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CURS PRACTIC DE LIMBA ENGLEZA - VERBUL

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CUVÂNT ÎNAINTE

Verbul constituie coloana vertebrala a unei limbi. Cartea „Curs practic de limba engleza – verbul” (cu exercitii si cheie) cuprinde o parte teoretica – prezentarea clara si sistematica a modurilor, timpurilor, concordantei timpurilor, verbelor modale si a altor probleme legate de verbul englez (cu exemple si traducere), precum si o parte practica cu exercitii la fiecare capitol si la sfârșitul cartii au fost incluse cheia exercitiilor si lista verbelor neregulate întâlnite in cadrul exemplelor si exercitiilor.

Prezentarea teoretica a problemelor este facuta in limba româna.

Cursul se adreseaza studentilor incepatori si intermediari din anii I si II de studiu, precum si cursantilor adulti, cu conditia ca acestia sa aiba cunostinte anterioare, chiar sumare, de limba engleza.

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LECTIA I**TIMPURILE MODULUI INDICATIV**

Exista doua aspecte in limba engleza: simplu si continuu. In general, timpurile simple se folosesc atunci când accentul se pune pe actiunea propriu-zisa, iar timpurile continue se folosesc atunci când accentul se pune pe durata actiunii, pe perioada de timp in care aceasta are loc.

In explicarea intrebuintarii timpurilor continue se va întâlni formularea „actiune in plina desfasurare”. Aceasta inseamna ca actiunea a inceput inainte de momentul la care se face referire si va continua dupa acel moment.

Exista un numar de verbe in limba engleza care nu se folosesc la forma continua, deoarece ideea de durata e inclusa in continutul lor semantic. Ex. *to want, to like, to dislike, to understand, to owe, to matter, to love, to hate, to belong, to believe, to remember, to know.*

**A. Present Tense Simple
Afirmativ Negativ**

I work I do not (don't) work
 You work You do not (don't) work
 He/she/it works He/she/it does not (doesn't) work
 We work We do not (don't) work
 You work You do not (don't) work
 They work They do not (don't) work

Interogativ

Do I work? Do we work?
 Do you work? Do you work?
 Does he/she/it work? Do they work?

Present Tense Simple se foloseste pentru a arata o actiune regulata, obisnuita, in perioada prezenta.

Ex. What do you do? (Cu ce te ocupi?) I am a student.
 What time do you usually have breakfast?

Present Tense Continuous

Se conjuga verbul „to be” la timpul prezent si se adauga forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I am working We are working.
 You are working You are working
 He/she/it is working They are working

Negativ

I am not working.
 You are not (aren't) working.
 He/she/it is not (isn't) working.
 We are not (aren't) working.
 You are not (aren't) working.
 They are not (aren't) working.

Interogativ

Am I working? Are we working?
 Are you working? Are you working?
 Is he/she/it working? Are they working?

Present Tense Simple se foloseste pentru a arata o actiune in plina desfasurare in momentul prezent.

Ex. Where are you going?
 I am going to school.

De asemenea poate arata o actiune care se desfasoara pe timp limitat in perioada prezenta.

Ex.: I go to school by bus this week. My father is taking me in his car.

Uneori se poate folosi timpul *Present Tense Continuous* cu adverbul *always*, pentru a arata o actiune repetata. In acest caz, exista o conotatie afectiva (nemultumire) sau actiunea respectiva este caracteristica pentru acea persoana.

Ex. You are always losing your things.
 You are always grumbling when I ask you to help me in the kitchen.

Exercitii cu Present Simple si Present Continuous**1. Puneti verbele din urmatoarele propozitii (Present Simple) la interogativ si negativ:**

Nota: Verbul „to have”, atunci când nu inseamna „a avea, a poseda”, ci este parte dintr-o expresie (to have breakfast, to have a shower, to have a party), formeaza negativul si interogativul cu ajutorul auxiliarului „to do”.

1. I love my brother.
2. She talks too much.
3. I understand you.
4. You play the piano very well.
5. I always believe you.
6. He remembers my phone number.
7. They live in Bucharest.
8. He has a hot bath every day.
9. I trust my friend.
10. I have lunch at one o'clock.

2. Puneti verbele din urmatoarele propozitii (Present Continuous) la negativ si interogativ:

1. It is raining.
2. I am having a walk.
3. He is telling the truth.
4. You are typing a letter.
5. They are swimming in the river.
6. My friend is wearing a new dress.
7. My mother is resting.
8. We are studying English.
9. Ann is knitting.
10. The child is learning to play the piano.

3. Puneti verbele din paranteze la Present Simple sau la Present Continuous:

1. I (not go) shopping because it (rain).
2. What you (do) on Sundays?
3. He usually (drink) coffee but now he (drink) tea.
4. In England it often (rain).
5. I (not like) that boy.
6. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.
7. You (like) this book?
8. You (dream) at night?

Yes, I (dream) every night.

1. I can't answer the phone now because I (cook).
2. How you usually (get) to work?

I usually (go) by bus, but now I (take) a taxi because I am late.

1. The manager can't receive you now as he (have) an interview.
2. You (write) to John now?

Yes, I (be). I always (write) to him on his birthday.

1. Where you (hurry)?

To the theatre, as I (not want) to miss the first act.

1. She always (borrow) books from me and never (remember) to give them back.
2. You (go) to work every day?

Yes, of course, except Saturdays and Sundays.

3. Why you (smoke) so much?
4. Who you (wait) for?

I (wait) for John, but he is late, as usual.

5. I always (have) a rest after lunch.
6. What you (think) of?

I (think) of my mother just now.

7. You (know) what time is it?

4. Traduceti in limba engleza:

1. Iarna ninge.
2. Duminica el nu se scoala devreme.
3. Eu nu studiez seara.
4. Ce faci? Citesti sau privesti la televizor?
5. Secretara tocmai bate la masina un referat.
6. Ea merge la cumparaturi sâmbata.
7. Acum imi fac teme la engleza.
8. Nu-mi place cafeaua.
9. Ce carte citesti?
10. La ce ora se scoala John dimineata?
11. Ce faci tu in zilele libere?
12. Cui ii telefonezi?
13. El nu merge la scoala cu metroul, merge pe jos.
14. De ce deschizi fereastra?
15. Adesea citesc carti englezesti.
16. Ea isi face bagajul.
17. Cât de des le scrii parintilor tai?
18. Când merg la mare imi place sa inot mult.
19. Clientul tocmai isi alege o pereche de pantofi.

B. Past Tense Simple

Past Tense Simple se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei – *ed* in cazul verbelor regulate.

Ex. to work – worked

Daca verbul este neregulat, Past Tense trebuie invatat din tabelul de verbe neregulate care indica cele trei forme de baza ale verbului: forma I – infinitiv, forma II- Past Tense, forma III – participiul trecut.

Ex. to speak – spoke – spoken

Afirmativ

worked

I/you/he/she/it/we/they
spoke

Negativ

work
I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not
speak

Interogativ

work?
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they
speak?

Forma prescurtata a lui *did not* este *didn't* (I didn't work).

Past Tense Simple arata o actiune trecuta, terminata, efectuata intr-o perioada de timp trecuta, terminata.

Este timpul de naratiune.
Se traduce, de obicei, cu perfectul compus.

Ex. Yesterday I went for a walk.
(Ieri am mers al plimbare.)
Last year I travelled to England.

(Anul trecut am calatorit in Anglia.)

Past Tense Continuous

Se formeaza prin conjugarea verbului „to be” la trecut (Past Tense) si adaugarea formei -*ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I was working We were working
You were working You were working
He/she/it was working They were working

Negativ

I was not working We were not working
You were not working You were not working
He/she/it was not working They were not working

Formele prescurtate sunt:

was not – wasn't I wasn't working.

were not – weren't They weren't working.

Interogativ

Was I working? Were we working?
Were you working? Were you working?
Was he/she/it working? Were they working?

Arata o actiune in plina desfasurare intr-un moment din trecut.

Se traduce, de obicei, cu imperfectul.

Ex. This time yesterday, I was watching TV.

(Ieri pe vremea asta priveam la televizor.)

Adesea, in aceasi fraza, este posibil sa apara un verb folosit la Past Continuous si un verb folosit la Past Simple. In acest caz, verbul la Past Continuous (tradus cu imperfectul), reprezinta fundalul de timp pe care se petrece actiunea exprimata de Past Simple (tradus cu

perfectul compus).

Ex. While I was crossing the street, I met John.

Este, de asemenea, posibil sa apara intr-o fraza timpul Past Continuous in mod repetat. In aceasta situatie, ambele verbe se traduc cu imperfectul, ele aratand actiuni paralele, in plina desfasurare, intr-un moment trecut.

Ex. While John was reading, his sister was watching TV.

(In timp ce John citea, sora lui privea la televizor.)

Exercitii cu Past Tense Simple si Continuous**1. Puneti verbele din urmatoarele propozitii la Past Tense Simple:**

1. I sleep until 9 o'clock every day.
2. He meets John on Sundays.
3. You speak English well.
4. You drink too much.
5. You ask too many questions.
6. I play football.
7. I own two umbrellas.
8. I like to have a coffee in the morning.
9. That sounds interesting.
10. I always make cakes on Sundays.

1. Puneti verbele din urmatoarele propozitii la negativ si interogativ:

1. He thought about you.
2. They drank all the wine.
3. I hated him.
4. He changed his library book every day.
5. I sold my car.
6. We worked very hard.
7. He came home late.
8. I enjoyed travelling.
9. He translated the text.
10. He forbade her to do this.

1. Puneti verbele din paranteze la Past Tense Simple sau Continuous:

1. When you (come in), I talk on the phone.
2. When I first (meet) him, he (work) in a bank.
3. While he (learn) to drive, he (have) an accident.
4. As I (write), someone (ring up).
5. Where you (go) when I (meet) you?
6. What you (do) this time yesterday?
7. When I (enter) the classroom, the teacher (write) on the blackboard.
8. When I (arrive), she (have) dinner.
9. This time last Sunday, I (watch) a film on TV.
10. He suddenly (realize) that he (not wear) his glasses.

1. Traduceti in limba engleza:

1. Soarele nu a apus la ora 8 aseara.
2. Ai dormit bine noaptea trecuta?
3. Ieri nu am mers la bazinul de inot.
4. M-am sculat târziu ieri dimineata.
5. Duminica trecuta prietenii mei au jucat sah.
6. Ieri pe vremea asta ploua.
7. Ce faceai martea trecuta la ora 7 dimineata?
8. Ma pregateam sa merg la facultate.
9. In timp ce imi cautam pasaportul am gasit aceasta fotografie veche.
10. Baietii jucau carti când l-au auzit pe tatal lor intrând in casa.
11. Ei au ascuns imediat cartile si si-au scos manualele de scoala.
12. Când te-ai intors de la munte?
13. Când ai cumparat acest televizor?
14. Ieri mi-am pierdut manusile.
15. Batea un vânt puternic când am iesit din casa.
16. Unde ti-ai petrecut concediul vara trecuta?
17. Ieri m-am sculat devreme, mi-am luat micul dejun si apoi am plecat la scoala.
18. Acum doua zile am cazut si mi-am rupt piciorul.
19. Saptamâna trecuta am fost bolnav si nu am mers la scoala.
20. El a dat primul examen saptamâna trecuta.
21. Cine a câstigat meciul alaltaieri?
22. In timp ce ploua, eu conduceam masina spre Sinaia.

C. Present Perfect Simple

Timpul Present Perfect Simple se formeaza prin conjugarea verbului „to have” la prezent, la care se adauga forma a treia (participiul trecut) a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I have worked We have worked
You have worked You have worked
He/she/it has worked They have worked

Negativ

I have not (haven't) worked.
He/she/it has not (hasn't) worked.

Interogativ

Have I worked?
Has he/she/it worked?

Timpul Present Perfect este un timp de relatie. El arata o legatura intre trecut si momentul prezent.

Timpul Present Perfect Simple se foloseste in urmatoarele situatii:

- arata o actiune inceputa in trecut care continua pâna in prezent. Cu acest sens se folosesc de obicei propozitiile *since* (din, începând din) si *for* (de, timp de).

Ex. I haven't seen John for two months.

(Nu l-am vazut pe John de doua luni.)
I haven't seen John since September.
(Nu l-am vazut pe John din septembrie.)
I have known John for two years.
(Il cunosc pe John de doi ani.)
I have known John since 1990.
(Il cunosc pe John din 1990.)

- arata o actiune trecuta, efectuata intr-o perioada de timp neterminata. In acest caz, folosirea lui este insotita de adverbe precum: today, this week, this month, this year.

Ex. I have seen two films this week.

(Am vazut doua filme saptamâna aceasta.)

Daca adverbul de timp este „this morning”, folosirea timpului verbal este conditionata de momentul in care se face afirmatia; daca aceasta este in cursul diminetii (pâna la ora 12) sau dupa amiaza.

Ex. ora 10 a.m.

I haven't got up early this morning.
ora 2 p.m.
I didn't get up early this morning.
Traducerea celor doua propozitii in limba româna este identica.
Nu m-am sculat devreme azi dimineata.

- arata o actiune trecuta, terminata, care are rezultate in prezent sau care, dintr-un motiv sau altul, intereseaza in prezent.

Ex. Have you seen Hamlet?

(Ai vazut Hamlet?)
I have lost my umbrella . I must buy a new one.
(Mi-am pierdut umbrela. Trebuie sa-mi cumpar una noua.)
Trebuie precizat faptul ca, daca se mentioneaza momentul trecut in care a avut loc actiunea care intereseaza in prezent sau care are rezultate in prezent, nu mai poate fi folosit timpul Present Perfect. In acest caz, se foloseste Past Simple.
Ex. I lost my umbrella yesterday. I must buy a new one.
De asemenea, daca se pune o intrebare referitoare la trecut care incepe cu „when”, nu se poate folosi timpul Present Perfect, intrucât „when” reprezinta un moment precizat in trecut.

Ex. When did you see Hamlet?

I saw it last week.
Timpul Present Perfect nu poate fi folosit cu un adverb de timp precizat in trecut.
Se foloseste cu adverbe de timp neprecizat care leaga trecutul de prezent.
Adverbe de timp neprecizat care se aseaza intre auxiliar si verb: often, never, seldom, always, ever, already, just.

Ex. Have you ever been to England?

(Ai fost vreodata in Anglia?)

No, I have never been to England.

Yes, I have often been to England.

Adverbe de timp neprecizat care stau la sfârșitul propozitiei: lately, yet (in propozitii negative).

Ex. He hasn't returned home yet.

(El nu s-a intors inca acasa.)

I haven't seen him lately.

(Nu l-am vazut in ultimul timp.)

Dupa cum se poate observa, timpul Present Perfect Simple se traduce in românește fie cu prezentul, fie cu perfectul compus, in functie de context.

Present Perfect Continuous

Se formeaza cu Present Perfect Simple al verbului „to be”, la care se adauga forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I have been working We have been working

You have been working You have been working

He/she/it has been working They have been working

Negativ

I have not (haven't) been working.

He has not (hasn't) been working.

Interogativ

Have I been working?

Has he been working?

Timpul Present Perfect Continuous arata o actiune in plina desfasurare, cu accent pe durata, intre un moment trecut si prezent.

Ex. I am tired because I have been working all day.

(Sunt obosit pentru ca am muncit toata ziua.)

De asemenea, poate arata probabilitatea ca actiunea inceputa in trecut, care continua in prezent, sa continue si in viitor.

Ex. It has been raining for three hours. If it doesn't stop soon, we shall have floods.

(Ploua de trei ore. Daca nu se opreste in curând, vom avea inundatii.)

Ca si Present Perfect Simple, se poate traduce cu prezentul sau cu perfectul compus din limba româna.

Exercitii cu Present Perfect Simple si Continuous

1. Folositi Present Perfect Simple in locul infinitivelor din paranteze:

1. Where you (be)? I (be) to the market.

2. You (water) the flowers?
3. He just (leave) home.
4. I (lend) him some money today.
5. There isn't any train service because the engine – drivers (go) on strike.
6. Would you like a cake?
7. No, thank you, I just (have) one.
8. I already (see) this film.
9. He (not come) home yet.
10. I (not be) to the seaside this year.
11. I (buy) a new house. You must come and see it.
12. You (visit) the Village Museum?
13. You ever (eat) caviar?
14. I (not write) to my friend for three months.
15. It (not rain) since December.
16. You ever (drive) a car?
17. He always (rely on) his friend.
18. You (read) Sorescu's last book?
19. You (pay) the telephone bill?
20. He (not go) to bed yet.
21. How long you (live) here?
22. I (live) here for one year.

1. Folositi Present Perfect Simple sau Continuous in locul infinitivelor din paranteze:

1. He (fish) for two hours but he (catch) nothing yet.
2. We (know) each other for several years.
3. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I'm tired of it.
4. I (shop) all day and I want to have a rest now.
5. How long you (wear) glasses?
6. I (cook) all the morning.
7. How many dishes you (cook)?
8. Why you (be) in the garden so long?
9. I (water) the flowers.
10. He (sleep) for 10 hours now. It's time we woke him up.
11. I (ask) you to clean your room for two days. When are you going to do it?
12. Ever since that woman came to work here, she (try) to make trouble.

1. Folositi Present Perfect Simple sau Continuous sau Past Tense Simple in locul infinitivelor:

1. I (lose) my pen. You (not see) it anywhere?
No, I haven't. When you (use) it last?
2. You ever (try) to give up smoking?
Yes, I (try) last year but I (not succeed).
3. You (see) your mother this week?
No, she (leave) for Brasov a week ago.
4. You (be) out of work long?
5. I am not out of work now. I (get) a job last month.
6. I (wear) my hair long since I (be) a little girl.
7. She (change) a lot since I (see) her last.
8. I (do) a lot of work since I (get up) in the morning.

9. The child (play) the piano since I (return) from school.
10. It (rain) since we (leave) Bucharest.
11. He (be) very ill since the holidays (begin).

1. **Traduceți în limba engleză folosind Past Tense Simple sau Present Perfect Simple sau Continuous:**

1. Cine te-a învățat să vorbești engleză atât de bine?
2. Unde ți-ai petrecut vacanța anul acesta?
3. M-am gândit adesea să-mi iau carnet de conducere.
4. De cât timp înveți engleză?
5. Vremea s-a încălzit în ultimul timp.
6. El este ministru de doi ani.
7. Traduc un text de două ore și nu l-am terminat încă.
8. El a scris numai două scrisori de când a plecat în străinătate.
9. Un copil a spart geamul. Trebuie să-l înlocuim.
10. Ninge de două ore.
11. Am mers pe jos 10 km până acum.
12. Mergem pe jos de la ora 3.
13. De când mi-am cumpărat mașina, am mers arareori pe jos la slujbă.
14. La ce te-ai uitat?
15. A fost un accident.
16. Cu cine ai votat la ultimele alegeri?
17. Nu am mers la vot. Am stat acasă și nu am regretat nici o clipă.
18. Ai văzut ziarul de azi?
19. A plecat John?
20. Da, a plecat acum o oră.
21. Ți-ai luat deja micul dejun?
22. Da, l-am luat la ora 8.
23. Ai mai fost în acest oraș?
24. Da, am petrecut o lună aici, acum doi ani.
25. Ei lucrează la această casă de un an și nu au terminat-o încă.

D. Past Perfect Simple

Se formează cu verbul „to have” la Past Tense Simple, la care se adaugă forma III (past participle) a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I had worked.

Negativ

I had not (hadn't) worked.

Interogativ

Had I worked?

Acest timp are aceeași formă la toate persoanele. Este, ca și Present Perfect, un verb de relație, dar, în acest caz, este vorba de o relație între două momente trecute.

Arată o acțiune trecută care a avut loc înaintea unei alte acțiuni sau a unui moment din trecut.

Ex. Yesterday at 9 o'clock I had had breakfast.

(Ieri la ora 9 luasem micul dejun.)

When you rang me up, I had finished writing my homework.

(Când mi-ai telefonat, terminasem de scris temele.)

Ca sens, echivalentul în limba română al acestui timp este mai mult ca perfectul. Se poate traduce cu mai mult ca perfectul sau perfectul compus.

Past Perfect Continuous

Se formează cu Past Perfect Simple al verbului „to be”, la care se adaugă forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I had been working.

Negativ

I had not (hadn't) been working.

Interogativ

Had I been working?

Aceste forme se pastrează la toate persoanele.

Timpul Past Perfect Continuous arată o acțiune în plină desfășurare între două momente trecute. De asemenea, când în aceeași frază în propoziția principală se află un verb la Past Tense, Past Perfect Continuous poate prelua funcțiile lui Present Perfect Continuous în propoziția secundară.

Ex. When he entered the room, she had been typing for one hour.

(Când el a intrat în camera, ea batea la mașina de o oră.)

After John had been watching TV for 10 minutes, he got bored.

(După ce John privea (a privit) la televizor 10 minute, s-a plictisit.)

He said it had been raining for three days.

(El a spus că ploua de trei zile.)

După cum se observă, acest timp se poate traduce cu mai mult ca perfectul, perfectul compus sau imperfectul din limba română.

Exerciții cu Past Simple și Continuous

1. **Puneți verbele din paranteze la Past Perfect Simple:**

1. After they (finish) dinner, they drank some coffee.
2. She said she already (be) to England.

3. He asked me whether I (meet) John before.
4. She discovered her child (not tell) the truth.
5. He told me he (catch) some fish on that day.
6. At 3 o'clock on Friday, I (return) from school.
7. The house was much smaller then he (think) at first.
8. The fire (spread) to the next building when the firemen arrived.
9. We were shocked to hear she (not pass) the exam.
10. The child (eat) all the cakes before his mother became aware of it.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la Past Perfect Continuous:**

1. When I left home, it (rain) for one hour.
2. When we met them, they (wait) for the bus for half an hour.
3. When I arrived home, mother (cook) for two hours.
4. When she sat for the exam, she (study) the subject for a week.
5. When I rang her up, she (write) letters for one hour.
6. When she decided to have a rest, she (clean) and (dust) for 5 hours.
7. After Jane (swim) for half an hour, she felt chilly.
8. When I called on her unexpectedly, I realized she (have) a party.
9. When we reached the top, we (climb) for 7 hours.
10. When we arrived at Sinaia, somebody told us it (rain) for hours.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteza la Past Perfect Simple sau Continuous sau la Past Tense Simple:**

1. The professor (speak) for 10 minutes when I (enter) the hall.
2. After John (listen to) the news bulletin, he (go) downstairs to have dinner.
3. He (tell) me he (be) to the theatre the day before.
4. We (ask) him what countries he (visit).
5. He (learn) English for two years before he (go) to England for the first time.
6. She just (go) out when I (call at) her house.
7. The river became deeper after it (rain) heavily for a few hours.
8. After John (leave), she (tell) me they (be) friends for five years.
9. After we (walked) for an hour, we (realize) we (lose) our way.
10. When I (find out) he (get married), I (ring up) him and (congratulate) him.

1. **Traduceti in limba engleza folosind Past Perfect Simple sau Continuous sau Past Tense Simple:**

1. Mi-a parut rau ca il jignisem.
2. El mi-a multumit pentru ceea ce facusem pentru el.
3. De indata ce a terminat de scris lucrarea, a inmanat-o profesorului.
4. El nu facuse nimic inainte de a-mi cere mie sfatul.
5. De indata ce au plecat musafirii, am mers la culcare.
6. Când am ajuns la statia de autobuz, mi-am dat seama ca imi lasasem poseta acasa.
7. Secretara mi-a spus ca directorul vorbea la telefon de o jumatate de ora.
8. Ei mi-au spus ca locuiau in Franta din 1980.
9. Nu ti-am telefonat pentru ca am crezut ca plecatesi in strainatate.
10. Ei au calatorit in multe tari dupa ce s-au casatorit.

E. Future Tense Simple

Se formeaza cu *shall* sau *will* la persoana I, *will* la persoana II si III, la care se adauga infinitivul verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I (shall) will go We (shall) will go
You will go You will go
He/she/it will go They will go

Negativ

I (shall) will not go We (shall) will not go
You will not go You will not go
He/she/it will not go They will not go

Forma scurta pentru „shall not” este *shan't*, iar pentru „will not” este *won't*.

Interogativ

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

Trebuie remarcat faptul ca la interogativ persoana I, se foloseste numai „shall”. Acest timp arata o actiune viitoare obisnuita. Se traduce cu viitorul din limba romana. Ex. I (shall) will meet him next week. (Il voi intalni saptamana viitoare.)

Future Continuous

Se formeaza cu viitorul simplu al verbului „to be”, la care se adauga forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I (shall) will be going.
You will be going.
He/she/it will be going.
We (shall) will be going.
You will be going.
They will be going.

Negativ

I (shall) will not be going.
You will not be going.
He/she/it will not be going.
We (shall) will not be going.

You will not be going.
They will not be going.

Interogativ

Shall I be going? Shall we be going?
Will you be going? Will you be going?
Will he/she/it be going? Will they be going?

Acest timp arata o actiune in plina desfasurare intr-un moment viitor.

Ex. At three o'clock, I will be travelling to England.
(Măine la ora trei voi calatori spre Anglia.)
Se traduce cu viitorul din limba română.

Future Perfect Simple

Se formeaza cu *shall* sau *will*, la care se adauga infinitivul trecut al verbului de conjugat.
(have + forma III).

Afirmativ

I (shall) will have gone.
You will have gone.
He/she/it will have gone.
We (shall) will have gone.
You will have gone.
They will have gone.

Negativ

I (shall) will not have gone.
You will not have gone.
He/she/it will not have gone.
We (shall) will not have gone.
You will not have gone.
They will not have gone.

Interogativ

Shall I have gone? Shall we have gone?
Will you have gone? Will you have gone?
Will he/she/it have gone? Will they have gone?

Acest timp arata o actiune anterioara unei alte actiuni sau unui moment viitor. Se traduce cu timpul viitor anterior din limba română.

Ex. By three o'clock tomorrow, I will have reached Predeal.
(Măine pâna la ora trei voi fi ajuns la Predeal.)

Future Perfect Continuous

Se formeaza cu Future Perfect al verbului „to be”, la care se adauga forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

Ex. I (shall) will have been going.
When you come home, I will have been studying for three hours.
Când vei veni tu acasa, voi studia (voi fi studiat) de trei ore.

Arata o actiune in plina desfasurare intre doua momente viitoare. Se traduce cu viitorul simplu sau cu viitorul anterior din limba română.

Este un timp rar folosit.

Future-in-the-Past Simple

Se formeaza cu *should* (persoana I) sau *would* (toate persoanele), la care se adauga infinitivul verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I (should) would go We (should) would go
You would go You would go
He/she/it would go They would go

Negativ

I (should) would not go We (should) would not go
You would not go You would not go
He/she/it would not go They would not go

Forma scurta de la „should not” este *shouldn't*, iar cea de la „would not” este *wouldn't*.
Acest timp este folosit in concordanta timpurilor pentru a arata o actiune posterioara unui moment sau unei actiuni din trecut.

Ex. He said he would be late.

(El a spus ca va întârzia.)

Intrucât nu poate fi întâlnit decât in propozitii secundare (dupa un verb la timpul trecut in propozitia principala), nu se pune problema folosirii lui a interogativ decât in intrebari disjunctive.

Future-in-the-Past Continuous

Se formeaza cu Future-in-the-Past Simple al verbului „to be”, la care se adauga forma *-ing* a verbului de conjugat.

I should (would) be going.

Este un timp sestal de rar folosit. Preia functiile lui Future Tense Continuous intr-o propozitie secundara, atunci când in principala se afla un verb la trecut.

Ex. He said that at 3 o'clock, the next day, he would be travelling to England.
(El a spus ca in ziua urmatoare, la ora 3, va calatori spre Anglia.)

Alte mijloace de exprimare a viitorului

- Present Simple + adverb de timp viitor. Intr-un astfel de context, arata un program precis, bine stabilit.

Ex. I leave for London tomorrow.
(Plec/voi pleca la Londra mâine.)

- Present Continuous + adverb de timp viitor. Arata o intentie, un aranjament prealabil pentru viitorul apropiat.

Ex. I am meeting John this morning.
(Il întâlnesc/il voi întâlni pe John in dimineata aceasta.)

- Expresia „to be going to” + infinitiv. Arata de asemenea o intentie sau o probabilitate.

Ex. I am going to read this book.
(Voi citi/am de gând sa citesc aceasta carte.)
It is going to rain.

Exercitii cu timpurile „Future”

1. *Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul Future Simple:*

1. I (know) the results in three days’ time.
2. You (be) in London tomorrow.
3. You (recognize) him when you see him?
4. I (remember) this day all my life.
5. I am sure you (like) this book.
6. He (be) pleased if you invite him.
7. I am sure I (succeed).
8. You (remember) to post my letter?
9. I hope I (pass) the exam.
10. You (not find) a solution if you don’t know the whole truth.

1. *Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul Future Continuous:*

1. This time next month, I (swim) in the sea.
2. When you reach Sinaia, it probably (rain).
3. Don’t ring her up at 8 o’clock p.m. She (watch) TV.
4. You (need) the vacuum cleaner tomorrow or may I borrow it?
5. I am sure when I arrive home, the baby (cry).
6. Let’s hurry to the beach. The sun (rise) in 10 minutes.
7. He (study) all day tomorrow.
8. This time next day, we (climb) the mountain.
9. Tomorrow morning at 8 o’clock, I (have) breakfast.
10. Don’t expect me home for dinner, I (work) at the office till late at night.

3. *Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul Future Perfect Simple sau Continuous:*

1. In a week’s time, we (take) our exam.
2. I (finish) reading the newspapers by lunch time.

3. Next year, they (be married) for 25 years.
4. If we don’t hurry, the sun (rise) before we reach the beach.
5. By the end of the season, one hundred thousand people (spend) their holidays at the seaside.
6. By the time you come home, I (cook) for two hours.
7. When I take the exam, I (read) all the books on the bibliography list.
8. By the beginning of next week, I (work) on this paper for a month.
9. By 5 o’clock, you (see) all the exhibits in the museum.
10. By the end of the month, I (pay off) all my debts.

4. *Traduceti in limba engleza folosind unul din timpurile de viitor:*

1. Până anul viitor pe vremea aceasta, vor fi economisit 5 milioane.
2. Ce faci mâine dimineata la ora 11?
3. Voi vizita târgul internațional.
4. Am cumparat o masina de scris si voi invata sa bat.
5. Până la sfârșitul lunii, voi fi vazut acest film de 5 ori.
6. Trenul va fi plecat înainte de a ajunge noi la gara.
7. Până la ora 1, ea va fi terminat curatenia in casa.
8. Vineri, intre orele 12 si 1, ei vor avea ultima ora de engleza.
9. El va studia in biblioteca luni de la ora 1 la 5.
10. Din cauza grevei soferilor de autobuze multa lume va merge pe jos la slujba, mâine.
11. Uite ce am cumparat la o licitatie!
12. E un obiect frumos. Unde il vei pune?

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LECTIA II**CONCORDANTA TIMPURILOR**

Concordanta timpurilor se aplica, desigur, nu in propozitii, ci in fraze. Ea consta in aceea ca folosirea unui anumit timp in propozitia principala obliga la folosirea unui timp adecvat in propozitia secundara. Ce inseamna „un timp adecvat” se va vedea in continuare.

Propozitia principala1. *un timp „present”*

Present Tense Simple, Present Tense Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous

Propozitia secundara

Orice timp cerut de sens

Propozitia principala2. *un timp „past”*

Past Tense Simple, Past Tense Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous

Propozitia secundara

Orice alt timp „past”

Ex. a) *Past Tense – actiune simultana – Past Tense*

He said he was ill.

(El a spus ca este bolnav.)

He said he was going to school.

(El a spus ca merge la scoala.)

b) *Past Tense – actiune anterioara – Past Perfect*

He said he had returned home a week before.

(El a spus ca se intorsese acasa cu o saptamana inainte.)

I arrived home after it had stopped raining.

(Am ajuns acasa dupa ce incetase ploaia.)

Nota 1: *Daca intr-o fraza exista doua propozitii secundara cu actiunea anterioara celei din principala, se poate folosi Past Perfect in mod repetat.*

Ex. She said she had forgotten where she had put her glasses.

(Ea a spus ca uitase unde si-a pus ochelarii.)

c) *Past Tense – actiunea posterioara – Future-in-the-Past*

He said he would leave the next day.

(El a spus ca va pleca a doua zi.)

She promised her mother she would help her.

(Ea i-a promis mamei sale ca o va ajuta.)

Nota 2: *Daca intr-o fraza exista doua propozitii secundare cu*

actiune posterioara celei din principala, dintre care una este temporala sau conditionala. Future-in-the-Past se poate folosi numai o singura data, dupa care (in temporala sau conditionala) se intrebuinteaza Past Tense (pentru simultaneitate) sau Past Perfect (pentru anterioritate).

Ex. He said he would come to see me when he had time.

(El a spus ca va veni sa ma vada când va avea timp.)

He said he would come to see me after he had finished work.

(El a spus ca va veni sa ma vada după ce va termina lucrul.)

He said he would buy a car if he had money.

(El a spus ca va cumpara o masina daca va avea bani.)

1. *un timp „future”*

Teoretic se poate folosi orice timp cerut de sens, cu **exceptia** propozitiei *temporale* sau *conditionale*, care nu pot include un verb la viitor.

Situatiile cel mai des întâlnite sunt urmatoarele:

a. *Future – actiune simultana – Present*

I will read this book when I have time.

(Voi citi aceasta carte când voi avea timp.)

I will have finished studying when you come home.

(Voi fi terminat de studiat când vei veni tu acasa.)

b. *Future – actiune anterioara – Present Perfect*

I will go to England after I have received a visa.

(Voi merge in Anglia dupa ce voi obtine viza.)

Exceptii de la concordanta timpurilor1. *când propozitia secundara exprima un adevar general valabil.*

Ex. The teacher told the pupils water boils at 100 °C.

Profesorul le-a spus elevilor ca apa fierbe la 100 °C.

2. *când propozitia secundara este atributiva.*

Ex. The book I am reading now was given to me by my brother.

Cartea pe care o citesc acum mi-a fost data de fratele meu.

3. *Când propozitia secundara este comparativa.*

Ex. Last year I worked more than I have done this year.

Anul trecut am muncit mai mult decât anul acesta.

Nota: *In limba engleza contemporana, se poate observa uneori o oarecare tendinta de a nu se respecta concordanta timpurilor atunci când verbul din propozitia principala este la trecut. Se poate întâlni, de exemplu, o formulare*

de tipul: „He said he loves me”. Este posibil ca ceea ce apare acum ca tendinta, cu timpul, sa ajunga regula. Pentru moment insa, sfatuim pe vorbitorii romani de limba engleza sa respecte regulile de concordanta a timpurilor asa cum sunt prezentate mai sus.

Exercitii cu concordanta timpurilor

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect (Past Tense Simple sau Continuous), având in vedere simultaneitatea actiunilor din propozitia principala si cea secundara:**

1. It was clear they (talk) business again.
2. I believed you (be) at the seaside.
3. I understood you (be) a painter.
4. They didn't know that I (play) football.
5. He realized he (not remember) John's phone number.
6. I was not sure if you (speak) English.
7. Looking out of the window, she saw the sun (shine) brightly.
8. He asked me if I usually (read) that newspaper.
9. You didn't tell me you (have to) type this report.
10. He was in a hurry because he (want) to catch the train.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect (Past Perfect Simple sau Continuous), tinând seama de relatia de anterioritate exprimata de verbul din propozitia principala sau din cea secundara:**

1. She told me his name after he (leave).
2. She didn't even say thank you after all I (do) for her.
3. After I (hear) the news, I congratulated him.
4. When I arrived, the concert already (begin).
5. When it started to rain, we (dig) in the garden for an hour.
6. He didn't admit that he (steal) the book.
7. He just (leave) home when he came across John.
8. Yesterday I bought a new umbrella because I (lose) my old one.
9. When he finally reached London, he was tired because he (travel) for three days.
10. I didn't think that book to be a nice birthday present for you because I (read) it and I (not enjoy) it.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul Future-in-the-Past, având in vedere faptul ca propozitia secundara exprima o actiune posteroara celei din principala:**

1. They said they (remain) at the seaside for another week.
2. He hoped he (finish) reading the book in two days.
3. I thought you soon (have) a holiday.
4. I was not sure I (remain) at home that evening.
5. He believed the strike (end) very soon.
6. He promised he (drive) me home.
7. We all believed he (win) the competition.
8. As wages had gone up, we supposed prices (go up), too.
9. He was sure he (pass) the exam and he promised he (give) a party afterwards.

10. When I heard the main actor was ill, I was sue the performance (be cancelled).

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul Present Simple sau Present Perfect Simple:**

1. I will pay my debts after I (receive) my salary.
2. We shall start dinner as soon as the guests (arrive).
3. By the time you (finish) translating the text, I shall have typed all the letters.
4. After he (repair) the car, he will drive to Sinaia.
5. I will buy a car when I (have) enough money.
6. You will be surprised when you (see) how well she (look).
7. You will be surprised when you (see) how much she (change).
8. As soon as the holidays (begin), this beach will become very crowded.
9. I will go on playing the piano till he (tell) me to stop.
10. After she (learn) to type, she will take a job as a secretary.
11. He will write to me after he (arrive) in England.
12. The train will have left before we (reach) the station.
13. When their first baby (be born), they will have been married for five years.
14. When I (finish) the book, I will lend it to you.
15. I will never forget what you just (tell) me.
16. Your mother will be upset when she (notice) you (break) the vase.
17. You will get a shock when you (see) the mess in that room.
18. You won't be able to speak about this book till you (read) it.
19. It is said that one Englishman will not speak to another before they (be) introduced.
20. After you (drink) a coffee, you will feel better.

5. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, tinând seama de exceptiile de la concordanta timpurilor:**

1. I didn't know at what temperature this metal (melt).
2. The teacher told the pupils what the capital of Mexico (be).
3. I wasn't aware German (be) such a difficult language.
4. In 1998, the Romanians travelled less than they (do) this year.
5. Last year you spoke English less fluently than you (do) now.
6. Last night I (read) the book which you (read) now.
7. Last night I met the couple who soon (move) next door to me.
8. Last year I earned more money than I (earn) in the next five years.
9. The book I (read) in the last few days was lent to me by John.
10. I found out that yoga (be) a very useful practice.

6. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, respectând toate regulile de concordanta a timpurilor, precum si exceptiile:**

1. I will come as soon as I (finish) my work.
2. He told me he never (see) the sea.
3. He told me hibernating animal (not eat) in winter.
4. They (know) each other for a long time before they finally got married.
5. I hoped it (not rain) when I (arrive) at the beach.
6. When we (go) to see them last night, they were listening to music, they said they (listen to) music since 5 o'clock.
7. When you asked me where I (spend) my holidays, I (not decide) yet.
8. I will do it when I (want) to, not before.

9. He was very upset because I (be) late.
10. I did not know that you (wear) glasses since childhood.
11. I was surprised that his son (fail) the exam, he (trust) his son and he (not expect) such a thing to happen.
12. When I finally arrived home, I (be) very hungry because I (not eat) anything all day.
13. He said he (have to) write down my address as he (not remember) it otherwise.
14. You will never know how much I (suffer).
15. A week ago, he decided he (change) his job.
16. He discovered to his horror that he (eat) the worms in the cherries.
17. After having visited Italy, my friends told me there (be) many small houses and narrow streets in Padua.
18. I hoped the company where I (work) (not go) bankrupt.
19. After we have finished dinner, we (drink) coffee and brandy.
20. He was very tired and he (hope) he (have) time to rest that afternoon.

7. Traduceti in limba engleza:

1. Nu mi-am amintit ca ne cunoscusem cu un an inainte.
2. Nu am stat acasa sa te astept pentru ca nu stiam când vei veni.
3. Secretara mi-a spus ca directorul este ocupat.
4. Stiam ca esti in Bucuresti.
5. Era foarte suparat ca isi pierduse dictionarul si nu era sigur ca va gasi unul nou in librarii.
6. I-am promis ca ii voi scrie când voi ajunge la Londra.
7. Hotul nu si-a dat seama ca politia il urmarea de o saptamâna.
8. Iti voi spune adevarul dupa ce il voi afla eu insami.
9. Tata imi va da un cadou dupa ce voi lua examenul.
10. Masina pe cae o voi cumpara va fi importata din Germania.
11. M-a intrebat câte litere sunt in alfabetul chinez si nu am putut sa-I raspund.
12. Politistul ma va intreba ce am vazut in timpul accidentul.

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LECTIA III

MODUL CONDITIONAL SI FRAZELE CONDITIONALE

Present Conditional (conditional prezent)

Se formeaza cu *should* si *would* la persoana I si *would* la persoanele II si III, la care se adauga infinitivul prezent al verbului de conjugat.

Afirmativ

I should/would go We should/would go
 You would go You would go
 He/she/it would go They would not go

Negativ

I should/would not go We should/would not go
 You would not go You would not go
 He/she/it would not go They would not go
 Forme prescurtate: shouldn't, wouldn't.

Interogativ

Should I go? Should we go?
 Would you go? Would you go?
 Would he/she/it go? Would they go?

Se traduce cu conditionalul prezent din limba româna (as merge, ai merge, ar merge etc.).

Past Conditional (conditional trecut)

Se traduce cu *should/would* la care se adauga infinitivul trecut (have + forma III a verbului de conjugat).

Afirmativ

I should/would have gone
 You would have gone
 He/she/it would have gone
 We should/would have gone
 You would have gone
 They would have gone

Negativ

I should/would not have gone
 You would not have gone

He/she/it would not have gone
 We should/would not have gone
 You would not have gone
 They would not have gone

Interogativ

Should I have gone? Should we have gone?
 Would you have gone? Would you have gone?
 Would he/she/it have gone? Would they have gone?

Se traduce cu conditionalul trecut din limba româna (as fi mers, ai fi mers, ar fi mers etc.).

Frazele conditionale (If-Clauses)

Exista trei tipuri de fraze conditionale:

Tipul 1

Propozitia principala Propozitia secundara
 Future Present

I will go to the seaside if the weather *is* fine.
 (Voi merge la mare daca vremea va fi buna.)
 I will stay at home if it *rains*.
 (Voi sta acasa daca va ploua.)

Tipul 2

Propozitia principala Propozitia secundara
 Present Conditional Subjonctiv cu forma de Past Tense

I would go to the seaside if the weather *were* fine.
 (As merge la mare daca vremea ar fi buna.)
 I would stay at home if it *rained*.
 (As sta acasa daca ar ploua.)

Nota 1: Trebuie sa se tina seama ca subjonctivul folosit in propozitia secundara are forma lui Past Tense Simple la toate verbele, cu exceptia verbului „to be”, unde se intâlneste forma „were” la toate persoanele.

Tipul 3

Propozitia principala Propozitia secundara
 Past Conditional Subjonctiv cu forma de Past Perfect

I would have gone to the seaside if the weather had been fine.
 (As fi mers la mare daca vremea ar fi fost buna.)
 I would have stayed at home if it had rained.
 (As fi stat acasa daca ar fi plouat.)

Nota 2: – *if* poate fi inlocuit de *provided (that), providing, supposing, suppose, in case*.

What shall we do, supposing he is late?
 (Ce vom face presupunând ca el întârzie?)

o *if not* poate fi inlocuit cu *unless*

I won't go shopping unless you come with me.

I won't go shopping if you don't come with me.

Nota 3: *should* + infinitiv poate fi folosit la tipul 1, in loc de Present Simple, atunci când actiunea din secundara este posibila, dar improbabila. Acest tip de secundara este adesea combinat cu imperativul. In acest caz, *should* se traduce cu: in caz ca, daca s-ar întâmpla ca.

Ex. If she should ring up, tell her I am out.

In caz ca telefoneaza, spune-I ca nu sunt acasa.

De asemenea, *should* poate fi folosit in secundara la tipul 2 de fraza conditionala.

Ex. If the police should find out the truth, we would be fined.

(In caz ca politia ar afla adevarul/ Daca s-ar întâmpla ca politia sa afle adevarul, noi am fi amendati.)

Nota 4: *Atunci când if este urmat de un verb auxiliar (ex. were, had, should), este posibila omiterea lui if, si in acest caz se inverseaza ordinea subiect – auxiliar.*

Ex. – if he were here – were he here
 – if it had rained – had it rained
 – if he should come – should he come

Exercitii cu fraze conditionale

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, tinând seama de faptul ca fraza conditionala este de tipul 1:**

1. If I see him, I (greet) him.
2. If you don't hurry, you (be) late.
3. If she finds out what has happened, she (be) very angry.
4. I (lend) you the book if you promise to return it in time.
5. If I tell you something, you (promise) to keep it a secret?
6. Unless you study more, you (not pass) the exam.
7. If it (go on) raining, we shall have floods.
8. If you (take) a dog, you will have to look after it.
9. If I like the dress, I (buy) it.
10. Unless you come at 6, you (not find) me at home.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, tinând seama de faptul ca fraza conditionala este de tipul 2:**

1. If I (know) his phone-number, I would ring him up.
2. If I (move) to the country-side, would you visit me?
3. You (buy) this house if you had money?

4. If he were more careful, he (not make) so many mistakes.
5. What would you do if you (be) Prime Minister?
6. If I (give up) smoking, I would be nervous.
7. If I won the lottery, I (buy) a car.
8. Should he have a headache, he (take) a pill.
9. Were I in your place, I (not do) this.
10. Where you (go) if you had a holiday?

1. ***Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, tinând seama de faptul ca fraza conditionala este de tipul 3:***

1. If you had known English, you (read) Shakespeare in the original.
2. If I (work) harder, I would have succeeded.
3. If you had taken my advice, you (not get) into trouble.
4. If I (know) you had no driving licence, I wouldn't have come with you in your car.
5. He would have been arrested if he (try) to leave the country.
6. I wouldn't have come unless you (invite) me.
7. Had I learned English grammar, I (not make) so many mistakes in my translation.
8. If he (realize) it was so late, he would have gone home.
9. If I (not tell) him, he would never have known.
10. Had I been at home, I (answer) the phone.

1. ***Puneti verbele din paranteze la timpul corect, tinând seama ca se poate întâlni oricare dintre cele 3 tipuri de fraze conditionale:***

1. It (be) better if you had waited.
2. If I (be) you, I would go home immediately.
3. I (answer) your question if I can.
4. He (tell) you if you had asked him.
5. If you (drive) more carefully, you wouldn't have an accident.
6. If the child is good, he (get) a bar of chocolate.
7. He will be at the airport in time if he (leave) now.
8. If I (see) him, I would speak to him.
9. If he had written a letter to me, I (answer) it.
10. You (be) sick if you eat so much.

1. ***Traduceti in limba engleza:***

1. Daca va ploua, strazile vor fi ude.
2. Daca ar ploua, strazile ar fi ude.
3. Daca ar fi plouat, strazile ar fi fost ude.
4. Vei prinde trenul daca vei lua un taxi.
5. Ai fi prins trenul daca ai fi luat un taxi.
6. Ai prinde trenul daca ai lua un taxi.
7. Te vei supara daca iti voi lua creionul?
8. Te-ai supara daca ti-as lua creionul?
9. Te-ai fi suparat daca ti-as fi luat creionul?
10. Ce vei face daca il vei întâlni pe John?
11. Ce-ai face daca l-ai întâlni pe John?
12. Ce-ai fi facut daca l-ai fi întâlnit pe John?

1. ***Traduceti in limba engleza:***

1. Il vei vedea daca il vei astepta.
2. Daca un cersetor ti-ar cere bani, I-ai da?
3. Ce s-ar fi întâmplat daca ai fi condus cu viteza mare?
4. Nu vom merge la plimbare daca nu va sta ploaia.
5. Mi-ar placea mai mult piesa daca ar fi mai scurta.
6. Daca cina nu va fi gata la timp, voi mânca la un restaurant.
7. Daca n-ai fi inchis fereastra, mi-ar fi fost frig.
8. As mai croseta un pulover daca as mai avea lâna.
9. Mamaia ar fi un loc ideal pentru o vacanta daca n-ar fi atât de multi oameni acolo.
10. Voi fi dezamagit daca nu voi afla adevarul.

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LECTIA IV**VORBIREA DIRECTA SI INDIRECTA***Vorbirea directa:* John said: „She is not at home”*Vorbirea indirecta:* John said she was not at home.

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

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

Present past

Present perfect past perfect

Past past perfect

Future future-in-the-past

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

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

1. Se schimba pronumele, în functie de sens.

Ex. He said: „She gave *me* a book”.

He said she had given *him* a book.

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

Ex. today that day

yesterday the day before/the previous day

the day before yesterday two days before

tomorrow the next day/the following day

the day after tomorrow in two days’ time

next week the next/the following week

two years ago two years before

now then

this that

these those

here there

Ex. He said: „I’ll be at home today”. → He said he would be at home on that day.
He said: „I am going to do this traslation tomorrow”. → He said he was going to do that translation the next day.

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

- o tipul 1 devine tipul 2:

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

He said if it rained he would stay at home.

- o tipurile 2 și 3 nu se schimba:

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

He said if it rained he would stay at home.

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

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

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

Ex. He said: „I might be late”

He said he might be late.

**Modalitati de introducere a propozitiilor secundare
în vorbirea indirecta**

1. *Afirmatii:* cu *that* (care se poate omite)

Ex. He said: „I am ill". → He said (that) he was ill.

2. *Comenzi*: cu infinitivul (afirmativ sau negativ)

Ex. He said „Go out". → He told me to go out.

He said „Don't go out" → He told me not to go out.

3. *Intrebari*

Exista doua tipuri de intrebari: generale si speciale. Intrebarile generale sunt cele care incep cu un verb, iar raspunsul poate fi *da* sau *nu*.

Ex. Where have you been?

I've been away, on holiday.

Intrebarile generale se introduc cu *if* sau *whether* (daca).

Ex. He asked me if I liked music.

Intrebarile speciale se introduc cu cuvântul interogativ respectiv. Ex. He asked me where I had been.

In cazul intrebarilor speciale trecute la vorbirea indirecta, trebuie acordata atentie ordinii cuvintelor din propozitia secundara. Intrucât aceasta propozitie incepe cu un cuvânt interogativ, exista tentatia de a folosi ordinea cuvintelor din propozitiile interogative, ceea ce este o greseala.

Ex. He asked me: „What is the time?"

Corect: He asked me what the time was.

Incorect: He asked me what was the time.

Exercitii cu vorbirea directa si vorbirea indirecta

1. Treceti urmatoarele afirmatii de la vorbirea directa la vorbirea indirecta (verbul introductiv este la trecut):

Model:

He said „I will leave for London tomorrow".

He said (that) he would leave for London the next day.

1. The weather was fine yesterday.
2. I saw this film a week ago.
3. I will go shopping right now.
4. Last year I spent my holiday at the seaside.
5. I think it's going to rain tomorrow.
6. I don't remember where I have bought this dictionary.
7. I am very busy today.
8. John left for Sinaia two days ago.
9. I went to England two years ago.
10. I am going to have a nap this afternoon.
11. If I have enough money, I will buy a car next year.
12. If I had been at home, I would have answered the phone.

2. Treceti urmatoarele comenzi la vorbirea indirecta (verbul introductiv este la

trecut)

Model:

He said: „Come in!"

He told (asked, ordered) me to come in.

1. Don't drive so fast!
2. Open the door, please!
3. Read the text, please!
4. Write me a letter when you get to England!
5. Don't cross the street on a red light!
6. Be careful with my books!
7. Don't smoke so much!
8. Take this pill!
9. Don't interrupt me when I am speaking!
10. Ring me up when you arrive home!

3. Treceti urmatoarele intrebari generale la vorbirea indirecta (verbul introductiv este la trecut):

Model:

„Will you be at home tomorrow?"

He asked me if I would be at home the next day.

1. Will you help me, please?
2. Can you come to tea this afternoon?
3. Has the train left?
4. Do you know what this word means?
5. Was your mother at home?
6. Did you buy this book yesterday?
7. Did you drink coffee every day?
8. Were you at the library yesterday?
9. Do you live in London for a long time?
10. Can you speak English?
11. Would you like a cake?
12. Could you lend me a book, please?

4. Treceti urmatoarele intrebari speciale la vorbirea indirecta (verbul introductiv este la trecut):

Model:

He said: „When did you come back?"

He asked me when I had come back.

1. How long have you been learning English?
2. What are you going to do tomorrow?
3. How long does it take you to reach your office?
4. When will you be back?

5. Where will you spend your weekend?
6. Who is this man?
7. Why is it so dark in this room?
8. When did the rain stop?
9. Which of these cakes do you prefer?
10. How did you travel?

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LECTIA V

Pasivul se formeaza conjugând verbul to be la timpul cerut de sens, la care se adauga forma III (participiul trecut) a verbului de conjugat.

Ex. I am asked.

I have been asked.

I was asked.

I had been asked.

I will be asked.

In limba româna, trecerea de la diateza activa la diateza pasiva se face prin transformarea complementului direct in subiect.

Ex. Activ: Directorul m-a chemat pe mine.

Pasiv: Eu am fost chemat de director.

In limba engleza, exista trei tipuri de complemente care pot deveni subiect in transformarea de la activ la pasiv: *complementul direct*, *complementul indirect* si, in unele cazuri, *complementul prepozitional*.

Ex. Activ: I gave him a book.

Unde complementul direct este *a book*, iar complementul indirect este *him*. Ambele complemente pot deveni subiecte in cazul trecerii la pasiv. Desigur, subiectul va fi trecut la cazul nominativ.

Complement direct → Subiect

A book was given to him. (by me)

Complement indirect → Subiect

He was given a book. (by me)

In propozitia: *In this office they insist on punctuality*, *punctuality* este un complement prepozitional, care, de asemenea, poate deveni subiect in cazul folosirii diatezei pasive: *In this office punctuality is insisted on* (by them).

Un alt exemplu de complement prepozitional care poate deveni subiect.

Activ: She looked after the child.

Pasiv: The child was looked after (by her).

In multe cazuri, pasivul se foloseste atunci când nu este important cine face actiunea. In aceste situatii, se omite formularea *by*, de la sfârșitul propozitiei.

Ex. In this office punctuality is insisted on.

Nota: *Se poate folosit aspectul continuu al diatezei pasive numai la Present Tense si Past Tense.*

Ex. While I am in hospital, my flat *is being painted*.

While I was in hospital, my flat *was being painted*.

Exercitii cu diateza pasiva

1. Treceti urmatoarele propozitii la diateza pasiva:

1. They will finish the work today.
2. He has found your bag.
3. I will invite my friend to a party.
4. Someone has found the missing child.
5. A specialist will repair my TV set.

6. His coworkers must do something for him.
7. People play football all over the world.
8. The noise frightened me.
9. They are building a new house round the corner.
10. They were building a new supermarket in that district last month, when I passed by.

2. Treceti urmatoarele propozitii la diateza pasiva in doua feluri, transformând atât complementul direct cât și cel indirect in subiecte:

1. The doctor prescribed some pills to the patient.
2. They have given me a nice present.
3. The policeman will show us the way.
4. I teach them English.
5. I have lent John two of my books.
6. The jury awarded the Romanian film director the Great Prize.
7. The guide showed the museum to the tourists.
8. They will give me a reward.
9. My friend doesn't always tell me the truth.
10. The teacher asked me a difficult question.

3. Treceti la pasiv urmatoarele propozitii care cuprind combinatii verb+prepozitie:

1. They didn't look after the children properly.
2. We called for the doctor.
3. We couldn't account for his odd behaviour.
4. Burglars broke into the house.
5. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
6. He hasn't slept in his bed.
7. We laughed at John.
8. We objected to his proposal.
9. They set fire to the shed.

4. Treceti urmatoarele propozitii la diateza pasiva:

1. Has someone repaired the TV set?
2. Will you write the letter in ink?
3. Haven't they told you to be here at 6 o'clock?
4. Did the tornado frighten you?
5. Will someone tell him the details?
6. Have you fed the dog?
7. Did the sight of the accident shock him?
8. Did they tell you about the meeting?
9. Do you think they will turn down your request?
10. Would you have finished your work sooner if your colleagues hadn't interrupted you?

5. Treceti urmatoarele propozitii de la diateza pasiva la diateza activa. Gasiti subiecte acolo unde este necesar:

1. This book will soon be forgotten.
2. These books mustn't be taken away.

3. English is spoken all over the world.
4. This painting is admired by all the visitors of the museum.
5. This house has been built out of stone and cement.
6. A reception was held in his honour.
7. The pupils will be told where to sit.
8. I was recommended a very good doctor.
9. The climber was finally discovered by the rescue party.
10. He hates being made fun of.

6. Traduceti in limba engleza:

1. In acest hotel se vorbesc limbi straine.
2. Ni s-a cerut sa aratam pasapoartele.
3. Ni s-au spus lucruri foarte interesante la conferinta.
4. Evenimentul a fost comentat de toate ziarele.
5. Scrisoarea va fi pusa la posta cât mai curând posibil.
6. Nu s-a auzit nimic despre el de când a plecat la Constanta.
7. Aceasta informatie treuie tratata confidential.
8. Sensurile cuvintelor noi trebuie cautate in dictionar.
9. Când a ajuns acasa si-a dat seama ca I se furase portofelul.
10. Cursul profesorului a fost ascultat de toti studentii.
11. Ni se vor da instructiuni detaliate in privinta referatului.
12. Se construiesc multe blocuri noi in cartierul nostru.
13. Muzeul a fost inchis pentru reparatii.
14. Acest timbru nu a fost bine lipit pe plic.
15. America a fost descoperita la sfârșitul secolului al XV-lea.

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LECTIA VI**VERBELE MODALE****Can, could, may, might, must, need, should, ought to, shall, will, would.****Caracteristici generale**

- Nu primesc *to* inaintea lor si dupa ele:

Ex. *Can* is a model verb.

I can do this. (Pot sa fac aceasta.)

Spre deosebire de:

I want to do this. (Vreau sa fac aceasta.)

- Nu primesc *s* la persoana III singular, prezent.

Ex. He can speak English.

- Nu formeaza negativul si interogativul cu „to do”.

Ex. He cannot (can't) speak English.

- Nu au toate timpurile. Se folosesc inlocuitori.

Can

1. are sensul de *a putea, a fi in stare*

Ex. I can make this translation.

Can = *infinitiv, prezent**Negativ:* cannot, can't

Ex. I cannot (can't) make this translation.

Interogativ: Can I? Can you? etc.

Ex. Can you make this translation?

Could=Past Tense, conditional prezent al verbului *can**Negativ:* could not (couldn't)*Interogativ:* Could I? Could you? etc.

Ex. I couldn't come to you yesterday.

N-am putut sa vin la tine ieri.

Could you help me?

Ai putea sa ma ajuti?

Pentru *conditionalul trecut* se foloseste *could* + infinitivul trecut

Ex. He could have been here in time.

Ar fi putut sa fie aici in timp.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se foloseste inlocuitorul *to be able to*.

Ex. I will be able to come to you tomorrow.

Voi putea veni la tine mâine.

I haven't been able to ring you up this week.

N-am putut sa-ti telefonez saptamâna aceasta.

2. Arata o anumita abilitate fizica sau intelectuala. Se traduce cu *a sti sa*.

Ex. I can swim. (Stiu sa inot.)

I can speak English. (Stiu sa vorbesc engleza.)

Cu acest sens, timpurile se folosesc ca la punctul 1 (*could* pentru Past Tense si *conditionalul prezent*, inlocuitorul *to be able to* pentru celelalte timpuri.).

Ex. I will be able to drive a car after I have taken a few lessons.

Voi sti sa conduc masina dupa ce voi lua câteva lectii.

3. In vorbirea familiara, *can* poate fi folosit cu sensul lui *may* de „a avea permisiunea”.

Ex. Father, can I take your car?

Tata, pot/am permisiunea sa iau masina ta?

4. *Can't/couldn't* – nu se poate sa, nu e posibil sa.

Ex. It can't/couldn't be 9 o'clock. The sun hasn't set yet.

Nu se poate sa fie ora 9. Soarele nu a apus inca.

Pentru a reda ideea de trecut cu acest sens, se foloseste infinitivul trecut.

Ex. You can't/couldn't have seen John in the street. He is abroad.

Nu se poate sa-l fi vazut pe John pe strada. El e in strainatate.

May

1. are sensul de a putea, a avea permisiunea

Ex. May I smoke in this room?

Pot/am permisiunea sa fumez in aceasta camera?

Yes, you may. (Da, poti.)

Negativ: may not, mayn't*Interogativ:* May I? May you?*May* = infinitiv, prezentCu acest sens exista timpul *might* care reda ideea de trecut, dar se foloseste numai dupa un alt verb la trecut (vorbire indirecta).

Ex. He said I might smoke in that room.

Pentru celelalte timpuri se folosesc inlocuitorii: *to be allowed to, to be permitted to*.

Ex. I was allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.

Am putut/mi s-a permis sa fumez in camera aceea.

I will be allowed/permitted to smoke in that room.

Voi putea/mi se va permite sa fumez in camera aceea.

2. *May/Might* – *s-ar putea sa*

Ex. Take your umbrella. It may/might rain.

Ia-ti umbrela, s-ar putea sa ploua.

Ring up John. He may/might be at home now.

Telefoneaza-I lui John. S-ar putea sa fie acasa acum.

Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut este redată prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.

Ex. Why didn't you take your coat? You may/might have caught a cold.

De ce nu ti-ai luat haina? S-ar fi putut sa racesti.

3. May/might pot exprima un reproș.

Ex. You may/might help me when I am in need.

Ai putea sa ma ajuti când sunt la nevoie.

Pentru redarea ideii de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.

Ex. You might have written me a letter when you were in England.

Ai fi putut sa imi scrii o scrisoare când erai in Anglia.

Must

1. A trebui

Ex. It's got late. I must go home.

S-a facut târziu. Trebuie sa plec acasa.

Negativ: must not, mustn't

Interogativ: Must I? Must you?

Must = infinitiv, prezent

Nu are alte timpuri.

Se foloseste inlocuitorul *to have to*.

Ex. I had to finish the translation yesterday.

A trebuit sa termin traducerea ieri.

I will have to finish the translation tomorrow.

Va trebui sa termin traducerea mâine.

Trebuie mentionat faptul ca inlocuitorul lui must, *to have to* formeaza interogativul si negativul cu ajutorul auxiliarului *to do*.

Ex. I didn't have to finish the translation yesterday.

2. De asemenea, poate avea sensul *probabil ca*:

Ex. It must be late. Let's go home.

Probabil ca e târziu. Hai sa mergem acasa.

John must be at home now. Let's call on him.

Probabil ca John e acasa acum. Hai sa-l vizitam.

Cu acest sens, ideea de trecut se redă prin adaugarea infinitivului trecut.

Ex. I was asleep when you arrived home last night. It must have been late.

Eu dormeam când ai venit tu aseara. Probabil ca era târziu.

Need

Exista doua verbe:

- *To need*: verb obisnuit, notional, cu sensul de *a avea nevoie*

Ex. He doesn't need this book.

El nu are nevoie de aceasta carte.

- *Need*: verb modal, cu sensul de *a fi nevoie*

Ca verb modal, *need* se foloseste numai la interogativ si negativ.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

E nevoie sa fiu aici la ora 1?

No, you needn't.

Nu, nu e nevoie.

Pentru a raspunde afirmativ la intrebarea de mai sus, se foloseste verbul *must*.

Ex. Need I be here at one o'clock?

Yes, you must! (Da, trebuie!)

Pentru exprimarea ideii de trecut a verbului *need*, exista 2 posibilitati:

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara, dar a fost facuta, se foloseste *needn't + infinitivul trecut*.

Ex. You needn't have watered the flowers.

Couldn't you see it was going to rain?

Nu era nevoie sa uzi florile. N-ai vazut ca urma sa ploua?

- Daca actiunea nu era necesara si nu a fost facuta, se foloseste *didn't need + infinitivul*

Ex. We didn't need to do this exercise.

The teacher told us it was too easy for us.

Nu a fost nevoie sa facem acest exercitiu. Profesorul ne-a spus ca e prea usor pentru noi.

Nota: *Nu trebuie confundat need not cu must not. Need not se traduce cu „nu e nevoie”. Must not se traduce cu „nu trebuie”.*

Ex. You needn't drive so fast; we have enough time.

Nu e nevoie sa conduci atât de repede; avem destul timp.

You mustn't drive so fast; there is a speed limit here.

Nu trebuie sa conduci atât de repede; aici e limita de viteza.

Should, Ought to

Ambele verbe indica o actiune corecta, o obligatie morala, o recomandare. Se traduc cu: *ar trebui sa, ar fi cazul sa, ar fi bine sa*.

Ex. You should/ought to help your mother with housework.

Ar trebui sa o ajuti pe mama ta la treburile casei.

Pentru a reda ideea de trecut, se adauga infinitivul trecut.

Ex. You should not/ought not to have been so rude to him.

Nu ar fi trebuit sa fii atât de nepoliticos cu el.

Shall

Folosit cu persoana I, shall indica viitorul.

Folosit cu persoana I, interogativ, poate indica, de asemenea, solicitarea unui sfat, o oferta sau o sugestie.

Ex. Which dress shall I buy?

Ce rochie sa cumpar?

Shall I wait for you?

Sa te astept?

Shall we meet at one o'clock?

Sa ne intalnim la ora 1?

Folosit cu persoanele II si III, *shall* poate arata o promisiune, o obligatie sau o amenintare care provin de la cel care vorbeste.

Ex. Mother to child: You shall have a bicycle if you pass the exam.

Mama spune copilului: Vei avea o bicicleta daca vei lua examenul.

Mother to child: You shall not get any pocket-money if you don't pass the exam.

Mama spune copilului: Nu vei mai primi nici un ban de buzunar daca nu vei lua examenul.

Will, Would

- Formula de politete, cerere politicoasa:

Will you/would you sit down?

Will you/would you help me with my translation, please?

- A voi (cu sens extins la obiecte):

This child will/would not do what I say.

Acest copil nu vrea sa faca ce-I spun.

This radio won't work.

- Actiune repetata:

- *in perioada prezenta*

My mother will sit for hours watching TV.

Mama mea obisnuieste sa stea ore intregi privind la televizor.

o *in trecut*

When I was a child, my mother would read me fairy tales.

Când eram copil, mama obisnuia sa-mi citeasca povesti.

- Presupunere: se traduce in limba romana cu o fi.

This girl looks very much like Jane.

She will be her sister.

Aceasta fata seamana foarte bine cu Jane. O fi sora ei.

Se poate folosi cu infinitivul trecut:

He will have reached Paris by now.

O fi ajuns la Paris pâna acum.

Nota: *In afara de „would”, ideea de actiune repetata in trecut se poate exprima cu „used to”.*

Ex. When I was a child, my mother used to read me fairy tales.

Used to eate un verb semi-modal, care are numai forma de trecut.

Un alt verb semi-modal este *dare* (a indrazni) care se conjuga la afirmativ ca un verb obisnuit, in timp ce la interogativ si negativ se poate conjuga atât ca un verb obisnuit cât si

ca modal.

Exercitii cu verbe modale

1. ***Treceti urmatoarele propozitii la Past Tense Simple si Future Tense Simple, folosind interlocutorii verbelor modale respective, acolo unde este necesar:***

1. He can swim very well.
2. I must go soon.
3. You may leave earlier.
4. She can lend you that book.
5. This child may have another cake.
6. You may not smoke in this room.
7. I cannot translate ten pages a day.
8. Can you help me?
9. You mustn't do this .
10. May I walk on the grass?
11. He may not come in wearing dirty boots.
12. I must learn English.
13. You may not speak to your mother like that.
14. I must look up the words in the dictionary.
15. She can play the piano very well.
16. Can Jane type very quickly?
17. Can you speak Chinese?
18. Everybody may borrow books from this library.
19. Must you be so rude?
20. She can read and write at the age of five.

1. ***Redati ideea de trecut in urmatoarele propozitii folosind infinitivul trecut in loc de infinitivul prezent:***

1. John must be ill.
2. It can't be too late.
3. It might rain.
4. He must be delayed at the office.
5. You might write to me more often.
6. You should visit your sick friend in hospital.
7. He ought to tell me the truth.
8. You might change your mind about that.
9. He may be at home.
10. It can't be easy to learn Chinese.
11. He should go to school everyday.
12. You can't be pleased with this piece of news.
13. You might pay more attention to your work.
14. You needn't do this.
15. You can't see a bear in this part of the country.
16. He needn't buy milk; there is plenty in the fridge.
17. He must be in the garden at this time of the day.
18. It must be difficult to climb this mountain.
19. You shouldn't go to bed so late.
20. John could be a winner.

1. **Completati spatiile goale cu can sau can't:**

1. Man ...travel through space now. 2. He ...reach the Moon and walk there. 3. He ... even drive on its surface. 4. But one still ...breathe without extra oxygen and one certainly ...stay there very long. 5. When we ... fly there as easily as we fly to other countries of the world, holidays will be very different.

1. **Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind must + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul trecut:**

Model:

He probably speaks English well.
He must speak English well.
You probably forgot to lock the door.
You must have forgotten to lock the door.

1. He probably thinks I am wrong.
2. He is probably older than he looks.
3. You probably left your umbrella in the shop.
4. She is probably a very good doctor.
5. It probably took a long time to finish this translation.
6. He probably came home very early.
7. This is probably the best Romanian film of the year.
8. You probably knew the lesson very well to get a 10.
9. He was probably late.
10. You have probably forgotten his address.

5. **Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind may + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul trecut:**

Model:

Perhaps it snows in the mountains.
It may/might snow in the mountains.
Perhaps it snowed in the mountains
It may/might have snowed in the mountains.

1. Don't wait. It is possible for her to be very late.
2. I have bought his latest book; perhaps it is a good one.
3. Take your umbrella; perhaps it will rain.
4. It is possible that I come home early.
5. I think she was angry with you.
6. A good knowledge of English is likely to help you a lot in your career.
7. It is possible that he was right but I don't think so.
8. Perhaps he has done the exercise correctly, but I doubt it.
9. Perhaps she has returned the book to you and you have lent it to someone else.
10. Perhaps she was out when you rang her up.

6. **Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind can't + infinitivul prezent sau infinitivul**

trecut:

Model:

I don't believe you are right.
You can't be right.
I don't believe you were right.
You can't have been right.

1. I don't believe it is his fault.
2. I don't believe it was his fault.
3. I don't believe that he has passed the exam.
4. I don't believe she has got so fat.
5. I don't think the weather will change.
6. I don't think he is at the office so late at night.
7. I don't believe she has learnt English in two months.
8. I don't believe she has married that awful man.
9. I don't think this is a true story.
10. I don't think you will miss the train if you hurry.

1. **Completati spatiile goale cu mustn't sau needn't :**

1. You ... take an umbrella. The sky is clear.
2. I ... return the books before the 1st of September.
3. You ...make a noise or the baby will wake up.
4. You...water the flowers, it will soon start raining.
5. The visitors ... feed the animals in the Zoo.
6. People ... speak during the concert.
7. One ...buy a ticket for a slow train in advance.
8. One ... travel by bus without paying the fare.
9. You ... take sleeping pills too often; they are addictive.
10. You ... worry about money. I'll give you as much as you want.

1. **Completati spatiile goale cu should sau would:**

1. You ...not go to bed so late at night.
2. ... you help me solve this problem?
3. When I was young, I ...wear my hair long.
4. I ...hurry up in order not to miss the train.
5. My child ...play with the cat for hours on end.
6. ...you be so kind and pass me the salt, please?
7. He always made mistakes because he ...never take any advice.
8. You ...not eat so many sweets if you don't want to get fat.
9. You ...not expect everybody to obey you.
10. When I was a teenager, I ...read one book a day.

9. **Completati spatiile goale cu shall sau will:**

1. He ...read for hours on end.
2. ...you tell me the truth, for once?

3. This ...be John's house.
4. Go to sleep, I promise you not ...be disturbed.
5. If you win the contest, you...get a nice present.
6. You ...do this whether you like it or not.
7. She ...write an article for this magazine every week.
8. This door ... not unlock.
9. ... you correct my exercise, please?
10. This letter is full of mistakes; you ...re-type it.

10. Completati spatiile goale cu didn't need to sau needn't have + forma III a verbului:

1. I ... (answer) the questions, which was very convenient.
2. I ... (answer) the questions, which would have saved me a lot of work.
3. I ... (buy) a new map of London as I already had one.
4. You ... (lend) him so many books; he will never read them all.
5. We ... (wait) too long; he was back soon.
6. I ... (see) him for that. I wrote him a letter.
7. I ... (get up) so early today, but I forgot it was Sunday.
8. You ... (wait) for me. I am sorry you wasted your time.
9. The student ... (write) such a long composition, because the teacher won't have time to read it all.
10. You ... (buy) so much bread. It'll get stale.
11. **Completati spatiile goale cu must, can't sau needn't + infinitivul trecut:**

1. It ... (rain) here; the road is dry.
2. I haven't got my bag with me; I ... (leave) it on the bus.
3. The child ... (leave) home. I locked the door and took the key with me.
4. You ... (see) Anna yesterday. She is away.
5. John ... (do) such a thing; he is a nice boy.
6. He ... (swim) across the Danube; he is a very poor swimmer.
7. I didn't hear the phone. I ... (be) in the garden.
8. You ... (lend) him your text – book. He has one of his own.
9. He ... (be) at home. The light was on in his room.
10. It ... (take) you a long time to knit this dress.

12. Incercati sa gasiti un sens urmatorului dialog:

"Do you think he will?"

"I think he might."

"His family consider he should."

"Yes, but he himself believes he needn't."

1. Traduceti in limba engleza, folosind verbe modale sau inlocuitori ai acestora:

1. Toti studentii pot si trebuie sa scrie aceasta lucrare.
2. Va trebui sa ma ajuti mai mult astazi.
3. Sunt sigur ca voi putea gasi timp sa te ajut.
4. Profesorul mi-a spus ca pot sa lipsesc de la ora urmatoare.
5. Stiam sa cânt la pian când eram copil.
6. Nu stiu sa crosetez.

7. Ai putea sa-mi telefonezi mai des când stii ca sunt bolnav.
8. Ar trebui ca toti copiii sa faca treburi in casa.
9. Ar fi trebuit sa citesc bibliografia pentru acest seminar.
10. Toata lumea sa fie prezenta la sedinta.
11. Va trebui sa plec curând.
12. Nu e nevoie sa-ti cari singura bagajul in gara; te-ar putea ajuta un hamal.
13. Trebuie sa-mi schimb pantofii când intru in casa pentru ca sunt plini de noroi.
14. E nevoie sa urcam la cabana pe jos?
15. Nu, putem lua autobuzul sau telefericul.
16. Nu a fost nevoie sa-I telefonez lui Jane ca sa vorbesc cu ea pentru ca urma sa vina la mine peste o jumatate de ora.
17. Nu era nevoie sa-mi faci cafea, am baut deja doua astazi.
18. Nu a fost nevoie sa spun „multumesc” când am aflat ora exacta formând 958 intrucât stiam ca informatia e inregistrata pe banda.
19. Nu se poate ca profesorul sa fi fost multumit de acest raspuns.
20. Nu se poate sa fi fost acasa aseara. Ti-am telefonat si nu a raspuns nimeni.
21. Probabil ca eram inca la facultate.
22. Am cerut sa vorbesc cu directorul, dar el nu a vrut sa vina la telefon.
23. Ar fi trebuit sa insisti.
24. De ce ai vorbit atât de tare?
25. Iti promit ca vei avea cartea mâine.
26. Nu se poate sa fi gasit usa deschisa, o incuiasem chiar eu.
27. Unde mergem acum?
28. Mâine va trebui sa pun scrisoarea la posta.
29. Vreti, va rog, sa astepti câteva minute?
30. Nu aveti voie sa vorbiti in timpul examenului.

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LECTIA VII**MODUL SUBJONCTIV**

In engleza contemporana, subjonctivul nu are formele lui proprii. El apare cu forme de infinitiv, de Past Tense si de Past Perfect. De asemenea, exista echivalenti de subjonctiv care constau in verbele should, may, might, would + infinitiv.

1. *Subjonctiv cu forma de infinitiv*

- a. Apare in propozitii exclamative, exprimând o lozinca, o urare, o dorinta sau un blestem.

Ex. Long live the king!

Traiasca regele.

Come what may.

Fie ce-o fi.

God forgive you!

Fie ca Domnul sa te ierte!

Curse this fog!

Blestemata fie aceasta ceata!

- b. Poate fi întâlnit in poezia clasica, in situatii in care, in engleza contemporana, ar fi inlocuit cu prezentul.

Ex. Shakespeare: „If this be error”...

If this is error

Byron: „Though the hart be still as loving” ...the heart is

- c. Poate fi folosit ca o modalitate de a da ordine.

Ex. Everybody leave the hall.

Toata lumea sa paraseasca sala.

Somebody bring me a glass of water.

Cineva sa-mi aduca un pahar cu apa.

- d. Dupa constructii de tipul: it is impossible that, it is desirable that, it is necessary that, it is likely that.

Ex. It is necessary that you be present.

E necesar ca tu sa fii prezent.

It is desirable that we finish the translation first.

Este de dorit ca noi sa terminam întâi traducerea.

It is impossible that he do this.

Este imposibil ca el sa faca aceasta.

- e) Dupa verbe ca: to propose, to suggest, to insist, to demand, to urge, to recommend, to order

Ex. I recommended that his proposal be accepted.

Am recomandat ca propunerea lui sa fie acceptata.

The doctor insisted that I keep indoors.

Doctorul a insistat ca eu sa stau acasa.

1. *Subjonctiv cu forma de Past Tense sau Past Perfect:*

Apare dupa urmatoarele expresii:

- a. *I wish* (mi-as dori, bine ar fi sa)

- Daca dorinta se refera la momentul prezent, se foloseste subjonctivul cu forma de Past Tense.

Ex. I wish I were in England now.

Mi-as dori sa fiu in Anglia acum.

Nota: Verbul to be la subjonctivul du forma de Past Tense, apare ca were la toate persoanele.

- Daca dorinta se refera la un moment anterior, se foloseste subjonctivul cu forma de Past Perfect.

Ex. I wish I had been born in England.

Mi-as dori sa ma fi nascut in Anglia.

- Daca dorinta se refera la un moment viitor, se foloseste *would*, ca echivalent de subjonctiv.

Ex. I wish it would stop raining.

Mi-as dori sa inceteze ploaia.

b) *If only* – are aproximativ acelasi sens cu *I wish*

Ex. If only I lived to be a hundred!

Bine ar fi sa traiesc pâna la o suta de ani!

c) *As if/though* (ca si cum, de parca)

even if/even though (chiar daca)

Ex. You speak English as if you were an Englishman.

Vorbesti engleza de parca ai fi englez.

You speak English as if you had lived in England.

Vorbesti engleza ca si cum ai fi trait in Anglia.

d) *It is time.* (E timpul.)

It is high time. (Era de mult timpul.)

Ex. It is time the child went to bed.

E timpul sa mearga copilul la culcare.

It is high time you began to study seriously.

Era de mult timpul sa incepi sa studiezi serios.

- a. *I would sooner/rather* (as prefera sa...)

Ex. I would sooner you stayed at home tonight.

As prefera sa stai acasa in seara asta.

In exemplul de mai sus, persoana care isi exprima preferinta este diferita de cea care face actiunea.

In cazul in care persoana care isi exprima preferinta este aceeasi cu cea care face actiunea, se poate folosi fie subjonctivul cu forma de Past Tense, fie cel cu forma de infinitiv.

Ex. I would sooner I stayed at home tonight.

I would sooner stay at home tonight.

1. Echivalenti de subjonctiv

- a. *should* – ca si subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv (1-d) se poate folosi dupa constructii de tipul: It is impossible that, it is necessary that.

Ex. It is necessary that you should be present.

It is desirable that we should finish the translation first.

It is impossible that he should do this.

Acest tip de constructii se traduc la fel (vezi 1-d), fie ca se foloseste in limba engleza subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv, fie ca se foloseste *should* ca echivalent de subjonctiv.

Exista o situatie in care nu se poate folosi subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv, ci este necesara introducerea lui *should*. Este vorba de cazul când propozitia secundara exprima o actiune anterioara celei din principala.

Ex. It is impossible that he *should have done this*.

Este imposibil ca el sa fi facut aceasta.

Dupa cum se observa, in aceasta situatie *should* este urmat de infinitivul trecut.

- De asemenea, la fel ca si subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv (vezi 1-e), *should* poate aparea dupa verbe ca: to propose, to suggest, to insist, to demand, to urge, to recommend.

Ex. I recommend that his proposal should be accepted.

The doctor insisted that I should stay indoors.

- Dupa conjunctia *lest* (ca nu cumva sa)

Ex. Hurry up lest you should miss the train.

Grabeste-te ca nu cumva sa pierzi trenul.

I am afraid lest he should fail the exam.

Mi-e teama ca nu cumva sa piarda examenul.

Nota: In engleza contemporana exista tendinta de a se omite *should* dupa *lest* si de a se folosi subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv.

Ex. Hurry up lest you miss the train.

- Intrebari introduse prin *how, why, where, when*, fie in vorbirea directa, fie in vorbirea indirecta.

Ex. How should I know where he is now?

De unde sa stiu unde este el acum?

I don't see why you should be so rude to him.

Nu vad de ce sa fii atât de nepoliticos cu el.

- a. *may, might*

Ca si subjonctivul cu forma de infinitiv, *may* poate aparea in lozinci si urari:

Ex. May success attend you!

Fie ca succesul sa fie cu tine!

May you live long and be happy!

Fie sa traiesti mult si sa fii fericit.

- Dupa *to hope, to be afraid*

Ex. I hope that he may pass the exam.

Sper ca el sa treaca examenul.

I was afraid that he might fail the exam.

Mi-era teama sa nu cada la examen.

Dupa cum reiese din exemplele de mai sus, daca verbul din propozitia principala este la timpul prezent, in secundara se foloseste *may*, iar daca verbul din propozitia principala este la timpul trecut, in secundara se foloseste *might*.

- Dupa *so that, in order that*

Ex. Study hard so that/in order that you may pass the exam.

Invata serios ca sa treci examenul.

I studied hard so that/in order that I might pass the exam.

Am invatat serios ca sa trec examenul.

- Dupa *whoever, whenever, wherever, however, whichever, whatever* sau dupa formulele echivalente *no matter who, no matter when*, etc.

Ex. Whoever you may/might be, you have no right to do this.

No matter who you may/might be, you have no right to do this.

Oricine ai fi, nu ai dreptul sa faci asta.

Wherever I may/might be, I will ring you up.

Oriunde as fi, iti voi telefona.

- Dupa *it is possible, it was possible*

Ex. It is possible that he may be here in time.

Este posibil ca el sa ajunga aici la timp.

It was possible that he might be here in time.

Era posibil ca el sa fi ajuns aici la timp.

Nota: Dupa cum se poate observa, echivalentii de subjonctiv sunt la origine verbe modale. Exista situatii când se pot folosi si alte verbe modale decât cele expuse in acest capitol ca echivalentii de subjonctiv, iar in aceste cazuri, verbele respective aduc in propozitie si sensul lor initial.

Ex. I wish I could speak English.
 Mi-as dori sa pot vorbi engleza/sa fiu in stare sa vorbesc engleza.
 I wish I might borrow your car.
 Mi-as dori sa pot/sa am permisiunea de a imprumuta masina ta.

Exercitii cu modul subjonctiv

1. **Transformati urmatoarele propozitii, astfel incat sa inceapa cu I wish + Past Tense (afirmativ sau negativ):**

Model:

I am sorry/I regret the weather isn't fine.
 I wish the weather were fine.

1. I am sorry my friend is ill.
2. I am sorry I don't live in Bucharest.
3. I regret I am not a student.
4. I regret I can't go to the concert.
5. I am sorry I can't play the piano.
6. I am sorry you live so far away.
7. I regret I have only one child.
8. I regret I have no children.
9. I am sorry books are so expensive.
10. I am sorry it rains so often.

1. **Transformati urmatoarele propozitii, astfel incat sa inceapa cu I wish + Past Perfect (afirmativ sau negativ):**

Model:

I am sorry I lost my umbrella.
 I wish I hadn't lost my umbrella.

1. I am sorry you had an accident.
2. I was sorry you were out when I called.
3. I regretted the weather was bad when I was on holiday.
4. I regretted you couldn't come to me yesterday.
5. I am sorry you were delayed at the office.
6. I am sorry I was late for the party.
7. I regret you didn't win the competition.
8. I am sorry I had no money to buy that painting.
9. I was sorry you had got a fine.
10. I am sorry I didn't win the Great Prize.

1. **Transformati urmatoarele propozitii, astfel incat sa inceapa cu I wish + would + infinitiv scurt:**

Model:

I am sorry he will not take my advice.
 I wish he would take my advice.

1. I regret you won't come on holiday with me.
2. I am sorry he won't accept my proposal.
3. I regret I won't spend my holiday in England.
4. I am sorry he will be away for such a long time.
5. I am sorry they will not sign the contract.
6. I regret he will stay in hospital so long.
7. I am sorry you won't take a driving licence.
8. I am sorry I will get fat when giving up smoking.
9. I regret I won't be able to read Goethe in the original.
10. I regret I won't have a phone in my new flat.

1. **Puneti verbele din paranteze la forma corecta de subjonctiv:**

1. You behave *as if* you (own) the place.
2. Don't treat me *as if* I (be) a child.
3. I *would rather* you (not waste) your time!
4. I am cold, I *would rather* you (close) that window.
5. *It is high time* you (start) studying for your exam.
6. *It's time* we (go) home.
7. *I'd rather* I (stay) at home and (watch) TV.
8. *If only* I (be) in Italy now!
9. *I wish* I (enter) the faculty last year.
10. *If only* my telephone (work)!
11. *I wish* I (not catch) a cold on the trip yesterday.
12. *He wishes* he (have) a good English teacher in the next academic year.
13. I would marry you *even if* you (be) a pauper.
14. I *would rather* he (tell) me the truth.
15. He *would rather* his daughter (not get married) so young.
16. *It's high time* he (take) a job and (stop) living on his parents.
17. *If only* I (not forget) his phone number!
18. *He wishes* his book (become) a best-seller!
19. *If only* I (become) a millionaire.
20. *It's time* I (get) a promotion!

5. **Traduceti in limba engleza folosind subjonctivul cu forma de Past Tense sau Past Perfect:**

1. Bine ar fi sa nu fi facut atatea greseli la lucrarea de control.
2. Mi-as dori sa incetezi cu zgomotul acela chiar in acest moment.
3. Mi-as dori sa incetezi sa te mai vaicaresti pentru ca am si eu necazurile mele.
4. Bine ar fi sa fii mai ordonata!
5. Ce pacat ca ploua! Daca n-ar ploua, am putea merge la plaja!
6. Ti-ai dori sa fi fost invitata la petrecerea lui John?
7. Ce pacat ca nu mai sunt tanar!
8. As prefera sa te scoli mai devreme.
9. As prefera sa ma scol mai devreme.
10. As prefera sa mergi la teatru.
11. As prefera sa merg la teatru.

12. E timpul sa-mi inapoiezi banii pe care ti I-am imprumutat.
13. Era demult timpul sa incepi sa citesti cartile cerute pentru examenul de literatura româna.
14. E ora 10! Nu crezi ca era demult timpul sa te scoli si sa te apuci de lucru?
15. Ea arata de parca ar fi manechin.
16. Vorbesti ca si cum ai fi suparata pe mine.
17. Ea se poarta cu el de parca ar fi sotul ei.
18. El mi-a vorbit ca si cum nu se întâmplase nimic intre noi.
19. Jane si-ar dori sa-mi petrec sfârșitul de saptamâna cu ea.
20. Stiu ca tu ti-ai dori sa-ti petreci vacanta intr-o tabara, dar eu prefer sa mergi la bunicul, la tara.

6. Traduceti in limba engleza folosind subjunctivul cu forma de infinitiv sau echivalentul de subjunctiv *should + infinitivul prezent sau trecut*:

1. Este imposibil ca el sa se intoarca atât de devreme.
2. Este imposibil ca el sa se fi întors atât de devreme.
3. Este important ca tu sa stii engleza bine.
4. Este necesar sa fii informat despre ce se întâmpla in tara.
5. Era ciudat ca el sa nu fi citit aceasta carte.
6. Este enervant ca tu sa fi uitat sa-mi aduci cartea inapoi.
7. Este probabil ca fiul meu sa fi luat examenul.
8. Este foarte important ca acest contract sa fie semnat foarte curând.
9. Vrei sa spui ca este probabil sa ne petrecem concediul in Bucuresti?
10. Este necesar sa fii prezent la aceasta sedinta?

7. Traduceti in limba engleza folosind subjunctivul cu forma de infinitiv sau echivalentul de subjunctiv *should + infinitivul prezent*:

1. Mama a hotărât ca noi sa stam acasa.
2. Profesorul sugereaza ca noi sa citim aceasta carte.
3. Directorul a cerut ca toata lumea sa fie prezenta la ora 8.
4. Prietenul meu a insistat sa merg cu el la concert.
5. Directorul a propus ca eu sa lucrez in alt sector.
6. El a sugerat ca noi sa cumparam aceasta casa.
7. Insist ca tu sa accepti aceasta slujba.
8. Am sugerat sa-l alegem presedinte.

8. Traduceti in limba engleza folosind subjunctivul cu forma de infinitiv sau echivalentul de subjunctiv *may sau might + infinitivul prezent*:

1. El a intrat in casa fara zgomot, astfel încât sa nu-l aud eu.
2. Da-te la o parte ca sa vad (astfel încât sa pot vedea) ecranul.
3. Vorbeste mai tare ca sa te aud (asfel încât sa te pot auzi).
4. Orice mi-ai spune, nu te pot crede.
5. Oricât te-ai strădui, nu poti câștiga un astfel de concurs.
6. Oricând te vei intoarce, eu voi fi acasa si te voi astepta.
7. Oricine ti-ar fi spus asta despre mine, nu ar fi trebuit sa crezi.
8. Am facut un imprumut ca sa (astfel încât sa) pot sa-mi cumpar casa.
9. Este posibil ca ea sa fie plecata din oras.
10. Oricare ar fi motivul, nu ar trebui sa ma minti.

1. Inlocuiti infinitivele din paranteze cu unul dintre tipurile de subjunctiv sau cu un echivalent de subjunctiv:

1. I closed the window so that it (not get) too cold.
2. I closed the window lest (get) too cold.
3. It is desirable that they (divorce) immediately.
4. It is impossible that my sister (tell) this to you yesterday.
5. No matter how/however absent – minded you (be), you should remember your own phone number.
6. I propose that we (leave) by the 9 o'clock train.
7. I wish my car (not break down) last week.
8. He throws money away as if he (be) a rich man.
9. She speaks about her son as if he (be) a genius.
10. I'd rather you (retire) as soon as possible.
11. It is strange that she (leave) the lights on when she left the town.
12. I have to work hard so that my company (prosper).
13. The road is wet; drive carefully lest you (have) an accident.
14. I've told you everything so that you (understand) my position.
15. I suggested that we (take) a taxi.
16. The doctor recommended that the patient (have) an operation.
17. All success (attend) you!
18. I wish I (be) there when it happened.
19. I have such a boring job; I wish I (find) another.

If only I (have) a brother or a sister!

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LECTIA VIII**MODURILE NEPERSONALE
SI CONSTRUCTIILE VERBALE**

In limba engleza, modurile nepersonale sunt urmatoarele: infinitivul, forma *-ing* (gerunziul si participiul prezent) si participiul trecut.

Infinitivul poate avea aspect, diateza si timpuri.

Diateza activa

- o infinitiv prezent simplu: to call
- o infinitiv prezent continuu: to be calling
- o infinitiv perfect simplu: to have called
- o infinitiv perfect continuu: to have been calling

Diateza pasiva

- o infinitiv prezent simplu: to be called
- o infinitiv perfect: to have been called

Forma -ing. Atât participiul prezent cât si gerunziul se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei *-ing* la infinitivul verbelor (to call – calling). Participiul prezent si gerunziul pot avea timpuri si diateza.

Diateza activa

- o nedefinit: calling
- o perfect: having called

Diateza pasiva

- o nedefinit: being called
- o perfect: having been called

Participiul trecut se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei *-ed* la verbele regulate; in cazul verbelor neregulate, el reprezinta forma a III-a:

- o to call – *called* – called
- o to go – *went* – gone

Constructii cu infinitivul**1. Acuzativ cu infinitiv**

Consta dintr-un verb urmat de un pronume sau substantiv in acuzativ + un verb la infinitiv.

Ex. I want you to go now.

(Vreau ca tu sa pleci acum.)

Exista câteva tipuri de verbe care accepta acest tip de constructii:

- a. Adverbe exprimând dorinta sau vointa: to want, to wish, to like, to dislike, to hate.
Ex. I'd like him to come with me.
(As vrea ca el sa vina cu mine.)
I want John to do this.
(Vreau ca John sa faca aceasta.)
- b. verbe exprimând perceptia senzoriala: to see, to hear, to feel, to watch. Aceste verbe sunt urmate de infinitivul scurt (fara to).
Ex. I saw him leave the room.
(L-am vazut ca paraseste camera/parasind camera.)
- c. verbe exprimând un ordin, o permisiune sau o cauzalitate: to make, to cause, to allow, to order. Verbele *to make* si *to let* sunt urmate de infinitivul scurt (fara to).
Ex. I made him study English.
(L-am facut sa invete engleza.)
I let him go out and play.
(L-am lasat sa iasa afara sa joace fotbal.)
He ordered the door to be locked.
(El a ordonat sa se incuie usa.)
- d. verbe exprimând perceptia mentala: to think, to suppose, to expect, to consider, to understand, to know, to believe.
Ex. I consider him to be a good student.
(Consider ca el este un bun student.)
I expected him to come in time.
(M-am asteptat ca el sa vina la timp.)
- e. verbe declarative: to state, to declare, to admit.
Ex. He admitted the news to be false.
(El a recunoscut ca stirile erau false.)
They declared him to be the man of the year.
(Ei l-au declarat a fi omul anului.)
- f. cu anumite verbe urmate de prepozitii obligatorii: to rely upon/on, to count upon/on .

Ex. I rely on you to do this.

(Ma bazez pe tine sa faci aceasta.)

1. Nominativ cu infinitiv

Consta dintr-un subiect in nominativ + un verb la diateza pasiva sau activa + un verb la infinitiv.

- a. folosit cu verbe la *diateza pasiva*: to see, to hear, to know, to say, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to make, to consider.

Ex. He *is said to be* a good writer.

(Se spune ca el este un bun scriitor.)

Sunt situatii in care Nominativul cu Infinitivut exprima o formulare pasiva a Acuzativului cu Infinitiv:

Ex. I made him study English.

He was made to study English.

I consider him to be a good student.

He is considered to be a good student.

He considered the news to be false.

The news was considered to be false.
They declared him to be the man of the year.
He was declared to be the man of the year.

b. cu verbele: to happen, to prove, to turn out, to seem, to appear

o *la diateza activa:*

Ex. He proved to be a good journalist.
(El s-a dovedit a fi un bun jurnalist.)
I happened to meet him in the street.
(S-a întâmplat sa-l întâlnesc pe strada.)
If I happen to meet him, I will tell him where you are.
(Daca se va întâmpla sa-l întâlnesc, ii voi spune unde esti.)

Nota: *Trebuie remarcat faptul ca expresia impersonala din limba romana se intâmpla sa este, de obicei, tradusa cu o expresie personala in limba engleza.*

a. cu expresiile: to be sure / likely / unlikely / certain

Ex. She is sure to come in time.
(E sigur ca ea va veni la timp.)

Nota: *Din nou avem in limba engleza o expresie personala care se traduce in românește cu o expresie impersonala. Daca vrem sa traducem expresia personala: „Ea e sigura ca va veni la timp” o redam in modul urmator: „She is sure the she will come in time”.*

1. *For – phrase*

Consta din propozitia for + un substantiv sau pronume in acuzativ + un verb la infinitiv.
Ex. It is easy for me to do this.
(E usor sa fac asta.)
This remains for him to decide.
(Aceasta ramâne sa o decida el.)
It is impossible for him to come.
(Este imposibil ca el sa vina.)
It is necessary for me to go there.
(Este necesar ca eu sa merg acolo.)

Nota: *Ultimele doua propozitii se se pot reda in limba engleza si cu ajutorul subjonctivului.*

Ex. It is impossible that I (should) come.
It is necessary that I (should) go there.

Constructii cu participiul prezent

1. *Acuzativ cu participiu*

Se foloseste cu verbe exprimând perceptie senzorial: to see, to hear, to watch, to

smell, precum si cu verbele to find, to leave.

Ex. I saw him leaving
(L-am vazut plecând.)
I heard her singing.
(Am auzit-o cântând.)
I left / found her crying.
(Am lasat-o / gasit-o plângând.)

In cazul verbelor de perceptie, aceasta constructie este asemanatoare cu Acuzativul cu Infinitiv. Diferenta de sens intre cele doua constructii este urmatoarea: folosirea acuzativului cu infinitiv pune accentul pe actiunea propriu-zisa, in timp ce acuzativul cu participiu arata actiunea in desfasurare.

Astfel: *I saw her leave* s-ar putea traduce *Am vazut-o ca pleaca* sau *Am vazut-o plecând*. In timp ce *I saw her leaving* se poate traduce numai *Am vazut-o plecând*.

2. *Nominativ cu Participiu*

Este pasivul constructiei Acuzativ cu Participiu:

Ex: He was seen leaving.
(El a fost vazut plecând.)
She was heard singing.
(Ea a fost auzita cântând.)

3. *Nominativul absolut*

Este o constructie participiala care are un subiect al ei propriu.

Ex: The classes being over, we went home.
(Orele fiind terminate, am mers acasa.)
Weather permitting, we shall go to the beach.
(Daca vremea va permite, vom merge la plaja.)

Constructie cu participiul trecut

Este formata din verbul *to have* sau *to get* + un complement + participiul trecut.

Ex: I must have/get my shoes repaired.
(Trebuie sa-mi dau pantofii la reparat.)
I will have my hair done.
(Voi merge sa ma coafez.)

Aceasta constructie arata ca actiunea este facuta de catre altcineva *spre avantajul* sau *la ordinul* persoanei reprezentate de subiect.

Este de asemenea sa apara situatii in care actiunea exprimata de participiul trecut este facuta de altcineva in *detrimentul* persoanei exprimate de subiect.

Ex. She had two sons killed in the war.
I-au fost ucisi doi fii in razboi.
I had my bedroom window broken.
Cineva mi-a spart geamul din dormitor.

Exercitii cu constructiile verbale

1. *Traduceti in limba engleza folosind constructia Acuzativ cu Infinitiv sau Acuzativ cu Participiu:*

1. M-am asteptat sa vii mai devreme.

2. El voia ca eu sa-l ajut.
3. Ea m-a facut sa inteleg ce se întâmplase.
4. Cred ca el e un sot bun.
5. Am auzit-o certându-si copilul.
6. John a recunoscut ca vina era a lui.
7. Ma bazez pe tine sa-mi imprumuti niste bani.
8. I-am privit jucând fotbal.
9. L-am vazut vorbind cu prietena lui.
10. Mama ar vrea ca eu sa devin doctor.
11. Inteleg ca ea e o profesoara foarte buna.
12. Stiam ca el e un om foarte ocupat.
13. Am vazut câtiva copii jucându-se in parc.
14. Presupuneam ca el stie sa conduca masina.
15. El m-a facut sa pierd trenul.

2. Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind constructia „for-phrase”:

Model:

This translation is easy. I can make it.
This translation is easy for me to make.

1. This problem is too difficult. I can't solve it.
2. This is a good book. You should read it.
3. This fact is important. You should bear it in mind.
4. This is a valuable piece of advice. You should take it.
5. The time has come. We should have a heart to heart talk.
6. The people were impatient. The match was about to begin.
7. I have closed the window. I don't want you to catch a cold.
8. This is the main thing. We should do it now.
9. I ordered a taxi. I didn't want her to miss the train.
10. This is a strange thing. I can't believe she said that.

3. Reformulati urmatoarele fraze cu modul subjonctiv folosind constructia „for-phrase”:

Model:

It is important that I should know the truth.
It is important to know the truth.

1. It is necessary that he be present.
2. It is recommendable that you should read this book.
3. It's time we met again.
4. It's time you started learning foreign languages.
5. It is possible that the plane might be delayed.
6. It is impossible that he should have said that.
7. It is possible that I might buy a car.
8. It is advisable that you should resign.
9. It is important that you should come to the office, at once.
10. It is necessary that you should study the matter seriously.

4. Reformulati urmatoarele fraze cu modul subjonctiv folosind constructia Nominativ cu Infinitiv. Folositi drept subiect pronumele subliniate:

Model:

Her parents thought *she* was a gifted child.
She was thought to be a gifted child.

1. It is expected that *he* will arrive at 2 o'clock.
2. They heard *him* repeat it several times.
3. It seemed that *she* was satisfied with me.
4. Everybody. Expected that *he* would resign.
5. It was proved that *she* was a liar.
6. They said *she* was ill.
7. People believed *he* was a brilliant surgeon.
8. I thought *she* was unable to win the contest.
9. It is sure *they* have had an argument.
10. It happened that *she* made three spelling mistakes in her letter.

5. Treceti la pasiv urmatoarele constructii Acuzativ cu Participiu, transformându-le in Nominativ cu Participiu:

Model:

I heard the dog barking.
The dog was heard barking.
1. I saw the plane landing.
2. She heard the baby crying.
3. I found the boy breaking the window.
4. I could hear her typing.
5. I saw her lying on the beach.
6. I saw her fainting.
7. I saw the peasants working in the field.
8. I heard the child breaking the vase.
9. I found her digging in the garden.
10. She heard the hunters shooting.

6. Traduceti in limba româna urmatoarele propozitii cu constructia Nominativul absolut:

1. Weather permitting, we shall climb to the top of the mountain.
2. The rain having stopped, I went shopping.
3. The concert being over, the audience left the hall.
4. The plane having taken off, I stopped smoking.
5. The decision being taken in my favour, I went home relaxed.
6. The river having risen in the night, we were seared about having floods.
7. Everybody being at home, we sat down to dinner.
8. The mud having ruined my shoes, I had to change them.
9. The letter being written, I went to post it.
10. The sun having risen, we hurried to the beach.

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CHEIA EXERCITIILOR**LECTIA I****TIMPURILE MODULUI INDICATIV*****Exercitii cu Present Simple si Continuous*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. I don't love. Do I love? 2. She doesn't talk. Does she talk? 3. I don't understand. Do I understand? 4. You don't play. Do you play? 5. I don't always believe. Do I always believe? 6. He doesn't remember. Does he remember? 7. They don't live. Do they live? 8. He doesn't have. Does he have? 9. I don't trust. Do I trust? 10. I don't have. Do I have?

Exercitiul 2:

1. It isn't raining. Is it raining? 2. I am not having. Am I having? 3. He isn't telling. Is he telling? 4. You aren't typing. Are you typing? 5. They aren't swimming. Are they swimming? 6. My friend isn't wearing. Is my friend wearing? 7. My mother isn't resting. Is my mother resting? 8. We aren't studying. Are we studying? 9. Ann isn't knitting. Is Ann knitting? 10. The child isn't learning. Is the child learning?

Exercitiul 3:

1. I am not going, it is raining. 2. do you do? 3. drinks, is drinking. 4. it often rains. 5. I don't like. 6. speaks, don't understand. 7. Do you like? 8. Do you dream? I dream 9. I am cooking. 10. Do you usually get, go, am taking. 11. he is having. 12. Are you writing, am, write. 13. are you hurrying? I don't want. 14. always borrow/is always borrowing, remembers. 15. Do you go? 16. Do you smoke? 17. are you waiting? I am waiting. 18. I always have. 19. are you thinking? I am thinking. 20. Do you know?

Exercitiul 4:

1. It snows in winter. 2. On Sundays, he doesn't get up early. 3. I do not study in the evening. 4. What are you doing? Are you reading or watching TV? 5. The secretary is just typing a report. 6. She goes shopping on Saturdays. 7. Now I am doing my homework in English. 8. I don't like coffee. 9. What book are you reading? 10. At what time does John get up in the morning? 11. What do you do on your free days? 12. Whom are you ringing up? 13. He doesn't go to school by underground, he walks. 14. Why are you opening the window? 15. I often read English books. 16. She is packing her luggage. 17. How often do you write to your parents? 18. When I go to the seaside, I like to swim a lot. 19. The customer is just choosing a pair of shoes. 20. What are you speaking about?

Exercitii cu Past Tense Simple si Continuous**Exercitiul 1:**

1. I slept. 2. He met. 3. You spoke. 4. You drank. 5. You asked. 6. I played. 7. I owned. 8. I liked. 9. That sounded. 10. I always made.

Exercitiul 2:

1. He didn't think. Did he think? 2. They didn't drink. Did they drink? 3. I didn't hate. Did I hate? 4. He didn't change. Did he change? 5. I didn't sell. Did I sell? 6. We didn't work. Did we work? 7. He didn't come. Did he come? 8. I didn't enjoy. Did I enjoy? 9. He didn't translate. Did he translate? 10. He didn't forbid. Did he forbid?

Exercitiul 3:

1. you came in, I was talking. 2. I first met, he was working. 3. he was-learning, he had. 4. I was writing, someone rang up. 5. were you going, I met. 6. were you doing? 7. I entered, the teacher was writing. 8. I arrived, she was having. 9. I was watching. 10. he realized, he wasn't wearing.

Exercitiul 4:

1. Last night, the sun didn't set at 8 o'clock. 2. Did you sleep well last night? 3. Yesterday, I didn't go to the swimming pool. 4. I got up late yesterday morning. 5. Last Sunday, my friends played chess. 6. This time yesterday it was raining. 7. What were you doing last Tuesday, at 7 o'clock in the morning? I was preparing to go to the faculty. 8. While I was looking for my passport, I found this old photo. 9. The boys were playing cards when they heard their father entering the house. They hid the cards away and took out their school books. 10. When did you return from the mountains? 11. When did you buy this TV set? 12. Yesterday I lost my gloves. 13. A strong wind was blowing when I left the house. 14. Where did you spend your holiday last summer? 15. Yesterday I got up early, I had breakfast and then I left for school. 16. Two days ago I fell and I broke my leg. 17. Last week I was ill and I didn't go to school. 18. He sat for his first exam last week. 19. Who won the match the day before yesterday? 20. While it was raining, I was driving to Sinaia.

Exercitii cu Present Perfect Simple si Continuous**Exercitiul 1:**

1. Have you been? I have been. 2. Have you watered? 3. He has just left. 4. I have lent. 5. the engine – drivers have gone. 6. I have just had. 7. I have already seen. 8. He hasn't come. 9. I haven't been. 10. I have bought. 11. Have you visited? 12. Have you ever eaten? 13. I haven't written. 14. It hasn't rained. 15. Have you ever driven? 16. He has always relied. 17. Have you read? 18. Have you paid? 19. He hasn't gone. 20. Have you lived? I have lived.

Exercitiul 2:

1. He has been fishing, he has caught. 2. We have known. 3. The radio has been playing. 4. I have' been shopping. 5. have you been wearing? 6. I have been cooking, have you cooked? 7. have you been, I have been watering. 8. He has been sleeping. 9. I have been asking. 10. she has been trying.

Exercitiul 3:

1. I have lost; haven't you seen? did you use? 2. Have you ever tried? I tried, I didn't succeed. 3. Have you seen? she left. 4. Have you been; I got. 5. I have been wearing, I was. 6. She has changed, I saw. 7. I have been doing, I got up. 8. The child has been playing, I returned. 9. It has been raining, we left. 10. He has been, began.

Exercitiul 4:

1. Who has taught you to speak English so well? 2. Where have you spent your holiday this year? 3. I have often thought of taking a driving licence. 4. How long have you been learning English? 5. The weather has got warmer lately. 6. He has been a Minister for two years. 7. I have been translating a text for two hours and I haven't finished it yet. 8. He has written only two letters since he went abroad. 9. A child has broken the window. We must replace it. 10. It has been snowing for two hours. 11. We have walked 10 km so far. 12. We have been walking since 3 o'clock. 13. Since I bought a car, I have seldom walked to my office. 14. What did you look at? It was an accident. 15. Who did you vote for at the last elections? I didn't go to vote. I stayed at home and I haven't regretted it for a moment! 16. Have you seen today's newspaper? 17. Has John left? Yes, he left an hour ago. 18. Have you already had breakfast? Yes, I had it at 8 o'clock. 19. Have you been to this town before? Yes, I spent a month here, two years ago. 20. They have been working on this house for a year and they haven't finished it yet.

Exercitii cu Past Perfect Simple si Continuous**Exercitiul 1:**

1. they had finished. 2. she had already been. 3. I had met. 4. had not told. 5. he had caught. 6. I had returned. 7. he had thought. 8. had spread. 9. she had not passed. 10. had eaten.

Exercitiul 2:

1. it had been raining. 2. they had been waiting. 3. had been cooking. 4. she had been studying. 5. she had been writing. 6. she had been cleaning and dusting. 7. had been swimming. 8. had been having. 9. had been climbing. 10. it had been raining.

Exercitiul 3:

1. had been speaking, I entered. 2. had listened, he went. 3. he told, he had been. 4. we asked, he had visited. 5. he had learned/he had been learning, he went. 6. She had just gone out, I called. 7. it had been raining. 8. had left, she told, they had been. 9. we had been walking, we realized, we had lost. 10. I found out, he had got married, I rang him up, congratulated.

Exercitiul 4:

1. I was sorry I had hurt him. 2. He thanked me for what I had done for him. 3. As soon as he had finished writing the paper, he handed it to the teacher. 4. He hadn't done anything before he asked for my advice. 5. As soon as the guests had left, I went to bed. 6. When I

arrived at the bus stop, I realized I had left my bag at home. 7. The secretary told me the manager had been speaking on the phone for half an hour. 8. They told me they had been living in France since 1980. 9. I didn't phone you because I thought you had gone abroad. 10. They travelled to many countries after they had got married.

Exercitii cu timpurile „Future”**Exercitiul 1:**

1. I shall/will know. 2. You will be. 3. Will you recognize? 4. I shall/will remember. 5. You will like. 6. He will be. 7. I shall/will succeed. 8. Will you remember? 9. I shall/will pass. 10. You will not/won't find.

Exercitiul 2:

1. I shall/will be swimming. 2. it will probably be raining. 3. She will be watching. 4. Will you be needing? 5. will be crying. 6. will be rising. 7. He will be studying. 8. will/shall will be climbing. 9. I shall/will be having. 10. I shall/will be working.

Exercitiul 3:

1. We shall/will have taken. 2. I shall/will have finished. 3. they will have been married. 4. will have risen. 5. will have spent. 6. I shall/will have been cooking. 7. I shall/will have read. 8. I shall/will have been working. 9. You will have seen. 10. I shall/will have paid off.

Exercitiul 4:

1. By this time next year, I shall/will have saved five million lei. 2. What will you be doing tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock? I shall/will be visiting the international fair. 3. I have bought a typewriter and I shall learn to type. 4. By the end of the month I shall/will have seen this film 5 times. 5. The train will have left before we arrive at the station. 6. By 10 o'clock she will have finished cleaning the house. 7. On Friday, between twelve and one o'clock, they will be having their last English class. 8. Because of the strike of the bus – drivers, many people will be going to work on foot tomorrow. 9. He will be studying in the library on Monday from one to five o'clock. 10. Look what I have bought at an auction! It's a very beautiful object. Where will you put it?

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LECTIA II***Exercitii cu concordanta timpurilor*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. they were talking. 2. you were. 3. you were. 4. I played/I was playing. 5. did not remember. 6. you spoke. 7. was shining. 8. I usually read. 9. You had to type. 10. he wanted.

Exercitiul 2:

1. he had left. 2. I had done. 3. I had heard. 4. had already begun. 5. we had been digging. 6. he had stolen. 7. he had just left. 8. I had lost. 9. he had been travelling. 10. I had read, I had not enjoyed.

Exercitiul 3:

1. they would remain. 2. he would finish. 3. you would soon have. 4. I would remain. 5. would end. 6. he would drive. 7. he would win. 8. prices would go up. 9. he would pass, he would give. 10. would be cancelled.

Exercitiul 4:

1. I have received. 2. arrive. 3. you finish. 4. he has repaired. 5. I have. 6. you see, she looks. 7. you see, she has changed. 8. begin. 9. he tells. 10. she has learnt. 11. he has arrived. 12. we reach. 13. is born. 14. I finish. 15. you have just told. 16. she notices you have broken. 17. you see. 18. you have read. 19. they have been. 20. you have drunk.

Exercitiul 5:

1. melts. 2. is. 3. is. 4. they have done. 5. you do. 6. I read, you are reading. 7. will soon move. 8. I will earn/will be earning. 9. I have been reading. 10. is.

Exercitiul 6:

1. I finish. 2. he had never seen. 3. do not eat. 4. they had known. 5. it would not be raining when I arrived. 6. we went, they had been listening. 7. I would spend, I had not decided. 8. I want. 9. I was. 10. you had been wearing. 11. had failed, he trusted, he had not expected. 12. I was, I had not eaten. 13. he had to write, he would not remember. 14. I have suffered. 15. he would change. 16. he had eaten. 17. there are. 18. I work/I worked, would not go. 19. we will drink. 20. he hoped, he would have.

Exercitiul 7:

1. I didn't remember that we had met a year before. 2. I didn't stay at home to wait for you because I didn't know when you would come. 3. The secretary told me the manager was busy. 4. I knew you were in Bucharest. 5. He was very upset because he had lost his

dictionary and he was not sure he would find a new one in the bookshops. 6. I promised him I would write to him when I arrived in London. 7. The thief did not realize that the police had been following him for a week. 8. I will tell you the truth after I have found it myself. 9. Father will give me a present after I have passed the exam. 10. The car I will buy will be imported from Germany. 11. He asked me how many letters there are in the Chinese alphabet and I couldn't answer him. 12. The policeman will ask me what I have seen during the accident.

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LECTIA III***Exercitii cu fraze conditionale*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. I will greet 2. you will be. 3. she will be. 4. I will lend. 5. will you promise? 6. you will not pass. 7. it goes on. 8. you take. 9. I will buy. 10. you will not find.

Exercitiul 2:

1. I knew. 2. I moved. 3. Would you buy? 4. he would not make. 5. you were. 6. I gave up. 7. I would buy. 8. he would take. 9. I wouldn't do. 10. would you go?

Exercitiul 3:

1. you would have read. 2. I had worked. 3. you wouldn't have got. 4. I had known. 5. he had tried. 6. you had invited. 7. I would not have made. 8. he had realized. 9. I had not told. 10. I would have answered.

Exercitiul 4:

1. It would have been. 2. I were. 3. I will answer. 4. he would have told. 5. you had driven. 6. he will get. 7. he leaves. 8. I saw. 9. I would have answered. 10. you will be.

Exercitiul 5:

1. If it rains, the streets will be wet. 2. If it rained, the streets would be wet. 3. If it had rained, the streets would have been wet. 4. You will catch the train if you take a taxi. 5. You would catch the train if you took a taxi. 6. You would have caught the train if you had taken a taxi. 7. Will you be angry if I take your pencil? 8. Would you be angry if I took your pencil? 9. Would you have been angry if I had taken your pencil? 10. What will you do if you meet John? 11. What would you do if you meet John? 12. What would you have done if you had met John?

Exercitiul 6:

1. You will see him if you wait. 2. If a beggar asked you for money, would you give him some? 3. What would have happened if you had driven at a high speed? 4. We won't go for a walk if the rain doesn't stop/unless the rain stops. 5. I would like the play more if it were shorter. 6. If dinner is not ready in time, I will eat at a restaurant. 7. If you hadn't shut the window I would have been cold. 8. I would knit another sweater if I had more wool. 9. Mamaia would be an ideal place for a holiday if there weren't so many people there. 10. I will be disappointed if I don't find out the truth.

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LECTIA IV***Exercitii cu vorbirea directa si indirecta*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. He said the weather had been fine the day before. 2. He said he had seen that film a week before. 3. He said she would go shopping right then. 4. He said he had spent his holiday at the seaside the year before. 5. He said he thought it was going to rain the next day. 6. He said he didn't remember where he had bought that dictionary. 7. He said he was very busy on that day. 8. He said John had left for Sinaia two days before. 9. He said he had gone to England two years before. 10. He said he was going to have a nap that afternoon. 11. He said if he had enough money he would buy a car the next year. 12. He said if he had been at home he would have answered the phone.

Exercitiul 2:

1. He told/asked/ordered me not to drive so fast. 2. He told me to open the door. 3. He told me to read that text. 4. He told me to write him a letter when I got to England. 5. He told me not to cross the street on a red light. 6. He told me to be careful with his books. 7. He told me not to smoke so much. 8. He told me to take that pill. 9. He told me not to interrupt him when he was speaking. 10. He told me to ring him up when I arrived home.

Exercitiul 3:

1. He asked me if I would help him. 2. He asked me if I could come to tea that afternoon. 3. He asked me if the train had left. 4. He asked me if I knew what that word meant/means. 5. He asked me if my mother had been at home. 6. He asked me if I had bought that book the day before. 7. He asked me if I drank coffee every day. 8. He asked me if I had been at the library the day before. 9. He asked me if I had lived in London for a long time. 10. He asked me if I could speak English. 11. He asked me if I would like a cake. 12. He asked me if I could lend him a book.

Exercitiul 4:

1. He asked me how long I had been learning English. 2. He asked me what I was going to do the next day. 3. He asked me how long it took me to reach my office. 4. He asked me when I would be back. 5. He asked me where I would spend my weekend. 6. He asked me who that man was. 7. He asked me why it was so dark in that room. 8. He asked me when the rain had stopped. 9. He asked me which of those cakes I preferred. 10. He asked me how I had travelled.

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LECTIA V***Exercitii cu diateza pasiva*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. The work will be finished today (by them). 2. Your bag has been found (by him). 3. My friend will be invited to a party (by me). 4. The missing child has been found (by someone). 5. My TV set will be repaired by a specialist. 6. Something must be done for him by his coworkers. 7. Football is played all over the world. 8. I was frightened by the noise. 9. A new house is being built round the corner (by them). 10. A new supermarket was being built in that district last month, when I passed by.

Exercitiul 2:

1. The patient was prescribed some pills (by the doctor). Some pills were prescribed to the patient (by the doctor). 2. I have been given a nice present (by them). A nice present has been given to me (by them). 3. We will be shown the way by the policeman. The way will be shown to us by the policeman. 4. English is taught to them (by me). They are taught English (by me). 5. John has been lent two of my books (by me). Two of my books have been lent to John (by me). 6. The Romanian film director was awarded the Great Prize (by the jury). The Great Prize was awarded to the Romanian film director (by the jury). 7. The tourists were shown the museum (by the guide). The museum was shown to the tourists (by the guide). 8. I will be given a reward (by them). A reward will be given to me (by them). 9. I'm not always told the truth by my friend. The truth is not always told to me by my friend. 10. I was asked a difficult question by the teacher. A difficult question was asked of me by the teacher.

Exercitiul 3:

1. The children weren't looked after properly (by them). 2. The doctor was called for (by us). 3. His odd behaviour couldn't be accounted for (by us). 4. The house was broken into (by burglars). 5. Don't speak until you are spoken to (by someone). 6. His bed hasn't been slept in (by him). 7. John was laughed at (by us). 8. His proposal was objected to (by us). 9. Fire was set to the shed (by them).

Exercitiul 4:

1. Has the TV set been repaired? 2. Will the letter be written in ink? 3. Haven't you been told to be here at 6 o'clock? 4. Were you frightened by the tornado? 5. Will the details be told to him? Will he be told the details? 6. Has the dog been fed? 7. Was he shocked by the sight of the accident? 8. Were you told about the meeting? 9. Do you think your request will be turned down? 10. Would your work have been finished sooner if you hadn't been interrupted by your colleagues?

Exercitiul 5:

1. People will soon forget this book. 2. People mustn't take away these books. 3. People

speak English all over the world. 4. All the visitors of the museum admire this painting. 5. They have built this house out of stone and cement. 6. They held a reception in his honour. 7. The teacher will tell the pupils where to sit. 8. My friend recommended me a very good doctor. 9. The rescue party finally discovered the climber. 10. He hates people making fun of him.

Exercitiul 6:

1. Foreign languages are spoken in this hotel. 2. We were asked to show our passports. 3. We were told very interesting things at the conference. very interesting things were told to us at the conference. 4. The event was commented on by all the newspapers. 5. The letter will be mailed as soon as possible. 6. Nothing has been heard about him since he left for Constanta. 7. This piece of information must be treated confidentially. 8. The meanings of the new words must be looked up in the dictionary. 9. When he arrived home he realized his wallet had been stolen. 10. The professor's lecture was listened to by all the students. 11. We will be given detailed instructions about the paper. Detailed instructions will be given to us about the paper. 12. Many new blocks are being built in our district. 13. The museum was closed for repairs. 14. This stamp hasn't been well stuck on the envelope. 15. America was discovered at the end of the 15th century.

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LECTIA VI***Exercitii cu verbe modale*****Exercitiul 1:**

1. He could swim. He will be able to swim. 2. I had to go. I will have to go. 3. You were allowed/permitted to leave. You will be allowed/permitted to leave. 4. She could lend. She will be able to lend. 5. The child was allowed/permitted to have. The child will be allowed/permitted to have. 6. You were not allowed/permitted to smoke. You will not be allowed/permitted to smoke. 7. I couldn't translate. I won't be able to translate. 8. Could you help? Will you be able to help? 9. You didn't have to do. You won't have to do. 10. Was I not allowed/permitted to walk? Shall I be not allowed/permitted to walk? 11. He was not allowed/permitted to come. He won't be allowed/permitted to come. 12. I had to learn. I will have to learn. 13. You were not allowed/permitted to speak. You won't be allowed/permitted to speak. 14. I had to look up. I will have to look up. 15. She could play. She will be able to play. 16. Could Jane type? Will Jane be able to type? 17. Could he speak? Will he be able to speak? 18. Everybody was allowed/permitted to borrow. Everybody will be allowed/permitted to borrow. 19. Did you have to be? Will you have to be? 20. He could read and write. She will be able to read and write.

Exercitiul 2:

1. John must have been. 2. It can't have been. 3. It might have rained. 4. He must have been delayed. 5. You might have written. 6. You should have visited. 7. He ought to have told. 8. You might have changed. 9. He may have been. 10. It can't have been. 11. He should have gone. 12. You can't have been. 13. You might have paid. 14. You needn't have done. 15. You can't have seen. 16. He needn't have bought. 17. He must have been. 18. It must have been. 19. You shouldn't have gone. 20. John could have been.

Exercitiul 3:

1. can. 2. can. 3. can. 4. can't. 5. can't. 6. can.

Exercitiul 4:

1. He must think. 2. He must be older. 3. You must have left your umbrella. 4. She must be a very good doctor. 5. It must have taken a long time. 6. He must have come home. 7. This must be the best. 8. You must have known the lesson. 9. He must have been late. 10. You must have forgotten.

Exercitiul 5:

1. She may/might be very late. 2. It may/might be a good one. 3. It may/might rain. 4. I may/might come home. 5. She may/might have been angry. 6. A good knowledge of English may/might help you. 7. He may/might have been right. 8. He may/might have done. 9. She may/might have returned. 10. She may/might have been out.

Exercitiul 6:

1. It can't be his fault. 2. It can't have been his fault. 3. He can't have passed. 4. She can't have got. 5. The weather can't change. 6. He can't be at the office. 7. She can't have learned English. 8. She can't have married. 9. This can't be a true story. 10. You can't miss the train.

Exercitiul 7:

1. needn't. 2. needn't. 3. mustn't. 4. needn't. 5. mustn't. 6. mustn't. 7. needn't. 8. mustn't. 9. mustn't. 10. needn't.

Exercitiul 8:

1. should. 2. would. 3. would. 4. should. 5. would. 6. would. 7. would. 8. should. 9. should. 10. would.

Exercitiul 9:

1. will. 2. will. 3. will. 4. shall. 5. shall. 6. shall. 7. will. 8. will. 9. will. 10. shall.

Exercitiul 10:

1. didn't need to answer. 2. needn't have answered. 3. didn't need to buy. 4. needn't have lent. 5. didn't need to wait. 6. didn't need to see. 7. needn't have got up. 8. needn't have waited. 9. needn't have written. 10. needn't have bought.

Exercitiul 11:

1. can't have rained. 2. must have left. 3. can't have left. 4. can't have seen. 5. can't have done. 6. can't have swum. 7. must have been. 8. needn't have lent. 9. must have been. 10. must have taken.

Exercitiul 12:

1. Sensuri posibile: „Do you think he will try to enter the faculty?“, „Do you think he will marry that girl?“ etc.

Exercitiul 13:

1. All the students can and must write this paper. 2. You will have to help me more today. 3. I am sure I will be able to find time to help you. 4. The teacher told me I might skip the next class. 5. I could play the piano when I was a child. 6. I can't knit. 7. You may ring me up more often when you know I am ill. 8. All the children ought to/should do some housework. 9. I ought to/should have read the bibliography for the seminar. 10. Everybody shall be present at the meeting. 11. I will have to leave soon. 12. You needn't carry your luggage in the station yourself; a porter could help you. 13. I must change my shoes when I enter the house because they are full of mud. 14. Need we walk up to the chalet? 15. No, we may/might take the bus or the ski-lift. 16. I didn't need to ring up Jane in order to speak to her, because she was to come to my place in half hour's time. 17. You needn't have made

coffee for me. I have already drunk two, today. 18. I didn't need to say „thank you" when I found out the exact time by dialing number 958, as I knew the information was recorded on tape. 19. The teacher can't/couldn't have been satisfied with this answer. 20. You can't/couldn't have been at home last night, I rang you up and nobody answered. 21. I must have been still at the faculty. 22. I asked to speak to the manager but he wouldn't come to the phone. 23. You ought to/should have insisted. 24. Why did you speak so loud? Somebody might have heard you. 25. I promise you, you shall have the book tomorrow. 26. You can't have found the door open. I had locked it myself. 27. Where shall we go now? 28. Tomorrow I will have to mail the letter. 29. Will you, please, wait for a few minutes? 30. You may not speak during the exam.

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LECTIA VII

Exercitii cu modul subjunctiv

Exercitiul 1:

1. I wish my friend weren't ill. 2. I wish I lived in Bucharest. 3. I wish I were a student. 4. I wish I could go to the concert. 5. I wish I could pay the piano. 6. I wish you didn't live so far away. 7. I wish I didn't have only one child. 8. I wish I had children. 9. I wish books weren't so expensive. 10. I wish it didn't rain so often.

Exercitiul 2:

1. I wish you hadn't had an accident. 2. I wished you hadn't been out when I called. 3. I wished the weather hadn't been bad when I was on holiday. 4. I wished you had been able to come to me yesterday. 5. I wish you hadn't been delayed at the office. 6. I wish I hadn't been late for the party. 7. I wish you had won the competition. 8. I wish I had money to buy that painting. 9. I wished you hadn't got a fine. 10. I wish I had won the Great Prize.

Exercitiul 3:

1. I wish you would come on holiday with me. 2. I wish he would accept my proposal. 3. I wish I would spend my holiday in England. 4. I wish he wouldn't be away for such a long time. 5. I wish they would sign the contract. 6. I wish he wouldn't stay in hospital so long. 7. I wish you would take a driving licence. 8. I wish I wouldn't get fat when giving up smoking. 9. I wish I would be able to read Goethe in the original. 10. I wish I would have a phone in my new flat.

Exercitiul 4:

1. you owned. 2. I were. 3. you didn't waste. 4. you closed. 5. you started. 6. we went. 7. I stayed, watched. 8. I were. 9. I had entered. 10. my telephone worked. 11. hadn't caught a cold. 12. he would have. 13. you were. 14. he told. 15. his daughter didn't get married. 16. he took, stopped. 17. I hadn't forgotten. 18. his book would become. 19. I would become. 20. I got.

Exercitiul 5:

1. I wish/If only I hadn't made so many mistakes in the test-paper! 2. I wish you stopped that noise right away! 3. I wish you stopped complaining because I have my own troubles, too. 4. I wish/If only you were tidier! 5. I wish/If only it didn't rain! If it didn't rain, we could go to the beach. 6. Do you wish you had been invited to John's party? 7. I wish/If only I were young again! 8. I would rather you got up earlier. 9. I would rather I got up/I would rather get up earlier. 10. I would rather you went to the theatre. 11. I would rather I went/I would rather go to the theatre. 12. It's time you paid me back the money I lent you. 13. It's high time you started reading the books required for the exam in Romanian literature. 14. It's 10 o'clock! Don't you think it's high time you got up and started working? 15. She looks as if she were a model. 16. You speak as if you were angry with

me. 17. She behaves to him as if he were his husband. 18. He spoke to me as if nothing had happened between us. 19. Jane wishes I would spend my weekend with her. 20. I know you wish you would spend your holiday in a camp, but I would rather you went to your grandparents in the countryside.

Exercitiul 6:

1. It is impossible that he (should) return so early. 2. It is impossible that he should have returned so early. 3. It is important that you (should) know English well. 4. It is necessary that you (should) be informed about what is happening in the country. 5. It was strange that she shouldn't have read this book. 6. It is annoying that you should have forgotten to bring me back the book. 7. It is likely that my son should have passed the exam. 8. It is very important that this contract (should) be signed very soon. 9. Do you mean it is likely that we (should) spend our holiday in Brasov? 10. It is necessary that I (should) be present at the meeting?

Exercitiul 7:

1. Mother decided that we (should) stay at home. 2. The teacher suggests that we (should) read this book. 3. The manager requested that everybody (should) be present at 8 o'clock. 4. My friend insisted that I (should) go to the concert with him. 5. The manager proposed that I (should) work in another department. 6. He suggested that we (should) buy this house. 7. I insist that you (should) accept this job. 8. I suggested that we (should) elect him president.

Exercitiul 8:

1. He entered the house noiselessly so that I might not hear him. 2. Move aside so that I may/might see the screen. 3. Speak louder so that I may/might hear you. 4. Whatever you may/might tell me, I can't believe you. 5. No matter how hard you may/might try, you can't win such a competition. 6. Whenever you may/might return, I will be at home waiting for you. 7. Whoever may/might have told you this about me, you shouldn't have believed it. 8. I made a loan so that I might buy the house. 9. It is possible that she might be away. 10. Whatever the reason may/might be, you shouldn't lie to me.

Exercitiul 9:

1. it might not get. 2. it should get. 3. they (should) divorce. 4. should have told. 5. you may/might be. 6. we (should) leave. 7. hadn't broken down. 8. he were. 9. he were. 10. you retired. 11. she should have left. 12. might prosper. 13. you should have. 14. you may/might understand. 15. we should take. 16. (should) have. 17. may attend. 18. I had been. 19. I would find. 20. I had.

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LECTIA VIII

Exercitii cu constructiile verbale

Exercitiul 1:

1. I expected you to come earlier. 2. He wanted me to help him. 3. She made me understand what had happened. 4. I think him to be a good husband. 5. I heard her scold/scolding her child. 6. John admitted the fault to be his. 7. I rely on you to lend me some money. 8. I watched them playing football. 9. I saw him speaking to his friend. 10. Mother would like me to become a doctor. 11. I understand her to be a very good teacher. 12. I knew him to be a very busy man. 13. I saw some children playing in the park. 14. I supposed him to be able to drive a car. 15. He made me miss the train.

Exercitiul 2:

1. This problem is too difficult for me to solve. 2. This is a good book for you to read. 3. This fact is important for you to bear in mind. 4. This is a valuable piece of advice for you to take. 5. The time has come for us to have a heart to heart talk. 6. The people were impatient for the match to begin. 7. I have closed the window for you not to catch a cold. 8. This is the main thing for us to do. 9. I ordered a taxi for her not to miss the train. 10. This is a strange thing for her to have said.

Exercitiul 3:

1. It is necessary for him to be present. 2. It is recommendable for you to read this book. 3. It's time for us to meet again. 4. It's time for you to start learning foreign languages. 5. It is possible for the plane to be delayed. 6. It is impossible for him to have said that. 7. It is possible for me to buy a car. 8. It is advisable for you to resign. 9. It is important for you to come to the office at once. 10. It is necessary for you to study the matter seriously.

Exercitiul 4:

1. He is expected to arrive at 2 o'clock. 2. He was heard to repeat it several times. 3. She seemed to be satisfied with me. 4. He was expected to resign. 5. She (was) proved to be a liar. 6. She was said to be ill. 7. He was believed to be a brilliant surgeon. 8. She was thought to be unable to win the contest. 9. They are sure to have had an argument. 10. She happened to make three spelling mistakes in her letter.

Exercitiul 5:

1. The plane was seen landing. 2. The baby was heard crying. 3. The boy was found breaking the window. 4. She could be heard typing. 5. She was seen lying on the beach. 6. She was seen fainting. 7. The peasants were seen working in the field. 8. The child was heard breaking the vase. 9. She was found digging in the garden. 10. The hunters were heard shooting.

Exercitiul 6:

1. Daca vremea va permite, vom urca pâna la vârful muntelui. 2. Intrucât ploaia incetase, am plecat la cumparaturi. 3. Concertul fiind terminat, publicul a parasit sala. 4. Dupa ce avionul a decolat am incetat sa fumez. 5. Decizia fiind luata in favoarea mea, am plecat acasa linistit. 6. Intrucât râul crescuse in timpul noptii, ne era teama sa nu avem inundatii. 7. Toata lumea fiind acasa, ne-am asezat la cina. 8. Intrucât noroiul imi stricase pantofii, a trebuit sa-i schimb. 9. Scrisoarea fiind scrisa, am mers sa o pun la posta. 10. Intrucât soarele rasarise, ne-am grabit spre plaja.

LISTA VERBELOR NEREGULATE

to be	was, were	been
to bear	bore	borne, born
to beat	beat	beaten
to become	became	become
to begin	began	begun
to bend	bent	bent
to bite	bit	bitten
to blow	blew	blown
to break	broke	broken
to bring	brought	brought
to build	built	built
to burn	burnt	burnt
to burst	burst	burst
to buy	bought	bought
to catch	caught	caught
to choose	chose	chosen
to come	came	come
to cost	cost	cost
to creep	crept	crept
to cut	cut	cut
to deal	dealt	dealt
to dig	dug	dug
to do	did	done
to draw	drew	drawn

to dream	dreamt	dreamt
to drink	drank	drunk
to drive	drove	driven
to eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fell	fallen
to feed	fed	fed
to feel	felt	felt
to fight	fought	fought
to find	found	found
to fly	flew	flown
to forbid	forbade	forbidden
to forget	forgot	forgotten
to forgive	forgave	forgiven
to freeze	froze	frozen
to give	gave	given
to go	went	gone
to grow	grew	grown
to hang	hung	hung
to have	had	had
to hear	heard	heard
to hide	hid	hidden
to hit	hit	hit
to hold	held	held
to hurt	hurt	hurt
to keep	kept	kept
to kneel	knelt	knelt

to know	knew	known
to lay	laid	laid
to lead	led	led
to lean	leant	leant
to learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
to leave	left	left
to lend	lent	lent
to let	let	let
to lie	lay	lain
to lose	lost	lost
to make	made	made
to mean	meant	meant
to mow	mowed	mown
to meet	met	met
to pay	paid	paid
to put	put	put
to read	read	read
to ride	rode	ridden
to ring	rang	rung
to rise	rose	risen
to run	ran	run
to say	said	said
to see	saw	seen
to seek	sought	sought
to sell	sold	sold
to set	set	set

to sew	sewed	sewn
to shake	shook	shaken
to shine	shone	shone
to shoot	shot	shot
to show	showed	shown
to shrink	shrank	shrunk
to shut	shut	shut
to sing	sang	sung
to sink	sank	sunk
to sleep	slept	slept
to slide	slid	slid
to smell	smelt	smelt
to sow	sowed	sown
to speak	spoke	spoken
to spell	spelt	spelt
to spend	spent	spent
to spill	spilt	split
to spread	spread	spread
to stand	stood	stood
to steal	stole	stolen
to stick	stuck	stuck
to stride	strode	stridden
to strike	struck	struck
to strive	strove	striven
to swear	swore	sworn
to sweep	swept	swept

to swim	swam	swum
to take	took	taken
to teach	taught	taught
to tell	told	told
to think	thought	thought
to throw	threw	thrown
to understand	understood	understood

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