouted at the top of his voice: ... .
2. Because of the danger of fire, when he struck a match, everybody cried: ... .
3. When he knocked at the door, a voice from within said: ... .
4. Going out and not wanting to leave the light on, my father said to me: ... .
5. After greeting his visitor, the host pointed to an armchair and said: ... .

**C: avansat.**

396

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. James turned ... to be a first-rate doctor.
2. This Bucharest factory turns ... railway carriages.
3. In capitalist countries many workers are turned ... by the factory owners.
4. My brother made me turn ... my pockets to show him I had no money about me.
5. At the appointed time all the soldiers turned ... .



**C: avansat.**

**397\***

Construiți propoziții cu următoarele verbe complexe:

- a) to call at, to call on, to call for, to call out.
- b) to look at, to look for, to look after, to look out.
- c) to come in, to come on, to come off, to come out.
- d) to put on, to put off, to put out, to put by.

**B: Intermdiar.**

**398**

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. Put ... your hat and coat and let us go and do some shopping.
2. At that time the scientist was in great need of support to carry ... his work.
3. The children were trying to see what was going ... inside.
4. They walked ... until they came to a house facing the sea.
5. At sunset the Miller came to see how little Hans was getting ... .
6. There is an awful storm going ... outside.
7. When I opened the door, he was just turning ... the water.

**B: Intermdiar.**

**399**

Completați propozițiile de mai jos cu verbele cerute de sens:

- to bring up, to find out, to give up, to come along, to work out.
1. He decided to ... why Sam was absent.
  2. The commander ... a very good plan of defence.
  3. The little orphan was ... by his aunt.
  4. After that Johnny entirely ... trying to understand her.
  5. Well, I'll ... with you if you don't mind.





**A: Elementar**

**400**

Completați spațiile punctate:

TOMMY WILL BE AN ARCTIC EXPLORER.

*Tommy:* Daddy, when I grow ... I want to be an arctic explorer.

*Father:* That's fine, Tommy.

*Tommy:* But I want to go ... training ... once.

*Father:* How so?

*Tommy:* Well, I want a dollar a day ... ice-cream to get used ... the cold.

**C: Avansat.**

**401\***

Explicați deosebirea de sens dintre perechile de cuvinte de mai jos; în grupul b) indicați și funcțiile gramaticale ale fiecărui cuvânt:

a) to set up, to upset; to hold up, to uphold; to turn up, to upturn; to overtake, to take over.

b) to stand out, outstanding; to bring up, upbringing; to get up, getting up; to stand by, bystander; to look on, on-looker, looker-on; to come out, outcome; to put out, output.



## CONJUNCȚIA

*Notă.* Conjunția leagă două părți de vorbire (cu același rol sintactic într-o propoziție) sau două propoziții.

Conjunțiile corelative sunt conjuncții-perechi care se intercalează între două părți de vorbire, propoziții sau părți ale propoziției (both... and; either... or; neither... nor; not only... but also).

**A: Elementar.**

**402**

Folosiți conjuncții corelative pentru a da propozițiilor de mai jos a) sensuri afirmative, b) sensuri negative:

1. He drinks ... beer ... wine.
2. He has ... the time ... the money to go on that trip.
3. It was ... cold ... wet.
4. ... John ... Mary like to read novels.
5. He ... reads English ... speaks it well.
6. During my holidays this summer I shall go ... to the seaside ... to the mountains.
7. The boys were ... quick ... strong.



**B: Intermediar.**

403

Completați spațiile punctate:

1. He was ... tired ... thirsty, for it was very hot.
2. They are working quickly ... they may finish early.
3. He felt very ill ... went to bed.
4. Will you please tell me ... he has come or not?
5. That exercise is ... too long ... too difficult.
6. He wore a thick overcoat ... he should catch cold.
7. He will get the letter tomorrow ... you send it off now.
8. It is clear ... he made a mistake.
9. This city is bigger ... I thought.
10. Wait for me ... I come back.

**C: Avansat.**

404

Completați spațiile punctate cu *if* sau *unless*, după caz:

1. You will be late ... you start at once.
2. ... I am mistaken, he is not yet twenty.
3. ... you ask her to come, you do the right thing.
4. ... I hear the contrary, I shall leave the city.
5. Would you feel the draught ... I opened the window?
6. We shall fail ... we are industrious.

**B: Intermediar.**

405

Completați spațiile punctate cu conjuncțiile corespunzătoare:

1. To be ... not to be, that is the question.
2. Time ... tide wait for no man.



3. ... you make your bed, ... you must lie on it.
4. Better late ... never.
5. Strike ... the iron is hot.

**B: Intermediar.**

406

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Atâta timp cât nu sunt acolo nu pot să-l ajut.
2. Voi învăța poezia pe dinafară de îndată ce îmi voi face temele.
3. E rece ca gheața.
4. Sora lui nu e atât de silitoare ca el.
5. Am nu mai puțin de douăzeci de cărți în servietă.
6. În ceea ce mă privește nu știu nimic despre aceasta.



## SINTAXA

---

### I. Acordul subiectului cu predicatul

**B: Intermediar.**

407

Alegeți una din formele date în paranteze:

1. There (is, are) two books, a copybook and a pencil on my desk.
2. There (is, are) a glass and two knives on the table.
3. There (is, are) a lot of things we have to take with us on our trip.
4. There (is, are) a lot of butter in the refrigerator.
5. A great many of the students (is, are) present in the hall.
6. Some of the students (was, were) absent.
7. Two glasses of wine (is, are) more than enough for me.

**B: Intermediar.**

408

Alegeți una din formele date în paranteze:

1. The news (is, are) the following.
2. (This, these) money (belong, belongs) to my brother.
3. There (is, are) a pen and a sheet of paper on the desk over there.
4. Two pounds of meat (is, are) all I want to buy from this shop.
5. The United States (is, are) bordered by two oceans.



6. Now that everybody (has, have) come I want to tell you something in connection with tomorrow's anniversary.
7. To read a lot and to make notes of what we read (help, helps) to improve our minds.
8. Phonetics (is, are) the science of sounds.
9. Eggs and bacon (is, are) his favourite dish.
10. Many a writer (has, have) written about this subject.

**C: Avansat.**

409\*

Explicați acordul subiectului cu predicatul în textul de mai jos:

According to a weekly paper the police always stop the traffic to let Mr Bernard Shaw cross the road. The idea of stopping Mr Bernard Shaw to let the traffic pass is said to have been abandoned years ago.



## II. Ordinea cuvintelor în propoziție

Notă:

1. Spre deosebire de limba română (unde se poate omite uneori subiectul: *e acasă, se plimbă, citește o carte*), în limba engleză menționarea subiectului este întotdeauna obligatorie (*he/she is at home, he/she is taking a walk, he/she is reading a book*).

2. În cadrul propoziției afirmative subiectul se află întotdeauna pe locul întâi:

**The boys** are in the garden. **They** are playing with a ball.

3. Atunci când propozițiile nu au un subiect propriu-zis, în limba engleză se introduce un subiect formal:

Pe masă se află cărți și caiete.

*There* are books and copybooks on the table.

Plouă. Ninge. E întuneric.

*It* rains. *It* snows. *It* is dark.

4. Ordinea obișnuită a cuvintelor în propozițiile afirmative este următoarea:

1. Subiect   2. Predicat   3. Complement (indirect, direct)   4. Complement circumstanțial.

În propozițiile interogative această regulă e aplicată cu unele modificări.

Atributele (exprimate prin adjective) care se referă la subiect stau de regulă înaintea subiectului.



**A: Elementar.**

**410**

Așezați cuvintele de mai jos în ordinea corespunzătoare sensului:

1. more, nothing, there, do, is, to;
2. were, room, five, there, us, in, of, the;
3. him, us, shall, to help, ask, I;
4. mistaken, convinced, I, he, him, had, been, that;
5. my, are, fifteen, there, class, in, students;
6. and, know, Mrs, do, Mr, you, Brown?
7. so, mountains, go, they, do, why, the, often, to?
8. me, name, what, he, her, asked, was;
9. my, yesterday, wrote, morning, to, I, a, brother, letter;
10. could, I, I, the, write, if, answers, had, pen, my.

**A: Elementar.**

**411**

Așezați cuvintele de mai jos în ordinea corespunzătoare sensului:

1. going, many, there, how, are, days, you, to stay?
2. him, called, doing, on, when, what, he, you, was?
3. the, go, to, not, I, cinema, often, do.
4. pulled, two, he, yesterday, out, had, teeth.
5. do, were, to, it, compelled, they, not.
6. by, do, this, himself, work, can, all, he, not.
7. giving, would, me, paper, you, some, mind?





**A: Elementar.**

**412**

Treceți următoarele propoziții la formele:

a) interogativă, b) interogativ-negativă, c) negativă.

1. Tom's father is going to buy him a bicycle.
2. She listened to the wireless yesterday evening.
3. Mary's brother-in-law wrote some letters in the afternoon.
4. This periodical appears once a week.
5. My cousin James invited me to his wife's dinner party.
6. The secretary will write a long letter to Mr Jones.
7. Peter showed them how to do the exercise.

**A: Elementar.**

**413**

Treceți următoarele propoziții la:

a) interogativ, b) interogativ-negativ, c) negativ.

1. You write home every week.
2. They are learning English.
3. He has been playing football.
4. Richard left Bucharest yesterday morning.
5. He succeeded in opening the box.
6. The teacher showed him how to do the exercise.
7. I often go to the office by bus.
8. They learned a lot of French while they were in Paris.
9. That high mountain is very difficult to climb.
10. These things are made by machinery.



**B: Intermediar.****414\***

Completați tabelul de mai jos cu încă zece propoziții cu aceeași structură:

	Subiect + Predicată	Complement indirect	Complement direct
1.	I gave	him	a book.
2.	They sold	me	some very good apples.
3.	Your help has saved	me	a lot of work.
4.	Richard gave	his brother	a new fountain-pen.
5.	Did you give	the teacher	your copybook?

**A: Elementar.****415\***

Construiți propoziții care să aibă structuri sintactice identice cu cele ale propozițiilor de mai jos (dați câte trei exemple pentru fiecare model):

1. He wrote | a letter.
2. John wanted | to buy them.
3. Mary told | me | to open the window.
4. They believed | him | guilty.
5. She made | him | eat the cake.
6. We saw | them | going home.
7. They painted | the fence | green.
8. They elected | him | president.
9. You must have | your shoes | mended.
10. John put | his coat | on.



11. Mary said | that she would come. .
12. The teacher told | the student | that his paper was very good.
13. I do not know | how | to do it.
14. Can you tell | me | what | bus to take?
15. Nobody knows | who | he is.
16. The Smiths asked | us | when we should be back.
17. Tommy started | writing.
18. The teacher gave | the books | to | his students.
19. She gave | me | her copybook.
20. James waited | for one hour.



### III. Folosirea timpurilor în frază

**B: Intermediar.** **416** Puneți verbele din paranteze la formele corespunzătoare, dând mai multe variante unde e cazul:

1. James said that he (to be pleased) to welcome our friends.
2. Tommy dreamt that he (to fly) to the moon.
3. He told me that the debt (to be paid).
4. We were greatly amused by what he (to tell) us.
5. I did not know how I (can) best (to help) him.
6. He couldn't make out where the sound (to come) from.
7. Mary inquired at the shop when her costume (to be ready).
8. He did not know that his brother (to be awarded) the prize.
9. The boy watched how his father (to repair) the car.
10. The chief engineer suggests that the new method (to be introduced) without delay.

**B: Intermediar.** **417** Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Ce ai zice tu dacă James ar întârzia la lecție?
2. Ce ai fi zis tu dacă James ar fi întârziat la lecție?
3. Îmi spusese că se va întoarce curând.
4. Nu ți-a spus că se va duce acolo mâine?
5. Ce ai face tu dacă ai fi în locul lui?
6. Dacă l-aș putea ajuta, aș face-o cu plăcere.



**C: Avansat.**

**418**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. În timp ce scriam o scrisoare, a venit să mă vadă prietenul meu Charles.
2. Intrând în cameră, vărul meu îmi spuse că nu va putea veni cu noi la cinema.
3. Când pisica nu-i acasă, șoarecii joacă pe masă.
4. Bătrânul care trece acum prin fața ferestrei mele este unchiul prietenului meu.
5. După ce cumpăraseră o mulțime de zarzavaturi, cele două femei se îndreptau spre casă.
6. Prietenul meu James mi-a spus acum câteva zile că la vară nu se va duce la mare.
7. Când s-a trezit, băiatul a sărit din pat și a început să se îmbrace în grabă.

**B: Intermediar.**

**419**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Credeam că vei veni mai târziu.
2. După ce a absolvit școala medie, a intrat la universitate.
3. Ai putea lucra mai bine, sunt sigur.
4. Să-i spui că am vorbit cu tine.
5. Doctorul spuse că bolnavul se va însănătoși în câteva zile.
6. Dacă n-ar fi fost prea târziu ne-am fi dus și noi la spectacol.
7. Nu ai proceda la fel dacă ai fi în locul lui?
8. Mă asigurase că îți va împrumuta cartea de îndată ce o va căpăta îndărăt.
9. O să-i vorbesc când îl voi întâlni.
10. Voi citi articolul despre care mi-ai vorbit de îndată ce voi cumpăra revista.



**B: Intermediar.**

420\*

Traduceți în limba română:

1. If he is free, he will come to see us tomorrow.
2. I shall do it provided that they help me.
3. If he comes in my absence, ask him to wait.
4. If he is in Bucharest now, he knows about it.
5. Should he come in my absence, give him this packet.
6. If you went there tomorrow, you would see them.
7. If he were here now, I should talk to him about it.
8. You would have seen him if you had gone there yesterday.
9. If I were to meet him there, I should talk to him about it.
10. Had she been warned about it, she would not have done it.

**C: Avansat.**

421

Notă. Conjuncția *if* se poate omite, folosindu-se *should* odată cu trecerea verbului noțional la infinitivul scurt:

*Should you speak English, he would not understand you.*

Dacă verbul noțional este *to have*, *to be*, sau este însoțit de un verb modal, în caz de omisiune în propoziția secundară se efectuează inversiunea:

*Were it winter, we could go skating.*

În marea majoritate a cazurilor de omisiune, propoziția secundară precede propoziția regentă.

Omiteți conjuncția *if* din propozițiile de mai jos, efectuând modificările necesare în structura lor:

1. If I had time, I should go to the concert.



2. They could have reached the top of the mountain if they had started earlier.
3. If Helen knew her sister's address, she would write to her.
4. He would help us if he were at home.
5. If I had seen him, I should have talked it over with him.
6. You would have the opportunity to take the floor if you could come to the meeting.
7. If I were to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.
8. If she had arrived earlier, she would have been able to see him before his departure.
9. You would speak better English if you were more attentive at the lessons.
10. If you had come between two and three yesterday, you would have found me at home.

**C: Avansat.**

**422**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Dacă vremea va fi frumoasă, vom face o excursie la Bicăz.
2. Dacă John ar fi fost silitor, ar fi reușit la examen.
3. Dacă te hotărăști să vii să mă vezi, telefonează-mi.
4. Dacă fratele tău ar fi cumpărat cartea despre care îți vorbesc și ar fi citit-o, ar fi răspuns excelent la această întrebare.

**C: Avansat.**

**423**

**Traduceți în limba engleză:**

1. Mi s-a spus ieri că articolul meu va fi publicat peste o săptămână.
2. Ieri, pe când mă întorceam spre casă, m-am întâlnit cu un prieten pe care nu-l mai văzusem de mai multe luni.
3. Spunea că locuiește la Giurgiu și că lucrează la o fabrică.



4. Dacă aş fi în locul tău aş vorbi tot timpul englezeşte.
5. Mary nu ar fi rămas în Bucureşti în timpul vacanţei dacă nu ar fi fost bolnavă.

**B: Intermediar.**

424

Traduceţi în limba engleză:

1. Dacă mă va invita, mă voi duce să-i fac o vizită.
2. Dacă m-ar invita, m-aş duce să-i fac o vizită.
3. Dacă m-ar fi invitat, m-aş fi dus să-i fac o vizită.
4. Dacă aş avea timp, m-aş duce într-o excursie.
5. Dacă mi-ar fi foame, aş mânca o tartină şi, dacă mi-ar fi sete, aş bea un pahar cu sifon.
6. Aş vrea să fac o plimbare la lacuri dacă vremea ar fi frumoasă.

**C: Avansat.**

425\*

Traduceţi în limba română:

1. Close the window lest it should be cold here.
2. Close the window so that it may not be cold here.
3. I shall repeat the sentence so that you may write it down.
4. He spoke very slowly so that the pupils could hear every word.
5. I shall give you my umbrella lest you should get wet.
6. It is so dark that I cannot see anything.
7. It is so simple that a child can understand it.

**C: Avansat.**

426

Traduceţi în limba engleză:

1. Ne vom duce la teatru după ce ne vom fi scris lecţiile.





2. Voiam să știm dacă ați participat la această lucrare.
3. L-am întrebat dacă voi putea rămâne până la 15 mai.
4. Mi se spusese că studiază o problemă foarte importantă.
5. Când se vor întoarce, ei vor studia rezultatele acestor experiențe.

## IV. Propoziții disjunctive

**A: Elementar.**

427

Traduceți în limba engleză:

1. Ți-e sete, nu-i așa? 2. Ai un frate, nu-i așa? 3. Nu ai frați, nu-i așa? 4. El vorbește bine englezește, nu-i așa? 5. Vom lua masa de prânz la ora două, nu-i așa? 6. El a citit foarte bine, nu-i așa? 7. Nu e nimeni acasă, nu-i așa? 8. N-ai citit această carte, nu-i așa? 9. Îl cunoști, nu-i așa? 10. Nu-l cunoști, nu-i așa? 11. Ești acasă mâine după-amiază, nu-i așa? 12. Mă aștepti, nu-i așa? 13. John învață pentru examene, nu-i așa? 14. Ai un creion, nu-i așa? 15. Bei vin, nu-i așa? 16. Nu ai citit ziarul de astăzi, nu-i așa? 17. Nu i-ai telefonat lui James, nu-i așa?

**A: Elementar.**

428

Completați exemplele de mai jos cu propoziții disjunctive:

1. You know this man, ... ?



2. John works much, ... ?
3. They stayed at home yesterday, ... ?
4. You are looking for Tommy, ... ?
5. You are not angry with me, ... ?
6. She can speak English quite well, ... ?
7. You will come to our dancing party, ... ?
8. He doesn't understand you, ... ?
9. Your shoes aren't very clean, ... ?
10. You are coming tomorrow morning with me, ...?

**A: Elementar.**

429

Completați exemplele de mai jos cu propoziții disjunctive:

1. You shouldn't smoke.
2. He speaks English well.
3. He didn't come.
4. We must answer her letter.
5. You broke the window.
6. They didn't see you.
7. You don't like sugar in your coffee.
8. You have a new dress.
9. Mary doesn't play chess.
10. She is a student.
11. You must wait for him.
12. You have heard about that.
13. You are writing a letter.
14. John reads the newspaper every day.
15. He has a lot of books.



## V. Vorbirea directă și indirectă

**C: Avansat.**

**430**

Treceți următoarele propoziții la vorbirea indirectă:

1. He said to her, "I have seen them today."
2. The girl answered, "I can't understand this rule."
3. She said, "I shall be here tomorrow."
4. He said to me, "Were you here yesterday?"
5. Mother said to everybody, "Be in time for dinner, please."
6. The boy said, "Mother, don't be angry with me."
7. She said to the boy, "Close the window."
8. He asked the girl, "Have you received my letter?"
9. He asked his neighbour, "What is your name?"
10. I asked my friend, "Why have you come so late?"
11. The teacher said to us, "Show me your copybooks."
12. He said, "I have sent them a letter two days ago."

**B: Intermediar.**

**431**

Modificați propozițiile de mai jos, ținând seama că trebuie să adăugați în fiecare caz *He said that*:

*Model:* I go to school every day.

He said that he went to school every day.

1. I write home every week.
2. I am learning English.



3. I shall see her at the seaside.
4. I have been playing football.
5. I wrote a letter to my brother.
6. I can speak Spanish.
7. I don't write home every week.
8. If I had my pen, I could write the answers.

**B: Intermediar.**

432

Modificați propozițiile de mai jos, ținând seama că trebuie să adăugați în fiecare caz *He asked me if (whether)*:

1. Can James speak English?
2. Will you help me?
3. Did you see Peter at the football match?
4. Did they all do the exercise correctly?
5. Has Susan spent all the money?
6. Can you tell me the way to the railway station?
7. Has John brought his bicycle with him?

**B: Intermediar.**

433

Modificați propozițiile de mai jos, ținând seama că trebuie să adăugați în fiecare caz *He asked me*:

1. Where are you going?
2. What is she doing there?
3. Where does James live?
4. Why do they go to the library so often?
5. What is her name?
6. What did Peter say?
7. How will William manage to do that?



**A: Elementar.**

**434**

**Treceți următoarele propoziții la vorbirea directă:**

1. Peter said that he was going to the opera with his wife.
2. The teacher told Sam to do some exercises every day if he wanted to pass the examination.
3. The stranger asked the way to the railway station.
4. Henry asked Mary if she had read *Vanity Fair* by Thackeray.
5. Mary promised Helen that she would write to her every week.
6. My father told me that I could go to the seaside for a month.
7. Margaret said that their train would arrive in a quarter of an hour.
8. Mr Johnson asked his visitor to come in.
9. Mother asked little Tommy if he was tired.

**C: Avansat.**

**435\***

**Treceți la vorbirea directă sau indirectă după caz:**

1. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that *he* had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing.
2. I said: "You are a chemist?" He said: "I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you. Being only a chemist hampers me".
3. Harris said he didn't think George ought to do anything that would have a tendency to make him sleepier than he always was, as it might be dangerous. He said he didn't very well understand how George was going to sleep any more than he did now, seeing that there were only twenty-four hours in each day, summer and winter alike; but thought that if he *did* sleep any more, he might just as well be dead, and so save his board and lodging.
4. Harris said, "however, that the river would suit him to a "T."



## VI. Exerciții generale

- A: Elementar.** 436\* Analizați sintactic textul exercițiului 1.
- B: Intermediar.** 437\* Analizați sintactic textul exercițiului 2.
- B: Intermediar.** 438\* Subliniați toate predicatele din textul exercițiului 83.
- C: Avansat.** 439\* Analizați sintactic din toate punctele de vedere textul exercițiului 86.
- C: Avansat.** 440\* Analizați sintactic textul exercițiului 87.



## CHEIA EXERCITIILOR

N. B. Semnul  $x$  reprezintă absența oricărui articol, pronume etc.

**7** to have a smoke, to have/take a walk, to have a shave, to have a drink, to have a bath, to have a talk.

**10** to collar; the ins and outs; to bath; dead; "I don't know's".

**11** record ['rekɔ:d] [ri'kɔ:d]; contract ['kɒntrækt] [kən'trækt]; extract ['ekstrækt] [iks'trækt]; insult ['insʌlt] [in'sʌlt]; export ['ekspɔ:t] [eks'pɔ:t]; import ['impɔ:t] [im'pɔ:t]; increase ['inkri:s] [in'kri:s]; comment ['kɒment] în ambele cazuri; address [ə'dres] în ambele cazuri; progress ['prɒgres] [prə'gres]; accent ['æksənt] [æk'sent]; produce ['prɒdju:s] [prə'dju:s]

**12** *object* poate fi substantiv (cu accentul pe prima silabă, însemnând *obiect, lucru*) sau verb (cu accentul pe ultima silabă, însemnând *a obiecta*). În cazul de față, vorbitorul ia cuvântul numai ca verb, cu toate că în prima situație e substantiv.

**13** 1. sb.; adj.; vb. 2. sb.; adj.; adv.; vb. 3. adj. dem.; pron. dem.; conj.; pron. rel. 4. interj.; sb.; vb. 5. sb.; adv.; prep.; adj.

**14** calms; the wear and tear; the why and the wherefore.



**15** a) meat, butter, snow, water, wine, milk, ink, tobacco, cheese. b) restul substantivelor.

**17** 1. world, bank. 2. university. 3. nation. 4. state. 5. man, property.

**18** Turkey ['tə:ki]; China ['tʃaɪnə]; Jersey ['dʒə:zi]; Cicerone ['tʃɪtʃə'rouni]; Champagne [ʃæm'peɪn].

**19** family; team; crowd; crew; flock.

**20** nice, adj.; books, pl.; men, pl.; country, sb. comun; grow, vb.

**21** a writing-desk; a steam-engine; a stone wall; a bricklayer; a washing machine; a match-box; a bedroom; a bathroom; a fountain-pen; a dining-car.

**22** beauty, friendship, brotherhood, breadth, freedom, height, wisdom, boyhood, childhood, length, good (goodness), youth.

**23** were; has; is; is; is.

**24** buses ['bʌsɪz]; towns [taʊnz]; women ['wɪmɪn]; boxes ['bɒksɪz]; flies [flaɪz]; keys [ki:z]; bees [bi:z]; Englishmen ['ɪŋɡlɪʃmən]; teeth [ti:θ]; wishes [wɪʃɪz]; geese [gi:z]; cities ['sɪtɪz]; potatoes [pə'teɪtəʊz]; books [bʊks]; children ['tʃɪldrən]; leaves [li:vz]; lives [laɪvz]; feet [fi:t]; apples [æplz]; toys [tɔɪz]; balls [bɔ:lz]; wolves [wʊlvz]; safes [seɪfs]; oxen ['ɒksən].

**25** *Teacher:* Nouns are names of things, who can give me nouns? *Tommy:* Cows. *Teacher:* Very good. Other nouns. *Tommy:* Other cows.





**26** brushes ['brʌʃɪz]; thieves [θi:vz]; Chinese ['tʃaɪ'ni:z]; Germans ['dʒə:mənz]; donkeys ['dɒŋkɪz]; shelves [ʃelvz]; fishes ['fɪʃɪz]; cliffs [klɪfs]; Swiss [swɪs]; inches ['ɪntʃɪz]; sheep [ʃi:p]; lice [ləɪs]; bamboos [bæm'bu:z]; handkerchiefs [hæŋkətʃɪfs]; axes ['æksɪz]; proofs [pru:fs]; phenomena [fɪ'nɒmɪnə]; dynamos ['daɪnəməʊz]; means [mi:nz]; pianos ['pjænəʊz].

**27** negroes ['ni:grouz]; echoes ['ekəʊz]; loaves [ləʊvz]; nieces ['ni:sɪz]; halves [hɑ:vz]; chiefs [tʃi:fs]; volcanoes [vɒl'keɪnəʊz]; Japanese ['dʒæpə'ni:z]; deer [diə]; flies [flaɪz]; keys [ki:z]; births [bɜ:θs]; daughters ['dɔ:təz]; buffaloes ['bʌfələʊz]; atlases ['ætləsɪz].

**28** oases, errata, indices (indexes), criteria, bases, memoranda (memorandums), automata (automatons), formulae (formulas), sanatoria (sanatoriums), genera, analyses, stadia (stadiums), phenomena, theses, data.

**29** foxes ['fɒksɪz]; books [bʊks]; pens [penz]; houses ['haʊzɪz]; teeth [ti:θ]; matches ['mætʃɪz]; boys [bɔɪz]; wishes ['wɪʃɪz]; ladies ['leɪdɪz]; roofs [ru:fs]; leaves [li:vz]; stops [stɒps]; cats [kæts]; inches ['ɪntʃɪz]; boxes ['bɒksɪz]; women ['wɪmɪn]; negroes ['ni:grouz]; men [men]; feet [fi:t]

**30** gentlemen ['dʒentlmən]; Englishmen ['ɪŋɡlɪʃmən]; airmen ['eəmen]; Frenchmen ['frentʃmən]; dragomans, dragomen ['drægoumənɪz], ['drægoumən]; camera-men ['kæməɾə-men]; workmen ['wɜ:kmen]; working men ['wɜ:kɪŋmen]; sportsmen ['spɔ:tsmən]; firemen ['faɪəmen]; statesmen ['steɪtsmən]; coachmen ['kəʊtʃmən]. În multe cazuri, pronunțările formelor de plural și singular sunt identice.



**31** *fruits* – varietăți de fructe; *fishes* – soiuri de pești; *damages* – despăgubiri; *airs* – aere; *compasses* – compas; *pains* – osteneală; *colours* – steag, drapel.

**32** *bacilli* [bə'silai]; *traumata* ['trɔ:mətə]; *wives* [waivz]; *truths* [tru:ðz]; *criteria* [krai'tiəriə]; *axes* ['æksiz]; *bamboos* [bəm'bu:z]; *mosquitoes* [mə'ski:touz]; *calves* [ka:vz]; *baths* [ba:ðz]; *months* ['mʌnθs]; *phenomena* [fi'nɒminə]; *crises* ['kraisi:z]; *dilettanti* [dili'tænti].

**33** *apparatuses*; *foci*, *focuses*; *bacilli*; *geniuses*, *genii*; *terminuses*, *termini*; *circuses*; *cactuses*, *cacti*; *genera*; *fungi*, *funguses*; *hippopotamuses*, *hippopotami*; *censuses*.

**34** *pair*; *flock*; *herd*; *pack*; *flight*; *cloud*; *shoal*; *pair*; *herd*; *gang*; *pair*; *school*.

**35** *trade-unions*, *on-lookers*, *lookers-on*, *women teachers*, *watchmen*, *stepsons*, *men-servants*, *fathers-in-law*, *headaches*, *tooth-brushes*, *horseraces*, *masterpieces*.

**36** *pack*; *pack*; *bunch*; *team*; *audience*; *pack*.

**37** *Teacher*: Tell me, Tommy, what are synonyms? *Tommy*: They are words we write instead of others which we don't know how to spell.

**38** *brothers*, *brethren*; *pennies*, *pence*; *geniuses*, *genii*; *dice*, *dies*; *staffs*, *staves*.

**39** Pot avea forme de singular (fără schimbarea sensului) următoarele cuvinte: *sandwich*, *story*, *cheque*, *skirt*, *day*, *lady*.



**41** woman, mother, sister, milkmaid (milkwoman), Englishwoman, daughter-in-law, sportswoman, niece, girl, Mrs, wife, aunt, chairwoman, chairman.

**42** widow, witch, waitress, spinster, queen, bride, heroine; bitch, cow, mare, goose, ewe (sheep), peahen, bee.

**43** *Substantive de gen comun:* traveller, child, friend, cat, cousin, parent. *Forme de feminin:* madam, daughter; wife, sister, aunt. *Forme de masculin:* cock, boy, brother-in-law, man, husband.

**44** a) man / woman worker; boy/girl friend; man/woman doctor; boy/girl student; actor, actress; father, mother; man/woman teacher, b) he-/she-wolf; male/female elephant; he-/she-goat; tom/tabby (tib) cat; cock-/hen-sparrow; lion, lioness; he-/she-bear.

**45** they; it; it.

**46** spinster, queen, bee, gentleman, hen, drake, goose, husband, sir, wizard, lass, countess, nephew, ewe (sheep), fox.

**47** it; he; he sau she; she; he sau she; it; he; it; it; she; he; they; it; they; it; it sau he (rar she); it; it; it; it; it; he sau she; they; it; he; it.

**48** he; she; it; he; he; it (nepersonificat); she; he; it, she; she; he sau it; she; he; he; he; it (nepersonificat); she; she.

**52** my father's fountain-pen; my parents' wish; the children's toys; Shakespeare's plays; king Richard the Third's horse; Charles' room; Peter and Charles' room; Charles' and Nicholas' rooms.



**53** 1. Yesterday's snow has covered the whole town. 2. There is a very interesting article about agriculture in today's newspaper. 3. This ship's crew is made up of forty sailors. 4. Romania's trade with the Asian and African countries contributes to the strengthening of the (commercial) ties with those countries. 5. In the afternoon my brothers' children visited several Bucharest museums.

**54** my sister's dog; Mr Johnson's books; my uncle John's room; a day's journey; the old man's umbrella; a three miles' walk; a two weeks' interval; Romania's mountains; the world's desire for peace; Mr and Mrs. Smith's flat.

**55** today's football results; a six hundred miles' drive; a few minutes' rest; those are my brother-in-law's books; the editor-in-chief's office; my father-in-law's books.

**56** Genitivul sintetic e posibil numai în următoarele exemple: the boy's room; the cow's horns; my cat's tail; my mother-in-law's garden.

**57** 1. He has his job at his fingers' ends. 2. This picture postcard gives you a bird's-eye view of the city. 3. You can eat apples to your heart's content. 4. Henry was at his wit's end.

**58** the plays of Shakespeare, Shakespeare's plays; the room of my brother, my brother's room; the friend of John, John's friend; the trade of Romania, Romania's trade; the capital of France, France's capital; the stories of Ernest Hemingway, Ernest Hemingway's stories; the population of London, London's population.

**59** 1. The month of December is the last month of the year. 2. My aunt's room is on the second floor. 3. The floor of the room is covered with a very beautiful



carpet. 4. Charles' parents have gone to the seaside. 5. The city of Bucharest has more than two million inhabitants.

**60** 1. My cousins' books are in the book-case of their room. 2. This fountain-pen is not mine, it's my sister's. 3. Robert Burns' poems are known and appreciated all over the world. 4. The reporters had a ten minutes' talk with the members of the brigade. 5. My brother-in-law's wrist-watch is on the desk.

**62** the children a story; your brother a book; you a parcel; their teacher a bunch of flowers; his audience the story of his future novel; her brother John a letter.

**63** 1. A noun is a word. 2. A city is a big town. 3. A horse is an animal. 4. A rose is a beautiful flower. 5. A table is a piece of furniture.

**64** 1. Cats are animals. 2. Flies are insects. 3. Tables are made of wood. 4. Chickens are birds. 5. Cakes are sweet. 6. Dictionaries are books. 7. Dogs eat meat. 8. Birds can fly. 9. Fishes can swim. 10. Men can walk. 11. Houses are buildings. 12. Planes are made of metal. 13. Fountain-pens have ink in them. 14. Cows give milk. 15. We drink tea out of cups.

**65** the Horse; the teacher; a horse; a horse; the teacher.

**66** news, butter, grass, beef, sunshine, cotton, mutton, daytime.

**67** a youth; an orange; a herb; an ass; a union; a hare; a house; a coat; an honour; a ewe; an ape; an eye; a horse; an ear; a boat; an oar; an eel; an umbrella; an umpire.

**68** a book, a pencil and a copybook; a man, a woman and a child; a story and an essay; a European, an African, an American, an Asian and an Australian; a



hen and an egg.

**69** [ðə] cat; [ði] egg; [ðə] house; [ðə] hen; [ði] hour; [ðə] clock; [ði] early train; [ðə] goods train; [ði] empty cup; [ðə] one and only; [ðə] university; [ðə] United Nations; [ðə] United States; [ði] understanding.

**70** 1. a; the. 2. a; a. 3. a; a. 4. a. 5. a.

**71** a; an; a; an; a; a; an; a; an; a; a; an, a; an (a); a; an; an.

**72** x; the; x; x; the; the; the; x; x; the; the; the; x; the; the; x; x; the; the; x; the; x; the; x.

**73** 1. a; x; a. 2. the; x. 3. the. 4. the; the. 5. x; x; the. 6. x; the. 7. x; a. 8. the; x. 9. x; x; x. 10. the; x; an; the.

**74** a little; a baker's; x pies; a cherry; a penny; x cherry; x mince; a cherry; x cherry; a penny; a cherry; x cherry; x mince; x apple; x lemon; x cherry; x cherry; a penny; a penny; x cherry; a cherry; a penny; a baker's; x bread; x cakes; x pies; a cherry; x little.

**75** 1. a; a. 2. x; x. 3. a; x. 4. x; the; the; 5. x; the. 6. a; x; a. 7. the; the; the. 8. an. 9. x; a; x. 10. the; the; the.

**76** 1. x; an (the). 2. a; a; the. 3. x; the. 4. x; the. 5. x; x. 6. x; x; the. 7. x; x; x. 8. an; x; x. 9. the; the. 10. the; an.

**77** 1. x; x. 2. x; x; a; a. 3. x; x; x; x. 4. x; the; x; x; x. 5. x; x; a; a; x.



**78** the foreign; the following; the extent; the great; a medium-sized; a small; a solid; the well-being; the inhabitants; the forests; the wonderful; the Black; the enchanting; a land.

**79** an enormous; a diameter; the earth; a train; an hour; stars; the one; a diameter; the thousands; a powerful; the naked; the earth; a hundredth; the full.

**80** a whole; the master; the boy; the ceiling; an expression; a corner; the methods; a single; the second; the master; a long; the boy; the master; a very; the boy; a lunatic; the master; a proper; a well-behaved; the whole; the master; a tone, the desired; the face; the other; the playground; the face; the rest; the hour; the whole; the play-hour; the master; the classroom; the subject; a changed; the course; the best; the school; the conclusion; the master.

**81** the territory; the United; the west; a vast; the Pacific; the east; the Atlantic; the great; the basin; the Mississippi; the Pacific; the western; the United; the Rocky; the backbone; the largest; the continent; the Mississippi; the Missouri.

**82** the teacher; the class; a horse; a cart; the teacher; a horse; the teacher; the horse; the cart; the answer.

**83** the price; an ostrich; a big; the passengers; a rich; a big; a fine; a man; the diamond; the ostrich; the other; the man; the moment; the ostriches; the five; the diamond; the passengers; the story; the lost; the birds; the ostriches; the man; the birds; the passengers; a bird; a part; the bird; the general; the man; an offer; the five; the man; the birds; the same; a man; an offer; the owner, the birds; an answer; the owner, the birds; the five; the birds; the diamond; the ostriches; an auction; the other; the fifth; the diamond; a diamond; the ship; the diamond; the beginning; the voyage; the starting; a bird; the passengers; the auction; the diamond; the first; the diamond,



the auction, the birds; the end; the auction; the diamond; the bird; the owner, the birds; the ship; the auction; an illegal; the birds; the diamond; the one; the next; the birds; the auction; an engineer; the new; the birds; the Hindoo; the men; the birds; the diamond; a week; a very; a rich; the diamond; a real; the bird; the diamond.

**84** the mole; the grass; the river; a dark; the bank; the water's; x something; the heart; a tiny; an eye; a small; a frame; a picture; a brown; x whiskers; a grave; the same; x small; x thick; the Water; the two; x each; x Mole; the Water; x Rat; the Mole; the Rat; the Mole; a river; the Rat; a rope; a little; the Mole; x blue; x white; the size; the Mole's; the Rat; the Mole; the Mole; x delight; the stern; a real.

**85** the publication; the Pickwick; the Papers; the story; a young; the last; the Pickwick; the introduction; the popularity; the Papers; a wit; the time; the best; the accounts; the pigeon; the crow; the crow; the pigeon.

**86** the woman; the boy; the middle; the head; a simple; a couple; a small; a little; the bottom; a steady; an intense; the nearer; the mouth; the chief; the woman; the gentle; a festering; a floor; the brush; the dirt; the dry; the patch; a sturdy; the neck; a laugh; a ripple; a musical; an irresistible.

**87** the sea; the little; x taking; the first; the sea; x putting; the balloon-like; the water; x going; a row; the raft; the little; x roaring; x laughter; the waves; the seas; x every; a glimpse; the desolate; x mixed; x nothing; x bearded; the two; the boat; a suspicion; the two; x back; x board; the *Kon-Tiki*; the dancing; a sea; x once; x laughter; an outside; x ourselves; the open; the raft; an old; the open; a hay-loft; x sunburnt; x sea; a bath; the same; x laughter.

**88** the window; the green; the middle; the campus; x doors; the sunshine; x pairs; x small; the damp; the lawns; a gardener; a young; x olive; a motor; the





margins; the flower; the reclining; the students; a flock; x birds; the same; the students; a glance; the students'; the young; a kind; x multual; x contact; x separate; a very; x differences; x race.

**89** the art; the deriving; the condition; the science; the study; the development; the field; the first; the melting; the second; the metals; the service; the scope; the field; the operation; a melting; a hundred; the rolling; the metal; the rolled; a multitude.

**90** 1. participiu nedefinit; adj. 2. participiu nedefinit; adj. 3. participiu nedefinit; adj. 4. participiu nedefinit; adj. 5. participiu trecut; adj.

**91** a folding door; a written examination; a broken cup; a sleeping dog; a withered branch; a torn coat.

**92** difficult, beautiful, long, famous, important, English, Romanian, friendly, careful, atomic, talented, American, childish, bookish, stormy.

**93** stony, silent, true, hateful, handy, manly, snowy, reasonable, eventful, hasty.

**94** 1. a Bucharest radio-listener; a Bucharest-radio listener. 2. a foreign trade-enterprise; a foreign-trade enterprise. 3. a superfluous hair-remover; a superfluous-hair remover. 4. a small hotel-room; a small-hotel room 5. an ice-hockey competition.

**95** a) *atributiv*: eldest, former, major, latter, elder. b) *predicativ*: alone, alive, afraid. c) *atributiv și predicativ*: happy, red, important, dark, easy, beautiful, intelligent, pretty, old.



**96** living, fearful, lonely, burning, burning, burning, blooming, sleeping, wakeful.

**98** 1. as small as. 2. as narrow as. 3. as thick as. 4. as industrious as. 5. as tall as.

**99** 1. smaller than. 2. narrower than. 3. thicker than. 4. more industrious than. 5. taller than.

**100** bigger; smaller; longer; shorter.

**101** longer, the longest; more beautiful, the most beautiful; more afraid, the most afraid; younger, the youngest; redder, the reddest; thinner, the thinnest; blacker, the blackest; more pleasant, the most pleasant; better, the best; easier, the easiest; more difficult, the most difficult; more, the most; smaller, the smallest; worse, the worst.

**102** taller, the tallest; bigger, the biggest; more difficult, the most difficult; fewer, the fewest; farther (further), the farthest (furthest); brighter, the brightest; older (elder), the oldest (eldest); freer, the freest; less, the least; sweeter, the sweetest; clearer, the clearest; higher, the highest; cleverer, the cleverest; darker, the darkest; slower, the slowest; deeper, the deepest; fuller, the fullest; more violent, the most violent.

**104** **inferioritate:** not so careful as. **egalitate:** as careful as. **superioritate:** more careful than, hotter than etc.

**105** bad, worse, the worst; young, younger, the youngest; good, better, the



best; easy, easier, the easiest; thin, thinner, the thinnest; beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful; late, later, the latest; little, less, the least; narrow, narrower, the narrowest; heavy, heavier, the heaviest; light, lighter, the lightest; near, nearer, the nearest; much, more, the most; tall, taller, the tallest; clever, cleverer, the cleverest; simple, simpler, the simplest.

**106** 1. older. 2. oldest, youngest. 3. best, worst. 4. taller. 5. more interesting.

**108** 1. nearest. 2. smaller. 3. faster. 4. nearest. 5. clear.

**111** 1. utmost. 2. utter. 3. latest. 4. last. 5. outer.

**112** Cu cât studiem mai mult, cu atât știm mai mult... etc.

**113** 1. sooner, better. 2. harder, less. 3. better and better. 4. faster and faster. 5. more and more. 6. worse. 7. better. 8. the bigger... the more.

**114** is older than, is bigger than etc.

**115** last.

**116** is the prettiest of; is the youngest of; the most beautiful of, etc.

**117** 1. older; eldest. 2. best. 3. further. 4. eldest (elder); oldest. 5. latest; last.

**118** *the most good* folosit în loc de *the best*.



**119** 1. than. 2. as, as. 3. than. 4. than. 5. as, as.

**120** 1. of. 2. than. 3. of. 4. as, as. 5. as, as.

**121** best-known; hardest-working; most outstanding; hardest-earned; nicest-looking.

**122** as, as, as, as.

**123** red; hungry; merry; sweet; busy; hard; dead.

**124** 1. Bucharest is the largest city in Romania. 2. Those who know English are ever more numerous. 3. More and more traces of older civilizations are being discovered. 4. His knowledge of Japanese is very good.

**128** 1. The flat in which I live now is bigger and more beautiful than the one in which I lived before. 2. In summer the days are longer than the nights; in winter the nights are longer. 3. The large-scale use of chemical fertilizers ensures the best conditions for the development of agriculture. 4. The farm we visited last year is as big and as beautiful as ours. 5. The English book I bought yesterday from the Mihail Eminescu bookshop is as thick as a dictionary. 6. Dickens' last novel is *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. 7. Mrs Blake lives at a mile's distance from Mary's home.

**130** him; her; us; them; her.

**131** 1. me. 2. I. 3. he. 4. them. 5. me. 6. I.

**132** 1. a story to her; her a story. 2. a big parcel to him; him a big parcel. 3. birthday presents to her; her birthday presents. 4. that book to him; him that



book.

**133** 1. they say that he is. 2. you should read. 3. they say that. 4. they have proved. 5. we know that your brother is.

**134** 1. you. 2. it; it. 3. your; they. 4. it. 5. his. 6. you; you. 7. we.

**135** 1. I think it will snow tomorrow. 2. It is two (minutes) to two. 3. How far is it to the top of the mountain? 4. If I go on foot, it will take three hours to get there.

**137** 1. It is never too late to learn. 2. It is ill to waken sleeping dogs. 3. It is no use crying over spilt milk. 4. It is an easy thing to find a staff to beat a dog. 5. It is easier to pull down than to build.

**138** I; it; me; I; it; I; it; me; it.

**141** 1. It's mine; I made it myself. 2. This is your book; you made it yourself. 3. This is his poem; he wrote it himself etc.

**142** 1. I cut myself with a knife the other day (a few days ago, a couple of days ago). 2. This book is not yours; I bought it myself. 3. The children quarrelled among themselves and in the end went home. 4. If you want a job well done, do it yourself (if one wants a thing well done, one had best do it oneself). 5. John says that these gloves are not his, although they are just like the ones he bought himself not long ago.

**144** 1. reflexiv. 2. reflexiv. 3. de întărire. 4. de întărire; reflexiv. 5. de întărire.



**145** 1. They are playing with each other. 2. They are quarrelling with one another. 3. They are looking at each other. 4. They were fighting with each other. 5. They helped each other. 6. They listened to one another. 7. They learnt from one another.

**146** acesta, aceasta, ăsta, asta; acela, aceea, ăla, aia; aceștia, aceștea, ăștia, astea; aceia, acelea, ăia, alea.

**147** 1. that. 2. this; that. 3. that; that. 4. that. 5. this.

**148** 1. This is my younger brother. 2. Come, go to bed now, that's a good boy. 3. They must have fallen asleep by now. 4. I have been asking him to give my book back these five weeks. 5. Long before this, they had made a voyage to the area of Cape Verde Islands.

**149** 1. this. 2. that; this. 3. that. 4. this or that. 5. this and that. 6. that.

**150** 1. ours. 2. is not hers. 3. ours. 4. mine. 5. theirs.

**152** 1. I have been told that I shall meet a friend of yours at the seaside. 2. A relative of hers has made so far over one hundred trips up the mountain. 3. Let us invite some of our friends for supper (for dinner) tomorrow night. 4. I recently received a parcel from a friend of my father's. 5. It seems to me that he has lost his book; maybe you give him yours.

**153** 1. ours. 2. their. 3. mine. 4. yours. 5. her. 6. yours; mine.

**154** 1. any. 2. some. 3. someone. 4. some; some. 5. any. 6. something.



7. some.

**155** 1. some. 2. some. 3. any. 4. any. 5. some.

**156** 1. anybody. 2. anybody. 3. somehow. 4. somewhere. 5. anything.  
6. something. 7. somewhat. 8. anywhere.

**158** 1. anybody. 2. somebody. 3. anything. 4. anyone. 5. any.

**160** 1. a little. 2. little. 3. some. 4. few. 5. a little.

**161** 1. many. 2. much, a lot of, plenty of. 3. many 4. many, a lot of.  
5. many. 6. many. 7. much, a lot of, plenty of. 8. many. 9. much. 10. plenty, of, a  
lot of, much.

**162** 1. much. 2. much. 3. much. 4. many. 5. many. 6. much. 7. much.  
8. many. 9. much. 10. many.

**163** 1. Neither of my friends had come yet. 2. I have got two books on my  
desk, but neither is interesting. 3. There are plenty of trees on either side of the  
river. 4. Either of these buses takes you to the airport. 5. 'Which of these books will  
you take?' 'Either will do.' 6. Either road will take you to the railway station.

**164** all; some; some; all; all; all.

**165** 1. all. 2. somebody. 3. some; any. 4. any; one. 5. one.

**166** 1. everyone. 2. everything. 3. everything. 4. something. 5. nobody.  
6. none.



**167** 1. all. 2. some; some. 3. all. 4. every. 5. none.

**168** 1. another (one). 2. other. 3. others. 4. other. 5. other.

**169** 1. restrictivă 2. descriptivă 3. descriptivă 4. și 5. restrictive.

**170** 1. who. 2. which. 3. x. 4. x. 5. x. (în toate exemplele se poate adăuga *that*).

**171** 1. x. 2. who (that). 3. x. 4. x. 5. who (that).

**172** 1. whom. 2. which. 3. which. 4. who. 5. which.

**173** 1. which. 2. which. 3. whom. 4. who. 5. which.

**175** 1. Her cat, which (who) is called Tim, ... 2. The great fire of London, which broke out in 1666, ... 3. The river Danube, which is one of the biggest in Europe, ... 4. Geoffrey Chaucer, who lived between 1340 and 1400, ... 5. Ann's grandfather, who was born in Bucharest, ...

**176** 1. The sailor you met yesterday is Tommy's uncle. 2. John, who is fifteen, has bought a book of mathematics. 3. The old man over there, who is ninety years old, is a pensioner. 4. Mary's father, who is a very nice man, is a metal worker. 5. This novel, which has about two hundred pages, was written by one of the most outstanding Romanian writers.

**177** 1. x. 2. who (that). 3. x. 4. who (that). 5. x.





**178** 1. what. 2. how. 3. what. 4. what. 5. which. 6. why. 7. how.

**179** *that* în toate cazurile; *which* după nume de lucruri, animale; *who* după nume de persoane.

**180** 1. x. 2. which (that). 3. whom. 4. who. 5. x.

**181** 1. It was William who brought the good news. 2. It was John whom they sent as their representative. 3. It was the cat that ate all the meat in the pan. 4. It is modern languages that he is studying, not Greek and Latin. 5. It is a book of natural sciences that I am reading.

**182** 1. which is which. 2. who is who. 3. what's what.

**183** 1. who. 2. what. 3. what. 4. which. 5. which. 6. what. 7. what.

**184** 1. what. 2. which. 3. what. 4. who. 5. what.

**185** 1. whose. 2. what. 3. who. 4. what. 5. what. 6. which. 7. who. 8. what. 9. what. 10. whose.

**186** 1. Who reads the book which is on the table? 2. What are you looking at? 3. Who (m) are you talking with? 4. Which of them met him in the street on Sunday? 5. What book are you looking for? 6. Who wrote this story?

**187** 1. what. 2. who. 3. who. 4. which. 5. which. 6. who. 7. what. 8. who. 9. what. 10. which.

**188** 1. What is he wearing? 2. What is her name? 3. Whom do they want



to see? 4. Who ate five big apples yesterday? 5. What did we see last night? 6. To whom did the pupils give a big bunch of flowers at the end of the year?

**189** 1. What are you talking of/about? Who (m) are you talking to/with?  
2. What are you looking at/for? Who (m) are you looking at/for? 3. What are you thinking of/about? Who(m) are you thinking of/about?

**190** 1. when. 2. what. 3. who. 4. when. 5. what. 6. what.

**191** why; what; this; what; that.

**192** 1. what an. 2. how. 3. what. 4. how. 5. what an. 6. how. 7. what a.  
8. how. 9. how. 10. what a.

**193** my; her; she; me; she; you; me.

**194** him; you; I; you; me; I; you; he; it; my; him; him; me; I; me; your; I;  
him; I; him; it; he; me; your.

**195** Tabelul conține peste 600 de posibilități.

**196** his; I; you; he; he; it; she.

**197** that; his; it; anything; he; his; I; I; my; I; myself; our; it; you; he; he; it; I;  
I; his; his; his; his; his; his; he; it.

**208** 1. I shall be able to. 2. They will have to. 3. Shall I be allowed to.  
4. Mary will have to. 5. The pupils will be able to. 6. Will you be able to. 7. Shall I  
be allowed to. 8. She will probably come tomorrow.



**209** 1. I shall be able to. 2. Tommy will be able to. 3. We shall be able to.  
4. You will be able to. 5. Tommy will be able to.

**210** 1. I could. 2. Tommy will be able to. 3. We shan't be able to. 4. They  
could. 5. Mary will be able to.

**211** 1. must. 2. can. 3. must. 4. may. 5. can.

**214** 1. We are to. 2. He is not to make. 3. Am I to. 4. She is to come.  
5. John is to see.

**215** 1. I have to. 2. Tommy has to. 3. They have to. 4. He will have to.  
5. We have to. 6. He will have to. 7. Students have to.

**216** 1. You ought to have been. 2. The teacher ought to have told you.  
3. You shouldn't have left. 4. He ought to have paid. 5. This boy should have been  
punished for. 6. How much time should I have spent. 7. They ought to have come  
to school.

**217** 1. Helen can read English books. 2. 'May I go home?' 'No, you  
mustn't.' 3. Peter can translate this article into Russian. 4. I can do that (this) work  
by myself. 5. As he has been a good boy, Tommy can go to the cinema tomorrow.  
6. May I smoke? 7. They had to finish that (this) translation until Monday. 8. May I  
open the window? 9. Children ought to be obedient. 10. Children will be children.

**219** 1. will (shall). 2. shall. 3. shall. 4. will. 5. will. 6. will; will. 7. shall.

**222** a) *nu e nevoie* needn't; b) *nu e voie* mustn't.



**224** 1. We had to; we shall have to. 2. Students had to; students will have to. 3. They could; they will be able to. 4. The farmers had to; the farmers will have to. 5. They had to; they will have to. 6. could; will be able to.

**225** 1. Can Tommy ride; Tommy cannot ride. 2. May we pick; we may not (must not) pick. 3. Could Peter and James understand; Peter and James could not understand. 4. Must they be; they need not (needn't) be. 5. Shall we arrive; we shall not arrive. 6. Would she like; she would not like. 7. Must you write; you needn't write (nu e nevoie), you mustn't write (nu e voie). 8. May candidates leave; candidates may not (must not) leave. 9. Shall we be able; we shall not be able. 10. Have you got to finish; you haven't got to finish. 11. Can he make; he cannot make. 12. Will she be able; she will not be able.

**226-233** și **236-238** pot fi corectate cu ajutorul unui tabel complet al verbelor neregulate.

**234** stricken, struck; loaded, laden; melted, molten; learnt, learned (terminația *ed* pronunțată ca silabă separată); worked, wrought; sunk, sunken; drunk, drunken.

**235** 1. learned ['lɜ:nɪd]. 2. molten. 3. stricken; struck. 4. drunken; drunk. 5. sunken. 6. wrought.

**239-246** cât și **249** pot fi corectate cu ajutorul unui tabel complet al conjugării verbului.

**247** 1. Do they speak; they do not speak. 2. Are John and Mary playing; John and Mary are not playing. 3. Can the little girl write; the little girl cannot write.



4. Is my friend reading; my friend is not reading. 5. Is the book of grammar; the book of grammar is not. 6. Do children like; children do not like. 7. Did I give you; I did not give you. 8. Can these workers build; these workers cannot build. 9. Did I see; I did not see. 10. Have they got; they haven't got.

**248** 1. John won't go to the theatre tonight. 2. Tommy never goes to the theatre. 3. What book did you read last week? 4. They don't clean their boots every day. 5. You must not go out this week. 6. Who will come to see you tomorrow morning? 7. Who is ringing at the front door? 8. Grandfather never reads anything without his spectacles. 9. Did you go to a farm last year? 10. I could not translate these two sentences.

**250** 1. Is it; is it not; it is not. 2. Is he; is he not; he is not. 3. Will they like; won't they like; they won't like. 4. Do they understand you; don't they understand you; they don't understand you. 5. Must you; mustn't you; you mustn't. 6. Did they invite; didn't they invite; they did not invite. 7. Does Tommy know; doesn't Tommy know; Tommy doesn't know. 8. Do these boys read; don't these boys read; these boys don't read. 9. Did her mother seem; didn't her mother seem; her mother didn't seem. 10. Did they leave; didn't they leave; they didn't leave. 11. Did it rain; didn't it rain; it didn't rain. 12. Will you have to write; won't you have to write; you won't have to write.

**251** 1. Do you go; you do not go. 2. Does Ann write; Ann doesn't write. 3. Did his brother buy; his brother did not buy. 4. Did the travellers reach; the travellers did not reach. 5. Do Mary and her husband live; Mary and her husband do not live. 6. Did the doctor return; the doctor did not return. 7. Does Peter read; Peter doesn't read. 8. Do your neighbours go; your neighbours do not go. 9. Did the teacher enter; the teacher didn't enter. 10. Did you see him; you didn't see him.



**252** 1. drink. 2. do. 3. are doing. 4. is knocking. 5. live. 6. am working.  
7. spends. 8. are listening. 9. rises. 10. want.

**253** 1. like. 2. do you hear. 3. likes. 4. are you thinking. 5. gives. 6. does  
this word mean. 7. is snowing. 8. are talking. 9. gives. 10. hates.

**254** 1. is she doing; is reading. 2. are playing. 3. is the orchestra playing.  
4. is writing. 5. am opening. 6. is shutting. 7. is not learning; is sleeping. 8. are  
you going. 9. is raining. 10. are you reading. 11. is eating; is smoking. 12. is  
looking.

**255** 1. is now being built. 2. is said. 3. is being held. 4. are being made.  
5. is written. 6. am sometimes given.

**257** 1. are doing. 2. are we going. 3. are you feeling. 4. are doing; are  
turning out. 5. are coming. 6. are making.

**258** drink up your tea, drink it up, etc.

**259** When do you shut the door? When do you open the window? etc.

**260** 1. He washes his hands and dries them on a towel. 2. My brother likes  
meat, but does not like fish. 3. He builds houses; he is a builder. 4. This pear is  
very green. 5. The child plays in the morning and sleeps in the afternoon. 6. He  
buys new books from the bookshop. 7. He has breakfast at eight and eats his lunch  
at about two. 8. He wants to buy a lot of bread. 9. He has got English lessons three  
times a week. 10. This Romanian singer is in Vienna now.

**261** 1. The woman who is talking with my sister in the yard is our neighbour



who lives across the street. 2. Don't enter the study. Father is working there and he does not like to be disturbed. 3. Do you see that gentleman in the corner? He is having his dessert now. As soon as he is leaving we shall occupy his table. 4. Are you going my way? 5. The sun is shining, the birds are singing; summer has come (is here).

**263** 1. was working. 2. were you doing. 3. landed. 4. was crossing. 5. came. 6. was sleeping. 7. was walking. 8. was having. 9. sent. 10. knew.

**264** 1. was being played. 2. was being sharpened. 3. was solved. 4. were constantly disturbed. 5. was asked. 6. was being prepared (was prepared). 7. was told.

**265** 1. My brother John has lived (has been living) in Bucharest for ten years. 2. I'd like to buy some beef. 3. This portfolio is mine; I bought it last week. 4. I have been looking for my pencil for two hours and I can't find it. 5. John gave this copybook to his brother yesterday morning. 6. This is the play by Shakespeare I was telling you about. 7. Let us go for a walk to the Botanical Gardens this afternoon. 8. Help yourself to another cake. 9. The factory chimneys were seen in the distance. 10. Nobody had ever met him in the street. 11. Nobody has ever seen the like of it. 12. Mary cut her hand with a knife last Thursday.

**266** did you read; I did; I read; they were.

**267** 1. was born. 2. came. 3. heard. 4. woke; got; washed; shaved; dressed; went; had; put; hurried; caught. 5. did you do (were you doing). 6. listened. 7. wrote. 8. switched off. 9. had lived. 10. left; went.

**268** 1. The boy was just writing a label when the bell rang and presently a



short man entered (the room). 2. 'I saw a light in your window as I was passing by,' he said. 3. At breakfast while James was slowly eating a cake, his friend burst into the room and told him that it was late and that they would be late at school.

**269** 1. have read. 2. read. 3. read. 4. have read. 5. have often read. 6. have been reading. 7. read.

**270** 1. was. 2. have never seen. 3. have you been. 4. did you sleep. 5. have just met. 6. has been. 7. have you been. 8. have lost. 9. met; knew. 10. went. 11. happened. 12. took. 13. have I put. 14. did you see. 15. died.

**271** 1. Improvements were recently carried out. 2. was asked. 3. have been made.

**272** 1. was coming; saw. 2. did not hear; had said; was not listening. 3. began; were leaving. 4. arrived; was ringing; were going.

**275** John's brother got up very early yesterday morning. He washed and dressed quickly and then said he would go and buy some tickets for the cinema. "Wait for me here," he said, "and I'll ring you up as soon as I buy the tickets." When he arrived at the booking office, he learnt that there were no more tickets available for that day. He then rang up home. His mother asked him: "You have bought the tickets, haven't you?" "No," he replied. "I couldn't find any. But I want you all to come to the lakes. We shall take a walk through the park."

**276** 1. Mary has come home. 2. We must go out early in the morning. 3. We shall have plenty of fruits this autumn. 4. Do not open the window. 5. What did he do there? 6. I'm sorry you don't know my brother. 7. Where does he live? 8. John has his meals at home. 9. 'Did you speak with him?' 'No, I didn't.'





10. James has a large family.

**279** 1. All conditions exist in our schools and universities that the pupils and students may study and prepare for life. 2. The farmers in our country are making use of advanced agro-technical means. 3. This Bucharest plant has just been built. 4. Have you read the editorial published in the latest issue of "The Times"?

**280** 1. The Jones family has (have) been living (has, have lived) in this house for twenty years. 2. He told me that the day before yesterday he had come across John in the street. 3. The building was finished almost two weeks before the deadline. 4. He told me that he must go away (leave) at once. 5. He must have been very tired when he came home, for he went to bed without his supper. 6. Yesterday morning they went for a two hours' drive by car.

**281** 1. I hear that you have given up the idea of going there. 2. The rain has stopped, but a cold wind continues to blow. 3. How many exams have you taken so far? 4. The building of this house started early in April. 5. I have finished all my lessons at last. Now I can go for a walk. 6. We have solved this problem. 7. The factory was put into commission last year.

**282** are; was; started; didn't you start; was; to start.

**283** 1. had never done. 2. liked. 3. had mixed. 4. had never seen. 5. understood; had explained. 6. entered. 7. did he say. 8. had never seen.

**285** 1. had arrived; saw. 2. had had; went out. 3. saw; had never seen. 4. had ended. 5. had been put out. 6. had finished. 7. (had) waited.

**286** 1. had lived. 2. have never lived. 3. have seen. 4. had finished.



5. have you put. 6. had snowed.

**287** 1. The book is brought by the librarian. 2. is being brought. 3. was brought. 4. was being brought. 5. had been brought. 6. will be brought. 7. will have been brought.

**288** 1. That new house had been lived in for three years. 2. His parents were bitterly disappointed by his failure in the examination. 3. John promised that you would be met at the airport. 4. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. 5. This radio-set has not been used for five years. 6. Cotton goods are made in Lancashire. 7. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

**289** 1. He was given a very nice present. 2. The lessons were finished. 3. My gloves were found. 4. Our work must be carefully planned. 5. The details of the examination were told to his friend. 6. He was told that. 7. They were taken for a drive. 8. This house was built... 9. The plans for the building of a new district have been approved by the committee. 10. The speaker was being attentively listened to.

**290** 1. Two letters were given me. 2. Were all the apples eaten by Jack? 3. The trees were shaken by the wind. 4. Was the bag opened by Tommy? 5. A new song will be sung by Mary. 6. The trees were being cut down by the men. 7. The flowers were being picked by the gardener. 8. The food was being prepared by the cook. 9. The game had been finished. 10. The grass is being cut by the gardener.

**291** 1. High-risk professions are ensured the best conditions of rest and treatment in health resorts. 2. They were told that the photographs would be ready in two days. 3. The plans have been recently approved for the building of several hundreds of flats. 4. This writer is known to have been awarded the state prize for



special literary merits.

**292** 1. A magnificent hall, named Heorot, was built by Hrothgar, king of Danes. 2. A terrible monster, named Grendel, visited Heorot. 3. Thirty of the sleeping Danes were killed and their bodies were carried away by Grendel. 4. The Danes were afflicted by this scourge for twelve years. 5. Grendel's deeds were heard of by Beowulf. 6. Beowulf selected fourteen companions. 7. Permission was asked by Beowulf to save Heorot, killing this monster. 8. Mead was drunk by the thanes of Hrothgar and the followers of Beowulf. 9. The gleeman sang songs. 10. Mead was served by Hrothgar's queen to her lord and to Beowulf. 11. The mead-hall was left for the night. 12. Beowulf and his men awaited the coming of Grendel. 13. One of Beowulf's men was devoured by Grendel. 14. Beowulf seized Grendel. 15. The death of Grendel was caused by Beowulf who wrenched the monster's arm from its socket.

**293** will you do; grow up; want; may be able; shall fly; has performed; shall be; shall establish; look; will see; will be; will change; will want.

**295** John will go to school tomorrow. He will take all his books and copybooks. At school the teacher will tell him to read the lesson. During the break John will play with the other boys. After the break all the pupils will go into the classroom and the lesson will begin. At one o'clock John will come back home. He will wash his hands and then he will eat his lunch. Then he will have to sleep for two hours in the afternoon.

**296** 1. will be feeling. 2. will be giving. 3. shall often be thinking. 4. shall be swimming. 5. will be meeting.

**297** 1. returns. 2. have arrived. 3. (will) have. 4. have visited. 5. fill.



6. has happened. 7. will be. 8. finds.

**298** 1. I am going to write him (her) a letter. 2. I shall go to the library later on. 3. How long have you been learning English? 4. You should go and see him. 5. You shall come tomorrow at five. 6. Let's go into the garden. 7. This is the only article that I have not read.

**299** 1. are going to. 2. is going to. 3. is going to. 4. is not going to. 5. am going to. 6. are going to. 7. are going to.

**300** 1. opening. 2. to see. 3. say. 4. beating. 5. marching. 6. fall. 7. telling. 8. playing. 9. seeing. 10. to rain.

**301** 1. saying. 2. to be. 3. working. 4. to work. 5. to speak. 6. finishing (having finished). 7. go. 8. come.

**305** 1. The English writer is announced to come to Bucharest tomorrow. 2. He is known to be a frontrank student. 3. *Hamlet* is considered to be Shakespeare's best known play. 4. He turned out to be in the wrong. 5. They are not likely to speak Romanian. 6. The train seems to be ten minutes late. 7. He happens to be one of my friends.

**306** 1. I want you to come at ten. 2. We want these actors to tell us about their shows. 3. I should like your brother to become a doctor.

**307** 1. I saw him sleeping. 2. I made her go by plane. 3. I'd like you to stop going to the cinema; you go there too often. 4. I know him to be a very good student. 5. The teacher let them go home earlier. 6. I asked him to help his friends in preparing their examinations. 7. I want you to read this lesson aloud. 8. I saw



him enter the university building at one o'clock sharp.

**308** 1. She wants you to help her. 2. I should like the doctor to examine him. 3. I hate him to read aloud. 4. I don't allow you to go and play in the garden. 5. I made her eat all the cakes. 6. I'd like you to stop reading so much.

**311** 1. I had (got) my shoes mended (for me). 2. I must have it repaired. 3. I had a tooth pulled out last week. 4. I had a new suit made (for me). 5. I must have it sharpened. 6. Tommy had his leg broken while playing football. 7. I must have my bike mended. 8. You must have your hair cut.

**313** 1. You had better tell him the truth. 2. Don't make him laugh. 3. I saw him take the book from the table. 4. He was seen to take the book from the table. 5. To tell you the truth, I don't know what the answer is. 6. They are to be married soon. 7. I heard her play the piano. 8. To know is to be strong.

**315** is; learning; hearing; reproducing; have already learnt; also have; hearing; have; knowing; are expressed; is; will serve; hear; may land; picking up; may be seen; come; are; to utter.

**318** is; may be; may rain; might be; come about; is always changing; is; collects; cools; condenses; gather; form; get; spill; fill up.

**320** was; began; thought; flying; was; to keep; see; had given; had to land; were having; landed; were just taking; came; cannot understand; is; did not kill; broke; went; was; were; did not go; was; did not even try to take.

**321** carried; may be called; was; being; had; going; slipped; were told; could be; belonged; remedied; escaped; pressing; could discern; marked; may be



mentioned; being; lay; was as a necessity pulled out; throwing; compressing; drawing up.

**322** was born; left; came; left; do not know; says; had robbed; belonging; was prosecuted; was driven; may be; lived; were; learned; came across; listened; had to tell; became; touched up; turned; gathered; observed; heard.

**323** are composed; called; have; have; unite; called; are composed; surrounded; are; is; form; form; form; is; is; are made up.

**325** have found; dating; were; mark; is so much appreciated; sought; is; showing; executed; is; shows; are; is; used; coming; are; traced; appear.

**329** 1. adjective; adverb. 2. adjective; adverb. 3. adjective; adverb. 4. adjective; adverb. 5. adjective; adverb. 6. adjective; adverb.

**330** easily, calmly, quietly, simply, suddenly, willingly, sincerely, badly, well, wisely, fast, immediately, sweetly, late, hard, cheaply.

**331** sweetly, gladly, quickly, drily, daily, gaily, ably, carelessly, heartily, angrily, with difficulty, curiously, peacefully, characteristically, near, weekly, friendly, hopefully, uglily, logically, shyly, monthly, hard, little, tiredly, sleepily.

**332** 1. She works quickly. 2. She laughed merrily. 3. The children play noisily in the garden. 4. That train goes very fast. 5. John works hard. 6. Mary came late for her lesson. 7. Jane sings beautifully. 8. He drives slowly.

**333** Forme identice cu cele date în paranteze în toate cazurile, folosite ca adjective și adverbe.



**335** Adverbele terminate în *-ly* formează gradele de comparație cu ajutorul lui *more* și *most*; adverbele *near*, *hard*, *soon*, *fast*, *late* formează comparația prin metoda sintetică; *well*, *better*, *the best*; *badly*, *worse*, *the worst*; *much*, *more* *the most*.

**336** *always*, *tomorrow*, *everywhere*, *there*, *then*, *now*, *very*, *here*.

**337** 1. Harry always goes. 2. He sometimes goes. 3. I can hardly understand. 4. Do you often play. 5. I am always at home. 6. Mr Black occasionally goes; his wife never goes. 7. My brother seldom writes. 8. They don't often go. 9. They can sometimes find. 10. Her father never smokes.

**338** 1. clearly. 2. cold. 3. happily. 4. quietly. 5. satisfactory. 6. simply. 7. coldly. 8. clear. 9. different. 10. regularly. 11. late. 12. bright. 13. prettily. 14. late; nearly. 15. highly. 16. high.

**339** 1. Have you ever seen. 2. He has never been invited. 3. Have you lately been there? 4. The sun is shining brightly today. 5. You will see him here tomorrow. 6. I have enough time to finish the translation today. 7. Grandmother is young enough to learn English. 8. Mary will come soon. She is always in time. 9. It has often been said before. 10. The teacher has not yet come (come yet).

**340** 1. This is the best book (that) I have ever read. 2. The Peleş Castle is one of the most beautiful buildings in Romania. 3. Who else was at the concert? 4. What else did he bring you when he returned from his trip? 5. Let's stay here a few days longer. 6. Do you want some more tea? 7. He read two more letters. 8. She nearly fainted with laughter. 9. Is he still in bed? 10. The weather has cleared up a little. 11. There is no more ink in the ink-pot. 12. This pen is still better. 13. Who has ever seen the like of it? 14. What else did he buy for you? 15. All the better he was not at home. 16. Write the exercise once again. 17. How is



my friend Bernard getting along? 18. I met him in the street the other day and talked a little with him. 19. First of all I want to tell you about our achievements.

341 1. You had better give him some more help from time to time. 2. You had better go and see him. 3. What else do you know about this author? 4. There are no more pupils in the corridor. 5. What other novels have you read of late? 6. What else can you tell me about this novel? 7. It is much better so.

343 Tabelul conține peste 2.300 posibilități.

344 1. of. 2. of. 3. from. 4. of. 5. of. 6. of. 7. from. 8. from. 9. from. 10. of. 11. of; of. 12. of.

345 1. into. 2. in. 3. in. 4. into; in. 5. in. 6. into. 7. in. 8. in. 9. in. 10. into. 11. into. 12. into.

347 1. about. 2. for. 3. for; for. 4. under. 5. about. 6. about. 7. under. 8. for. 9. for. 10. about. 11. under. 12. for.

348 1. at. 2. in. 3. for. 4. with. 5. after. 6. with. 7. to.

349 around; on; from; of; of; in; for.

351 1. In winter we sit by the fire. 2. The train passed through the tunnel. 3. She went out of the concert hall. 4. On hearing that, she went out of the room. 5. In his youth Mark Twain was a pilot on the Mississippi. 6. It is impossible for me to tell you now what the matter is. 7. It is ten o'clock by my watch. 8. The boxers fought with each other for several rounds. 9. He likes to travel by plane. 10. What are you looking for?





**352** through: 1, 5, 6, 7, 10. with: 2, 3, 4, 8, 9.

**353** without: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. within: 2, 3, 7.

**355** 1. by. 2. by. 3. by. 4. by. 5. to. 6. by; by. 7. after. 8. by. 9. for.  
10. by.

**356** by: 1 2, 5, 6, 9, 10. over: 3, 4, 7, 8.

**357** 1. up. 2. on. 3. on. 4. on. 5. with. 6. with. 7. up. 8. on. 9. on; on.  
10. on. 11. with. 12. with. 13. on. 14. up. 15. on.

**359** 1. at. 2. at. 3. to. 4. to. 5. at. 6. at. 7. to. 8. to. 9. at. 10. at; to.  
11. to. 12. at. 13. at. 14. at. 15. to; to.

**360** 1. Nicholas' book is on the table, not under the table. 2. James is going  
to the faculty now, not to the cinema. 3. What is his opinion about my proposals?  
4. He sat behind me at the theatre. 5. At school Henry always sat at the back of the  
classroom. 6. I received a letter from your aunt last week. 7. I took John's fountain-  
pen by mistake yesterday.

**361** of: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9. off: 2, 6, 10.

**363** 1. to. 2. with. 3. to. 4. within. 5. by. 6. for; after; by. 7. to.  
8. about; of. 9. of. 10. about.

**364** 1. for. 2. for. 3. till (until). 4. of. 5. of. 6. to. 7. for. 8. in. 9. at; out  
of; at. 10. by; of.



**365** 1. with; for. 2. out of. 3. of; to. 4. to. 5. at. 6. of. 7. to; over. 8. for.  
9. since. 10. for.

**366** of; on; of; in; at; of; into; at; in; in; after; to; in.

**367** 1. for; through. 2. to. 3. over. 4. at. 5. at; for. 6. for. 7. with. 8. for.  
9. to. 10. for.

**368** 1. in; at. 2. to; of. 3. to; on; to; on. 4. with; to. 5. through; till (until).  
6. to; by. 7. for; in. 8. on; by. 9. with (to); in. 10. from; to. 11. on; round.  
12. round; in. 13. at; for. 14. to; in. 15. on; at.

**370** 1. since. 2. till. 3. for; since. 4. over. 5. after. 6. in. 7. round. 8. till  
(until). 9. since; of. 10. of; for.

**371** 1. by. 2. into. 3. of. 4. of. 5. over. 6. under. 7. across. 8. from; to.  
9. down. 10. on.

**372** 1. by. 2. by. 3. for. 4. on. 5. by. 6. in. 7. at. 8. among. 9. by.  
10. in; in.

**373** 1. since. 2. from. 3. since. 4. from. 5. from. 6. since. 7. since.  
8. from. 9. from. 10. from.

**375** 1. to; for. 2. for. 3. by; with. 4. on; in; at. 5. with. 6. at. 7. into.  
8. by; in. 9. into. 10. at. 11. to. 12. on. 13. of. 14. to, in. 15. on. 16. from; out of.  
17. into. 18. in. 19. by. 20. from; to.



**376** 1. on. 2. into. 3. in. 4. in; of. 5. on. 6. at 7. with. 8. at. 9. in. 10. at.

**377** 1. On the twenty-fifth of December everyone celebrates Christmas.  
2. There are many picturesque places in our country. 3. Many blocks of flats have been built of late in Bucharest and in the other towns of the country. 4. The museum is at a distance of one kilometre from here. 5. Theatre shows start at the same hour. 6. Have you got a fountain-pen at hand? 7. What is the use of this thing? 8. I've got two hundred lei about me. 9. Knock at the door before entering the room. 10. All children should go to bed at nine o'clock in the evening. 11. Next year I shall go in for academic studies. 12. You know that John lives close by (at a stone's throw). 13. Call on your brother tomorrow afternoon (Go and see...). 14. He lives with his parents. 15. What are you thinking of?

**378** 1. beside. 2. beside. 3. besides. 4. of. 5. from. 6. from. 7. to. 8. to; at. 9. to. 10. to. 11. with. 12. without.

**380** 1. with; for; during; with. 2. to; to. 3. on; of. 4. of; to. 5. on (upon); on. 6. from. 7. by. 8. of; in; over; in. 9. at. 10. besides. 11. in; in. 12. at; of; at. 13. along; up. 14. to. 15. under.

**381** 1. Who(m) are you talking (speaking) with? 2. What are you writing with? 3. Who(m) are you writing to? 4. What are you writing him for? 5. Who(m) are you coming with (to see me)? 6. What are you laughing at? 7. Who(m) are you laughing at? 8. What are you looking at? 9. What are you looking for? 10. Where is he coming from?

**382** 1. The book you are looking at costs fifteen lei. 2. This is the pencil I have been looking for. 3. He is a man whose word can be relied on. 4. Everything he said was laughed at. 5. This is the kind of life I dreamed of. 6. Here are the



spectacles Mary was asking about two hours ago. 7. The child Helen looked after was her sister-in-law's son.

**383** in; of; in; of; towards; at; with; with; in; with; in; at; at; for; into; in; of; of; from; by; in; for.

**384** for; among; of; on; throughout; among; in; from; of; of; of; in; with; of; in; of; of; with; of; from; with; by; in.

**385** between; of; of; of; for; at; with; of; of.

**386** in; of; of; throughout; in; within; of; in; in; in; to; in; of; in; at; in; with; of; of.

**388** 1. up; up. 2. on. 3. up. 4. up. 5. on. 6. on; on. 7. up. 8. on; up. 9. on. 10. up. 11. on. 12. up. 13. up. 14. on. 15. up.

**389** 1. in; in. 2. off. 3. off. 4. off. 5. in. 6. in. 7. off. 8. off. 9. in 10. off.

**391** 1. out; off. 2. out. 3. off. 4. out. 5. out. 6. off. 7. off. 8. out. 9. out. 10. off.

**392** 1. across. 2. away. 3. off. 4. up. 5. out. 6. down. 7. off. 8. forward. 9. on. 10. back.

**394** 1. off. 2. up. 3. up. 4. down. 5. after. 6. back. 7. out.

**395** 1. get out! 2. put it out! 3. come in! 4. switch it off! 5. sit down, please.



**396** *out* în toate cazurile (în ultima propoziție se poate folosi și *up*).

**398** *on* în toate cazurile.

**399** 1. find out. 2. worked out. 3. brought up. 4. gave up. 5. come along.

**400** up; into; at; for; to.

**402** *both... and* pentru a obține sensuri afirmative; *neither... nor* pentru a obține sensuri negative.

**403** 1. both... and. 2. so that. 3. and. 4. whether (if). 5. not only... but also. 6. lest. 7. if. 8. that. 9. than. 10. till (until).

**404** 1. unless. 2. unless. 3. if. 4. unless. 5. if. 6. unless.

**405** 1. or. 2. and. 3. as... so. 4. than. 5. while.

**406** 1. As long as I am not there I cannot help him. 2. I shall learn the poem by heart as soon as I have ended my home task. 3. It is as cold as ice. 4. His sister is not so dilligent as he (is). 5. I have as many as twenty books in my bag. 6. As for me, I know nothing about that.

**407** 1. are. 2. is. 3. are. 4. is. 5. are. 6. were. 7. is.

**408** 1. is. 2. this money belongs. 3. is. 4. is. 5. is. 6. has. 7. helps. 8. is. 9. is. 10. has.



**410** 1. There is nothing more to do. 2. There were five of us in the room. 3. I shall ask him to help us. 4. I convinced him that he had been mistaken. 5. There are fifteen students in my class. 6. Do you know Mr and Mrs Brown? 7. Why do they go to the mountains so often? 8. He asked me what her name was. 9. I wrote a letter to my brother yesterday morning. 10. If I had my pen, I could write the answers.

**411** 1. How many days are you going to stay there? 2. What was he doing when you called on him? 3. I do not often go to the cinema. 4. He had two teeth pulled out yesterday (*sau* yesterday he had...). 5. They were not compelled to do it. 6. He cannot do all this work by himself. 7. Would you mind giving me some paper?

**412** 1. Is Tom's father going; isn't Tom's father going; Tom's father is not going. 2. Did she listen; didn't she listen; she didn't listen. 3. Did Mary's brother-in-law write; didn't Mary's brother-in-law write; Mary's brother-in-law didn't write. 4. Does this periodical appear; doesn't this periodical appear; this periodical doesn't appear. 5. Did my cousin James invite; didn't my cousin James invite; my cousin James didn't invite. 6. Will the secretary write; won't the secretary write; the secretary won't write. 7. Did Peter show; didn't Peter show; Peter didn't show.

**413** 1. Do you write; don't you write; you don't write. 2. Are they learning; aren't they learning; they aren't learning. 3. Has he been playing; hasn't he been playing; he hasn't been playing. 4. Did Richard leave; didn't Richard leave; Richard didn't leave. 5. Did he succeed; didn't he succeed; he didn't succeed. 6. Did the teacher show; didn't the teacher show; the teacher didn't show. 7. Do I often go; don't I often go; I don't often go. 8. Did they learn; didn't they learn; they didn't learn. 9. Is that high mountain very difficult to climb? Isn't that high mountain... ; that high mountain is not... 10. Are these things made; aren't these things made;



these things aren't made.

**416** 1. had been pleased; was pleased; would be pleased. 2. was flying.  
3. had been paid; would be paid. 4. told. 5. could best help. 6. came, was coming.  
7. would be ready. 8. had been awarded; would be awarded. 9. was repairing,  
repaired. 10. (should) be.

**417** 1. What would you say if James were late for the lesson? 2. What  
would you have said if James had been late for the lesson? 3. He had told me (that)  
he would come back soon. 4. Didn't he tell you (that) he would go there tomorrow?  
5. What would you do if you were in his place (Were you in his place, what would  
you do)? 6. If I could help him, I should do it with pleasure.

**418** 1. While I was writing a letter, my friend Charles came to see me.  
2. Entering the room, my cousin told me (that) he would not be able to come with us  
to the cinema. 3. When the cat is away, the mice will play. 4. The old man who is  
passing now in front of my window is my friend's uncle. 5. After they had bought a  
lot of vegetables, the two women were going home. 6. My friend James told me the  
other day that he wouldn't go to the seaside this summer. 7. When he woke up, the  
boy jumped out of bed and started dressing in a hurry.

**419** 1. I thought (that) you would come later. 2. After having finished the  
middle school, he entered university. 3. You could work better than that, I'm sure.  
4. Tell him that I have talked with you. 5. The doctor said that the sick man would  
get well in a few days. 6. If it had not been too late, we too would have gone to the  
show. 7. Wouldn't you do the same were you in his place? 8. He had assured me  
that he would give you the book as soon as he got it back. 9. I shall speak to him  
when I meet him. 10. I shall read the article you told me about as soon as I buy the  
magazine.



**421** 1. Had I time, I should go. 2. Had they started earlier, they could have reached... 3. Should Helen know her sister's address, she would write. 4. Were he at home, he would help us. 5. Had I seen him, I should have talked. 6. Could you come to the meeting, you would have the opportunity... 7. Were I to meet him tomorrow, I should ask. 8. Had she arrived earlier, she would have been able. 9. Were you more attentive at the lessons, you would speak. 10. Had you come between two and three yesterday, you would have found.

**422** 1. If the weather is fine, we shall go for a trip to Bicăz. 2. If John had been more diligent, he would have succeeded in the examination. 3. If you make up your mind to come and see me, ring me up. 4. If your brother had bought the book I'm telling you about and if he had read it, he would have given an excellent answer to this question.

**423** 1. I was told yesterday that my article would be published in a week. 2. Yesterday as I was returning home, I met a friend (whom, that) I had not seen for several months. 3. He said that he was living at Giurgiu and worked in a factory. 4. If I were you (in your place), I should speak English all the time. 5. Mary would not have stayed in Bucharest during the holidays if she had not been ill.

**424** 1. If he invites me, I shall pay him a visit. 2. If he invited me, I should pay him a visit. 3. If he had invited me, I should have paid him a visit. 4. If I had time, I should make an excursion. 5. If I were hungry, I should eat a sandwich and if I were thirsty, I should drink a glass of soda. 6. I should like to take a walk to the lakes if the weather were fine.

**426** 1. We shall go to the theatre when we have written (after having written) our lessons. 2. We wanted to know whether you had taken part in this





work. 3. I asked him whether I was permitted to stay there till the 15<sup>th</sup> of May. 4. I had been told (that) he was studying a very important problem. 5. When they come back home, they will study the results of these experiments.

**427** 1. You are thirsty, aren't you? 2. You have a brother, haven't you? 3. You have no brothers, have you? 4. He speaks English well, doesn't he? 5. We shall have our lunch at two, shan't we? 6. He read quite well, didn't he? 7. There is nobody at home, is there? 8. You haven't read this book, have you? 9. You know him, don't you? 10. You don't know him, do you? 11. You will be at home tomorrow afternoon, won't you? 12. You are waiting for me, aren't you? 13. John is learning for his examinations, isn't he? 14. You've got a pencil, haven't you? 15. You drink wine, don't you? 16. You have not read today's newspaper, have you? 17. You didn't ring up James, did you?

**428** 1. don't you? 2. doesn't he? 3. didn't they? 4. aren't you? 5. are you? 6. can't she? 7. won't you? 8. does he? 9. are they? 10. aren't you?

**429** 1. should you? 2. doesn't he? 3. did he? 4. mustn't we? 5. didn't you? 6. did they? 7. do you? 8. haven't you? 9. does she? 10. isn't she? 11. mustn't you? 12. haven't you? 13. aren't you? 14. doesn't he? 15. hasn't he?

**430** 1. He told her that he had seen them on that day. 2. The girl answered that she could not understand that rule. 3. She said that she would be there the next day. 4. He asked me if (whether) I had been there the day before. 5. Mother asked everybody to be in time for dinner. 6. The boy asked his mother not to be angry with him. 7. She ordered (told) the boy to close the window. 8. He asked the girl whether (if) she had received his letter. 9. He asked his neighbour what his name was. 10. I asked my friend why he had come so late. 11. The teacher told (ordered) us to show him (her) our copybooks. 12. He said that he had sent them a letter two



days before.

**431** 1. He said that he wrote home every week. 2. He said that he was learning English. 3. He said that he would see her at the seaside. 4. He said that he had been playing football. 5. He said that he had written a letter to his brother. 6. He said that he could speak Spanish. 7. He said that he didn't write home every week. 8. He said that if he had had his pen, he could have written the answers.

**432** 1. He asked me if James could speak English. 2. He asked me if I would help him. 3. He asked me if I had seen Peter at the football match. 4. He asked me if they had all done the exercise correctly. 5. He asked me if Susan had spent all her money. 6. He asked me if I could tell him the way to the railway station. 7. He asked me if John had brought his bicycle with him.

**433** 1. He asked me where I was going. 2. He asked me what she was doing there. 3. He asked me where James lived. 4. He asked me why they went to the library so often. 5. He asked me what her name was. 6. He asked me what Peter had said. 7. He asked me how William would manage to do that.

**434** 1. Peter said "I am going to the opera with my wife." 2. The teacher said, "Sam, you must do some exercises every day if you want to pass your examination." 3. The stranger asked, "Which is the way to the railway station?" 4. Henry said, "Mary, have you read *Vanity Fair* by Thackeray?" 5. Mary said, "I shall write to you every week, Helen." 6. My father said to me, "You can go to the seaside for a month." 7. Margaret said, "Our train will arrive in a quarter of an hour." 8. Mr Johnson said to his visitor, "Come in, please." 9. Mother said (asked), "Are you tired, Tommy?"

