



Universitatea  
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Suceava

**Facultatea de Istorie și Geografie**

**Anul II**

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**LIMBA MODERNĂ ENGLEZĂ**



## INTRODUCERE

Cursul facultativ de limba engleză este structurat pe lecții alcătuite dintr-un vocabular esențial pentru înțelegerea textului ce urmează. Textul este urmat de explicații ce vizează construcțiile gramaticale mai dificile.

Lecțiile cuprind la final un set de exerciții aplicative. La finalul cursului studenții vor găsi cheile unor exerciții, astfel că ei vor putea verifica singuri dacă au făcut corect exercițiile sau nu. De asemenea, se mai află și o prezentare succintă a problemelor de gramatică parcurse.

Cursul necesită muncă cu dicționarul (atât cel român-englez cât și cel englez-român), care este un instrument indispensabil. Fără învățarea pe dinafară a cuvintelor și a unor structuri (vocabular organizat în propoziții) nu este posibilă învățarea acestei limbi, și, de altfel, a niciunei alte limbi străine.

Pentru însușirea pronunțării corecte a cuvintelor din limba engleză este nevoie să se acorde toată atenția transcrierii fonetice a cuvintelor, așa cum este redată în dicționar, lucru mai greu de realizat în absența unui profesor care să îndrume studentul pas cu pas, însă nu imposibil de realizat în absența acestuia.

Aspectele vizate de prezentul curs se referă în principal la verb – timpurile verbale, verbele modale - însă fără a lăsa în umbră nici explicațiile privind celelalte părți de vorbire.



## SCOPUL ȘI OBIECTIVELE PRINCIPALE ALE CURSULUI

**Scopul primar** al acestui curs este acela de a dezvolta progresiv abilitatea de înțelege, vorbi, citi și scrie în limba engleză – nivel „începători - mediu”.

Cursul facultativ de limba engleză se adresează studenților care au studiat cel puțin patru ani limba engleză în școala generală sau în liceu și care au optat să-și îmbunătățească/împrosăteze cunoștințele de limba engleză. Nivelul de cunoaștere al acestei limbi trebuie să fie măcar A2, urmând ca în decursul celor doi ani de studiu să poată fi ridicat până la B2.

Cursul urmărește prin metodele de abordare ale conținutului său:

- ✓ îmbunătățirea capacității de auto-exprimare a studenților; activarea limbajului prin intermediul modelelor gramaticale corecte și a colocațiilor;
- ✓ corectitudinea în exercițiile de gramatică, corelată cu înțelegerea proceselor ce au loc în actul traducerii definit ca un proces de transformare a textului din limba «sursă» într-un text în limba « țintă » cu ajutorul unor fenomene ce au loc la nivel mental.

**Obiectivele generale** ale prezentului curs vizează abilitatea studenților de a:  
citi conștient un text și de a răspunde la întrebări referitoare la informația oferită de acesta;  
traduce textul citit în limba română, făcând dovada înțelegerii sensului cuvintelor în respectivul context;  
înțelege un mesaj oral și de a răspunde la o întrebare adresată în limba engleză utilizând structurile achiziționate;  
formula întrebări, răspunsuri și enunțuri mai complexe în limba engleză conform regulilor și structurilor însușite;  
traduce un text din limba engleză în limba română și invers, făcând dovada însușirii cunoștințelor privitoare la utilizarea timpurilor verbale;  
își îmbunătăți cunoștințele generale privind cultura și civilizația britanică și americană



## EVALUARE, TEMĂ DE CONTROL

Studenții vor fi **evaluați oral și scris**, atât în perioada de cursuri și seminarii cât și în sesiune.

Fiecare student va înmâna profesorului până în perioada de sesiune (cel mai târziu înaintea colochiului din vară și din iarnă) o mapă cu două materiale lucrate individual abordând (la alegere în primă instanță, iar apoi restul rămas) două din următoarele teme:

- English History;
- America – Past and Present;
- A Short Description of the U.S.A.;
- A Short Description of Great Britain.


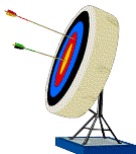






Lucrările vor avea ca punct de plecare conținutul lecțiilor din curs. Ele vor conține în mod obligatoriu o parte introductivă, cuprins, încheiere, bibliografie. Studenții sunt liberi să-și aleagă cărțile și site-urile web pe care le consideră adecvate temei alese ca și suport bibliografic, urmând a le menționa în capitolul „Bibliografie”.








**Nota finală** va consta din media aritmetică a notelor obținute în urma verificării mapei de studiu individual, a notei la testul obținut la verificarea pe parcurs și a notei la colochiu (oral și scris)

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#### Semnificația pictogramelor folosite în materialul de studiu

		
Introducere	Obiectivele UI definite prin competențe specifice	Durata medie de studiu individual
		
Conținutul UI	Definiții	Exemple
		
Test de autoevaluare	Miniglosar	Bibliografie

		
Să ne reamintim	Rezumat	Evaluare
		
Exerciții	Fraze	Gramatică
		
Vocabular		



## LESSON 1

### Cuprins

1.1 Introducere

1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

**The British Isles** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea geografiei țărilor în care se vorbește limba străină studiată este parte integrantă din cunoașterea globală a unei limbi, văzută ca un organism care evoluează sub influența unei multitudini de factori: geografici, istorici, sociali, culturali, etc.



### 1.1. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să: utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unitati lexicale care țin de domeniul geografiei, să prezinte unitățile din care este alcătuit Arhipelagul Britanic, să descrie corect locuri, obiceiuri, etc, ajutându-se de cuvintele din texte. Problemele de gramatică exemplificate în text, precum și exercițiile aplicative îl vor ajuta pe student să stie să utilizeze corect gradele de comparație ale adjectivelor *far* și *near*, precum și genitivul sintetic.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



### VOCABULARY

the British Isles – s. Insulele britanice  
canal – s. canal (artificial)

channel – s. canal (natural)  
chief – adj. principal

climate – s. climă  
 cloth – s. stofă  
 coal – s, cărbune  
 coal-raining – adj. Carbonifer  
 coast – s. coastă  
 commerce – s. comerț  
 connect – v. a lega  
 conquer – v. a cuceri  
 cotton – s. bumbac  
 cover – v. a acoperi  
 damp – adj. umed  
 economic – adj. economic  
 economy – s. economie  
 favour v. - a favoriza  
 fog – s. ceață  
 forest – s. Pădure  
 harbour – s. port  
 highlands – s. regiune muntoasă  
 indented – adj. (despre coastă, țărm)  
 dantelat  
 independent – adj. independent  
 Industrial – adj. industrial  
 industry – s. industrie  
 Irish – adj. irlandez  
 iron-ore deposit – s. teren cu zăcămintă de fier  
 isle – s. insulă  
 kingdom – s. regat  
 latitude – s. latitudine  
 lie, lay, lain – v. a se afla  
 make up – v. a constitui  
 manufactured – adj. fabricat  
 minor – adj. minor  
 navigable – adj. navigabil  
 navigation – s. navigația  
 northern – adj. nordic  
 nowadays – adv. astăzi  
 ocean – s. ocean

### PROPER NAMES

Holland  
 Ireland  
 Lancashire  
 Liverpool  
 Blancheſter  
 (the) Midlands  
 Manchester  
 Scotland

officially – adv. oficial  
 product – s. produs  
 Scandinavian – adj. scandinav  
 seaport – s. port maritim  
 separate – adj. separat, diferit  
 separate (from) – v. a despărți  
 shallow – adj. puțin adânc  
 sheep-farming – adj. crescătoare de oi  
 shore – s. coastă, țărm  
 southern – adj, sodic  
 steel – s. oțel  
 straits – s. strâmtoare  
 thunderstorm – s. Furtuna însoțită de descărcări electrice  
 ton – s. tonă  
 total – adj. total  
 up to – prep. până la  
 view – s. vedere-, opinie  
 weaver – v. țesător  
 Welsh – adj. Welș, galic  
 west – s. vest  
 wool – s. lână  
 woollen – adj. de lână

### PHRASES

to the west /east of – la vest/est de  
 on the other hand – pe de altă parte  
 in the past – în trecut  
 that is why – iată de ce  
 at the beginning of – la începutul  
 Word War I (one)/II(two) – primul/al doilea război mondial  
 at present – în prezent  
 a long time ago – cu multă vreme în urmă  
 from the economic point of view – din punct de vedere economic  
 to play a part – a juca un rol  
 generally speaking – vorbind în general

Orkney  
 Severn  
 Shetland  
 Wales  
 Yorkshire  
 The Atlantic (Ocean)  
 Belfast  
 Belgium

Cardiff  
Dover  
Dublin  
Edinburgh  
Eire

France  
Germany  
Glasgow  
Great Britain  
(the) Highlands



## **THE BRITISH ISLES**

The British Isles lie to the west of the continent of Europe and consist of two large islands and a great number of small islands. The larger island is known as Great Britain and consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is called Ireland. The total area of the British isles is about 120,000 square miles

At the straits of Dover, the British coast is only 22 miles from that of France.

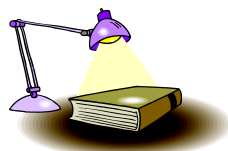
The British Isles are separated from Northern Europe (West Germany and the Scandinavian countries) by the North Sea. The English Channel separates Great Britain from France, Belgium and Holland. The waters of the Atlantic Ocean surround the western shores of the British Isles. The Irish Sea separates Britain from Ireland. To the north of Scotland are the Orkney Islands and further to the north the Shetland Islands.

All the seas round the British isles are shallow. These seas are also the home of millions of fish. More than a million tons are caught there every year.

The coastline of the British isles is deeply indented. This indentation has favoured the appearance of splendid harbours for navigation. Another important factor which has contributed to the development of navigation, is the fact that there is no point in Great Britain that is more than 70 miles from the sea.

The climate of England is milder than that of other countries situated at the same latitude. English people complain of it as being damp and rainy, and foreigners laugh at it and say that the English summer is made up of three fine days and a thunderstorm.

Snow never lies very long on the ground in winter and the rivers never freeze. On the other hand, there is much rain and fog in winter. The summers are never very hot and there is often much rain.



## **Edinburgh**

In the past England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland were separate countries. Scotland was united to England at the beginning of the 17th century whereas Wales had already been conquered in the 13th century. After many wars Ireland was included in 1800 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but the Irish continued their fight for independence. After World War I Southern Ireland became the Irish Free State called Eire, and after World War II it became an independent republic.



That is why at present Great Britain is officially called "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

A long time ago the greater part of the country was covered by thick forests. Nowadays there are very few forests in Britain.

The highest mountains are in the central and northern part of Scotland, in Wales and in the north-west of England.

These mountains are not very high — the highest peak, Ben Nevis in the Highlands of Scotland, being no higher than 4,406 feet.

There are a lot of rivers in Britain. Although they are not very long, most of them are navigable, thus being important from the economic point of view.

The Thames, on which London is situated, and the Severn are the most important British rivers.

In the past Great Britain was an agricultural and sheep-farming country. Today agriculture plays only a minor part in the country's economy. Most of the agricultural products have to be imported from abroad.

Up to the 17th century the chief manufactured product of Britain was woolen cloth. The weavers made cloth from wool grown in the country itself.

The most important woolen manufacturing region is Yorkshire. Lancashire, situated to the west of Yorkshire, is a famous cotton manufacturing region. The most important centre of the cotton industry is Manchester, connected by a canal with Liverpool, the main port of that region and the second largest port in Britain.

England is a highly developed industrial country. Among its biggest industrial cities, London comes first.

London is a great port with numerous docks. It is also the centre of the country's commerce.

The Midlands is a very important industrial district known as "The Black Country".

In this region we find the largest coal-fields and iron-(ore) deposits in Britain. To the east of Manchester is the city of Sheffield famous for its steel industry.

Glasgow is the largest city, seaport and trading centre of Scotland whereas Edinburgh is its most important historical and cultural city.

In South Wales there is another coal-mining district with Cardiff as its centre and main port for the export of coal.

The largest town in Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The capital of Eire is Dublin.

Generally speaking, from the economic point of view Ireland is less developed than Great Britain.

## **WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS**

Isle; island. Ambele cuvinte înseamnă „insulă”. Primul este un termen folosit pentru formarea numelor proprii ca: The British Isles, The Isle of Wight [wait], The Isle of Man etc.

Cel de-al doilea se folosește pentru noțiunea de „insulă” în general.

About 120,000 square miles. Cîteva măsuri engleze de lungime și suprafață;

1 inch — 2,54 cm

12 inches = 1 foot (ft) = 30,48 cm

3 feet = 1 yard (yd) = 91,44 cm

1,760 yards — 1 mile = 1.609 m

1 square mile = 2,5499 km<sup>2</sup>

Channel; canal. Cuvîntul channel se foloseşte pentru a desemna un canal natural (The English Channel); cuvîntul canal se foloseşte pentru a desemna un canal artificial (The Suez Canal).

Economic; economical. Adjectivul economic se referă la viaţa economică; adjectivul economical înseamnă „econom”, „care face economii”.

Cloth; clothes; cloths. Substantivul cloth, plural cloths înseamnă „material”, „stofă”. Forma de plural clothes înseamnă „îmbrăcăminte”.



## GRAMMAR

### § The Adjective FAR

*further to the north* — mai departe spre nord.

Adjectivul far are cîte două forme la gradul comparativ şi la gradul superlativ:

Pozitiv far — departe

Comparativ farther — mai depărtat (în spaţiu); further — mai depărtat (în timp)

Superlativ farthest — cel-mai depărtat; furthest — cel mai depărtat

*Further* are uneori acelaşi înţeles cu *farther*, alteleori însemnând şi „adiţional”, „suplimentar”, în timp ce formele superlativului *farthest* şi *furthest* au acelaşi înţeles. Exemple:

*We didn't proceed further in the darkness* — n-am înaintat mai departe în întuneric.

*We want to get further information* — dorim informaţii suplimentare.

### §. The Adjective NEAR

*the nearest point* — locul cel mai apropiat.

Adjectivul *near* are la comparativ forma *nearer*, iar la superlativ formele *nearest* cu înţelesul de „cel mai apropiat” şi *next* cu înţelesul de „următorul” (next month, next year etc.).

### §. The Plural of Nouns

*The waters of the Atlantic Ocean.*

Deşi substantivul *water* face parte din categoria substantivelor nenumărabile, el se poate uneori intîlni şi la plural, cu valoare stilistică (comparaţi cu limba română: „apele Oceanului Atlantic”).

### §. The Synthetic Genitive

*the country's economy.*

Substantivul *country* se poate folosi şi cu genitivul sintetic.

### § Adjectives used as Nouns (Adjective folosite ca substantive)

*the Irish, the Welsh, the English etc.*

Ca și English, substantivele derivate din adjectivele terminate în "-sh", care denumesc naționalitatea, au înțeles colectiv: „membrii națiunii respective" (de exemplu „irlandezii", „Welșii" etc.)



## EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do the British Isles lie? 2. What is the name of the largest island of the British Isles? 3. What is the total area of the British Isles? 4. Which is the nearest British point from France? 5. What separates the British Isles from Northern Europe? 6. Could you name some Northern European countries? 7. What can you say about the seas surrounding the British coasts? What has the indentation of the British coasts favoured? 9. What can you say about the British climate? 10. Describe the English winters and summers. 11. When did Scotland and Wales become part of England? 12. When did Southern Ireland become an independent country? 13. What is the importance of the British rivers? 14. What are the most important English rivers? 15. What is the importance of agriculture in the country's economy? 16. What was the chief manufacture of Britain up to the 17th century? 17. Which is the most important woollen manufacturing region? 18. Name some important industrial towns in Great Britain. 19. Which is the most important town in Scotland? 20. Which is the largest town in Northern Ireland? 21. What is the capital of Eire?

II. Give antonyms for the following words:

town; west; north; large; near; northern; shallow; warm; more; day; winter; war; high; north-west; rich; long; fat; young; narrow; tall; beautiful.

III. Write questions to which these are the answers:

1. At Dover the British coast is only 22 miles from that of France. 2. The English Channel separates Great Britain from France, Belgium and Holland. 3. Yes, shallow water is warmer than deep water. 4. The British climate is damp and rainy. 5. No, in winter English rivers never freeze. 6. Southern Ireland became an independent country after World War II. 7. The second largest port in Britain is Liverpool.

IV. Insert the appropriate "self-pronoun" and point out whether it is reflexive or emphatic:

1. She had looked at ... in the mirror. 2. I ... have not been there for more than eight years. 3. What do you suggest ...? 4. The students ... decorated the classroom with ... lowers. 5. John ... wrote the letter. 6. We protect ...from the rain with an umbrella.

V. Insert the appropriate form of the adjective given in brackets and supply the article when, necessary:

1. (Small) island is called Ireland. 2. Shallow water is (warm) than deep water. 3. Glasgow is (large) city, seaport and trading centre of Scotland. 4. (High) mountains are in the central

and northern part of Scotland. 5. The English climate is (mild) than that of other countries situated at the same latitude.

VI. What are these:

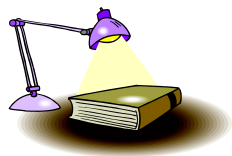
1. A centre of many people larger than a village? 2. A piece of land surrounded by water? 3. The opposite of deep! 4. 1,760 yards or 1,609 metres? 5. A Storm of thunder (tunet) and lightning (fulger) usually with heavy rain? 6. A large area of water separating countries?

VII. Supply the missing prepositions:

1. The capital ... Eire is Dublin. 2. The British Isles are separated ... Northern Europe ... the North Sea. 3. Another important factor which has contributed ... the development ... navigation is the fact that there is no point ... Great Britain that is more than 70 miles ... the sea. 4. Manchester is the most important centre ... the cotton industry. 5. Sheffield is famous ... its steel industry. 6. Scotland was united ... England ... the beginning ... the 18th century.

VII. Translate into English:

Marea Irlandei separă Marea Britanie de Irlanda. În apele din jurul coastelor Marii Britanii se pescuiește o mare cantitate de pește. Clima Angliei este mai blândă decât cea a altor țări nordice, dar în același timp este și foarte umedă. Partea de sud a Irlandei și-a câștigat independența deplină numai (only) după cel de-al doilea război mondial, când statul liber irlandez, care era dominion britanic, s-a proclamat republică. Deși în trecut Anglia era o țară agricolă, din secolul al XVII-lea a început să se transforme (to turn into) într-o țară industrială. Londra este centrul comerțului Angliei. În „Țara neagră” se găsesc cele mai mari bazine carbonifere și zăcămintele de fier din Anglia.



## LESSON 2

### Cuprins

1.2 Introducere

1.2.Competențele unității de învățare

**Early English History** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea istoriei țării în care se vorbește limba straină studiată este parte integrantă din cunoașterea globală a unei limbi, văzută ca un organism care evoluează sub influența unei multitudini de factori: geografici, sociali, culturali, etc.



### 1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unități lexicale care țin de domeniul istoriei și să prezinte sumar evenimentele petrecute din momentul în care triburile celtice au ajuns în Anglia, perioada ocupației romane, invazia triburilor germane, importanța semnării de către regele Alfred a tratatului cu danezii.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



### VOCABULARY

advance – înaintare

Angles - anglii

Anglo-Saxon - anglo-saxon

arrival – sosire

ascendancy - supremație, superioritate

attack – atac

Briton - briton

Celt - celt

Celtic - celtic  
 characteristic - caracteristic  
 clan - clan  
 clear - a curăța, a defrișa  
 conclude - a încheia  
 confessor - confesor, apărător al credinței  
 conquest - cucerire  
 dane - danez  
 dangerous - periculos  
 Danish - danez  
 defence - apărare  
 devastate - a distruge, a devasta  
 dialect - dialect  
 dignity - demnitate  
 effect - efect  
 enemy - dușman, inamic  
 era - eră  
 escape - a scăpa de  
 feudal - feudal  
 feudalism - feudalism  
 formation - formare  
 fort - fort  
 fortified - fortificat  
 gain - a câștiga  
 Germanic - germanic  
 Goidel - goidel (*trib celtic*)  
 grow up - a se dezvolta  
 Heptarchy - heptarchie, împărțire (a angliei) în șapte regate  
 Iberian - iberian  
 invade - a invade  
 invader - invadator  
 isolation – izolare  
 Jutes - iuții  
 knight - cavaler  
 legion - legiune  
 merit – merit  
 military - militar  
 mostly - mai ales  
 nationality - naționalitate  
 native - băștinaș  
 nature - natură, fire  
 network - rețea  
 nobility - nobilime  
 north-eastern - de nord-est  
 organisation - organizare

origin - origine  
 peace – pace  
 peninsula - peninsulă  
 permanent - permanent  
 Pict - pict  
 plunder - a jefui  
 prisoner - prizonier  
 protect - a proteja  
 province - provincie  
 raid - i. s. incursiune, atac. ii. a ataca, a face o incursiune  
 realm - regat  
 recognizable - care poate fi recunoscut, ușor de recunoscut  
 refuge - refugiu  
 renew - a reînnoi  
 resistance - rezistență  
 restore - a restaura  
 rival - rival  
 rule - stăpânire  
 Saxon - saxon  
 seek , sought , sought - a căuta  
 seize - a pune stăpânire pe  
 settlement – așezare  
 slave - sclav  
 society - societate  
 south-western – de sud-vest  
 spread, spread, spread - a (se) răspîndi  
 stimulate - a stimula  
 struggle - a lupta  
 successive – succesiv  
 supremacy – supremație  
 survive - a supraviețui  
 temporary - temporar, vremelnic  
 territory - teritoriu  
 throne – tron  
 treaty - tratat  
 tribe - trib  
 tribute - tribut, bir  
 troop - trupa  
 unite - a uni  
 violent - violent  
 withdraw, withdrew, withdrawn - a retrage  
 yeoman - taran liber, răzeș

## PROPER NAMES

Alfred  
Britannia  
Caesar  
Canute  
Cornwall  
Edward  
Elbe  
Essex

Honorius  
Julius  
Mercia  
Northumbria  
Rome  
Scandinavia  
Spain  
Wessex



## PHRASES

before 600 B.C. (Before Christ) — înainte de anul 600 înaintea erei noastre

In 43 A.D. (Anno Domini) — în anul 43 al erei noastre

military in character — cu caracter militar

In effect — Ca efect

for about 400 years — timp de aproape 400 de ani

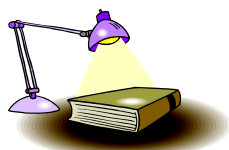
In the north of — la nord. In nordul

in common — în comun

to gain ascendancy over — a căpăta supremația asupra

to get the upper hand over — a obține supremația asupra

the whole of England — întreaga Anglie



## EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY (I)

Here are a few things from early English history.

The first inhabitants of the British Isles were called Iberians. They were followed by successive waves of Celtic tribes, which, before their arrival in these islands, had spread over what is now Germany, France and Spain.

The first Celtic invaders are known as the Goidels and their language still survives in some parts of Ireland and Scotland. They landed in England before 600 B.C. About two centuries later, Britain was invaded by another wave of Celtic tribes known as Britons. Their language, different from that spoken by the Goidels, is the origin of Welsh, i.e. the language spoken by the native inhabitants of Wales. In 55 B.C. Julius Caesar landed with his army on the shores of Britain. But we can hardly consider Julius Caesar's raids upon Britain as the Roman conquest of the island — whose Latin name was Britannia.

The actual conquest of Britain by Rome took place a century later in 43 A.D. The Roman occupation was military in character and, generally speaking, temporary in effect. The Roman rule over Britain lasted for about 400 years. During this period a great part of the land was cleared for agriculture, many new towns grew up, roads were made in all directions and forts

were built. These fortified settlements: are still recognizable in the English names ending in chester (Latin: Castra). The network of great roads made by the Romans opened up the southern part of the island to civilisation and commerce.

The Roman province of Britain was frequently raided by the Picts and Scots, the Celtic tribes which had escaped the Roman rule and made their new homes in Scotland and Ireland.

Britain remained a Roman province until the year 411 A.D. when the Roman legions were withdrawn by the Emperor Honorius to protect the frontiers of his Empire from the attacks of the Germanic tribes. In the 5th century (about 450 A.D.) a western branch of the Germanic tribes began to raid the British shores: the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Britons had been left on the island without any protection.

The Germanic tribes came from the Continent. Their settlements were in the Danish peninsula and around the mouth of the river Elbe. The Britons who escaped the new attacks sought and found refuge in Wales, in Cornwall and in the north of England.

At first the Germanic tribes that invaded England did not form one nation. They chose separate kings and built up independent kingdoms. Their settlements began on the coastline of the eastern half of England.

The unit of these settlements was the clan, a large family or a group of families.

They worked in the fields in common. Slaves were mostly prisoners of war. Among the seven realms which formed the so-called Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy the strongest were these of Northumbria, Mercia, Essex and Wessex. They struggled with one another for supremacy.

The isolation of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from the continental Germanic tribes led to the formation of the English nation.

The dialects spoken by those tribes had so much in common that people could understand each other quite easily.

In the 9th century the kingdom of Wessex, inhabited by the West-Saxons, gained ascendancy over its rivals under the rule of the famous King Alfred (871—899). Alfred had to fight against new and dangerous invaders — the Danes who plundered and devastated the coast of England. Later they began to seize whole territories and set up permanent settlements. The Kingdom of Wessex under the rule of Alfred became the centre of resistance to the new invaders.

Alfred stopped the advance of the Danes by paying them tribute. He then gathered his army of free yeomen and knights and also built a fleet of a hundred ships with the help of which he got the upper hand over the Danes. In 879 Alfred concluded a peace treaty with the Danes, according to which the country was divided into two parts: the South-Western under the Anglo-Saxons and the North-Eastern under the Danes.

Alfred is famous not only for his military merits but also for his contribution to the development of the Anglo-Saxon feudal state. By the consolidation of his power he also stimulated the development of culture in his country. He himself translated into English some religious and philosophical writings.

The Danes renewed their invasions towards the end of the 10th century. Their raids became more and more violent. In 1017 the Danish King Canute conquered the whole of England.

By that time he had already united all Scandinavia under his rule.

After the death of the Danish King the Anglo-Saxon nobility restored the old dynasty to the English throne under the rule of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066).



## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

To gain; to win; to earn. Toate aceste trei verbe înseamnă în limba română „a câștiga”. În cazul verbului to win este implicat elementul de șansă, noroc. Exemplu:

*to win a prize/a battle.*

În situațiile în care se folosește verbul to gain intervine mai puțin șansa. Exemplu:

*to gain experience / one's living.*

Utilizarea verbului to earn implică o referire la ceea ce se câștigă prin muncă. Exemplu:

*The young man's achievements earned him admiration.*



### GRAMMAR

#### §. The Article (Articolul)

*the Emperor Honorius.*

Deși titlurile nobiliare ca prince, king, queen etc., urmate imediat de nume proprii nu se articulează (de exemplu King Henry VIII, Prince John etc.), titlurile străine, ca Archduke, Calif, Emperor etc. sunt precedate de articol.

Exemple:

the Archduke Charles.

the Calif Omar.

the Emperor Napoleon.

#### § The Preposition BY

By that time he had already united.

Prepoziția by este folosită în acest context cu sensul de „înainte de” (acel moment, vremea aceea).

Prepoziția by, având acest înțeles, nu trebuie confundată cu prepoziția until, care înseamnă „până la”. Comparați

*He will wait until ten o'clock* — el va aștepta până la ora zece.

*He will arrive in Bucharest by Monday* — el va sosi la București înainte de luni.



### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the Celtic tribes live before their arrival in England? 2. Where does the language of the Goidels still survive? 3. Where does the language spoken by the Britons survive? 4. When did Julius Caesar land on the shores of Britain? 5. When did the actual conquest of Britain take place? 6. What was the character of the Roman occupation in Britain? 7. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last? 8. What happened during the Roman occupation of Britain? 9. Why did the Emperor Honorius withdraw his legions from Britain? 10. What were the names of the Germanic tribes which

invaded Britain in the 5th century? 11. Where did these tribes come from? 12. When did the Kingdom of Wessex gain ascendancy over the other kingdoms? 13. What was the importance of King Alfred's rule? 14. What were the provisions of the peace treaty concluded by King Alfred with the Danes? 15. What countries did King Canute rule over? 16. What happened after the death of King Canute?

**II. Fill in a suitable relative pronoun, adjective or adverb:**

1. We shall start with the first inhabitants of the British Isles ... were called Iberians. 2. They were followed by successive waves of Celtic tribes ... before their arrival in these islands had spread over ... is now Germany, France and Spain. 3. About two centuries later Britain was invaded by the Britons ... language survives in the language of the inhabitants of Wales. 4. Alfred built a fleet of 100 ships with the help of ... he got the upper hand over the Danes. 5. Alfred had to fight against the Danes ... plundered and devastated the coast of England. Britain was frequently raided by the Picts and Scots, the Celtic tribes ... had escaped the Roman rule. 7. Among the new realms ... formed the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy the strongest were those of Northumbria, Mercia, Essex and Wessex.

**III. Complete these sentences with words you have recently learned:**

1. Alfred stopped the ... of the Danes by paying them ... 2. The kingdom of Wessex under the ... of Alfred became the centre of ... to the new invaders. 3. Slaves were mostly ... of war. 4. The Britons who escaped the new attacks sought and found their ... in Wales, Cornwall and in the North of England. 5. The Roman ... of Britain was frequently raided by the Picts and Scots. 6. About two ... later Britain was invaded by another ... of Celtic tribes. 7. The language spoken by the Goidels still ... in some parts of Ireland and Scotland.

**IV. Make questions beginning with *what, by whom, with whom, where or when, to which* the words in italics are the answers.**

Example: *They landed in England before 100 B.C.*

*When did they land in England?*

1. The first inhabitants of the British Isles were called Iberians. 2. The Goidels' language survives in some parts of Ireland and Scotland. 3. The actual conquest of Britain by Rome took place in 43 A.D. 4. The Roman province was frequently raided by the Picts and Scots. 5. The Picts and Scots made Scotland and Ireland their new home. 6. They struggled with one another for supremacy. 7. The West Saxons gained ascendancy over their rivals under the rule of King Alfred.

**V. Give the opposites of:**

the first; to live; to speak; to find; to come; to sit; the beginning; large; new; permanent; death; difficult; slowly.

**VI. Fill in the missing prepositions:**

1. I'll start ... the first inhabitants ... the British Isles, 2.. They were followed ... successive waves ... Celtic invaders. 3. They landed ... Britain ... 600 B.C. 4. Caesar landed his troops ... the shores ... Britain. 5. ... this period a great part ... the country was cleared ...agriculture.

The network ... great roads made ... the Romans opened up the Southern part ... the island ... civilization and commerce. 7. Alfred is famous not only ... his military merits but also ... his contribution ... the development ... the Anglo-Saxon feudal state. 8. ... the death ... the Danish king the Anglo-Saxon nobility restored the old dynasty ... the English throne ... the rule ... Edward the Confessor. 9. ... the 9th century the kingdom ... Wessex inhabited ... the West Saxons gained ascendancy ... its rivals ... the rule ... King Alfred.

**VII. *Re-arrange the words and phrases to make a sentence:***

1. With, inhabitants, the, I'll, Isles, of, British, start, the.
2. Later, about, Britain, centuries, two, invaded, was, another, by, Celtic, of, wave, tribes.
3. Called, Britannia, the, Romans, by, island, the, was.

**VIII. *Translate into English:***

Valuri succesive de triburi celtice au urmat invaziei Britaniei de către goideli. Limba britonilor era diferită de cea a goidelilor și supraviețuiește în dialectele vorbite în Țara Galilor.

Ocupația romană a Insulelor britanice a avut un caracter militar. Anglia a fost cucerită de romani în anul 43 al erei noastre. Provincia romană a Britaniei era frecvent atacată de picți și scoți, niște triburi celtice care nu căzuseră sub dominația romanilor și se retrăseseră în Scoția și Irlanda.

După moartea lui Canut nobilimea anglo-saxonă a restaurat vechea dinastie.

Profesorul ne-a spus că regatul Wessex a cîștigat supremația asupra celorlalte regate anglo-saxone și i-a invins pe danezi.

Prin pacea încheiată de regele Alfred cu danezii Anglia a fost împărțită în două părți — una sub stăpînirea regelui Wessex-ului și cealaltă sub stăpînirea danezilor.



## LESSON 3

### Cuprins

1.3 Introducere

1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

**Early English History (II)** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea istoriei țărilor în care se vorbește limba străină studiată este parte integrantă din cunoașterea globală a unei limbi, văzută ca un organism care evoluează sub influența unei multitudini de factori: geografici, sociali, culturali, etc.



### 1.3. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unitați lexicale care țin de domeniul istoriei și să prezinte succinct cucerirea normandă, importanța regelui William pentru Londra (Turnul Londrei a fost construit în acea perioadă), trăsăturile feudalismului în Anglia, impactul la nivel lingvistic al acestui pasaj istoric: vocabularul a cunoscut o dezvoltare semnificativă.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



### VOCABULARY

accelerate - a accelera

advanced - avansat, înaintat

architecture – arhitectură

battle – bătălie

census – recensământ

centralization - centralizare

charter - cartă

complete - a desăvârși

complex - complex  
 confiscate - a confisca  
 confiscation - confiscare  
 crusade - cruciadă  
 distribute - a distribui, a împărți  
 distribution - distribuție, împărțire  
 duke - duce  
 establishment - stabilire  
 feudalization - feudalizare  
 force - a forța, a sili  
 garrison – a ocupa cu o garnizoana.  
 heroically - eroic  
 inquiry - anchetă, cercetare  
 Lackland - Fără Țară  
 Lionheart - Inimă de Leu  
 order - a ordona  
 pioneer - pioner  
 portion out - a împărți  
 prevent - a împiedica  
 process - proces  
 property - proprietate  
 reform - reformă  
 regard - a privi, a considera

rising - răsccoală  
 serf - șerb, iobag  
 set down - a consemna  
 strengthen a întări  
 stronghold – fortăreață  
 structure – structură  
 successor - urmaș  
 system - sistem, orînduire  
 taxable - impozabil  
 townspeople – orășeni  
 villain - șerb



### PHRASES

towns of importance - orașe importante  
 which may be regarded - care poate fi considerat  
 the Domesday Book - Cartea Judecatii de Apoi

### PROPER NAMES

Harold  
 Hastings

Normandy  
 Senlac



### EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY (II)

In the second half of the 11th century England was conquered by William, Duke of Normandy. The civilization of Normandy was superior to that of England. The Norman state was a complex feudal organization, the Norman Church had considerable power and influence, and Norman architecture had reached an advanced stage of development.

The battle between the Anglo-Saxons led by King Harold and the Normans led by William took place at Senlac, near Hastings, on October 14. 1066.

King Harold died heroically in the battle and William became King of England under the name of William the Conqueror. After William's victory the country was portioned out among the Norman knights. William confiscated the lands of the Saxon nobility and distributed them to his Norman knights.

In London and in other towns of importance William built a great number of castles and strongholds which he garrisoned with his Norman soldiers. The famous Tower of London was built at that time.

The confiscation of lands and their distribution among the Norman nobility completed the establishment of the feudal system in England.

Most of the English became serfs or villains.

The French language became the official language of the kingdom. The Norman conquest had a considerable influence on the development of the English vocabulary. On the other hand, it had almost no influence on the grammatical structure of the language.

In 1085—1086 William ordered the whole taxable property in his kingdom to be set down and the result of this inquiry, which may be regarded as the first census in England, is known as the Domesday Book.

After the Norman Conquest the process of England's feudalization was accelerated.

A number of reforms carried out under King Henry II (1154—1189) strengthened the power of the king as well as the centralization of the state. His son, Richard I, known as the Lionheart (1189 – 1199) took part in the Crusades, spending most of his life abroad.

A rising of the barons supported by knights and townspeople forced King John (the Lackland), Richard's brother and successor, to sign the famous Great Charter (Magna Charta Libertatum) (1215).



## GRAMMAR

### § The Plural of Nouns

*the Normans* — normanzii.

Norman (ca și Roman, German etc.) nu este un substantiv compus; ca urmare, pluralul se formează adăugând terminația -s. Comparați:

*a German* — two Germans.

*an Englishman* — two Englishman.

### § Conversion (Conversiunea)

*he garrisoned with* — a instalat garnizoane (formate din).

Verbul to garrison este un exemplu de conversiune sau folosire a aceluiași cuvint și cu valoarea altor părți de vorbire. To garrison provine din substantivul garrison (garnizoană) și se traduce prin „a așeza trupe/soldați într-o garnizoană”. Alte exemple:

crown (coroană) - to crown (a încorona).

knight (cavaler) - to knight (a înnobila).

pencil (creion) - to pencil (a creiona).



## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Norman conquest take place? 2. What was the condition of Normandy in comparison with (In comparație cu) that of England? 3. What was the result of the battle

between the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans? 4. What did William do after his victory over the Saxons? 5. What was the condition of the English population under the Norman rule? 6. What did William do in order to prevent a possible revolt (răscoală) of his Norman barons? 7. What was the influence of the Norman conquest on the development of the English language? 8. What can you say about Domesday Book? 9. When was the process of England's feudalization accelerated? 10. What strengthened the power of the king and the centralization of the English State? 11. What determined (l-a determinat) King John to sign the Great Charter?

**II. Translate into English making use of the Accusative with the Infinitive construction :**

1. William a ordonat ca toate pământurile nobilimii saxone sa fie preluate de baronii săi.  
2. El a vrut ca turnul Londrei să se construiască lângă cetatea Londrei.  
3. William a obligat pe toți vasalii săi să ia parte la invadarea Angliei. 4. William a ordonat să se înregistreze toate proprietățile impozabile in faimoasa „Carte a Judecății de Apoi”.

**III. Add a question word to the following questions:**

1. ... was England conquered by the Normans? 2. ... did the battle between the Saxons and Normans take place? 3. ... civilization was superior to that of England?  
4. ... died heroically in the battle of Hastings? 5. ... did the Normans build castles and strongholds? 6. ... language became the official language of the kingdom? 7. ... did William order the whole taxable property to be set down?

**IV. Put in the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:**

1. England (to be conquered) by the Normans in the second half of the 11th century.  
2. Before the Normans (to conquer) England their architecture (to reach) an advanced stage of development. 3. William (to give) his vassals the lands of the Saxon nobility. 4. He decided (to build) the Tower of London on the Thames.

**V. Put in the missing prepositions:**

1. ... the second half ...the 11th century England was conquered ... William, Duke ... Normandy. 2. The Norman conquest had a considerable influence ... the development ... the English vocabulary. 3. The confiscation... lands and their distribution ... the Norman nobility completed the establishment ... the feudal system ... England. 4. The famous Tower ... London was built ... that time. 5. ... 1070 the whole ... England was under Norman rule.

**VI. Translate into English:**

Anglia a fost cucerită de normanzi in a doua jumătate a secolului al XI-lea. Civilizația normandă era superioară aceleia a englezilor. Confiscarea pământurilor și distribuirea lor nobilimii normande a desăvârșit stabilirea orânduirii feudale in Anglia. Celebrul Turn al Londrei a fost construit în acea vreme. Henric al 11-lea a întărit puterea regelui si centralizarea statului. Regele Ioan Fără de Țară a fost silit sa semneze Magna Charta după răscoala baronilor.



## LESSON 4

### Cuprins

1.4 Introducere

1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

**New York** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea geografiei țărilor în care se vorbește limba straină studiată este parte integrantă din cunoașterea globală a unei limbi, văzută ca un organism care evoluează sub influența unei multitudini de factori: geografici, istorici, sociali, culturali, etc.



### 1.4. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să prezinte succinct istoria orașului New York: venirea primilor coloniști olandezi care i-au dat numele de Noul Amsterdam, pasajul ocupării de către englezii conduși de către ducele de York (care i-a schimbat numele în New York), dezvoltarea accelerată după construirea canalului Erie, să descrie componența pe cartiere a metropolei, precum și a principalelor instituții de larg interes.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



### VOCABULARY

active - activ

ancestor - strămoș

anywhere - oriunde

bargain - a face comerț, a se târgui

bay - golf

bazaar - bazar



board - bord  
 borough - district, cartier  
 broadcasting - de radio  
 capture - a captura  
 centre - a se concentra  
 Chinese - chinezesc  
 colonist - colonist  
 come across - a da peste  
 commit - a comite  
 company - societate, companie  
 co-operation - cooperare  
 contradiction – contradicție  
 densely - dens  
 discovery – descoperire  
 disposal – dispoziție  
 drive , drove , driven - a indemna, a mâna,  
 a goni  
 drug - drog  
 embodiment - întruchipare  
 emigrate - a emigra  
 enter - a intra  
 entrance - intrare  
 European - european  
 excited - agitat  
 expensive - scump  
 explorer - explorator  
 fair - târg  
 forum - for  
 giant - gigant, uriaș  
 gift - dar  
 governor - guvernator  
 grain-producing - producător de grâne  
 growth - dezvoltare, creștere  
 hire - a angaja  
 hostile - ostil, dușmănos  
 Icelandic – islandez  
 insurance – asigurare

international - internațional  
 interval - pauză  
 liberty - libertate  
 majestic - maiestuos, măreț  
 man-made - făcut de mâna omului,  
 artificial  
 nearby - în apropiere  
 negro - negru  
 noisy – zgomotos  
 passage - trecere, drum  
 political – politic  
 populated – populat  
 prosperous – prosper  
 rename - a reboteza  
 sail - a naviga, a pluti; (în text) a pătrunde  
 search - a căuta  
 seat - sediu  
 section - cartier, zonă, parte  
 settle down - a se așeza, a se stabili  
 shipping - transport  
 show - spectacol  
 silhouette - siluetă  
 sky-scraper - zgirie-nor  
 squalid - murdar, sordid  
 statistics - statistică  
 stock exchange - bursă  
 storey - etaj  
 telegram - telegramă  
 term - a numi  
 trust - trust  
 tunnel - tunel  
 T.V. (television) - televiziune  
 utmost – extrem  
 village – sat  
 wedge - a înfige, a împlânta  
 wigwam - cort sau colibă a indienilor (piei-  
 roșii) americani



## PHRASES

some 360 years ago — cu aproximativ 360 de ani în urmă  
 on board his ship — la bordul vasului său  
 known at present — cunoscut în prezent  
 searching for — în căutare de

by no means — nicidecum  
to be at war with - a fi in razboi cu  
to be over - a se termina  
to come into being - a aparea, a lua naștere  
at the turn of the 20th century - la începutul secolului al XX-lea  
United Nations - Națiunile Unite  
are complete cities in themselves - sunt adevărate orașe luate in sine  
of the utmost importance - de cea mai mare importanță  
higher education - învățământul superior

#### PROPER NAMES

Amsterdam	Metropolitan
Babylon	Minuit
Brooklyn	New Tork
Erie	Peter
Greenwich	Queens
Harlem	Reykjavik
Hudson	Richmond
The Indies	Wall Street
Manhattan	



#### NEW YORK

New York is not a very old city. It was founded some 360 years ago, in 1610, after Henry Hudson, an English explorer hired by the Dutch, on board his ship "The Discovery", had entered the place known at present as Hudson Bay.

The explorer and his men were searching for a passage to the Indies. The new places were inhabited by Red Indians who were by no means hostile to the new colonists. At the beginning of the 17th century only the wigwams of the Indians stood where the sky-scrapers of New York now reach to the clouds.

The first colonists came from Holland. The Dutch named their American colony New Amsterdam and lived a comfortable and prosperous life there. In 1664 an English fleet under the command of the Duke of York sailed into the harbour and captured the city without any fight. At that time England was at war with Holland. When the war between the two countries was over, the English refused to give back the colony (which they had renamed New York after the Duke of York). Under the rule of the English, the city's development was slow.

It was not until the end of the 18th century that the city's real growth began.

The development of the city became more rapid in the 19th century especially after the construction of the Erie Canal, which connects New York with the coal and iron mines of the Great Lakes district and the rich grain-producing plains of the Middle West. The city we know today has, however, come into being within the last 80 years. The New Yorker of 1890 would hardly recognize his native town if he saw it now.

At the turn of the 20th century millions of people driven by poverty emigrated to the New World from various European countries. They entered the American continent through New York and a great number settled down in the city. Over three quarters of New York's inhabitants may be termed "foreigners" in the sense that they cannot say they have ancestors

who were born in the U.S.A. That is why New York has been called "The Modern Babylon". Statistics show that at present more Irish people live in New York than in Dublin, more Icelanders than in Reykjavik, more Italians than in Rome. In New York one can find many quarters inhabited almost entirely by Chinese, Italians, Negroes, etc. Thus in Chinatown one hears more Chinese than English spoken. Harlem is a district inhabited by half a million Negroes. Little Italy is a district inhabited by Italians. They are the most densely populated sections of the city and the houses are in worse conditions than anywhere else. Nevertheless rents are extremely high. Over 15,000,000 inhabitants live in the city and its suburbs. In New York one can see the famous Empire State Building. It has 102 storeys and it is 1472 feet (440 metres) high. From the top of this man-made giant one can see the strange silhouettes of the city's sky-scrapers so different from one another in height, material and style. It is on the banks of the East River that the majestic United Nations Building was erected after World War II. It houses the greatest international forum, which is an embodiment of the idea of cooperation among states with different social and political systems.

Manhattan and the other islands are connected with one another by tunnels and bridges, e.g. the Brooklyn Bridge, the George Washington Bridge, the Hudson Bridge. The great sky-scrapers are complete cities in themselves, containing restaurants, banks, and post-offices. One may have one's watch repaired, one's hair cut, send off a telegram, do all kinds of shopping and have one's lunch inside the same building, in the short lunch interval at one's disposal.

Greenwich Village, the quarter for popular artists, fairs, bazaars and shows of every kind, is one of the most picturesque districts of the city.

Comparatively few of New York's inhabitants live in Manhattan, although a very great number of them spend a considerable part of the day there. The residential districts are spread over the other four boroughs of the city: Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Richmond.

New York is the seat of a great number of well-known banks, commercial, insurance and shipping companies, big industrial trusts, etc. which centre round the famous financial district known under the name of Wall Street.

Nearby one can see the New York Stock Exchange filled from 10,00 a.m. to 3,00 p.m. with a crowd of noisy and excited men who are busy making different bargains.

New York is also a very important cultural centre, with many institutions of higher education, libraries and theatres. One should not forget the famous Metropolitan Opera House, the Modern Art Museum, the Brooklyn Institute, Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Broadcasting and T. V. Company, etc.

At the entrance to the port the visitor comes across the very high Statue of Liberty a gift of the French people to the American nation after the War of American Independence (1775—1783). There are still many contradictions in New York. The visitor may come across squalid dwellings which are often wedged between the most expensive hotels and the most fashionable residential areas. There are a very great number of unemployed and one of the great public calamities is the growth of crime alongside extensive trade in drugs.



## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

The Indies. Regiunea cuprinzând India, Indochina, Indonezia și Malaezia.

Red Indians. Locuitorii băștinași ai continentului american (pieile-roșii).

Dutch; the Dutch. Adjectivul substantivizat Dutch denumește „limba olandeză”. Exemplu:  
*They speak Dutch.*

Precedat de articolul hotărât the, adjectivul substantivizat Dutch denumește „poporul olandez”. Exemplu:

*The Dutch live in Holland.*

The Great Lakes. Cele cinci mari lacuri: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, dintre Canada și S.U.A., legate între ele printr-un sistem de canale.

Middle West. Regiunea care ocupă jumătatea de nord a bazinului Mississippi, cuprinzând statele Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa și Minnesota.

Harbour; port. Cuvintele harbour și port sunt sinonime, harbour având un înțeles mai general și anume „loc de ancorare pentru vase”, iar port cuprinzând și noțiunea de instalații portuare.

Squalid; dirty. În timp ce adjectivul dirty indică numai lipsa de curățenie, squalid adaugă și nuanța de mizerie și sărăcie.



## GRAMMAR

### § The Plural of Nouns

*Statistics show.*

Unele nume de științe terminate în -ies (mathematics, phonetics, optics, etc.) sunt urmate de un verb la singular, în timp ce altele, ca statistics, politics, tactics, gymnastics sunt, în general, urmate de un verb la plural.

### § Noun Formation (Derivarea substantivelor)

*The New Yorker.*

Cu ajutorul sufixului -er se formează uneori substantive denumind locuitorii unor orașe (Londoner, Bucharesler etc.)

### § Adjective Formation

*grain-producing plains.*

Unele adjective compuse se pot forma dintr-un substantiv și un participiu prezent. Exemple:

*peace-loving* — iubitor de pace

*heart-rending* — sfișietor.

### § The Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

*worse conditions*

Worse este comparativul adjectivului bad și al adverbului badly. Superlativul acestora este worst.

### § Adjective Formation

*man-made* — artificial.

Adjectivele se formează uneori dintr-un substantiv + un participiu trecut.

### § The Verb TO HAVE as a Causal Verb (TO HAVE ca verb cauzal)

*One may have one's watch repaired* — cineva își poate repara ceasul.

*One may have one's hair cut* — cineva poate să se tundă.

Verbul to have (something) + un participiu trecut arată că subiectul determină pe cineva să facă o acțiune în folosul subiectului.



## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. When was New York founded? 2. What was Hudson searching for in 1610? 3. Who were the native inhabitants of North America at that time? 4. When and how did the city receive its present name? 5. When did the city's growth begin? 6. What factors (factori) contributed to the development of the city? 7. Why did so many people emigrate to the New World at the turn of the 20th century? 9. What was the result of that powerful emigration? 8. Why is New York called "The Modern Babylon"? 10. What is the population of New York and its suburbs? 11. What can one see from the top of the Empire State Building? 12. When was the United Nations Building erected? 13. How are the islands connected with one another? 14. Why are the sky-scrapers compared to cities in themselves? 15. Who lives in Greenwich Village? 16. Where is the Statue of Liberty placed?

### II. Speak about the foundation and development of New York.

### III. Supply questions beginning with *when* then with *what* for these answers:

1. New York was founded some 360 years ago. 2. Henry Hudson entered the place known at present as Hudson Bay in 1610. 3. At the beginning of the 17th century the Indian wigwams stood where the sky-scrapers of New York now reach to the clouds. 4. The English fleet under the command of the Duke of York captured the city in 1664. 5. After the war the English refused to give back the Dutch colony. 6. The city's real growth began at the end of the 18th century. 7. The development of the city became more rapid in the 19th century.

### IV. Complete each of the following sentences with a relative clause beginning with *who*, *which* or *that*:

1. Those places were inhabited by Indians ... 2. The English refused to give back the colony ... 3. The development of the city became more rapid after the construction of the Erie Canal ... 4. New York is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River ... 5. The city was captured by the English fleet ....

**V. Supply the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:**

1. New York (to found) some 360 years ago after Henry Hudson on board his ship (to enter) the place known at present as Hudson Bay. 2. At that time England (to be) at war with Holland. 3. Harlem (to be) the most densely populated section of the city, 4. New York (to be called) "The Modern Babylon" 5. When the war between the two countries (to be over) the English [to refuse] to give back their colony which they (to rename) New York.

**VI. Insert articles, if necessary:**

1. New York is not ... very old city. 2. Those places were inhabited by ...Red Indians. 3. Henry Hudson ... English explorer on board his ship "...Discovery", entered ... place known at present as ... Hudson Bay. 4. He was in ... search for ... new passage to ... Indies. 5. ... first colonists came from ... Holland. 6. ... Dutch named their American colony ... New Amsterdam 7. In 1664 ...English fleet under ... command of ... Duke of ... York sailed into ... harbour and captured ... city without any fight. 8. It was not until ... end of ... 18th century that ... city's real growth began.

**VII. Supply a suitable adjective:**

A very ... number of New York's inhabitants spend a ... part of the day in Manhattan. 2. The ... districts are spread over the other boroughs of the city. 3. New York is' a very important ... centre with many institutions of higher education, libraries, theatres. 4. There are ... contradictions in New York. 5. New York is the seat of a ... number of ... banks, commercial, insurance and shipping companies which centre round the famous ... district Wall Street.

**VIII. Give a word of opposite meaning to each of the following:**

few; squalid; important; different; international; complete; active; before; to enter; hostile; native; to be over; to refuse; to find; worse.

**IX. Translate into English:**

Coloniștii olandezi au întemeiat colonia lor americană cu aproximativ 360 de ani în urmă. Henry Hudson și oamenii săi erau în căutarea unui nou drum spre Indiile de Est. Englezii au capturat colonia olandeză în timpul războiului lor cu Olanda în secolul al XVII-lea și au rebotezat-o New York, după numele ducelui de York sub a cărui comandă flota engleză pătrunsese în port. Adevărata dezvoltare a orașului a început de-abia la sfârșitul secolului al XVIII-lea. În locul vechilor colibe indiene se pot vedea uriașii zgirie-nori înălțându-se spre cer. Cea mai înaltă construcție din New York se numește Empire State Building. Ea are 102 etaje și este înaltă de 440 m. Din vârful clădirii se poate vedea întregul oraș și cetățenii săi zgirie-nori, atât de deosebiți unul de altul. Clădirea Organizației Națiunilor Unite, ridicată pe insula Manhattan după cel de-al doilea război mondial, este sediul celui mai mare for internațional, care reprezintă o întruchipare vie a ideii de colaborare între state cu orânduirii social-politice diferite.



## LESSON 5

### Cuprins

1.5 Introducere

1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

**The Future Continuous** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea limbii engleze la nivel conversațional implică utilizarea multor expresii menite să transmită colocutorului sentimentele și trăirile celui care vorbește pe lângă conținutul ideatic propriu-zis. În sprijinul acestei abilități stau exercițiile de vocabular și gramatică menite să ajute vorbitorul să se exprime corect, să se facă înțeles foarte bine.



### 1.5. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient timpul numit Future Continuous pentru a exprima o acțiune în viitor fără nuanța de intenție și /sau certitudine, precum și pentru a exprima o acțiune în desfășurare într-un anumit moment din viitor



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 1 ora.**



### VOCABULARY

bake - a coace

berth- cușetă

better halves - jumătăți, soții

coming - care vin, care se apropie

corridor - coridor, culoar

couple - pereche, cuplu

celebrate - a sărbători  
 chat - conversație  
 chimes - bățai (de orologiu)  
 clean - a curăța, a face curățenie  
 clink - a ciocni  
 criticize - a critica  
 deliver - (In text) a transmite, a lăsa  
 detective story - roman polițist  
 dust - a șterge praful  
 edition - ediție  
 enjoy oneself - a se distra, a petrece  
 eve - ajun  
 exchange - a schimba  
 fellow student - coleg  
 de facultate  
 former – fost  
 fortnight - (interval de) două săptămîni  
 gift - dar, cadou  
 gossip - a bârfi, a cleveti  
 grant - alocație  
 manage - a reuși  
 manager – director  
 message - mesaj, comision verbal  
 outside - prep. (In text) In fața (cut gen.)

overnight train - tren de noapte  
 paperbacks - cărți broșate (ediții ieftine de buzunar)  
 parcel - pachet, colet  
 picture postcard - (carte poștală) ilustrată  
 pocket – buzunar  
 rack- plasă (de bagaje)  
 relative - rudă  
 revelry - petrecere, chef  
 rubbernecking - Vizitare a unui oraș în autocar  
 sightseeing - vizitare a monumentelor etc.  
 sleeper - vagon de dormit  
 soundly - zdravăn  
 station - gară  
 supply – provizie, (în text și) cantitate, număr  
 taxi-rank - stație de taxiuri  
 tedious – plicticos  
 trouble - deranj, bătaie de cap  
 wash up - a spăla (vasele)  
 window-shopping - oprire în fața vitrinelor (fără a intra în magazin)



## PHRASES

today fortnight — de azi în două săptămîni  
 New Year's Eve — ajunul Anului nou, revelion  
 to see the New Year in (and the Old Year out) — a petrece revelionul  
 to have three days off — a avea trei zile libere, a fi liber trei zile  
 to knock off work — a-și lăsa treaba, lucrările  
 to take two more days off — a-și lua liber două zile în plus  
 this time on Monday — luni pe vremea asta  
 I'll have to see the manager about it first — mai întâi trebuie să vorbesc cu directorul despre asta  
 to be airsick — a avea rău de avion  
 to have a hell of a time — a se chinui  
 to see/send somebody off — a conduce pe cineva la gară (aeroport etc.)  
 to take the hint — a înțelege aluzia/poanta  
 to give somebody a good send-off — a conduce pe cineva  
 to while away the time — a-ți mai trece timpul, a-ți ține de urît  
 just in case — pentru orice eventualitate  
 to be due to... — a fi așteptat/programat/planificat să...  
 If my memory serves me right — dacă imi aduc bine aminte, dacă imi amintesc bine



to have a heavy schedule — a avea un program încărcat  
to have a grand time — a petrece de minune  
I'll be looking forward to an early night — o sa aştept/doresc cu nerăbdare să mă culc (mai) devreme  
to drink in somebody's health — a bea în sănătatea cuiva



## THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

*The scene is laid in a classroom at the People's University, during the break. Four of our friends are having a chat, while the others are smoking in the corridor.*

LIZA: Do you know that today fortnight we shall be celebrating New Year's Eve?

PAUL: Of course we know. I am looking forward to it already.

DIANA: Will you be going somewhere, Paul?

PAUL: Yes, I'll be going to Cluj.

LIZA: To Cluj? I wonder what you'll be doing there. I don't remember you telling us about having relatives in Cluj. Where will you be staying?

PAUL: I'll be staying with some friends. They are former fellow students of mine, and a nice couple they are too. They've only recently moved into a new flat built with a State grant, and they have asked me to come to their place. We shall be seeing the New Year in together.

GEORGE: When are you leaving?

PAUL: Well, we all have three days off, haven't we? So if I can manage to knock off work and arrange to take two more days off, then I'll be leaving this time on Monday. Of course, I'll have to see the manager about it first.

GEORGE: Are you going by plane?

PAUL: No, I shan't be flying this time. Last time I went in a plane I was so airsick that I swore never to fly again.

GEORGE: Then you'll be going by train, I suppose.

PAUL: Yes, I think I'll be travelling by train if I am lucky enough to get a berth on the 18.30 express to Cluj. That train's an overnight train, so it must have a sleeper. If not, I'll have a hell of a time. It's such a long way! But why do you ask?

DIANA (quickly): Well, I think about 6 p.m. on Monday we shall all meet you at the station to see you off.

GEORGE (taking the hint): Yes, we'll be seeing you off, old boy.

PAUL: .Thanks a lot. That's very nice of you, really!

DIANA: And if the others come too, as I'm sure they will when they learn about it, then we'll be giving you quite a good send-off.

LIZA: Don't forget to take one or two magazines, or a detective story, along with you. Paperbacks are easy to carry about. You know what I mean. Those cheap pocket editions.

PAUL: What for?

LIZA: You will be wanting them to while away the time in case you can't sleep on the train.

DIANA: Liza is right, Paul. You'd better take them, just in case

PAUL: All right, I'll take a good supply of them. But I'm sure I shall forget all about them and I'll leave them in the rack when the train arrives at Cluj station.

GEORGE: When is the train due to arrive in Cluj?

PAUL: About 4 a.m., I think.

GEORGE: Hm, that's rather early. Will you find a taxi, do you think? If my memory serves me right, there used to be a taxi-rank just outside the station.

PAUL: I shall not want a taxi as my friends shall be waiting for me at the station and we'll be using their own car.

LIZA: How long will you be staying in Cluj, Paul?

PAUL: I shan't be staying long. Just a few days. Why, is there anything I can do for you? Have you got a message for me to deliver?

LIZA: Will you be seeing Susanna?

PAUL: Yes, I think I'll be seeing her too.

LIZA: If so, could you give her a small parcel from me? That is if it's not too much trouble to you.

PAUL: No trouble at all. I'll be seeing her on Friday and will give it to her then. Would that be all right?

LIZA: Certainly, Paul. Thank you.

PAUL (a little embarrassed): Now you know what I shall be doing before, on and after New Year's Eve. But what about you. You haven't said a word about how you are going to spend the coming holidays.

GEORGE: I'll be seeing the New Year in, as Paul said a few minutes ago — and may I also add, and the Old Year out — at the Athenee Palace with some friends of ours. We men will be drinking and smoking a lot more than usual, and our better halves will of course be gossiping as much they can and criticizing all the other women in the restaurant with whom we shall happen to dance.

DIANA: I'm going on a three-day trip to Budapest. I'll be doing a lot of rubbernecking in a coach, and a lot of shopping, and window-shopping, and sightseeing on Foot, and what not. Anyhow, we shall be having a heavy schedule and a grand time, so our guide says..

PAUL: And you, Liza? What about you? You aren't saying anything. How are you going to enjoy yourself on New Year's Eve?

LIZA: I'm not going to enjoy myself at all.

GEORGE: How's that?

LIZA: You see, I'm going to spend New Year's Eve at home. This means that I shall be cleaning, and dusting, and cooking, and baking more than on an ordinary day. More, in fact, than on any other day in the year. At ten, I shall be too tired to do anything else, and I'll be looking forward to an early night. And at midnight, when you'll all be listening to the chimes of the big clocks, and will be clinking glasses, and drinking one another's health, and exchanging New Year's gifts, I shall be sleeping soundly in my bed. And on New Year's Day, when you will still be sleeping after the night's revelry, I shall be washing up.

GEORGE: Poor Liza! We will be thinking of you on New Year's Eve.

DIANA: That we will. And I'll be sending you a picture postcard from Budapest wishing you "A Happy New Year!"

PAUL: So will I. And exactly three weeks from now, we shall all be having another English lesson, when Diana and I come back.

GEORGE: Yes, and let's hope it won't be as difficult and tedious as the one we've just had.

## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

*Couple*. Ca și în textul lecției, *couple* are deseori sensul de „cuplu, pereche”. Exemple: *a couple of skaters* — un cuplu/o pereche de patinatori.

*the young couple* — tinerii soți, tînăra pereche.

In alte contexte însă, *couple* este un false friend, avind și alte sensuri:

*I'll be back in a couple of minutes* — mă întorc în/peste citeva minute.

*I'll be staying here for a couple of days* — stau (aici) citeva zile.

One or two nu înseamnă numai „una, două”, ci și „două, trei”, cum rezultă din textul lecției.

Arrive at/in. Spre deosebire de limba română, unde construcția „a sosi în” se folosește, cu implicații spațiale geografice, numai în legătură cu numele de continente, țări, provincii, regiuni și districte, în limba engleză to arrive in se folosește și în legătură cu numele de capitale și orașe mari.

Așadar: *to arrive at a town* dar *to arrive in a city*.

Outside the station. Ca prepoziție, outside are mai întotdeauna sensul de „în fața (+ genitiv)”, ca în textul lecției.

Alte exemple: *outside my house, outside Westminster Abbey, outside the National Gallery*.



## GRAMMAR

§ The Future Continuous (Viitorul continuu)

*we shall be celebrating* — vom sărbători.

Acest timp se formează cu ajutorul verbului to be la viitor + participiul prezent al verbului de conjugat. El se folosește:

**1. Pentru a exprima o acțiune în viitor fără nuanța de intenție și/sau certitudine, care sunt redate prin prezent, prezentul continuu, viitorul cu will sau to be going to.** Comparați:

*I shall be reading a lot for the exams.* (Fapt viitor)

*I leave London tomorrow at 10 a.m. by plane and arrive in Paris at 11 a.m.* (Conform programului)

*They are televising the match tonight.* (Conform unui aranjament prestabilit)

*I will not see Tom tonight.* (Voința)

*I am not going to see Tom tonight.* (Intenție)

**2. Pentru a indica o acțiune în desfășurare într-un anumit moment în viitor (de obicei exprimat).** Exemple:

*What will you be doing this time tomorrow night?*

*This time next month I shall probably be travelling through Spain.*

(Pentru exemple suplimentare de folosire a timpului Future Continuous, recitiți textul lecției)

§ ENOUGH, Adverb or Adjective (ENOUGH, adjectiv sau adverb). Ca adverb, enough se așază după adjectivul sau adverbul pe care îl determină. Exemple:

*If I know him well enough.*

*I think this is good enough for him.*

Ca adjectiv, se așază înainte sau după substantivul pe care îl determină:

*I have enough money.* — I have money enough.

*Is there enough bread for lunch?* – Is there bread enough for lunch?



## EXERCISES

### I. Put prepositions and particles in the blanks:

1. Where will you be staying ... Cluj? 2. I'll be staying ...some friends. 3. We shall be seeing the New Year ... together, 4. I'll be leaving this time ...Monday. 5. I suppose you'll be going ... train. 6. I think I'll be travelling ... train if I am lucky enough to get a berth ... the 18.30 express ...Cluj. 7. I shall not want a taxi as my friends will be waiting ... me ... the station and we'll be using their own car. 3. How long will you be staying ... Cluj? 9. I'll be doing a lot... rubbernecking ... a coach, and a lot ... shopping and window-shopping, and sightseeing ... foot, and what not. 11. ... New Year's Eve, I'll be looking ... an early night. 11. We will be thinking ... you ... New Year's Eve.

### II. Make sentences with the help of the following table:

Where will	You John Mary	be going be travelling be flying be staying be dancing be having dinner be rubbernecking be shopping be window-shopping be waiting lor them be seeing them off be meeting them be spending New Year's Eve be celebrating it be sending it	tomorrow morning? next week? today week? tomorrow week? Friday week? this time tomorrow? this time next Monday? today month? today fortnight? this time on Saturday?
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### III. Write these sentences using the Future Continuous of the verbs in brackets:

1. I'll come at five o'clock. Would that be all right with you? — Good, I (to expect) you. 2.. Bye, John! — Bye, I (to see) you. 3. What time does the train arrive, at five do you say? Hm, that means that (to work) still at the office, 4. Today week we (to fly) from London to Milan. 5. What foreign language you (to take) next year? 6. It looks like rain. It (to rain) probably by the time we get there, so we'd better take our raincoats. 7. He is very careless about his dress. Next time we meet him he (to wear) the same old, soiled, shabby-looking suit of his, you'll see. 8. How can I recognize him if I don't know him at all? — Oh, that's easy. He will (to wear) check trousers, (to smoke) a pipe, and (to carry) a tightly rolled umbrella in his right hand. Besides, he knows you very well.

#### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Ai face mai bine să te duci acasă acum. Soția ta s-o fi întrebând (to wonder) pe unde ești.
2. Dacă vrei să-mi vezi apartamentul, treci pe la mine pe la 6 după-masă, deși mă tem că instalatorii (fitters) încă vor lucra la baie.
3. A căzut rău azi dimineață (to have a bad fall), așa că va trebui să stea la pat vreo trei zile, după care va putea să umblu din nou.
4. Treci pe la 8 seara. — Nu cred că e o idee bună. S-ar putea să fie la cină atunci.
5. Maine la ora asta sunt în avion, în drum spre Bruxelles.
6. Peste douăzeci-treizeci de ani o să călătorim cu toții în lună.
7. Nu-i telefona acum; e posibil că-i face baie ăluia mic. Dă-i telefon mai târziu.
8. Ai să ai nevoie de mașină maine dimineață sau pot s-o folosesc eu?



## LESSON 6

### Cuprins

1.1.Introducere

1.2.Competențele unității de învățare

**The British Isles** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea limbii engleze la nivel conversațional implică utilizarea multor expresii menite să transmită colocutorului sentimentele și trăirile celui care vorbește pe lângă conținutul ideatic propriu-zis. În sprijinul acestei abilități stau exercițiile de vocabular și gramatică menite să ajute vorbitorul să se exprime corect, să se facă înțeles foarte bine.



### 1.6. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să: utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unitati lexicale care țin de domeniul geografiei, să prezinte unitățile din care este alcătuit Arhipelagul Britanic, să descrie corect locuri, obiceiuri, etc, ajutându-se de cuvintele din texte. Problemele de gramatică exemplificate în text, precum și exercițiile aplicative îl vor ajuta pe student să știe să utilizeze corect gradele de comparație ale adjectivelor *far* și *near*, precum și genitivul sintetic.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



## VOCABULARY

(the) A.B.C book - mersul trenurilor  
Beauty parlour – salon de coafură și cosmetică

beside prep. - lângă, alături de

bitter – amar

broken – (despre mașini) stricat

call - vizită. Il. c. a face o vizită

check - a verifica, a controla

chemist's - drogherie

collect – (în text) a ridica

consult - a consulta

delicious - delicios

departure – plecare

dry-cleaned – curățat chimic

dye and cleaner's - atelier

de boiangerie și curățătorie chimică

fridge - frigider

frock - rochie

invisible mender's - atelier

de remaiat/stopat

jolly - foarte, grozav de

lately - în ultima vreme

limited stop train – tren care oprește numai în stațiile mari

lose, lost, lost - v. (despre ceas) a rămâne în urmă

lukewarm adj. - călduț

manicurist - manichiurist(ă)

odds and ends - s.pl. mărunțișuri,

fleacuri, diverse lucruri mărunte

overhaul - revizie. Il. v. a revizui

packet – pachet (de țigări etc.)

perm – permanent, ondulație permanentă

plug – a pune în priză

put off – a amâna

re-dye – a vopsi din nou

restaurant-car – vagon restaurant

slim - v.a slăbi (intenționat). Il.adj. slab

stocking - ciorap

switch of – v. a stinge

taste - a gusta

taxi-rank attendant - dispecer (de) la stația de taxiuri

tea-trolley – servanță cu roțile

thermos flask – termos

thorough – îngrijit, atent, complet, detaliat

trace – a găsi, a detecta

tremendous – adj. colosal, imens

toilet article – articol de toaletă

wardrobe – garderoba

watchmaker's – atelier de reparat ceasornice

## PROPER NAMES

*Wisdom*



## PHRASES

to ask somebody to tea — a invita pe cineva la ceai

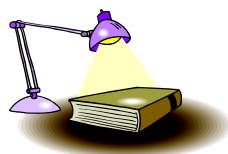
In addition to – pe lângă, în afara de

I'm all in favour of – sunt (cu totul) pentru

To taste good – a avea gust bun

to get cold — a se răci

you haven't as much as.... — nici măcar n-ai...  
 it's piping hot — Frige, e foarte fierbinte  
 In the meantime — între timp  
 Help yourself to... — serveste-te cu...  
 to put on weight — a se îngrășa  
 to set the watch right — a repara ceasul, a-l pune la punct  
 is your watch right? — vă merge bine ceasul?  
 it keeps correct time — merge bine  
 to set one's watch by the radio time signal — a-și potrivi/îndrepta ceasul după (semnalul de) ora exactă  
 this is odd — e curios/ciudat  
 to get the first sitting — a reține locuri pentru primul serviciu (la vagonul-restaurant)  
 I could do with another cup — aș mai putea bea o ceașcă  
 to be in love with somebody — a fi îndrăgostit de cineva  
 we are glad that things have come to this — ne pare bine că lucrurile au ajuns până aici  
 by the time... — până ce/cînd...  
 not exactly — nu tocmai/chiar (așa)  
 to clear away the tea-things — a stringe lucrurile/serviciul de ceai de pe masă  
 that'll save you too many journeys — asta o să te scutească de prea multe drumuri  
 not at all — n-ai pentru ce, pentru puțin  
 It's a pleasure — cu plăcere  
 (just) off the corner — (chiar) după colț  
 to drop in at — a trece pe la  
 I badly need — am mare nevoie  
 we can't (possibly) make it — n-o să reușim asta (eu nici un chip)  
 so what? — ei și? ei și ce-i cu asta?  
 I clean forgot — am uitat cu desivirșire/totul  
 there's a good film on starring... — rulează un film bun cu...  
 good gracious! — Dumnezeuule!



## THE FUTURE PEEFECT

On the afternoon of Paul's departure for Cluj. After having seen him off, Diana asked Liza to have tea at her place. Here they are now having a chat over a cup of tea in Diana's bed-sitting-room. On a tea-trolley beside the guest are the usual tea-things: a tea-pot, a milk jug, a sugar-basin, in addition to cups and saucers.

DIANA (pouring herself another cup of tea): Well, I must say that I'm all in favour of the English way of drinking tea. This tea tastes really good. (Nothing that Liza is not drinking her tea). Oh, but your tea is getting cold! And you haven't as much as tasted it yet. Why? Don't you like the tea? Perhaps it's too bitter, or — or too sweet, or perhaps you don't like milk in your tea? Or maybe you don't like tea at all. Is that it?

LIZA: No. dear, not at all. I do like tea. And I like this tea above all. Looks like perfectly good tea to me. Only it's piping hot and I like my tea just lukewarm, that's all. I always have it like that.

DIANA: Oh, I see. Then, in the meantime, help yourself to some biscuits.



LIZA: Thank you. Diana, that I will. And I think I'll also try one or two of these tea cakes. They look good and I'm sure they taste good. They are simply delicious!

DIANA: I'm glad you like them. Please, have some more.

LIZA: No, I think I've had enough, thank you. I've put on too much weight lately, and I want to slim.

DIANA: Nonsense, dear. You are much slimmer than I am. Now I'll plug in the electric kettle attain to keep the tea nice and warm. Incidentally, did Paul take any tea with him on the train?

LIZA: Yes, I filled his thermos flask with good strong tea. What's the time by your watch? Mine had been losing about three minutes an hour, so last week I took it to the watchmaker's to have it set right.

DIANA: It's half past seven exactly.

LIZA: Is your watch right?

DIANA: I think so, yes. It keeps correct time. Besides I set it by the radio time signal this morning. Why?

LIZA: Then Paul will have arrived at Ploiesti by now.

DIANA: I think he will have already left Ploiesti. Don't forget his is an express train. But we can check that in the A.B.C. book. (Consulting book). This is odd, I can't trace it. Oh, yes I've got it. This is it. The 18.30 express to Cluj. Let me see. Now it's 10.32. Yes, I think the train will have already left Ploiești station, just, as I said.

LIZA: I thought that was a non-stop train.

DIANA: It is a limited stop train, that is it stops at all larger stations en route. And Ploiești is a large station. It always makes a five-minute stop there.

LIZA: In that case, poor Paul will just have had time to get off and buy some cigarettes, as I'm sure he will have smoked a packet already. I wonder what he's doing now.

DIANA: If I know Paul well, he will have already got the first sitting in the restaurant-car. Perhaps he will have already finished the first course, who knows. Will you have another cup of tea?

LIZA: Yes, please. I think I could do with just another cup, but no more cakes, thank you. I really must try to slim.

DIANA: You certainly will if you keep on thinking of Paul all the time.

LIZA (blushing): Surely you're not thinking — I'm not—oh!

DIANA: You most certainly are, though you may not. realize it. And he too is in love with you. And we are all very glad that things have come to this. And now let's forget about Paul and think a bit of ourselves. Paul is big enough to look after himself. And believe me, by the time the train gets to Sinaia, he will have gone to bed and switched off the light. Now, if you don't mind, I have several calls to make in town and I'd like you to come along. I have various odds and ends to buy and I'm sure you can be of tremendous help.

LIZA: All right, Diana. Let's hurry then or the shops will have closed by the time we get there.

DIANA: Not if we take a taxi. And that's precisely what we are going to do. I'll phone the nearest taxi-rank. (Leaves the room.)

LIZA: That's a jolly good idea!

DIANA (returning): I was lucky. The line was free. The taxi-rank attendant said he'd send a taxi immediately. It will have arrived by the time we finish tea.

LIZA: Fine. But where's your car? Broken again?

DIANA: Not exactly, but it's getting a thorough overhaul. Hope to have it ready for the weekend. I think the mechanic will have overhauled it by then.

LIZA: Let me help you clear away the tea-things. That'll save you too many journeys to the kitchen and back.

DIANA: Thank you, Liza.

LIZA: Not at all. It's a pleasure. Where are we going first?

DIANA: First I have to take a frock to the dyer and cleaner's. I want it dry-cleaned and re-dyed. That's quite near here. It's just off the corner. Next I have to collect a two-piece suit and three pairs of stockings from the invisible mender's. And then — I say, where's my shopping list? Oh, here it is. (Looks down the list.) And then we'll call at the chemist's to get a few toilet articles. And you? You've got nothing to buy?

LIZA: No, nothing special. My fridge is full, and so is my wardrobe. I only did my shopping yesterday. Perhaps we might drop in at the beauty parlour in Victory Road. I badly need a new perm.

DIANA: But do you think they can take you at such a terribly short notice?

LIZA: Of course not. I only want to talk to my beautician and manicurist and make an appointment with them for Wednesday afternoon.

DIANA: Why put it off till Wednesday?! Let's go together tomorrow afternoon, say at seven.

LIZA: Sorry, dear, but we can't possibly make it tomorrow, and you know it. Tomorrow is Tuesday.

DIANA: So what?

LIZA: Why, don't you remember? At 6.05 (six-o-five), there'll be another lesson in the regular weekly series "English by Television". I don't want to miss it, and the lesson won't be finished by seven.

DIANA: Dear me, I clean forgot all about it. I don't want to miss it, either. After we've done our shopping, let's go and see a film, shall we?

LIZA: I'd love to. By Saturday it will have been a month since I've been to a film. Where shall we go?

DIANA: Let's go to the Capitol. There's a good English film on there, starring Norman Wisdom.

LIZA: Let's. Only I'm afraid that by the time shopping is over and we reach the cinema, the film will have already started. They usually start at 9 sharp.

DIANA: We can always try.

LIZA: As you wish. What time does it finish?

DIANA: About midnight. I suppose.

LIZA: Hm. The last bus will have left by then.

DIANA: Doesn't matter. We'll get a taxi. Oh, good gracious! The taxi! We forgot about the taxi! Quick, let's hurry down!

## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

*Help to.* To help are sensul de „a ajuta” atunci când este urmat de in, into, out, out of, over, up, down, on with, off with etc., dar capătă înțelesul de „a servi” în construcții ca to help somebody to something; to help oneself to something; to help somebody to soup/wine etc.  
Exemple:

"A servi"

What can I help you to? - cu ce vă pot servi?

Let me help you to some more soup — să vă mai servesc (puțină) supă.

Help: yourselves! — vă rog să vă serviții vă rog să luați !

"A ajuta"

Help him In (to) (the carriage) — ajută-l să se urce (în trăsură)  
Help him out (of the carriage) — ajută-l să coboare (din trăsură).  
Help me up! — ajută-mă să mă urc!  
Help me down! — ajută-mă să cobor!  
May I help you, on with your coat? — da-ți-mi voie să vă țin pardesiul/paltonul/haina.  
May I help you off with your coat? — da-ți-mi voie să vă ajut să scoateți pardesiul/paltonul/haina.

Exactly. Pentru a exprima noțiunea de „exact”, „precis”, „fix”, se folosesc în special două cuvinte: sharp, în construcții cu prepoziția at, și exactly în construcții fără prepoziția at.

Exemple:

*"What's the lime now, please?"*

*"It's exactly ten past three. Why?"*

*"Because Tom said he'd come at three o'clock sharp."*

*The time is exactly four hours, fifty-five minutes and thirty seconds.*

*Call; to call.* Substantivul *call* are înțelesul de „drum”, „raită”, „vizită scurtă” (mai ales cu caracter de afaceri, comercial, din interes etc. și mai puțin cu caracter social) ori de câte ori este folosit în construcțiile *to pay calls*, *to pay/make a call on somebody*. Exemplu:

*I made a call on him the other day (mai deunăzi), but he was not in (when I called).*

Cu același înțeles ca și substantivul *call*, verbul *to call* se folosește urmat de prepoziția *on* pentru persoane sau nume de persoane și de prepoziția *at* pentru nume de locuri. Iată, în exemple, cele două construcții:

*Call on me tomorrow morning. My office is at 64 Regent Street.*

*He told me to call at his office in Regent Street, but he was not in when I called.*

Se spune, așadar, *to call on somebody*, dar *to call at somebody's place/ house/ home/ residence/ office* etc.

*Jolly.* Cu valoare de adverb, cuvântul *jolly* are, în vorbirea familiară, sensul de „foarte”, fiind sinonim cu *very*. Il găsim cu acest sens în textul lecției, ca de altfel în toate construcțiile în care figurează, inclusiv în popularul cântec englez "For he's a jolly good fellow", care se cântă în cinstea cuiva sărbătorit și corespunde adeseori lui „Mulți ani trăiască”. *Jolly* se combină aproape în exclusivitate cu adjectivul *good*. Iată un exemplu:

*I'll take jolly good' care not to offend him. That's a jolly good thing!*

*Drop in at.* Rețineți construcțiile *to drop in at a place*, *to drop in at somebody's place*, dar *to drop in on somebody*. Comparați cu *to call at/on*.

*Appointment.* Acest cuvânt are sensul de „întâlnire de afaceri/profesională/din interes”, „întrevedere”, traducându-se în limba română cu „oră dată/Fixată”. Exemplu:

*I've got an appointment with my dentist — am programare la dentist.* Cu sensul de „întâlnire sentimentală” se folosește cuvântul *date*. Exemplu: *to have a date with a girl/boy*.

În ultima vreme, *date* a căpătat și sensul de „persoană cu care ai o întâlnire sentimentală”. Exemplu: *My date was late*.

*Tea.* Acest cuvânt (ca și *coffee*, *cocoa* etc.) are mai multe înțelesuri și regimuri gramaticale, și anume:

1. Cu înțelesul de „plantă”, se folosește numai la singular și fără articol (adică cu așa-numitul „articol zero”). Exemple:

*Tea is the staple produce (produs de bază) of India, China, and of many other countries. A pound of Indian tea.*

2. Cu înțelesul de „băutură”, se folosește: numai la singular, fără sau cu articol hotărît, și anume:

fără articol hotărit când e vorba de băutura numită ceai, în general, spre deosebire de altă băutură. Exemple:

*Do you like tea or would you prefer coffee?*

*I never drink tea in the morning.*

*I think I could do with another cup of tea.*

*I like Indian tea, but I think I prefer China tea.*

cu articol hotărit (sau cu un adjectiv demonstrativ/posesiv) este vorba de băutura numită ceai pregătită într-un anumit moment. Exemple:

*Bring in the tea, Mary.*

*This tea is excellent. Is it Indian tea?*

*Do you take milk in your tea?*

3. Cu înțelesul de „masă”, se folosește aproape numai la singular și fără articol (sau „numai cu articol nehotărit”). Exemple:

*They invited us to/for tea. And it was a very good tea, indeed.*

*They always have high-tea at 6.30 p.m.*

Excepție (folosit la plural): „Teas provided” — „Servim ceai”. (Anunț în vitrinele unor cofetării și ceainării)



## GRAMMAR

§ The Future Perfect (Viitorul anterior sau viitorul al II-lea).

Acest timp se formează cu ajutorul auxiliarelor shall (pers. I sing, și ph) și will (celelalte persoane) + infinitivul perfect (fără particula to) al verbului de conjugat.

Se folosește pentru a arăta că o acțiune va avea loc în viitor și se va termina (mai exact, se va fi terminat) înaintea altui moment în viitor, moment indicat cu ajutorul prepoziției by.

Exemple:

*"Now it's nine o'clock. I hope Tom will have finished his homework by the time we get home, i.e. in three hours from now".*

*"Yes, I'm sure Tom will finish his homework before noon."*

(Pentru exemple suplimentare de folosire a timpului Future Perfect, recitiți textul lecției.)

§ Verb + Adjective

*This tastes good.*

După verbele de „simțire” (to feel, to taste, to look, to smell, to sound) se folosește un adjectiv, niciodată adverbul cu sens corespunzător, Exemple:

*This leather feels fine.*

*This cake tastes good/delicious.*

*You look beautiful in your new dress.*

*Hm, this eau-de-Cologne smells exquisite.*

*Your proposal sounds splendid/excellent.*

§ Introductory IT (IT introductiv)

*It's a month (sau it will have been a month) since I have been to a film.*

Rețineți că în engleză, în cazul propozițiilor care încep cu "it introductiv", verbul după *since* este la forma afirmativă (și nu la forma negativă ca în limba română sau ca atunci când este plasat înaintea lui *since* și *for*).

Comparați următoarele construcții:

*I haven't been to a film for 3 months.*

*I haven't been to a film since January.*

dar

*It's 3 months since I've been to a film*<sup>1</sup> — sunt 3 luni de când nu am mai fost la cinema.



## EXERCISES

### I. Put prepositions or adverbial particles in the blanks:

1. It's twenty-two minutes past three, you say? Then I think George will have already arrived ... Brashov station. 2. I think he will have already got the first sitting ... the restaurant-car, or perhaps even have finished the first course. 3. Or perhaps he will have already gone ... bed and switched ... the light, 4. Let's hurry, it's rather late. And although Thursday is late-shopping day, the shops may have closed ... the time we get there. 5. I hope to have my car ready ... the, week-end. I think the mechanic will have overhauled it... then. 6. I'm afraid that... the time shopping is ... and we get ... the cinema, the film will have ready Started. 7. They usually start ... 8 — 30 sharp.

### II. Make sentences with the help of the following table:

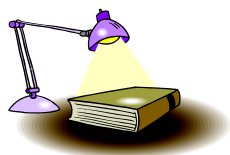
The film The concert The show The conference	will have already	started begun been over	by now. by then, by dinner time.	
The plane The ship The train The coach		reached arrived at got to left for	its destination	by now. by there by 6 p.m. by 7 o'clock. by tomorrow morning, by 10 (o'clock), tomorrow night, by the time we get there, by this rime next month, bv this time next ' Friday.
He Paul George Alice		started finished	(doing) (reading) (writing)	It

### III. Write these sentences with the future perfect of the verb supplied:

Yesterday week I (to be) in London four months. 2. By this time tomorrow night we (to cross) into Hungary. 3. By the end of the term I (to take) all my exams. 4. By the time that the letter reaches his wife he (to arrive) home by plane. 5. By next spring they (to move) into their new flat. 6. When we reach Reading we (to do) half the journey. 7. Call at my place tomorrow morning at ten. By then I (to finish) writing my report and we can go there together. 8. By next summer she (to finish) school.

### IV. Translate into English:

1. Vreau să mă duc cu mașina la Sinaia la sfârșitul săptămânii. Sper că până atunci mecanicul o s-o repare. În doi ani o să-și ia doctoratul (*doctor's degree*). 3. Când ajungem la Suceava înseamnă că am făcut jumătate din călătoria noastră prin țară. 4. Până la prânz termin de scris toată corespondența și putem merge la expoziția de artă aplicată. 5. Sper ca până la sfârșitul trimestrului să ne achităm (*pay off*) toate datoriile (*debts*). 6. Sper că până să mă întorc eu acasă peste trei ore ai să termini de făcut baie. 7. Până la anul pe vremea asta vom economisi destui bani ca să putem face o excursie în străinătate. 8. De mâine într-o săptămână se vor împlini trei ani de când locuim aici. 9. Până la sfârșitul anului vom fi cheltuit o groază de bani eu întreținerea (*maintenance*) mașinii mele de ocazie (*second-hand*). 10. Dacă nu ne grăbim, autocarul o să plece mai înainte de a ajunge noi la autogară (*coach station*).



## LESSON 7

### Cuprins

#### 1.1. Introducere

#### 1.2. Competențele unității de învățare

**The Passive** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

### Introducere



Cunoașterea limbii engleze la nivel conversațional implică utilizarea multor expresii, printre care și construcțiile verbale la diateza pasivă, menite să transmită colocutorului sentimentele și trăirile celui care vorbește, pe lângă conținutul ideatic propriu-zis. În sprijinul acestei abilități stau exercițiile de vocabular și gramatică menite să ajute vorbitorul să se exprime corect, să se facă înțeles foarte bine.



#### 1.7. Competențele unității de învățare

La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unități lexicale diverse, să cunoască o serie de dublete lexicale aparținând limbii engleze britanice/ americane: “first floor/ground floor” etc, precum și să folosească multitudinea de expresii și cuvinte noi în contexte adecvate. Problemele de gramatică exemplificate în texte, precum și exercițiile aplicative îl vor ajuta pe student să știe să utilizeze corect verbele la diateza pasivă.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



### VOCABULARY

accused – s. acuzat

appliance – s. aparat; *electric appliances* – aparate electrice

architect – s. arhitect

armed – *adj.* înarmat

article – s. articol

badly – *adv.* urît, rău, prost  
 baker – s. brutar  
 bandit – s. bandit  
 barrister – s. avocat pledant  
 builder – s. constructor  
 butcher – s. măcelar  
 button – s. nasture  
 buyer – s. cumpărător, firmă cumpărătoare  
 camp – s. tabără  
 carpenter – s. lemnar, dulgher, tâmplar  
 championship – s. campionat  
 chimney – s. coș, horn  
 chimney-sweep – s. coșar, hornar  
 client – s. client  
 concrete – *adj.* concret  
 conduct – v. a conduce; a dirija  
 conductor – s. dirijor  
 cooker – s. mașină de gătit (electrică)  
 corresponding – *adj.* corespunzător  
 customer – cumpărător (într-un magazin), client  
 deal in – v. a face negoț/comerț cu  
 defend – v. a apăra  
 deposit – v. a depune  
 design – v. a proiecta  
 director – s. director  
 dress – I. v. 1. a îmbrăca. 2. a coafa. II. s. îmbrăcăminte; *articles of dress* – articole de îmbrăcăminte  
 dressmaker – s. croitoreasă  
 driver – s. 1. conducător auto, șofer. 2. tractorist. 8. mecanic de locomotivă  
 dry-clean – v. a curăța chimic  
 dry-cleaner – s. lucrător într-o curățătorie chimică  
 earthquake – s. cutremur de pământ  
 edible oil – s. untdelemn, ulei comestibil  
 electric fire – s. radiator electric  
 electric-light man – s. funcționar (de) la electricitate  
 electrician – s. electrician  
 equivalent – s. echivalent, corespondent  
 farmhand – s. muncitor agricol  
 fireman – s. pompier  
 fishmonger – s. negustor de pește  
 fit – v. a monta  
 fruiterer – s. fructar  
 fur – s. blană  
 furrier – s. blănar  
 garments – s. *pl.* haine, îmbrăcăminte  
 gas – s. gaz (natural/metan)  
 gents' – *adj.* (*despre haine, pălării etc.*) de bărbați, bărbătesc  
 glazier – s. geamgiu  
 greengrocer – s. zarzavagiu  
 grocer – s. băcan  
 groceries – s. *pl.* articole de băcănie, coloniale



haberdasher – s. proprietar al unei mercerii  
 haberdashery – s. articole de mercerie  
 hairdresser – s. coafor  
 hasten (to) – v. a se grăbi (să)  
 hatter – s. pălărier  
 herd – v. a paște (vite/oi)  
 host – s. gazdă  
 impersonally – *adv.* (In mod) impersonal  
 install – v. a instala  
 invisible mender – s. 1. remaier. 2. stoper  
 iron – s. fier de călcat  
 launch – v. a lansa  
 law-courts – s. tribunal  
 lay on – v. a instala  
 lift – v. a scoate din pământ (cartofi, etc.) cu săpăliga  
 lock – s. broască (de ușa), încuietoare  
 locksmith – s. lăcătuș  
 lorry – s. camion  
 luggage-van – s. vagon de bagaje  
 make up – v. a forma, a constitui, a alcătui  
 match – s. meci  
 maxi-skirt – s. maxijupă  
 mend invisibly – e. 1. A remaia (ciorapi), 2. a stopa (stofă)  
 meter – s. contor  
 milkman – s. lăptar  
 milliner – s. modistă  
 objection – s. obiecție  
 operate on – v. a opera (un pacient)  
 orally – *adv.* oral  
 orchestra – s. orchestră  
 outer space – s. spațiu cosmic  
 oven – s. cuptor  
 parallel – s. paralelă: (*in text si*) echivalent  
 partly – *adv.* în parte, parțial  
 patient – s. pacient  
 pepper – s. piper  
 pin – s. ac cu gămălie, bold  
 plumber – s. instalator  
 photo – s. fotografie, poză  
 photographer – s. fotograf  
 policeman on point duty – agent de circulație în post  
 porter – s. hamal  
 postman – s. poștaş, factor poștal  
 proceed – v. 1. a proceda. 2. a continua  
 put out – v. a stinge  
 radish – s. ridiche  
 regulate – v. adirija (circulația)  
 ribbon – 3. panglică  
 run, ran, run – v. a conduce (o întreprindere)  
 salesman – s. vânzător (într-un magazin); *travelling salesman* comis-voiajor  
 salt – s. sare

satellite – s. satelit  
 Savings Bank – s. C.E.C.  
 scales – *s.pl.* cântar  
 sell, sold, sold – *v.* a vinde; *to sell from door to door* a vinde la domiciliu  
 seller – s. vânzător (cu amănunții sau cu ridicata), firmă vlnzăloare  
 shaver – s. aparat de ras/bărbierit (electric)  
 shepherd – s. cioban, păstor  
 shop-asslstant – s. vânzător (într-un magazin)  
 shopper – s. cumpărător  
 shortly – *adv.* în curind  
 shutter – s. oblon  
 side – s. parte; (*in text*) echipă  
 singer – s. cântăreț  
 skin – s. piele (de om sau animal viu)  
 song – s. cântec  
 splcos – *s.pl.* mirodenii  
 superb – *adj.* superb  
 surgeon – s. chirurg  
 sweep, swept, swept – *v.* a curăța (coșuri)  
 Switzerland – s. Elveția  
 tailor – s. croitor  
 tape – s. șiret, extrafor  
 team – s. echipă; *rival team* echipă adversă; *mixed team* echipă mixtă  
 team' up with – *v.* a face echipă (cu)  
 tennis man – s. jucător de tenis  
 terrace – s. terasă  
 thread – s. ață  
 till – *v.* a lucra, a cultiva (pămîntul, grădina)  
 toaster – s. prăjitor de pâine  
 tomato – s. roșie  
 tongue-twister – s. cuvînt greu de pronunțat  
 try on *v.* a proba, a încerca  
 turn into – *v.* a trece la  
 type – *v.* a bate la mașină, a dactilografia  
 typo-writer – s. mașină de scris  
 voice – s. 1. voce 2. diateză  
 watch – *v.* a urmări, a fi atent la  
 watchmaker – s. ceasornicar  
 weigh – *v.* a cântări  
 (window) pane – s. geam  
 wrap up – *v.* a ambala, a împacheta



## PHRASES

agreed? – (sunteți) de acord?  
 how shall we go about it; – cum să procedăm?  
 to take turns doing something — a face ceva cu rîndul/pe rînd  
 now... then – cînd... cînd, ba ... ba  
 In turn – pe rînd

see the idee - înțelegi? pricepi? e clar?  
 In the mixed doubles championships – în campionatele la dubiu mixt  
 you've hit it! – chiar așa! ai nimerit-o!  
 to take photos – a face fotografii  
 they speak... – se vorbește...  
 in parts of – în unele locuri/părți din  
 to let the side down – (fig.) a slăbi echipa  
 they wear... – se poartă...  
 to lose a point to – a pierde un punct în favoarea (cu gen.)  
 today week – de azi într-o săptămână  
 now you mention it – pentru că ai adus vorba, pentru că ai pomenit acest lucru  
 to end in a draw – (despre meciuri) a se termina la egalitate



## THE PASSIVE

### Part One

ALEXANDRA: What's the programme for today?

VICTOR: I suggest we repeat the passive constructions we learnt last time. Agreed?

DAN: Agreed. And how shall we do it?

MARIA: Why, orally, and by means of concrete examples, as we have always done.

DAN: Yes, but how exactly shall we go about it? How shall we proceed?

VICTOR: If you allow me, I have a plan.

DAN: O.K. Let's hear it.

VICTOR: Let's divide into two rival teams. I shall team up with Maria, if she wants me, and Dan can team up with Alexandra. Any objection?

DAN (*hastening to reply*): No objection. We'll make up two mixed teams. Proceed.

VICTOR: We shall take turns using now an active construction, then its corresponding passive one. I mean the members of one team will in turn say a sentence in the active voice, which shall be immediately turned into the passive by a member of the rival team. See the idea?

DAN: I see. It looks simple. As if we were playing in the mixed doubles tennis championships.

VICTOR: Exactly! You've hit it! Now ready everybody?

ALL: Ready!

VICTOR: Good! I'm starting. Here's the first example. "The fruiterer sells fruit." Passive construction?

ALEXANDRA: "Fruit is sold by the fruiterer."

DAN: "The greengrocer sells vegetables" (i.e. tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, beans, peas, carrots, spinach, cauliflower, radishes, etc.). I repeat. "The greengrocer sells vegetables."

MARIA: "Vegetables are sold by the greengrocer."

VICTOR: "The butcher sells meat."

ALEXANDRA: "Meat is sold by the butcher."

DAN: "Shop-assistants, salesmen and sellers sell goods."

MARIA: "Goods are sold by shop-assistants, salesmen and sellers."

VICTOR: "The milkman sells milk from door to door."

ALEXANDRA: "Milk is sold from door to door by the milkman."

DAN: "The fishmonger deals in fish."

MARIA: "Fish is dealt in by the fishmonger."

VICTOR: "The furrier deals in furs." I suppose you know what furs are, don't you? It's animal skin with the fur on it made into garments. I repeat the sentence. "The furrier deals in furs."

ALEXANDRA: "Furs are dealt in by the furrier."

DAN: "The haberdasher deals in haberdashery" (i.e. small articles of dress like buttons, pins, thread, ribbons, tapes, etc.). So "The haberdasher deals in haberdashery."

MARIA: "Haberdashery is dealt in by the haberdasher."

VICTOR: "The grocer deals in groceries." (i.e. tea, coffee, sugar, rice, flour, eggs, edible oil, salt, pepper, spices, etc.). Once again, "The grocer deals in groceries."

ALEXANDRA: "Groceries are dealt in by the grocer."

DAN: "Customers, shoppers, and buyers buy goods."

MARIA: "Goods are bought by customers, shoppers and buyers."

VICTOR: "The farmer tills the land."

ALEXANDRA: "The land is tilled by the farmer."

DAN: "The gardener tills the garden."

MARIA: "The garden is tilled by the gardener."

VICTOR: "Fishermen catoh fish."

ALEXANDRA: "Fish are caught by fishermen."

DAN: "An architect designs buildings."

MARIA: "Buildings are designed by architects."

VICTOR: "A builder builds buildings." That sentence is easy to remember, isn't it?

ALEXANDRA: "Buildings are built by builders."

DAN: "The baker bakes bread in the oven."

MARIA: "Bread is baked in the oven by the baker."

VICTOR: "Barbers shave beards and hairdressers dress the hair."

ALEXANDRA: "Beards are shaved by barbers and the hair is dressed by hairdressers."

DAN: "A driver drives a car, a bus, a lorry, a tractor or an engine."

MARIA: "Cars, buses, lorries, tractors and engines are driven by drivers."

VICTOR: "Firemen put out the fires."

ALEXANDRA: "Fires are put out by firemen."

DAN: "An invisible mender mends stockings and garments invisibly."

MARIA: "Stockings and garments are mended invisibly by an invisible mender."

VICTOR: "The dry-cleaner dry-cleans garments."

ALEXANDRA: "Garments are dry-cleaned by the dry-cleaner."

DAN: "Policemen on point duty regulate the traffic."

MARIA: "The traffic is regulated by policemen on point duty."

VICTOR: "A playwright writes plays."

ALEXANDRA: "Plays are written by playwrights."

DAN: "Singers sing songs."

MARIA: "Songs are sung by singers."

VICTOR: "Doctors look after sick people."

ALEXANDRA: "Sick people are looked after by doctors."

DAN: "A surgeon operates on a patient."

MARIA: "A patient is operated on by a surgeon."

VICTOR: "A conductor conducts an orchestra."

ALEXANDRA: "An orchestra is conducted by a conductor."

DAN: "A cook cooks (or prepares) food."

MARIA: "Food is cooked (or prepared) by a cook."

VICTOR: "A director (or manager) runs an enterprise."

ALEXANDRA: "An enterprise is run by a director (or manager)."

DAN: "A lawyer (or barrister) defends his client, the accused in the law-courts."

MARIA: "The accused is defended by a lawyer (or barrister) in the law-courts."

VICTORIA: "Photographer takes photos."

ALEXANDRA: "Photos are taken by a photographer."

DAN: "Porters carry the luggage."

MARIA: "The luggage is carried by porters."  
 VICTOR: "A shepherd herds sheep."  
 ALEXANDRA: "Sheep are herded by shepherds."  
 DAN: "A chimney-sweep sweeps chimneys." It sounds almost like a tongue-twister.  
 MARIA: "Chimneys are swept by chimney-sweeps." Yes. it certainly does.  
 VICTOR: "A tailor (or dressmaker) makes garments (or dresses)."  
 ALEXANDRA: "Garments (or dresses) are made by tailors (or dressmakers)."  
 DAN: "A milliner makes ladies' hats, and a hatter makes gents' hats."  
 MARIA: "Ladies' hats are made by milliners, and gents' hats by hatters."  
 VICTOR: "A watchmaker repairs broken watches."  
 ALEXANDRA: "Broken watches are repaired by watchmakers."  
 DAN: "The postman delivers letters."  
 MARIA: "Letters are delivered by the postman."  
 VICTOR: "Plumbers lay on (i.e. install) gas and water."  
 ALEXANDRA: "Gas and water are laid on (i.e. installed) by plumbers."  
 DAN: "Glaziers put in (window-) panes."  
 MARIA: "(Window-) panes are put in by glaziers."  
 VICTOR: "Carpenters fit the doors, windows, stairs and shutters."  
 ALEXANDRA: "The doors, windows, stairs and shutters are fitted by carpenters." :  
 DAN: "Locksmiths make (or repair) locks."  
 MARIA: "Locks are made (or repaired) by locksmiths."  
 VICTOR: "The electric-light man reads the meter now and then."  
 ALEXANDRA: "Now and then the meter is read by the electric-light man."  
 DAN: "An electrician repairs all kinds of electric appliances" (e.g. electric irons, vacuum cleaners, electric fires, electric shavers, electric cookers, electric toasters, fridges, floor-waxers, etc.).  
 MARIA: "Electric appliances of all kinds are repaired by electricians."  
 VICTOR: Good. Now let's have a fifteen minutes' tea-break, and then we'll resume our work, I mean the game.  
*They all have tea.*

## Part Two

*(The game is resumed)*



VICTOR: Now then, let's get back to work. Here's an example of a different type. "They speak French in parts of Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland." Let me draw your particular attention to the fact that the subject "they" is used here impersonally. Now for the passive construction. Alexandra?  
 ALEXANDRA: "French is spoken in parts of Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland."  
 VICTOR: By whom?  
 ALEXANDRA: By the population living in those parts of Belgium, Canada and Switzerland where French is spoken, of course. But the doer of the action is never mentioned when "they" is used impersonally, as in your example.  
 DAN: Well done, Alexandra. I'm glad you're not letting the side down. My example now. "They wear maxi-skirts a lot these days."  
 MARIA: "Maxi-skirts are worn a lot these days." Well, that's only partly true. Some women do, others don't. I don't."  
 VICTOR: All right. We all know that. Now for some other types of examples. Watch the tense in the active voice. "The mechanic is overhauling my car."  
 ALEXANDRA: "My car (i.e. Your car) is being overhauled by the mechanic."  
 DAN: "The watchmaker is repairing Maria's watch."

MARIA: "Maria's watch (i.e. My watch) is being repaired by the watchmaker."

VICTOR: "They deposited the money in the Savings Banks."

ALEXANDRA: "The money was deposited in the Savings Banks." Here it's possible to add "by them", but it's unnecessary.

DAN: "The firemen put out the fire."

MARIA: "The fire was put out by firemen."

VICTOR: "The furrier was showing the young lady a superb fox fur, when they were attacked by armed bandits."

ALEXANDRA: "The young lady was being shown a superb fox fur (by the furrier), when they were attacked by armed bandits."

DAN: "The shop-assistant was just weighing the parcel on the scales, when there was a violent earthquake."

MARIA: "The parcel was just being weighed on the scales, when there was a violent earthquake."

VICTOR: "They have built some 3,000 flats in our city lately."

ALEXANDRA: "Some 3,000 flats have been built in our city lately."

DAN: "Nobody has slept in this bed over the past two weeks."

MARIA: "This bed hasn't been slept in over the past two weeks."

VICTOR: "We have been learning English for about two years now."

ALEXANDRA: Er — no, I can't do it, because the Present Perfect Continuous has no corresponding passive construction.

DAN: Excellent, Alexandra. For a second I was afraid that we were going to lose a point to Victor and Maria. Here is my example. "The shop-assistant had already wrapped up the parcel when there was a violent earthquake."

MARIA: "The parcel had already been wrapped up (by the shop-assistant) when there was a violent earthquake."

VICTOR: "The fishermen had already caught large quantities of fish, when there came a violent storm."

ALEXANDRA: "Large quantities of fish had already been caught (by the fishermen), when there came a violent storm."

DAN: "By 7 p.m., the farmer and his farmhands had been planting trees and lifting potatoes in the garden for over ten hours."

MARIA: Er — no, it can't be done, as the passive voice is not used in the Past Perfect Continuous.

VICTOR: "We shall spend our holidays in a camp at Mamaia, on the Black-Sea coast."

ALEXANDRA: "Our holidays will be spent in a camp at Mamaia, on the Black Sea coast."

DAN: "They will shortly launch another satellite into outer space."

MARIA: "Another satellite will be launched shortly into outer space."

VICTOR: "Today week, at this very hour, Alexandra will be trying on a new hat at the milliner's."

ALEXANDRA: Now you mention it, I think I will. The passive construction now.  
Er — no, the Future Continuous, finds no parallel in the passive voice.

DAN: "By the time her husband comes home, Maria will have cooked the food for dinner."

MARIA: "By the time my husband comes home, the food for dinner will have been cooked." Well, that's generally the case, I suppose.

VICTOR: "By the end of the week, the little girl will have sent out invitations for her birthday party."

ALEXANDRA: "By the end of the week, invitations for the little girl's birthday party will have been sent out."

DAN: "By November this year, we shall have been learning English for two years."

MARIA; That's the Future Perfect Continuous. If my memory serves me right, there's no passive equivalent to it.

VICTOR: Excellent, Maria. Now here's an Accusative plus Infinitive construction. "We saw the porter take the luggage to the luggage-van." Passive?

ALEXANDRA: "The porter was seen to take the luggage to the luggage-van." That's the Nominative plus Infinitive construction.

DAN: "They have never known him to behave so badly before."

MARIA: "He has never been known to behave so badly before."

VICTOR: "I saw the chimney-sweep sweeping the chimney." That was the Accusative plus Participle construction. Passive?

ALEXANDRA: "The chimney-sweep was seen sweeping the chimney." And that was the corresponding Nominative plus Infinitive construction.

DAN: "We could hear the typist typing letters on her type-writer."

MARIA: "The typist could be heard typing letters on her type-writer."

VICTOR: Well, it looks as if neither side wins. The match has ended in a draw.

### Part Three

*(Supplementary Text)*



### VOCABULARY

additional – adj. suplimentar, in plus  
adverbial modifier – s. complement circumstanțial  
anger – s. mânie  
announcement – s. anunț (publicitar)  
application – s. cerere  
atomic scientist – s. savant atomist,  
attract – v. a atrage  
baby camera – s. aparat foto format mic  
boat – s. barcă, ambarcație  
branch – s. sucursală  
cemetery – s. cimitir  
classical – adj. clasic  
cliche – s. clișeu, formulă stereotip  
coat – s. haină  
coke – s. coca-cola  
collision – s. ciocnire  
crash – v. a se zdrobi, a se sfărâma  
criminal – s. criminal  
elliptical – adv. eliptic  
feign – a contraface, a mima  
fully – adv. cu totul, absolut  
guess – s. presupunere, supoziție  
hire, – v. a închiria  
idiom – s. 1. idiom. 2. exprimare, vorbire  
injure – v. a rani

insitlo – adj. interior  
interpreter – s. interpret  
journalese – s. limbaj gazetăresc  
kill – v. a omori, a ucide  
listener – s. ascultător  
lower ground-floor – s. demisol  
moreover – adv. de altfel, de altminteri  
pack – v. a împacheta  
personal column – s. mica publicitate  
post – s. post  
preferable – adj. preferabil, de preferat  
private – adj. particular  
provided – conj. cu condiția ca  
put up – v. a afișa  
recover – v. a se restabili, a se însănătoși  
report – v. a anunța  
search – c. a percheziționa  
shorthand typist – s. stenodactilograf  
slip – s. bucată (mică); petic (de hârtie)  
solely – adv. numai, in exclusivitate  
trade – s, meserie  
unfrequently – adv. nefrecvent  
valid – adj. valabil, aplicabil  
variation – s. variație  
virtually – adv. virtual  
wording – s. formulare

window – s. vitrină



## PHRASES

how's that? – cum așa/adică?

on the ground that – pe motivul că

to take something amiss – a interpreta ceva șreșit

to put a wrong construction on somebody's words – a da o interpretare greșită spuselor cuiva

irrespective of – indiferent de

to this effect — în acest sens

I couldn't agree more — sunt întru totul de acord

wanted — se caută

required — se cere

head-on collision — ciocnire a două trenuri etc. Venind din direcții opuse

To keep the ball rolling — (pentru) a întreține conversația

And so forth — și așa mai departe



*Scenes and characters: same, as before. Time: a week later.*

VICTOR (*filling his guests' glasses with coke*): You know, this morning I met Miss Roman, our English, teacher, on the lower ground-floor of the Children's Department Store. She was looking for a baby camera for her seven-year-old boy, and — er, she asked me how we were getting on in English, so I told her that last week we had some work together on those passive constructions.

MARIA: And what did she say?

VICTOR: Well, she said it's a jolly good thing to give ourselves some additional practice, provided we do it well. Then she asked for some more details, so I told her how we'd gone about it and what examples we had used. (*She pauses, then takes glass from table and empties it.*)

ALEXANDRA (*rather impatient*): Well?

VICTOR: As I was saying, she listened to my examples very carefully, then made a few quite interesting comments concerning usage.

DAN: usage? How's that?

VICTOR: Well, you see, she rather objected to a few sentences like "meat is sold by the butcher" on the ground that although fully possible grammatically, such constructions with the passive are very seldom used in actual speech where the equivalent active construction is always preferable. She said that it was a matter of usage and frequency of usage.

MARIA: In that she is perfectly right. As a matter of fact, this is also valid for Romanian, where the active, and not the passive, voice is good, normal idiom. However, such constructions as "Meat is sold by the butcher", "Groceries are dealt in by the grocer", etc., which we used last time are mentioned in all good English books. You get them in Eckersley, you get them in Hornby and in lots of other books on English. Moreover, that was a good opportunity for us to revise a few trades and professions together with the past participles of some highly frequent verbs, mostly irregular, and also to realize that certain active constructions have tip passive equivalents or counterparts.

VICTOR: Quite so. But you mustn't take it amiss and put a wrong construction on my words. Nobody said we shouldn't have done what we did. Everybody knows that practically all transitive verbs can be virtually used in the passive voice, and even that two passive



constructions correspond to an active sentence with both direct and indirect, object, e.g. "he gave me a book" (active) becomes in the passive "I was given a book" and "A book was given me". The question is whether such passive constructions are commonly used in everyday speech. All that miss Roman was suggesting is that we should practise only forms that are frequently used in the language, irrespective of what we find in grammar books. And she gave me a few interesting examples to this effect.

DAN: All right, we shall discuss them in a minute. Now to go back to your example, I feel that! That "I was given a book" is a more frequent pattern than "A book was given me". What do you think, Maria?

MARIA: Yes. I think you are right. What do you say, Alexandra?

ALEXANDRA: Well. I "don't know. It's hard to say, but I have the same impression myself.

VICTOR: And your guess is correct. I asked miss Roman about it, and she told me the same thing.

DAN (*very proud*): See? What did i tell you? (*Feigning modesty.*) Then i couldn't agree more.

MARIA: And what else did miss Roman say?

VICTOR: Well, I meant to tell you. But Dan put me off. There. (takes out slip of paper from his inside coat pocket.) This is a list of a few phrases and sentences that are chiefly, or even, solely used in the passive. Er — yes. Some of them are elliptical. Listen. "English: spoken". You can see this notice put up in the windows of all shops where English is spoken. Or. "all foreign languages taught."

MARIA: That sounds like a school advertisement in a newspaper.

VICTOR: And a school advertisement it is. Here's another announcement placed in the personal column of a London newspaper: "Wanted, immediately, young private secretary and shorthand typist, with previous experience and good knowledge of German and Spanish." In other announcements of the same type the wording is a bit different. Instead of "Wanted" you get "Required", but the general pattern is the same.

ALEXANDRA: Well, you don't get much variation in newspaper advertisements, do you? I remember a cliché printed in an English newspaper. It was something like "Applications are invited for a post of guide and interpreter of Russian and German with the local branch Travel Agency."

VICTOR: Talking of clichés reminds me of one with a rather peculiar word order which I once heard on the radio. It began "The death was announced in Paris yesterday of Professor — I can't recall his name now — the well-known French atomic scientist. It is understood that he will be buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery."

DAN: Oh, yes, I've noticed that. In radio news broadcasts, the more striking words often come first in order to attract listeners' attention.

MARIA; That's also true of what is commonly known as "journalese" (i.e. the language of newspapers). Here are a few samples from a London evening paper:

"Three people were killed when a car left the road and crashed into a tree five miles from Canterbury, Kent, yesterday."

Or: "It is reported from Lima that ten persons were killed and-nineteen injured in a head-on collision of trains in Peru yesterday."

DAN: Yes, very often impersonal it is used instead of he, they, etc., as in the classical example "it is said that" (meaning "they say" or "people say") and in some other cases already mentioned.

ALEXANDRA: And, to keep the ball rolling, not unfrequently an adverbial modifier or direct object becomes the subject of a passive construction as in the no less classical examples "This bed hasn't been slept in for hours" (meaning "Nobody has slept in this bed for hours" or "It is hours since anybody has slept in this bed"), or "Every room in the house was entered and searched but the criminal, couldn't be found" (instead of "They entered and searched every room in the house, but couldn't find the criminal"), or "The doctor was sent for" (instead of "They sent for the doctor") and so on and so forth.

EVA: Quite. Now in addition to these and some other similar sentences like "Wine is sold in bottles, paper is made from wood, a boat is hired by the hour", etc. which are all clearly passive, there are a number of cases in English where the auxiliary to be is used in place of to have, so that it looks like a passive construction but it isn't. I'm referring to a few expressions like "I'm finished" (i.e. "I have finished"); "she is gone to rest" (i.e. "she has gone to rest"); "they are agreed to" (i.e. "they have agreed to"); "are you packed?" (i.e. "have you packed?"); "she is left, although she is not recovered yet"; "his anger is gone, nothing is left of it"; "his hour is come, he'll die by tomorrow morning", etc., etc. Well, it's high time we finished our grammar lesson and had some tea. Agreed?

ALL: Agreed.



## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

*Storey; story.* Cuvântul are două ortografii. Adjectivele corespunzătoare sunt: storied (de la story) și storeyed (de la storey). Storey înseamnă „nivel”, „etaj” (numărat din exterior), spre deosebire de floor „etaj” (numărat în interiorul clădirii). Exemplu:

He lives on the third floor of a ten-storied building — locuiește la etajul al 3-lea al unui bloc cu 10 etaje.

Notă. Atragem atenția asupra modului diferit de a numera etajele în Statele Unite și în Anglia. Intrucât în engleza americană nu există noțiunea de ground-floor pentru „parter”, pe care americanii îl numesc first floor, acest lucru creează adeseori confuzii. Astfel, propoziția de mai sus: "He lives on the third floor of a ten-storied building" va însemna pentru un englez etajul 3 iar pentru un american ceea ce socotim noi etajul 2, așa cum se poate vedea și din următoarele:

British English	American English
ground – floor	first floor — parter
first floor	second floor — etajul 1
second floor	third floor — etajul 2
third floor	fourth floor — etajul 5
etc.	etc. ;

Shop-assistant; salesman; seller. Toate trei cuvintele înseamnă „vânzător”, cu următoarele diferențe: shop-assistant este „vânzător de magazin” salesman are în special sensul de „reprezentant comercial, comis-voiajor”, iar seller înseamnă „casă/firmă vinzătoare”, „vinzător” (ca partener al unui contract de vânzare-cumpărare, opusul lui buyer) (v. mai jos).

Customer; shopper; buyer. Customer înseamnă „cumpărător, client” (într-un magazin), shopper „persoană care merge după cumpărături”, iar buyer are sensul de „casă/firmă cumpărătoare”, „cumpărător” (ca partener al unui contract de vânzare-cumpărare, opusul lui seller) (v. mai sus).

Exemple:

Oxford Street and Regent Street are always swarming with shoppers. "Customers' own material made up" — „Lucrăm cu materialul clientului”. (Anunț în vitrina unui atelier de croitorie.)

Made of/from. Made of are sensul de „care conține”, iar made from confecționat/ fabricat din".

Exemple: ;

Paper bags, as their name shows, are made of paper, and paper is made from wood or rice.

Most ladies' stockings nowadays are made of nylon and nylon is made from coal, air and water.



## GRAMMAR

§ Nobody + for = It + since + anybody

În propozițiile care încep cu it introductiv, nu se poate folosi un cuvânt negativ după since.

Comparați:

Nobody has slept in this bed for hours.

dar

It is hours since anybody has slept in this bed.

Notă. Remarcați că în construcția cu it introductiv verbul este folosit la afirmativ, așa cum atrăgeam atenția și la lecția The Future Perfect,

Pentru o mai bună înțelegere a acestor construcții, redăm în paralel exemplele deja folosite.

Rețineți că cele două structuri model din stînga conțin negații, iar cele două din dreapta nu:

I haven't been to a film for 3 months. — It's 3 months since I've been to a film. Nobody has slept in this bed for hours. — It's hours since anybody has slept in this bed.

I haven't seen Tom since January last. — How long is it since you have seen him?



## EXERCISES

### I. Make sentences with the help of the following table:

Many	potatoes	are	grown cultivated stored produced sold marketed	in that district in that area, in that région
Too many	vegetables	are being		
A lot of	tomatoes	were being		
Enough		have been		
Some	grapes	had been		
A few	pears	will be		
Few	apples	will have been		
Not enough	peas			
No	beans			
Much	Wheat	is		
Too much	Maize	is being		
A lot of	Barley	was being		
Enough	Rye	was		
Some	Rice	has been		
A little	Fruit	had been		
Little	sunflower	will be		

### II. Change the verbs into the passive. Make all other necessary changes:

1. They are pulling down the old house opposite, 2. They should have repaired the cooler before it fell in. 3. They heat their house by electricity. 4. You must not leave the electric fire on when you go out. 5. While I was in the back garden, somebody smashed the windscreen (parbriz) of my car parked in front of my house. 6. I can't unlock the door. I think the lock is broken. Someone must have tampered with it.

7. The burglar forced the lock and opened the door. 8. The demonstrators carried posters (pancarte) and shouted slogans. 9. The police used tear gas to disperse the angry demonstrators. 10. They will serve refreshments in a minute. 11. They offered me a good post and I accepted it. 12. People must not prop their bicycles against the wall. 13. He says that we

must not take photographs in the chapel (capelă). 14. She says that we can keep the books for two weeks after which we must return them to the library. 15. Nobody can do anything about it unless they supply some more information. 16. It's high time someone told him to stop making that infernal noise. 17. How often do they feed the animals in the Zoo? 18. He expected me to congratulate him on his promotion to the post Of Secretary General. 19. Housewives used to wash the laundry themselves. Now they prefer taking it to a launderette (spălătorie cu autoservire). 20. The Prime Minister was to open the exhibition. 21. The closing down of the factory will leave thousands of workers jobless. 22. They don't admit children under sixteen in most, cinemas showing uncensored films. 23. Dense fog held up all traffic in London yesterday. 24. Visitors to the National Gallery must hand in all bags, umbrellas, walking slicks and cameras at the cloakroom. 25. He left his car under a "No parking" sign. When he returned two hours later, he found that they had towed (remorcat) his car away. He asked them why they had done this and they told him it was because he had parked where they do not allow cars to be parked. 26. Don't touch this button when they switch on the apparatus. 27. Before Gutenberg invented printing, people had to write everything by hand. 28. Everybody orders him about and he doesn't like it.

### III. Translate into English using passive constructions:

1. Se spune că este un doctor foarte bun. 2. Se spunea că e un doctor foarte bun. 3. Se spune că a fost un doctor foarte bun. 4. S-a dovedit că această teorie este falsă. 5. Mașina, care a fost complet distrusă în urma unei ciocniri (collision) cu un camion cu remorcă (articulated lorry), va fi dată la fiare vechi (to scrap). 6. Arbitrul (referee) era escortat afară de pe terenul de fotbal de trei polițiști însărcinați cu supravegherea ordinii (policemen on guard duty). 7. Porumbeii călători (carrier pigeons) se spune că erau foarte frecvent folosiți în Egipt și în Grecia antică. 8. Mult timp s-a crezut că pământul e întins (flat) ca o tobă (drum). 9. Azi se spune adeseori că se cheltuiesc încă prea puțini bani în lume pe. învățământ și asigurări sociale (education and social security). 10. Acest zvon (rumour) trebuie că a fost lansat (o launch) de adversarii săi. 11. Anul trecut s-au înregistrat succese remarcabile în industria constructoare de mașini. 12. Vasul a fost pus în carantină, iar pasagerilor și echipajului li s-a interzis să debarce. 13. O altă rachetă cosmică (space rocket) va fi lansată luna viitoare. 14. Se caută urgent stenodactilografe". 15. S-a trimis după doctor? 16. Bărcile pe lacul Herăstrău se închiriază cu ora.



## LESSON 8

### Cuprins

#### 1.1.Introducere

#### 1.2.Competențele unității de învățare

**The Past Conditional** – reading practice + exerciții

Exerciții de exprimare orală, de gramatică și de vocabular

## 1.1. Introducere



Cunoașterea limbii engleze la nivel conversațional implică utilizarea multor expresii (de tip condițional etc) menite să transmită colocutorului sentimentele și trăirile celui care vorbește, pe lângă conținutul ideatic propriu-zis. În sprijinul acestei abilități stau exercițiile de vocabular și gramatică menite să ajute vorbitorul să se exprime corect, să se facă înțeles foarte bine.

## 1.2. Competențele unității de învățare



La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unități lexicale diverse, să cunoască cum să facă acordul corect după construcții precum “one and a half”, ori să folosească substantivul “fish” la singular ori plural, în funcție de sens. Problemele de gramatică exemplificate în text, precum și exercițiile aplicative îl vor ajuta pe student să știe să utilizeze corect construcțiile cu Past Conditional.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



## VOCABULARY

abandon – v. a abandona, a părăsi  
actinic – a. joc de scenă/interpretare  
actually – adv. în realitate, de fapt,  
adevărul este că  
air-conditioned – adj. cu aer condiționat  
ample – adj. suficient, berechet  
animated cartoon – s. film de desene  
animate  
arrange – v. a aranja  
aside – s. aparte (indicație scenică)  
attend (to) – v. a se ocupa/ingriji (de)  
beauty-aids – produse cosmetice  
bookable – adj. rezervabil  
busy – adj. (în text) aglomerat, încărcat  
calamity – s. calamitate, pacoste  
casual – adj. întâmplător, neintenționat  
charming – adj. încântător

correspondence – s. corespondență  
cruel – adj. crud. barbar  
desperately – adv. cu disperare  
differently – adv. (în mod) diferit; (în text)  
în alt fel, altfel  
eau-de-Cologne – s. apă de colonie  
exception – s. excepție  
excessively – adv. Excesiv de  
face cream – s. cremă (de față)  
favourite – s. favorit: (în text) cântăreț și  
formație favorită  
flirt – v. a flirta, a cocheta  
frightfully – adv. grozav/înfrorător de  
grannie – s. bunicuță  
hair-spray – s, fixativ (pentru păr)  
hi-fi (high fidelity) – adj. de înaltă/mare  
fidelitate

hit – s. succes  
 immensely – adv. imens  
 instinct – s. instinct  
 lipstick – s. ruj (de buze)  
 long-play record – s. disc microsillon, disc  
 cu turație lungă  
 make-up – s. fard  
 mend – v. (în text) a lipi  
 nail varnish – s. lac (pentru unghii)  
 notion – s. noțiune, idee  
 petrol – s. benzină  
 pop music – s. muzică ușoară  
 possibly – adv. (tot ce) se poate, posibil  
 pound – s. livră  
 powder – s. pudră  
 properly – adv. așa cum trebuie/se cuvine;  
 (în text și) bine, tare, complet  
 rear tyre – s. cauciuc (de la roata) din spate

record-player – s. pickup player  
 screen – s. ecran  
 self-preservation – s. auto-conservare  
 self-sacrifice – s. sacrificiu de sine  
 slow puncture – s. gaură/spărtură mică (în  
 camera de aer)  
 snack-bar – s. bufet (de obicei cu  
 autoservire)  
 Stereo – adj. stereofonic  
 stock – v. a stoca, a avea în depozit  
 surprisingly – adv. surprinzător de  
 sweetheart – s. iubit, iubită  
 test – v. a încerca, a testa  
 unlikely – adv. puțin probabil  
 unusual – adj. neobișnuit  
 urgent – adj. urgent  
 vague – adj. vag.

## PROPER NAMES

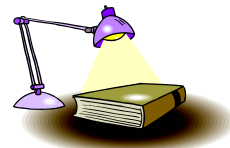
Knightsbridge



## PHRASES

to remind somebody of something — a aminti cuiva ceva  
 to bring up the subject — a ridica problema; (în text și) a aduce vorba  
 to make sure — a se asigura, a fi sigur  
 I didn't quite catch that — nu (prea) am auzit (bine) ce-ai spus  
 to keep an appointment — a respecta o întâlnire fixată  
 to break an appointment — a nu respecta o întâlnire fixată  
 to be a man of one's word — a fi om de cuvânt  
 I'm desperately sorry — regret cu disperare  
 to be quits — a fi chit  
 Dewhurst's — măcelărie la Londra  
 MacFisherles — pescărie la Londra  
 Harrod's — mare magazin universal la Londra  
 to run out of something — a rămâne fără ceva (care s-a consumat)  
 and what nots — și mai știu eu ce, și alte mărunțișuri /fleacuri  
 I couldn't bring myself to — nu mă puteam hotărî/decide să  
 That's all the more reason for — e un motiv în plus ca să  
 don't bother about - ing — nu te preocupa de  
 first thing tomorrow morning — primul lucru mâine dimineață  
 to go round to — a trece pe la, a da o raită pe la  
 A.B.C. (= Aerated Bread Company) shop — centru de pâine (aparținând societății respective)  
 off Bishopsgate — colț cu (strada) Bishopsgate

co-op (= cooperative) store — magazin aparținând unei societăți cooperative în Anglia  
 I haven't the foggiest — n-am nici cea mai vagă idee, habar n-am  
 to book seats — a reține/rezerva locuri  
 in advance — (mai) înainte  
 to queue up for — a face coadă pentru  
 I'd much rather we had — aș fi preferat să avem  
 to have something light — a lua o gustare ceva ușor  
 to get excited — a se înfierbînta  
 to commit suicide — a se sinucide;  
 to make up for something — a compensa ceva  
 to be sandwiched — a fi încadrat/înghesuit



## THE PAST CONDITIONAL

Here is another Jack and Jill story, as told by themselves.

JILL: Jack, do you know that the day after tomorrow is my birthday?

JACK: Of course I do, dear. Even if you hadn't mentioned it, you would have seen that I hadn't forgotten.

JILL: Well, I don't know. I think that if I hadn't reminded you of it, you might have forgotten all about it.

JACK: Nonsense, dear. Actually, even if I had forgotten it, which is most unlikely, you would certainly have brought up the subject on Friday morning.

JILL: Yes, but that would have been too late for you to get my birthday present by then. So I mentioned the subject to make sure you don't forget. It was just a casual remark, that's all.

JACK: (aside) You call that casual remark! I like that!

JILL: What did you say? I didn't quite catch that.

JACK (embarrassed): O, er — nothing. I— I didn't say anything.

JILL: Jack, are you doing anything this afternoon?

JACK (quickly): Yes, I'm frightfully busy. I have some urgent correspondence to attend to and — and a few appointments to keep. They'll occupy my whole afternoon.

JILL: Can't you put them off?

JACK: Surely you're joking. I am not the man to break an appointment. I am a man of my word.

JILL: All right, all right. I just thought you could make an exception for once. Never mind, Forget it.

JACK: Jill dear, I'm desperately sorry, but I can't. But why? Is there anything you would have liked me to do?

JILL: Well, if you hadn't been so busy, I should have asked you to go shopping with me. It would have saved me a lot of journeys.

JACK: If you had told me before, I might have arranged things differently.

JILL: If I had done so, I couldn't have tested your spirit of self-sacrifice.

JACK: And if you hadn't, I couldn't have, tested your instinct of self-preservation. So we are quits. Where do you want to go?

JILL: I must go to Dewhurst's first and buy two pounds of pork and one and a half pounds of beef, next to MacFisheries and get some fresh fish, and then to Harrod's in Knightsbridge. I've run out of all beauty aids, as you men call them: lipstick, make-up, powder, hair-spray, nail varnish, face cream, eau-de-Cologne, and what nots. I also want to see about a few stereo long-play records with the latest hits in pop music for my hi-fi record-player. I've heard they are stocking some news records with songs sung by Tom Jones, Sheila Black, Cliff Richard, the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and Val Doonican.



JACK: All your favourites; eh? That sounds a lot of things to buy. If you wish, you can use my car. (To himself). Though I think a lorry would have been more suitable.

JILL: Oh, thank you. Jack. That's awfully good of you. I couldn't bring myself to ask you to lend me your car, but I was hoping that you would say that. Mine needs filling up with petrol and a few things seen to. Besides, I got two slow punctures in both the rear tyres when driving to Brighton last week-end and so far only one has been mended.

JACK: That's all the more reason for taking my car. And don't bother about going to Harrod's if you don't think you have time to. I'm going there first thing tomorrow morning myself, and I could get those records for you, if you wish me to.

JILL: Splendid! Then I could have time to go round to an A.B.C. shop just off Bishopsgate and buy some bread and tea cakes, and then drop in at a co-op store nearby and get some groceries. And do you know what I'd like to do next?

JACK: I haven't the foggiest idea. You tell me.

JILL: I'd like to see a film on my way home. There's a very good one at the Columbia just now, with Tom Courtenay and Julie Christie.

JACK: Had I known of it before, I could have booked seats, as all seats are bookable at the Columbia, though, personally. I prefer the Curzon, because it's fully air-conditioned.

JILL: Did you say "seats"? Do I understand you to say that you'd like to come too?

JACK: Yes, of course. I hope there's nothing unusual in that. I am going to have a busy afternoon, but I'll be free this evening.

JILL: If I'd known you would be free tonight, I would have asked you to buy the tickets three days in advance. Let's hope we won't have to queue up for too long. The film's already been on for a month or so.

JACK: Well, where shall we meet?

JILL: Let's meet at the entrance to the Columbia, say at 8:30 p.m. The film starts at 8:45. A quarter of an hour should be ample time to get in and find our seats.

JACK: Can't we make it earlier? After all, the shops close earlier than that, and I'd much rather we had something light at a snack-bar before going in.

JILL: Good. Let's do that.

Several hours later. Jack and Jill are coming out of the cinema.

JACK: Well, how did you enjoy it?

JILL: Well, I was saving — or rather I was preparing to say before you interrupted me. That I found it simply horrid.

JACK: Horrid? You call that horrid? Why?

JILL: Because everything was — er, well, silly and cruel, from beginning to end.

JACK: I don't understand.

JILL (getting excited): Of course you don't! Why can't you see? If that man hadn't abandoned her, she wouldn't have committed suicide.

JACK: He wouldn't have left her. If she hadn't always been flirting with his best friend.

JILL: She wouldn't have flirted with that charming young man if her sweetheart hadn't behaved badly towards her. And then, I'd have enjoyed the film more if you hadn't been surprisingly rude to the woman in front and excessively interested in that brunette sitting next to you.

JACK☹ (as if not hearing Jill's last remark): I wouldn't have been rude to that woman at all, if only she had stopped talking all the time and had taken off her ugly hat when I asked her to, very politely. I couldn't see anything of what was going on on the screen.

JILL: I think it would have been much better if I had gone straight home after I finished shopping instead of going with you to such a film.

JACK: I have a vague notion that I begin to understand why you didn't like the film after all. All right, Jill, next time I'll make sure I get tickets for an animated cartoon. Besides, I'm going to take grannie too, so that I can be sandwiched properly between you and her.





## WORD STUDY AND PATTERNS

*I didn't quite catch that* „nu am auzit prea bine ce-ai spus” nu trebuie confundat cu *I don't quite get you/your meaning* „nu prea înțeleg ce vrei să spui”.

*Ample* este de cele mai multe ori un false friend, în sensul că arareori se traduce în română prin „amplu”. Iată câteva combinații tradiționale:

ample time — timp suficient.

ample resources — resurse abundente.

ample garments — haine largi.

ample apologies — mii de scuze



## GRAMMAR

§ ONE AND A HALF + plural. După construcția one and a half substantivul respectiv este la plural. Exemple:

one and a half pounds of sugar/ham etc.

one and a half hours/minutes /etc.

În același timp, se poate spune însă:

one pound and a half of sugar,

one minute and a half.

cu substantivul respectiv la singular, ca în limba română.

§ *Fish*. Acest substantiv se folosește de obicei la singular, fără articol, cu înțeles de plural, mai ales atunci când este luat în sensul de „hrană” sau „(fel de) mincare”. Exemple:

Do you like fish? We have fish for lunch. There was plenty of fish at MacFisheries today, and it was quite cheap. Have some more fish, will you? There are lots of fish in this pond.

Uneori, când este luat în sens individual ca animal viu, sau când își păstrează trăsăturile individuale în cadrul unei colectivități de animale de același fel, fish se folosește la singular, cu articolul nehotărât sau hotărât, sau la plural. Exemple:

This is a fairly large fish, but the fish / caught yesterday was even larger than this one. Fishes swim. I could see the fishes swim under water and zigzagging in every direction.

§ Past Conditional (Condiționalul trecut). Acest timp se formează cu ajutorul auxiliarelor should (pers. I sing. și pl.) și would (celelalte persoane) + infinitivul perfect (fără particula to) al verbului de conjugat.

El se folosește:

1. Ca un echivalent al timpului Future Perfect (În propoziția secundară) atunci când verbul din propoziția principală este la trecut. Exemple:

I am sure Tom will have finished his homework before we get home. (Present + Future Perfect)

I was sure Tom would have finished his homework before we got home. (Past + Past Conditional).

2. In propoziții condiționale exprimind o condiție imposibilă și având structura:

Past Perfect + Past Conditional  
(propoziția secundară) (propoziția principală)

sau, evident,

Past Conditional + Past Perfect  
(propoziția principală) (propoziția secundară)

Example:

If it hadn't rained all the time we shouldn't have stayed indoors (but it did rain all the time so we did stay indoors).

He wouldn't have gone there if he hadn't been forced to (but he was forced to, so he had to go there).

§ I'D MUCH RATHER + Past. Rețineți că după construcția *I'd much rather* verbul care urmează este la Simple Past.

Example:

I'd much rather we had something light at a snack-bar. I'd much rather you didn't go there at all.



## EXERCISES

### I. Put prepositions and particles in the blanks:

I think that if I hadn't, reminded you ... it, you might have forgotten all ... it. 2. Even if I had forgotten it you would certainly have brought ... the subject... Friday morning. 3. That would have been too late... me ... get my birthday present... then. 4. Had I known... it I could have booked seats ... the Columbia. 5. She wouldn't have flirted ... that charming young man if her sweetheart hadn't behaved badly ... her and especially if he hadn't gone ... constantly ... her own cousin. 6. I'd have enjoyed the film more if you hadn't been surprisingly rude ... the woman ... front and excessively interested ... that brunette sitting next ... you. 7. I wouldn't have been rude ... that woman ...front ... all, if only she had stopped talking all the time and had taken ... her ugly hat when I asked her ... 8. I think it would have been much better if I had gone straight home ... I finished shopping instead ... going ... you ... such a film.

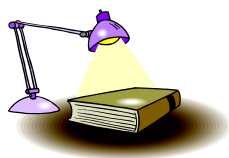
I	shouldn't	have	said it	if it hadn't been	absolutely
We			invested it		necessary
Tom	wouldn't		mentioned it		almost indispensable.
Mary			accepted it		perfectly feasible
They			done it		reasonable enough
Nobody	would		gone there		vitaly important
No one			come back		highly recommendable.
			taken it		quite safe.

Write these sentences with the Past Conditional of the verb supplied (in brackets)

1. If you had arrived half an hour earlier you (to find) her here. 2. If I had known that she was here (to hurry). 3. I (not to believe) it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. 4. If we had known that they were coming we (to meet) them at the station. 5. If she had known what a poor driver he was she (not to go) with him. 6. If you had listened carefully to my directions you (not to turn) into the wrong street. 7. If you had told me that you were going in the same direction as myself I (to give) you a lift (— te-aş fi luat in maşina) and you (to be) in time for your train. 8. I (to eat) those lovely sausages if I had known that there wasn't any garlic in them.

### V. Translate into English:

1. Legenda spune ca Roma ar fi fost capturată dacă găştele de pe Capitoliu n-ar fi găgâit (to cackle). 2. Dacă troienii (Trojans) nu ar fi primit calul troian in interiorul cetăţii, Troia poate că n-ar fi fost cucerită. 3. Dacă astrouauţii ar fi făcut o singură greşală, ei şi-ar fi pierdut poate viaţa. 4. Dacă aş fi ştiut că e un drum atat de lung pina la Timişoara aş fi luat o cuşetă sau avionul. 5. Dacă aş fi încercat din nou poate că aş fi reuşit. 6. Fără el (But for him) n-am mai fi găsit drumul înapoi spre cabană şi ar fi trebuit să petrecem noaptea afară in ger. 7. Dacă aş fi vazut că suten pe stop (the traffic light are red) aş fi oprit. 8. N-aş mai fi zăbovit (to waste) nici un moment dacă mi s-ar fi spus că e foarte urgent.



## LESSON 9

### Cuprins

1.1.Introducere

1.2.Competenţele unităţii de învăţare

**Conditions – Revision** – reading practice + exerciţii

Exerciţii de exprimare orală, de gramatică şi de vocabular

## 1.2. Introducere



Cunoașterea limbii engleze la nivel conversațional implică utilizarea multor expresii (de tip condițional etc) menite să transmită colocutorului sentimentele și trăirile celui care vorbește, pe lângă conținutul ideatic propriu-zis. În sprijinul acestei abilități stau exercițiile de vocabular și gramatică menite să ajute vorbitorul să se exprime corect, să se facă înțeles foarte bine.

## 1.2. Competențele unității de învățare



La finalul parcurgerii acestei unități de învățare, studentul va fi capabil să utilizeze corect și conștient cuvinte din unități lexicale diverse, să utilizeze corect formele verbale în cadrul subordonatei condiționale, în funcție de sensul dorit de vorbitor. Problemele de gramatică exemplificate în text, precum și exercițiile aplicative îl vor ajuta pe student să știe să utilizeze corect construcțiile în cadrul subordonatei condiționale. De asemenea, el va dovedi cunoașterea multor cuvinte și construcții specifice limbii engleze vorbite precum: “that’s his own funeral”, “if the worst comes to the worst”, “on the rocks”, “to drop a brick” etc.



**Durata de parcurgere a unității de învățare este de 2 ore.**



## VOCABULARY

accommodation – s. cazare  
cabin – s. căsuță de camping  
caravan – s. rulotă (de automobil)  
carefully – adv. cu grijă, cu atenție  
coincide – v. a coincide  
combination – s. combinație  
conveniences – s.pl. instalații  
cruise – s. croazieră  
deserve – v. a merita  
distinction – s. deosebire  
drill – s. execuție; antrenament; practică  
drive-in cinema – s. cinematograful în aer liber, fără scaune, pe marile autostrăzi  
go over – v. a revedea, a revizui, a parcurge  
indication – s. indicație  
inquisitive – adj. indiscret  
leave out – v. a omite

lemon squash, – s. suc de lămâie cu apă sau sifon (de obicei fără zahăr)  
lone drink – s. băutură de obicei diluată cu apă, sifon  
motel – S. motel,  
motorist – s. automobilist  
nasty – adj. urât, rău  
neat – adj. (despre băuturi) gol, ne-amestecat, pur  
odd – adj. ciudat, bizar, curios  
originally – adj. inițial, la început  
persuade – v. a convinge, a persuadea  
pshaw – interj. aș! păi! (exprimă disprețuit)  
put up' – u. a ridica  
rainy – adj. ploios, cu ploaie  
self-explanatory – adj. (despre cuvinte etc.) care nu are nevoie de explicație

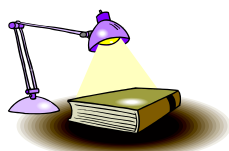
short drink – s. băutură alcoolică nediluată  
cu apă, sifon etc.  
shot – s. (despre băutura) un strop, un  
deget  
simultaneous – adj. simultan  
soda (water) – s. sifon  
soft drink – s. băutură ne-alcoolică

tonic (water) – s. apă tonică (apă cu  
chinină)  
unclear – adj. neclar; (in text) nelămurit  
valid – adj. întemeiat, temeinic  
wet – adj. ud (in text) ploios  
windy – adj. vântos, cu vânt



## PHRASES

Is there anything the matter with them? — s-a întâmplat ceva cu ei?  
I've no time for it — n-am timp pentru așa ceva  
as easy as ABC — simplu ca bună ziua  
that's his own funeral — treaba lui, îl privește  
that was Indicative Mood all right — era (la) modul indicativ fără doar și poate  
to keep fine — a rămâne/a se menține frumos  
to go picnicking — a ieși/a lua masa la iarbă verde  
if the worst comes to the worst — în cazul cel mai rău, dacă o fi și-o fi  
it's raining hard — plouă tare/cu găleata  
what strikes me as — ceea ce mă izbește ca (fiind)  
let's call it a day — destul (lucrul pentru ziua de) azi  
what's yours — ce bei?  
give it a name — spune ce (vrei să) bei (whisky)  
on the rocks — (whisky) cu cuburi de gheață  
say when — spune când să mă opresc (din turnat)  
that'll do nicely — gata. e prea de ajuns  
(I've) got a splitting headache — îmi plesnește capul (de durere)  
talking of... — fiindcă veni vorba de...  
running hot and cold water — apă curentă, caldă și rece  
top secret? — strict secret?  
to drop a brick — a face o gafă



## CONDITIONS Revision

*Alexandra, Maria, Dan and Victor are at the latter's home preparing their lessons together, as has been their habit since they started learning English at the People's University, about one and a half years ago.*

VICTOR: Where are the others? Where's Eva, Diana, Liza, Paul, George and Adrian?

MARIA: They aren't coming.

ALEXANDRA: Aren't coming? Why? Is there anything the matter with them?

MARIA: There's nothing the matter with them, but they preferred going to Eva's home, as we all did last year, do you remember?

VICTOR : Yes, but why?

ALEXANDRA: Well, I told them we were going to have a revision lesson on the various ways of expressing condition in English, but they said they knew the subject and did not require any further drill in it. Adrian even said: "Conditions? Pshaw! I've no time for it. Why, that's as easy

as ABC! What I don't know is the modal verbs and their various uses, and that's precisely what the six of us are going to repeat at Eva's home this afternoon."

VICTOR: Well, I'm sure conditions aren't half as easy as Adrian thinks they are, but that's his own funeral after all. If they don't wish to come, let them do what they like. So let's get started. Shall I begin by asking questions, or perhaps you'd like to ask questions yourselves? How shall we do it? ...

DAN (puts up his finger): I have a question to ask, if you don't mind.

VICTOR: Go ahead! That's what we're here for: to ask one another questions.

DAN: I'm still unclear as to whether conditions are expressed solely by means of the Conditional Mood, or they can also be expressed in the Indicative Mood as well.

VICTOR: I'm glad you asked that question, Dan. Indeed, there is valid distinction to be made between the words "conditions" and "conditional". They don't often coincide. If you go over your notes carefully, you'll see that a condition can be expressed, grammatically, by using either the Indicative or the Conditional Mood. To give an example —

ALEXANDRA (interrupts him): You've already used an example in the Indicative Mood. You said, "If you go over your notes, you'll see etc." That was Indicative Mood all right.

VICTOR: It certainly was. But let's think of a better example. Yes. Maria?

MARIA: I think I can give an example. It's shorter, so perhaps it'll be clearer.

VICTOR: Let's hear it. Fire away.

MARIA: Here it is. "If the weather keeps fine, we can go picnicking tomorrow."

VICTOR: A very good example, Maria. Now can you explain it?

MARIA: Er — well, I'll try. The weather tomorrow can be fine or nasty.

If the weather keeps fine, then we can go picnicking. If the weather is nasty — you know what I mean, if it's windy or rainy — then we can't go picnicking. I used the Present Indicative "keeps fine", but the meaning is future, of course.

DAN: How do you know it's future?

ALEXANDRA: Why, of course it's future! You can tell it's future because Maria used the word "tomorrow", didn't you notice? She said, "If the weather keeps fine tomorrow."

MARIA: Not only that. I may have used "tomorrow" at the end of the sentence and say, "If the weather keeps fine, we can go picnicking tomorrow." Or I may have omitted "tomorrow" altogether and the meaning would still be future.

DAN: How's that? If you place "tomorrow" at the end of the sentence instead of immediately after the word-combination "keeps fine", then the meaning is future, I agree, because the two actions are clearly simultaneous and, consequently, "tomorrow" refers to both of them. But if you leave out "tomorrow".

MARIA: Doesn't matter. The word "keep" is self-explanatory. It means "to continue". "If the weather keeps fine" is tantamount to saying "If the weather continues to be as fine tomorrow as it is now."

DAN: I see.

VICTOR: Yes, indeed, in practically all cases where the Present Indicative is used with if-constructions, the meaning is future even if no indication of future time is given. Just think of the proverb "If you run after two hares you will catch neither", or "If the worst comes to the worst". A few minutes ago I myself used an example to this effect. I said, "If you go over your notes carefully, you'll see that etc." Remember?

ALEXANDRA: Of course we do. And we also noticed that it didn't sound at all like a polite request.

VICTOR: Because that was a simple remark and not a request. If I had meant it as a request, I'd have said "If you'll (i.e. If you will) go over your notes carefully, you'll find etc." That would have been another way or saying "Please, go over your notes carefully. Then you'll find that etc."

MARIA: And you could make it sound even politer, Victor, and say "If you'd (i.e. If you would) go over your notes carefully, you'd find that etc." That's the same as saying "Would you mind going over your notes carefully? Then you would find etc."

VICTOR: I see you've studied the subject very carefully. Now let's pass on to some other examples. Suppose tomorrow is a wet day. It's raining hard and so we can't go picnicking as was originally planned. What would you say, Dan?

DAN : I'd say, "If it weren't raining (or "If the weather were fine), we could go picnicking." "What is meant, of course, is that the weather isn't fine and, consequently, we cannot go picnicking. What strikes me as rather odd is that the verbs are used in the past, although the meaning is clearly present. I think I might have used the adverb "now" (and say "If it weren't raining now") and the meaning would still be present. Is that correct?

VICTOR: That's perfectly correct. With or without "now" or any other imitation of present time, the meaning is present. And what would you say the day after tomorrow still talking of the previous day?

DAN: I'd say, "If the weather had been fine (or "If it hadn't been raining), we could have gone picnicking", meaning that we couldn't do it because it did rain and the weather was nasty.

VICTOR: In the last two examples, the idea of condition was expressed by means of the Present Conditional and Past Conditional respectively. Well done Dan. And now, let's knock off work and have a drink. We fully deserve it.

DAN: Yes. Let's call it a day. I'd like a short drink, a man's drink.

VICTOR: What's yours? Give it a name. Whisky?

DAN: Yes, please. On the rocks. And no soda, please. Just neat, thank you.

VICTOR: I always drink my whisky neat myself. And you, Maria?

MARIA: Gin and tonic. Just a shot of gin, and then tonic-water.

VICTOR: All right, say when.

MARIA: That'll do nicely, thank you.

VICTOR : Alexandra?

ALEXANDRA: I'd rather have a soft drink, say a lemon squash. Got a splitting headache.

DAN (joking): That's because of the grammatical problem we revised today. Talking of picnicking and drinks, what are your plans for the holidays?

ALEXANDRA: I'd like to spend a different kind of holiday this year. Still on the coast but in the camp.

VICTOR: You mean a ramp holiday. Well, there's a lot to be said in favour of a camp holiday, certainly! You can get a cabin for two and have all modern conveniences: electric light, running hot and cold water, etc. And you, Maria?

MARIA: If it weren't for cooking and washing-up. I'd try and persuade my husband to hire a caravan. For years I've been looking forward to a caravan holiday. The great thing about it is that you can travel just when and where you want to. You don't have to bother any longer about getting accommodation in a hotel or motel. And with the growing number of motorists each year I am sure that in a couple of years from now we too shall have drive-in theatres and cinemas on the roads; and more and more holiday-makers will be attracted by caravan camps. But what about you boys? You aren't saying a word about yourselves. Top secret?

VICTOR: It's no secret at all. Dan and I will go on a Black Sea cruise on board the "Transylvania".

MARIA: Just the two of you ? I hope I'm not dropping a brick by being too inquisitive?

DAN: Er, well, you know, as Hamlet said. "The rest is silence."



## EXERCISES

**I. Read the sentences the following table and notice the use of tenses in columns 2 and 3:**

1	2	3
If I	have time have money	I shall go to Sinaia for the wee-end. I shall buy a new car.
	had time had money	I should go to Sinaia for the week-end. I should buy a new car.
	had had time had had money	I should have gone to Sinaia for the week-end. I should have bought a new car.

**II. Make sentences with the help of the following tables:**

a)

If	you	think it right see him meet him speak with him go there don't mind	give him my best regards. give him my best wishes. remember me to him. give my love to his wife and parents. tell him everything is OK. give him this message. tell him I must see him. .
	he	speaks to you is there comes turns up asks you about me	
	it	is not too much trouble is not too much inconvenience is all right with you	

b)

If	the plane took off the plane landed the ship sailed the ship left harbour the coach left the station it all started	as per schedule on time five hours ago	he she they	could must shoul d may might will ought	be there	now by now already
	everything went off smoothly nothing wrong happened					



c)

It	were would be could be might be	better a better thing worse a worse thing preferable	if	he she they	left. came. stayed. decided to stay decided to go.
	had been would have been could have been might have been				had left. had come. had stayed here. had decided to stay. had decided to go.

### III. Supply the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. If I (*to see*) him tomorrow morning when I (*to go*) to Jane's office I (*to speak*) to him. 2. If I (*to know*) that you (*to like*) to come with us on that trip I (*to book*) a ticket for you too. 3. If I (*to know*) I (*can*) be of some help to him, I (*not to hesitate*) to offer my services. 4. If you (*to meet*) him, (*to promise*) that you (*not to tell*) him anything about it. 5. If the worst (*to come*) to the worst, I (*to give a ring*) and (*to let*) you know. 6. If you (*to tell*) me what it all (*to mean*) to you instead of (*to keep*) quiet and (*to do*) nothing, I (*may*) (*to be able*) to do something about it before it (*to be*) too late. 7. If you (*to stop*) (*to make*) that terrific noise I (*can*) hear what he (*to shout*) at the other end of the line. 8. Peter (*to tell*) me yesterday he (*to be*) surprised at my incapacity to realize that if (*to work*) harder I (*can*) achieve far better results than those I (*to have*) so far obtained.



### IV. Translate into English:

Daca te duci la Dan la dejun, spune-i ca am sa-i spun ceva. Sa-mi dea un telefon. Daca imi telefoneaza maine dupa-amiaza inainte de ora 5, ma gaseste acasa. Daca nu, sa-mi spuna cand pot sa-i dau eu un telefon.

Regret, dar nu cred ca o sa accept invitatia lui la dejun.

Daca as fi in locul tau, n-as refuza. Dan a fost intotdeauna foarte dragut cu tine. S-ar putea simti jignit.

Mi-ar parea rau sa se simta jignit, dar n-am ce sa fac. Daca n-am timp, n-am timp, si gata (and that's all).

Daca-as fi stiut ca nu te duci, n-as mai fi pierdut vremea si i-as fi telefonat de alaltaieri (the day before yesterday).

Imi pare rau. Daca as fi stiut sigur ca nu ma pot duce, ti-as fi spus.

Nu face nimic. Daca nu te duci, o sa-i telefonez. Dar daca cumva te razgandesti si te duci, roaga-l sa-mi telefoneze el.

Bine.



## TESTS

### SET 1



#### Test no. 1

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Who was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066?  
a) Edward I                      b) Henry III  
c) Richard the Lionheart      d) William, Duke of Normandy
- 2) "The Canterbury Tales" is a frame-story collection of.....stories..  
a) 23    b) 24      c) 25              d) 20
- 3) The pilgrims in "The Canterbury Tales" meet at:  
a) Talbot Inn    b) Tabor Inn    c) Tablet Inn    d) Tabbard Inn

- 4) William Shakespeare was buried in ...  
 a) Holy Trinity Church b) Westminster Abbey c) St. Paul's Cathedral d) Exeter Cathedral
- 5) When do the Capulets and the Montagues swear to put an end to their feud?  
 a) when Tybald kills Mercutio  
 b) when Juliet's father decides it is time his daughter should marry  
 c) when they hear the news of their children's death  
 d) when Romeo and Juliet get married
- 6) "Timber" means:  
 a) wood b) stamp c) timbre d) ticket
- 7) The synonym of "ruthless" is:  
 a) merciful b) merciless c) selfish d) useless
- 8) The synonym of "sly" is:  
 a) cunning b) modest c) ambitious d) near
- 9) "To better" means?  
 a) to beat b) to improve c) to heal d) to patter
- 10) The synonym of "enduring" is:  
 a) endurable b) energetic c) lasting d) irritating
- 11) The antonym of "poverty" is:  
 a) poorness b) richness c) weakness d) freshness
- 12) A "phial" is:  
 a) an instrument for handling food b) a thin piece of metal  
 c) a curved container made of wood d) a small glass bottle
- 13) "To doff" means:  
 a) to take away b) to take off c) to doze d) to take up
- 14) The synonym of "appropriate" is:  
 a) suitable b) close c) intimate d) approximate
- 15) "To claim" does not mean:  
 a) to require b) to request c) to decline d) to demand
- 16) Hardly ... the house ... the tarn started.  
 a) did he leave ... when b) had he left ... when  
 c) had he left ... than d) he left ... that
- 17) His mother scolded him because he ... TV for a few hours.  
 a) watched b) was watching c) had been watching d) has been watching
- 18) I think I'm expected to pick him up, ...?  
 a) don't I b) aren't I c) isn't it d) am I
- 19) The outskirts of the town ..... carefully watched by the police.  
 a) were b) was c) has been d) is
- 20) If she isn't at school, she ... be at home. She can't be anywhere else.  
 a) may b) might c) need d) must
- 21) I ... drop things when people sleep!  
 a) may b) will c) would d) must
- 22) It seems there is something wrong with him...?  
 a) doesn't it b) isn't it c) isn't there d) is there
- 23) We ... the books, to the library by seven o'clock last night.  
 a) were returning b) had returned c) have returned d) returned
- 24) He was stopped by the police. He ... too fast.  
 a) should drive b) might drive c) might have been driving d) should be driving
- 25) He waited ... the right time to take another pill .  
 a) it to be b) it is c) for it to be d) for it to be
- 26) No car accident ... in our town lately.

- a) has happened b) hasn't happened c) happened d) happens  
 27) I wish you ... more considerate in the future.  
 a) will be b) are c) would be d) may be  
 28) John went on with the conversation as if nothing ...  
 a) happened b) had happened c) hadn't happened d) has happened  
 29) If it... for that brave man, the child would have drowned.  
 a) isn't b) wasn't c) hasn't been d) hadn't been  
 30) If you meet Jane, tell her to ring me up as soon as possible.  
 a) should b) would c) could d) might  
 31) I have always considered Jim ... the best swimmer in our team.  
 a) to be b) be c) being d) been  
 32) You won't stand a chance in the competition unless you ... on train hard.  
 a) kept b) keep c) don't keep d) didn't keep  
 33) Suddenly, I realised that I hadn't got... money in my pocket.  
 a) some b) no c) any d) none  
 34) The students wished they... better in the test last month.  
 a) had done b) did c) would do d) have done  
 35) He's got plenty of references ...?  
 a) hasn't be b) has he c) does-he d) isn't he  
 36) They didn't say a word until they ... home.  
 a) hadn't got b) have got c) had got d) didn't get  
 37) He never drinks alcohol ...?  
 a) doesn't he b) does he c) is he d) isn't he  
 38) I'm sure you know who sings the song, ...?  
 a) aren't I b) doesn't he c) do you d) don't you  
 39) I... to school every day.  
 a) walk b) am walking c) have walked d) have been walking  
 40) I asked the nurse where the doctor ...  
 a) is b) were c) was d) has been  
 41) He has bought the most expensive ... he could find.  
 a) furnitures b) furniture  
 42) The train from Constanta ... at 7 p.m. sharp. .  
 a) is arriving b) arrives c) had arrived d) can arrive  
 43) By the time the firemen arrived, the house ... down.  
 a) has burnt b) will have burnt c) was burning d) had burnt  
 44) She ... here for two months now.  
 a) has been b) is c) is being d) have been  
 45) Grandma has been fanning since you ...  
 a) have come b) came c) come d) had come



## Test no. 2

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) What prisoners of high rank were executed at the Tower on Henry VIII's orders?  
 a) Mary Tudor, Catherine Howard, Ann Boleyn  
 b) Anne Boleyn, Thomas More, Elizabeth I  
 c) Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Thomas More

- d) Catherine Howard, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth I
- 2) The pilgrims set off on a pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral to the shrine of ...  
a) Thomas Becket    b) Thomas More    c) Samuel Beckett    d) Henry More
- 3) Chaucer's attitude towards his poem is ...  
a) subjective    b) objective
- 4) In Sonnet 91 the language used is mainly... and the tone is  
a) concrete ....pessimistic                      b) abstract...optimistic  
c) concrete ... optimistic                      d) abstract ....pessimistic
- 5) In "Hamlet" the source of tragedy is..... the tragic characters.  
a) inside                      b) outside
- 6) "To acknowledge" means:  
a) to know    b) to have-knowledge    c) to reorganise    d) to recognise
- 7) "To undergo" means:  
a) to go by tube    b) to slow down    c) to experience    d) to underpay
- 8) "Rooster" means:  
a) hen    b) cock    c) peacock    d) turkey
- 9) "To behead" means:  
a) to shake one's hand    b) to be helpful    c) to cut off the head    d) to be obstinate
- 10) A "Jack-of-all-trades" is:  
a) a mean person                      b) a person able to "do many kinds of practical work  
c) a workman in wood    d) a skilled worker who tints, repairs and maintains pipes
- 11) A "Shrew" is:  
a) a bad-tempered woman                      b) a good-hearted woman  
c) a faint-hearted woman                      d) a good-looking man
- 12) "Throughout" means:  
a) eventually    b) actually    c) previously    d) continuously
- 13) "To remember" does not mean:  
a) to recollect    b) to remind    c) to recall    d) to call back
- 14) "To thwart" means:  
a) to pretend    b) to prevent from    c) to presume    d) to prefer
- 15) The synonym of "feud" is:  
a) friendship    b) diplomacy    c) enmity    d) guilt
- 16) This time tomorrow, they ... in the Black Sea.  
a) will swim    b) will have swum    c) are swimming    d) will be swimming
- 17) I ... here since 3 o'clock.  
a) am    b) have been    c) am being    d) was
- 18) I won't buy the hat unless you ... with it.  
a) will agree    b) agreed    c) agree    d) don't agree
- 19) As the news spread out, people were getting ...  
a) impatient and impatient                      b) more impatient and more impatient  
c) more and more impatient                      d) the most impatient
- 20) I would be grateful to you if you ... me some money.  
a) will lend    b) would lend    c) would have lent    d) lend
- 21) He didn't forget anything, ...?  
a) did he    b) didn't he    c) isn't it    d) wasn't he
- 22) No sooner ... talking ... she jumped to her feet.  
a) did I finish ... than    b) had I finished ...than  
c) had I finished ... when    d) I finished... that
- 23) I wish my mother ... here when I broke my leg.  
a) were    b) was    c) had been    d) would have been

- 24) You ... send invitations, Jane has already done it.  
a) needn't      b) mustn't      c) can't      d) may not
- 25) He walks as if he ... a wooden leg  
a) has had      b) bad      c) will have      d) would have
- 26) I don't know what she is doing; she ... her translation for the English lesson.  
a) must do      b) may do      c) must be doing      d) may be doing
- 27) What do you know about the playwright who arrived from London last night and who ... more plays-than all the playwrights in the world?  
a) wrote      b) has written      c) is writing      d) had written
- 28) I haven't been warned, ...?  
a) did I      b) haven't I      c) am I      d) have I
- 29) If I had a typewriter, I... it myself.  
a) would type      b) would have typed      c) will type      d) type
- 30) I have secrets and I don't like to be treated as if I ... a child.  
a) had been      b) am      c) were      d) have been
- 31) If I... you, I'd eat fewer sweets..  
a) had been      b) were      c) am      d) would be
- 32) Barely had we arrived ... the storm .....
- 33) In the last few years tennis ... amazingly in popularity,  
a) increased      b) is increasing      c) has increased      d) increases .
- 34) You have never told a lie, ...?  
a) have you      b) I haven't you      c) did you      d) isn't it
- 35) When he was a student he ... three years in a hostel:  
a) has lived      b) has been living      c) lived      d) had lived
- 36) I remembered I... in the armchair and ... until my wife came to call me for dinner.  
a) had sat... was smoking      b) had been sitting ... had been smoking  
c) had been sitting ... had smoked      d) was sitting ... was smoking
- 37) He felt awkward as-if everyone ... at him.  
a) were looking      b) have been looking      c) is looking      d) had been looking
- 38) I'm sorry I can't speak foreign languages. If only I ... speak at least English!  
a) can      b) could      c) would have been able to      d) am able to
- 39) They said the luggage ... so heavy, that no porter could carry ...  
a) is... it      b) are ... them      c) was... it      d) was ... them
- 40) The scissors ... in the drawer.  
a) is      b) has been      c) was      d) are
- 41) You .... trying to persuade me since you came here.  
a) are      b) have been      c) were      a) had been
- 42) While I... last night, a friend rang me up.  
a) was studying      b) am studying      c) had studied      d) were studying
- 43) Mary is ... of the two sisters  
a) the prettiest      b) prettier      c) the prettier      d) prettiest
- 44) Don't boil the eggs ... we like them ...  
a) hard ...soft      b) hardly ... softly      c) hard ... softly      d) hardly ... soft
- 45) He fell in love with that beautiful ... girl.  
a) blue-eyes      b) blue-eyed      c) blue eye      d) eyes-blue



### Test no.3.

Choose the correct answer

- 1) "The Canterbury Tales" is made up of... parts  
a) 3   b) 4   c) 2   d) 5
- 2) Geoffrey Chaucer was buried in  
a) St. Paul's Cathedral      b) Westminster Abbey  
c) Canterbury Cathedral   d) Winchester Cathedral
- 3) What other famous dramatist of the time called Shakespeare "Sweet Swan of Avon"?  
a) Christopher Marlowe   b) Thomas Kyd   c) Andrew Bradley   d) Ben Jonson
- 4) What is the rhythm scheme of Sonnet 91?  
a) abba eddc effe gg      b) oabb ceddief effe gg  
c) abab eded efef gg      d) abba ededief effe gg
- 5) In "Romeo and Juliet" the source of tragedy is ... the tragic character.  
a) outside      4) inside
- 6) "Reign" means:  
a) the power of a monarch      b) a device to reduce speed  
c) a freeing from military siege   d) the office or period of power of a dictator
- 7) "A raven" is:  
a) a kind of tree      b) a large, black bird  
c) a piece of furniture   d) a mental hospital
- 8) "Eventually" means:  
a) at the beginning      b) formerly      c) in the end      d) previously
- 9) "Seldom" means:  
a) frequently      b) often      c) regularly      d) rarely
- 10) "A swan" is:  
a) kind of fish      b) a white, long-necked aquatic bird  
c) a small web-footed swimming bird      d) a tropical bird
- 11) "Newfangled" means:  
a) modern and superior      b) old and inferior  
c) old and superior      d) modern and inferior
- 12) "To venture" means:  
a) to take it easy      b) to take a risk      c) to take, on a job      d) to cleave
- 13) "To flee" means:  
a) to run away from      b) to fly      c) to run after      d) to fail
- 14) "Barge" means:  
a) goat   b) coot      c) boat      d) oat
- 15) The synonym of "boring" is:  
a) attractive      b) brainless      c) dull   d) dumb
- 16) Jane is ... cook I know.  
a) the better      b) the best      c) the worse      d) the older
- 17) He'll be late for the train, if he ... at once.  
a) doesn't start   b) didn't start      c) starts      d) started
- 18) If he ... that it... dangerous, he wouldn't come.  
a) would know ... was      b) knew ... is      c) knew....was      d) had known....was
- 19) I wish I ... a child again.  
a) had been      b) am      c) have been      d) were
- 20) If only they .... this wouldn't have happened!  
a) came      b) had come      c) would have come      d) were coming

- 21) We' ll have to wait for 20 minutes until the train comes in. I wish we...  
a) hadn't left    b) didn't leave    c) wouldn't have left    d) wouldn't leave
- 22) The harder you work, the ... marks you'll get.  
a) better    b) best    c) worst    d) worse
- 23) Unless you ... right now, you won't get Jane on the phone.  
a) will call    b) have called    c) won't call    d) call
- 24) They ... this new car for two weeks now.  
a) had    b) have    c) have had    d) are having
- 25) You would have known me truth if you ... to John.  
a) talked    b) had talked    c) would have talked    d) talk
- 26) The wind was blowing hard,.....?  
a) wasn't it    b) was it    c) did it    d) didn't it
- 27) You needn't have a key of your own, ....?  
a) do you    b) don't you    c) need you    d) needn't you
- 28) A....knowledge ... a dangerous thing.  
a) little ... is    b) few ... is    c) few....are    d) little.... are
- 29) You are quite open with me, ...?  
a) are you    b) don' t you    c) do you    d) aren't you
- 30) Billiards ... his favourite game.  
a) is    b) are    c) has been    d) were
- 31) The news printed in that paper... never accurate.  
a) are    b) is    c) have been    d) are being
- 32) We don't need to buy so ... furniture, there ... chairs here.  
a) many ... are many    b) much ... is much  
c) much ... are many    d) many ... are much.
- 33) If you ... at the engine for a moment, you would have seen what was missing.  
a) looked    b) had looked    c) would have looked    d) hadn't looked
- 34) My stomach hurts after so much food. If only I ... so much!  
a) didn' t eat    b) had eaten    c) hadn't eaten    d) wouldn't have eaten
- 35) You didn't give me ... ideas about the job, and very ... advice  
a) many....little    b) much ... little    c) many ... few    d) much ... few
- 36) Supposing you....ill, what would you do?  
a) had been    b) were    c) would be    d) are
- 37) The Danube.....into the Black Sea.  
a) flows    b) flowed    c) is flowing    d) has flowed
- 38) I ... a lawyer tomorrow  
a) see    b) am seeing    c) have seen    d) will have seen
- 39) The plane ... at 10.15 on Monday.  
a) is arriving    b) will arrive    c) has arrived    d) arrives
- 40) If you hadn't been in such a hurry you ... sugar into the sauce instead of salt.  
a) hadn't put    b) wouldn't put    c) wouldn't have put    d) didn't put
- 41) He usually ... coffee, but today he ... tea.  
a) drinks ... is drinking    b) is drinking...drinks  
c) drinks ... drinks    d) is drinking ... has drunk
- 42) "Why are you crying?" I... onions for the last ten minutes"  
a) am cutting    b) have been cutting    c) cut    d) I had cut
- 43) She was busy packing because she ... that night.  
a) had left    b) is leaving    c) had been leaving    d) was leaving
- 44) He ... the novel before he saw the film.  
a) had read    b) has read    c) would have read    d) has been reading
- 45) Grace was walking as if she ... drunk.



- a) were      b) had been      c) would be      d) would have been



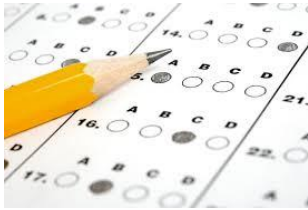
#### Test no. 4

Choose the correct answer

- 1) The Tower became known above all as the chief prison of the state during the reign of the ruthless....  
a) Henry III      b) Charles II      c) Richard III      d) Henry VIII.
- 2) The Tower is guarded by the famous .....  
a) ravens      b) Beefeaters      c) Ravenmasters      d) hawks
- 3) Who will judge whose story was the most instructive and most entertaining (in The Canterbury Tales)?  
a) The Knight      b) The Miller      c) The Innkeeper      d) The Nun's Priest
- 4) Shakespeare's sonnets centre on such themes as.....  
a) love and the immortality of art  
b) love and the flight of time  
c) the flight of time and the immortality of art  
d) love, the flight of time and the immortality of art
- 5) Romeo kills....., Juliet's relative, in a duel.  
a) Tybald.      b) Benvolio      c) Paris      d) Mercurio
- 6) "To entrust" means:  
a) to trust      b) to give for safekeeping      c) to sell      d) to distrust
- 7) "To appoint" means:  
a) to meet      b) to greet      c) to invite      d) to name
- 8) "Within" means:  
a) with      b) inside      c) without      d) inshore
- 9) "Kingdom" means:  
a) kingship      b) prince      c) realm      d) ruler
- 10) "Hardly" does not mean:  
a) barely      b) scarcely      c) lately      d) not quite
- 11) "Nevertheless" means:  
a) yet      b) nevermore      c) moreover      d) besides
- 12) The synonym of "to persuade" is:  
a) to convince      b) to believe      c) to trust      d) to slay
- 13) "Wretched" means:  
a) self-possessed      b) faithful      c) miserably sad      d) hypocritical
- 14) "Thou" (arch.) means:  
a) We      b) You (sg.)      c) They      d) You (pl.)
- 15) "Slumber" means:  
a) slope      b) slip      c) sleep      d) sadness
- 16) Peter and Mary sing very well, ...?  
a) do they      b) don't they      c) aren't they      d) are they
- 17) The news is bad ...?  
a) isn't      b) is it      c) aren't they      d) are they
- 18) Nobody's perfect, ...?

- a) is he      b) has he      c) are they      d) aren't they
- 19) You always go on a trip on Sundays, ...?
- a) do you      b) don't you      c) isn't it      d) aren't you
- 20) I suppose you wish she ... here with you now, ...?
- a) were ... don't      b) were ... don't you      c) is ... isn't she      d) had been ... hadn't she
- 21) I've read both works and I think yours is ...
- a) the best      b) the worst      c) the better      d) the most interesting
- 22) The farther we walked, the ... we became.
- a) hungrier      b) most hungry      c) hungriest      d) more hungrier
- 23) If I... time, I would visit all the museums in town.
- a) would have      b) have      c) had      d) had had
- 24) I ... by plane since last year.
- a) didn't travel      b) hadn't travelled      c) don't travel      d) haven't travelled
- 25) He was looking at me as if he ... me before.
- a) didn't see      b) hadn't seen      c) wouldn't have seen      d) hasn't seen
- 26) My overalls ... too dirty and I can't wear ...
- a) are ....them      b) is ... it      c) is ... them      d) are... it
- 27) You ... have overestimated your courage; look what has happened!
- a) mustn't      b) shouldn't      c) can't      d) couldn't
- 23) I wish .... more time to read what I like.
- a) have      b) have had      c) would      d) had
- 29) You will turn his offer down, ...? -
- a) won't you      b) will you      c) don't you      d) are you
- 30) I'm not sure, but I think I ... have listened to him more carefully.
- a) must      b) ought to      c) need      d) had to
- 31) If you knew him better, you ... him.
- a) appreciated      b) would appreciate      c) would have appreciated      d) will appreciate
- 32) Water ... at a temperature of 0 °C.
- a) is freezing      b) had frozen      c) freezes      d) has frozen
- 33) In some countries.... dark all the time in winter.
- a) there is      b) it is      c) is      d) there it is
- 34) At this time on Monday, the handball team of our school ... be training on the new sports ground.
- a) will      b) would      c) should      d) must
- 35) My sister drives ... than my brother but I must also admit that she drives ...
- a) faster ... worse      b) fast... badly      c) faster ... worst      d) fast... worse
- 36) I'll surely win this race unless they ... to take a shortcut.
- a) will choose      b) choose      c) chose      d) don't choose
- 37) If.... I wouldn't, be able to solve the problem.
- a) it hadn't been for you      b) you hadn't been
- c) you weren't      d) it weren't for you
- 33) If you ....see Steffi Graf, would you ask for an autograph?
- a) would      b) will      c) should      d) may
- 39) The player looked as though he ... any hope of winning.
- a) I had lost      b) lost      c) would have lost      d) has lost
- 40) When the whistle was blown I felt as if my legs ... stuck to the ground.
- a) was      b) were      c) are      d) have been
- 41) I had warned you to study more but you ... listen!.
- a) won't      b) mustn't      c) needn't      d) wouldn't
- 42) They are trying to get some sleep while some kids ... right under their window.
- a) are playing      b) were playing      c) have been playing      d) played

- 43) She has bought two beautiful ...  
 a) scarfs      b) scarves      c) scarfes      d) scarvs
- 44) The receptionist gave him ... valuable ...  
 a) a loaf of... information      b) a ban of.  
 c) a piece of ... informations      d) a piece of information
- 45) Mother ... since morning. She ... 10 shirts so far  
 a) has been washing ... has washed      b) is washing.....has washed  
 c) is washing ... washed      d) washes.....has washed



### Test no.5

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The infant nephews of ... found their death in the Tower because they were an obstacle in his way to the crown of England.  
 a) Henry VIII      b) Richard III      c) Edward I      d) Henry III
- 2) In Sonnet 91 love is seen from a point of view.  
 a) particular    b) general
- 3) The decisive victory (14 Oct. 1066) of the Norman army under Duke William over the English took place at ...  
 a) Harwich    b) Hasa      c) Hastings    d) Hartford
- 4) In "The Canterbury Tales the Knight is ...  
 a) a man of high moral standard      b) a nice and modest man  
 c) a strong man, unpleasant in appearance      d) a man who likes drinking
- 5) While in his mother's room, Hamlet hears a noise behind a curtain, stabs into it and kills:  
 a) Laertes    b) Claudius    c) Ophelia    d) Polonius
- 6) "A hawk" is:  
 a) a reptile      b) a curting tool  
 c) a bird of prey      d) an instrument with sharp steel teeth
- 7) "Thy" (arch.) means:  
 a) your    b) my      c) their      d) our
- 8) "To mourn for" means:  
 a) to look for    b) to express or feel grief for    c) to pay for    d) to take for
- 9) "To get rid of" means:  
 a) to ride on someone's back      b) to set upon  
 c) to get free from      d) to check off
- 10) "To vow" means:  
 a) to forswear    b) to voice      c) to throw up    d) to promise solemnly
- 11) "Defences" means:  
 a) courage in the face of pain      b) fortifications.  
 c) money paid out in running a business      d) mental acceptance of defeat
- 12) The synonym of "archer" is:  
 a) bowman      b) bowstring    c) bower      d) bowl
- 13) "To pierce" means:  
 a) to sway      b) to stab      c) to banish    d) to pursue
- 14) "To break loose" means:

- a) to dig through      b) to separate      c) to escape      d) to come to
- 15) "Outrageous" means:  
a) gorgeous      b) outstanding      c) delightful      d) revolting
- 16) He ... such a good boy but now he ... naughty.  
a) is ... is being      b) is being ... is      c) is ... is      d) is being ... is being
- 17) Which judge ... the witness?  
a) hears      b) is hearing      c) will hear      d) has heard
- 18) The students knew that water ... at 100 ° C.  
a) boiled      b) has boiled      c) can boil      d) boils
- 19) They have had the house since they ... married.  
a) had got      b) got      c) gave got      d) are getting
- 20) What... at 10.30 p.m. yesterday?  
a) had you done      b) did you do      c) were you doing      d) would you have
- 21) By the time we arrived, the party ...  
a) had finished      b) will have finished      c) was finishing      d) has finished
- 22) By the time their parents come back home, the children ...  
a) bad eaten      b) will have eaten      c) will eat      d) will be eating
- 23) I ... my homework when the accident happened; I... it for 2 hours.  
a) had been doing ... was doing      b) am doing ... have been doing  
c) was doing ... had been doing      d) was doing ... did
- 24) You ... have helped her when she asked you; now it is too late.  
a) needn't      b) must      c) ought to      d) can't
- 25) She wasn't well yesterday and now she's feeling ... "worse."  
a) rather      b) fairly      c) hardly      d) almost
- 26) Thank you for your "get-well soon" postcard. It was very ... of you.  
a) thoughtless      b) hopeless      c) reliable      d) thoughtful
- 27) Scarcely had she started speaking English ... everyone knows she was a foreigner.  
a) that      b) when      c) then      d) than
- 23) No sooner had they finished singing the duet... the audience burst into applause.  
a) than      b) that      c) when      d) then
- 29) Hardly ... on the train ... it left the station.  
a) did we get ... when      b) had we got... when  
c) we had got ... than      d) had we got... than
- 30) They have plenty of time ...?  
a) haven't they      b) do they      c) don't they      a) have they .
- 31) They had been there before we did ...?  
a) didn't they      b) didn't we      c) had they      d) hadn't they
- 32) They had to sell the house ...?  
a) hadn't they      b) didn't they      c) had they      d) did they
- 33) I'm making the same mistake again, ...?  
a) aren't I      b) am I      c) don't I      d) do I
- 34) I've heard she still works here, ...?  
a) haven't I      b) doesn't she      c) isn't she      d) aren't I
- 35) You talk as though it ... a small thing to leave your country for ever.  
a) would have been      b) had been      c) were      d) has been
- 36) Had I known you were in hospital. I ... you.  
a) would visit      b) would have visited      c) visited      d) will visit
- 37) Don't do that unless I ... you  
a) tell      b) don't tell      c) am not telling      d) won't tell
- 38) ... here. I wouldn't be anxious any longer.

- a) She were      b) Were she      c) If she would be      d) If she is
- 39) I wish your dreams ....true!
- a) come      b) to come      c) would come      d) would have come
- 40) For Romanian, ... German is much more difficult than..... France.
- a) a ... the ... the      b) a ... - ... -      c) the.... a....a      d) the...-...the
- 41) I have ... money, so I can buy the book.
- a) little      b) few      c) a few      d) a little
- 42) I would like a photo of...
- a) me      b) my      c) myself      d) your
- 43) If only she ... more politely, everybody would love her.
- a) behaved      b) was behaving      c) will behave      d) behaves
- 44) ....people don't respond to antibiotics.
- a) No      b) Some      c) All      d) Any
- 45) We'll meet at... Johnsons'
- a)-      b) a      c) the      d) an



## SET 2



### Test no. 1

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) In "Bleak House" the protagonist is:
  - a) The Court of Chancery      b) The Lord High Chancellor
  - c) Tom Jarndyce      d) the lawyers
- 2) Which of following novels does not belong to Thomas Hardy?
  - a) Far from the Madding Crowd      b) Jude the Obscure
  - c) Oliver Twist      d) Tess of the the Urbervilles
- 3) How does Holden Caulfield feel after leaving the phone booth?
  - a) nervous      b) lonely      c) angry      d) indifferent
- 4) The point of view in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is:

- a) 1st person narrative                      b) 3rd person narrative  
 c) selective omniscience                      c) omniscient point of view  
 5) From the very beginning Dr. Sloper is amazed by Morris's....  
 a) honesty    b) meanness    c) impudence    d) self-confidence  
 6) The synonym of "to reckon" is:  
 a) to consider    b) to recognize    c) to reveal    d) to consist in  
 7) "Raw" means:  
 a) damp and hot    b) dry and cold    c) dry and hot    d) damp and cold  
 8) "Slope" means:  
 a) valley    b) dot    c) dip    d) drop  
 9) The synonym of "phony" is:  
 a) sincere    b) hypocritical    c) corny    d) insolent  
 10) "Mire" means:  
 a) swamp    b) mist    c) fog    d) haze  
 11) "Precious" means:  
 a) handy    b) mean    c) very    d) regular  
 12) The synonym of "masterpiece" is:  
 a) masterdom    b) masterwork    c) mastership    d) master-key  
 13) "Hallow" means;  
 a) halo    b) hole    c) whole    d) hallo  
 14) We must hurry on to make up ....the time we've lost.  
 a) of    b) off    c) in    d) for  
 15) "Shy" means:  
 a) tiny    b) recalcitrant    c) timid    d) shiny  
 16) "To turn an honest penny" means:  
 a) to steal money                                      b) to lead money  
 c) to earn a little money honestly                      d) to borrow money  
 17) "Guy" does not mean:  
 a) fellow    b) chap    c) man    d) kid  
 18) "Estrangement" means:  
 a) animation    b) alienation    c) arbitration    d) announcement  
 19) "To encounter" means:  
 a) to meet unexpectedly    b) to discount    c) to run away    d) to disprove  
 20) "Loose" means:  
 a) lost    b) not fixed    c) forgotten    d) fixed  
 21) There certainly is a taxi-rank somewhere around, ...?  
 a) isn't there    b) is there    c) isn't it    d) is it  
 22) Nobody has done ... homework, ...?  
 a) his ...has he    b) his ... hasn't he    c) their ... have they    d) their ... isn't it  
 23) I phoned her place five minutes ago and nobody answered. She ... be at home now:  
 a) can    b) mustn't    c) needn't    d) can't  
 24) He prepared his exam by fits and starts. He ... have failed.  
 a) must    b) need    c) will    d) can't  
 25) Sally won't wait and Patricia won't ...  
 a) neither    b) too    c) either    d) also  
 26) Ann doesn't speak French and ... does George.  
 a) neither    b) either    c) no    d) also  
 27) They used a road map ... they might not lose their way.  
 a) in order to    b) so that    c) lest    d) for fear  
 28) "She might leave for Cluj tomorrow" means:  
 a) she was permitted to leave    b) it is likely she will leave

- c) it is possible she will leave      d) it is certain she will leave
- 29) I wish Maria ... more thoroughly for the examinations.  
a) should study    b) studied    c) studies    d) must study
- 30) She'd rather... in the country than in a large city.  
a) live      b) lived    c) didn't live    d) would live
- 31) He ... the glass when he heard the bell.  
a) has dropped    b) was dropping    c) had been dropping    d) dropped
- 32) Since we last ... I have travelled a lot.  
a) met      b) have met    c) had met    d) meet
- 33) This is the first time that Cathy ... on holiday with her sister.  
a) was      b) has been    c) will have been    d) had been
- 34) Fifty years ... a long time.  
a) are      b) have been    c) were      d) is
- 35) He ... the essay by the end of this month.  
a) will write    b) is writing    c) will have written    d) had written
- 36) You ... have lent him your dictionary. He has one of his own.  
a) needn't      b) mustn't      c) ought to    d) didn't
- 37) She ... to book a room at a hotel as her friend put her up for a few days.  
a) needn't have    b) didn't have    c) was allowed    d) had
- 38) She ... there was plenty of time to the beginning of the show.  
a) needn't hurry    b) needn't have hurried    c) mustn't have hurried  
d) might have hurried
- 39) He ... to swim to the shore after the boat was overthrown.  
a) could      b) was able    c) couldn't    d) must
- 40) If it was fine, he usually ... home.  
a) walked      b) would walk    c) had walked    d) walks
- 41) If it... fine, he would walk home.  
a) would be    b) is    c) were    d) had been
- 42) If she ... her umbrella, she would have gone out Shopping as usual.  
a) found      b) finds    c) would have found    d) had found
- 43) ...the plane would take off.  
a) If weren't for the fog    b) If it hadn't been for the fog  
c) If the fog weren't    d) If it weren't the fog
- 44) "I haven't got a ticket".  
a) Me too      b) Neither have I    c) Neither I have    d) Either have I
- 45) Not only... you, they smash everything too.  
a) they rob      b) rob they      c) do they too    d) that they do rob



**Test no 2**

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The point of view in "The Catcher in the Rye" is:  
a) 3rd person narrative      b) 1st person narrative

- c) omniscient point of view    d) selective omniscience
- 2) In order to suggest his feelings of indignation and disgust towards the gloomy atmosphere inside the High Court of Chancery, Dickens uses:
- a) nominal sentence                      b) short sentences  
c) long, elaborate sentences            d) sentence stress
- 3) What made the two slave hunters give up going to the rail?
- a) their fear of catching smallpox                      b) their pity for Huck  
c) Jim's casual remark                                      d) their pity for Huck's family
- 4) What is the region described by Hardy in his novels?
- a) Sussex            b) Wessex    c) Essex            d) West Midlands
- 5) What is Dr. Sloper like?
- a) young and handsome            b) young and clever    c) proud and tyrannical  
d) old and stupid
- 6) "Tutor" means:
- a) private eye            b) private detective            c) private school            d) private teacher
- 7) "To close in" means:
- a) to envelope            b) to encounter            c) to disclose            d) to run into
- 8) "To tell on" does not mean:
- a) to inform on    b) to reveal secrets about sb.    c) to denounce    d) to announce
- 9) Which is not the synonym of "to shiver"?
- a) in tremble            b) to stifle            c) to quiver    d) to shake
- 10) The antonym of "to defile" is:
- a) to push            b) to make dirty    c) to clean            d) to slow down
- 11) The child told .... the criminal.
- a) on            b) in            c) up            d) out
- 12) "Misfortune" means:
- a) misdoing            b) mischance            c) mistreatment            d) mistrust
- 13) "Steady" means:
- a) correct            b) constant    c) defiant    d) respectable
- 14) The synonym of "amazed" is:
- a) inspired            b) dizzy            c) astonished            d) sleepy
- 15) "Presently" means:
- a) lately            b) nowadays    c) so far            d) immediately
- 16) The antonym of "mean" is:
- a) defiant            b) honest            c) generous            d) obedient
- 17) "To glisten" means:
- a) to shine            b) to show            c) to whisper    d) to chat
- 18) "To kid" means:
- a) to play with kids    b) to mock at            c) to stare            d) to peer at
- 19) "Neat" means:
- a) smart            b) mean            c) old-fashioned            d) dirty
- 20) "Overthrows the brain" means:
- a) sets it back in the right position            b) causes deep sleep  
c) shows mercy                                      d) causes mental disturbance
- 21) Not till he got home ... that he had lost his wallet.
- a) did he realise    b) he realised    c) realised he            d) didn't he realise
- 22) I shall remind you of this ... you might forget.
- a) so that            b) lest    c) unless            d) whether
- 23) You ... more careful when transcribing the text-last night.
- a) must have been            b) need have been    c) should be            d) should have been
- 24) I saw them both in the street yesterday, but... of them looked at me.



a) neither      b) none      c) no one      d) any

25) She would rather he ... home early ...?

a) comes .. doesn't he    b) came ... wouldn't she  
c) will come ... wouldn't she    d) would come ... isn't she

26) I shall talk to Jane when she ...

a) will arrive    b) arrived    c) arrives      d) had arrived

27) You wiil never see her again unless you ... the ransom.

a) don't pay      b) pay c) will pay      d) won't pay

28) ... about your difficulties, I wouldn't have done it,

a) Would I have known    b) If I would have known

c) Had known      d) If I knew

29) I wish the neighbours ... less noise.

a) have made    b) would make    c) will make      d) would have made

30) ... you be asked about the refugees, say you don't know anything.

a) Would      b) Shall      c) Will      d) Should

31) Jane ... to hospital a long time ago.

a) should have been taken      b) ought to be taken

c) should have taken      d) must be taken

32) You ... look at me when I'm talking to you!

a) might      b) may      c) can      d) need

33) Nobody knows, the truth, ...?

a) don't they    b) do they      c) does he      d) is he

34) You ... have told him about the accident; you know how sensitive he is.

a) mustn't      b) may not      c) would      d) needn't

35) You ... do your duty, whether you like it or not!

a) shall b) will      c) would      d) need

36) Why did you take your coat off? You ... have caught a cold.

a) must      b) should      c) might      d) can't

37) Why didn't you help your sister? You ... have helped her.

a) needn't    b) ought to    c) must      d) will

38) .... she is no friend of mine, I have a high regard to her.

a) Whatever    b) For all      c) Though      d) In spite of

39) The villagers wouldn't let to start without a guide... we should get lost in the wood.

a) for fear    b) so that      c) as      d) in order not

40) They looked at me as though they ... me before.

a) never saw    b) were never seeing    c) had never seen      d) have never seen

41) The doctor that you rang up in the morning ... to see you.

a) had come    b) has come      c) came      d) was coming

42) He fell ill,..... made us very unhappy.

a) what      b) that      c) which      d) who

43) If be ... ill, he wanted a doctor.

a) would be    b) was      c) has been    d) had been

44) We want to go to the concert ... he comes with us or not.

a) whether    b) even if    c) thought    d) however

45)... for the scholarship, he would have won it.

a) Did he sit    b) Would he sit    c) Had he sat      d) If he sat



### Test no. 3

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The main symbol of the fragment from "Bleak House" is:  
a) fog    b) mire    c) mud    d) drizzle.
- 2) What does the phrase "an interminable brief contain?"  
a) a symbol    b) an antithesis    c) a metaphor    d) a personification
- 3) What was Holden's sister's name?  
a) Jane    b) Tess    c) Sally    d) Phoebe
- 4) Twain's language in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is:  
a) colloquial and ungrammatical    b) simple and grammatical  
c) adorned and artificial    d) grammatical and artificial
- 5) Who does Tess kill in the end?  
a) Angel    b) Alec    c) her father    d) her husband
- 6) Why does Dr. Sloper start the discussion with Morris?  
a) to help Morris get a job    b) to help Morris's sister  
c) to try Morris's character once more    d) to help Morris's nephews and nieces
- 7) What is Catherine Sloper like?  
a) plain and lacking wit    b) young and very beautiful  
c) ugly and tyrannical    d) proud and self-confident
- 8) Where did Holden Caulfield get off the train?  
a) at Victoria Station    b) at Central Station    c) at Penn Station    d) at North Station
- 9) The synonym of "bleak" is:  
a) black    b) dirty    c) gloomy    d) clean
- 10) Which is not the synonym of "brief"?  
a) dossier    b) short    c) documents    d) shortage
- 11) The sea air braces you ...  
a) oft    b) up    c) in    d) out
- 12) "Handy" means:  
a) convenient to handle    b) handful    c) hand-picked    d) handed
- 13) "Dot" means:  
a) first light of day    b) downward slope    c) small spot or point    d) upright column
- 14) They were on the look ... for thieves  
a) down    b) out    c) up    d) in
- 15) "Corny" means:  
a) enthusiastic    b) crazy    c) banal, often repeated    d) phony
- 16) "Dull" does not mean:  
a) cloudy    b) stupid    c) tedious    d) shy
- 17) "To get over smth" means:  
a) to get up    b) to get rid of    c) to knock down    d) to wear through
- 18) After they did not talk a long time, the two old friends made it...with each other.  
a) up    b) out    c) at    d) on
- 19) The synonym of "fortune" is:  
a) future    b) perspective    c) prosperity    d) fortuity
- 20) The antonym of "phoniness" is:

- a) defiance      b) hypocrisy      c) kindness      d) honesty
- 21) ... you come across him, please let me know at once!
- a) Should      b) Would      c) Might      d) will
- 22) I can't buy this handbag because I have... money.
- a) a little      b) little      c) few      d) a few
- 23) He had made friends and felt very lonely :
- a) few      b) many      c) lots of      d) a few
- 24) Stay ... five minutes, will you?
- a) other      b) more      c) another      d) a few
- 25) It is I who ... the prize.
- a) has won      b) have ran      c) is winning      d) were winning
- 26) It was Copernicus who discovered that the earth ... around its axis.
- a) turns      b) turned      c) has turned      d) is turning
- 27) I've been expecting you ... twenty minutes.
- a) these      b) those      c) this      d) other
- 28) If she isn't at school, she ...be at home. She can't be anywhere else.
- a) may      b) must      c) might      d) needn't
- 29) "I never spend money on books. No, you ... !"
- a) shouldn't      b) mustn't      c) wouldn't      d) can't
- 30) I'd rather you ... with me.
- a) didn't come      b) not to come      c) won't come      d) have come
- 31) They wanted to wait there until the snow ...
- a) stopped      b) stops      c) would stop      d) will stop
- 32) She said she wouldn't go on her holiday before she ... you
- a) would see      b) would have seen      c) had seen      d) didn't see
- 33) Either you speak now or Mary ...
- a) has      b) does      c) is      d) was
- 34) She was crying as if she ... everything.
- a) lost      b) had lost      c) would have lost      d) would be lost
- 35) He told me he ... to leave the house.
- a) is not allowed      b) may not      c) might not      d) wasn't allowed
- 36) Ann doesn't speak French and ... does George.
- a) either      b) neither      c) also      d) too
- 37) She didn't call after 8 ... she might not disturb her friends.
- a) lest      b) for fear      c) so that      d) in order to
- 38) I'd rather... out tonight
- a) not go      b) didn't go      c) won't go      d) not to go
- 39) Although she's an intelligent and hardworking student, she ... fail the exam.
- a) can't      b) need      c) should      d) might
- 40) I ...my keys. They are not in my purse.
- a) may lose      b) might lose      c) may have lost      d) can't have lost
- 41) I ... have written the article for today, but I did.
- a) needn't      b) won't      c) must      d) should
- 42)... had the curtain fallen ... they rose to go.
- a) No sooner ... when      b) No sooner ... than      c) Hardly ... that      d) Hardly ... than
- 43) We'll send you a telegram when we ... the results.
- a) will hear      b) shall hear      c) will have heard      d) have heard
- 44) Where ... the seven dwarfs working at five o'clock yesterday?
- a) are      b) was      c) were      d) had
- 45) I ... to drink milk for breakfast but I drink tea now.
- a) am used      b) didn't use      c) was used      d) used



#### Test no 4

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Which of the following books is continued by "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"?  
 a) Life on the Mississippi                      b) A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court  
 c) The Adventures of Tom Sawyer              d) The Tragedy of the Pudd'nhead Wilson
- 2) Tess and Angel reach the prehistoric temple of:  
 a) Stonewall                      b) Stoneware                      c) Stonehenge                      d) Stonemason
- 3) What is Moms Townsend like?  
 a) stupid and indolent                      b) clever but indolent                      c) proud and tyrannical  
 d) stupid and irresolute
- 4) In the end Tess is:  
 a) hanged                      b) shot                      c) exiled                      d) acquitted
- 5) What was Mark Twain's real name?  
 a) Stephen Langton                      b) Georges Clemenceau                      c) Muzio Clemend  
 d) Samuel Langhorne Clemens
- 6) The fragment from "Bleak House" is:  
 a) a poem in prose                      b) a narrative poem                      c) a mock heroic poem                      d) a historical narrative
- 7) "Drizzle" means:  
 a) thick vapour near the earth surface                      b) black powder left by smoke  
 c) a slight, a very fine rain                      d) area of wet land
- 8) "To defile" means:  
 a) to flee                      b) to make dirty                      c) to clean                      d) to push
- 9) "Troublesome" means:  
 a) giving trouble                      b) handsome                      c) loathsome                      d) troubled
- 10) "Midst" means:  
 a) midway                      b) midday                      c) middle                      d) middling
- 11) The antonym of "neat" is:  
 a) elegant                      b) clean                      c) regular                      d) dirty
- 12) "Privately" means:  
 a) not openly                      b) openly                      c) frankly                      d) immediately
- 13) "To pinch" means:  
 a) to take a short, quick look                      b) to feel as one does in the dark  
 c) to take in a grip between the thumb and the finger                      d) to make dirty
- 14) "To rejoin" means:  
 a) to join                      b) to reply                      c) to repay                      d) to repeat
- 15) The antonym of "to catch sight of" is:  
 a) to know by sight                      b) to sight land                      c) to aim by means of sights                      d) to lose sight of
- 16) "To estrange" means:  
 a) to intrude                      b) to envelop                      c) to cause separation                      d) to meet unexpectedly
- 17) "Pillar" means:  
 a) pool                      b) hollow                      c) horizon                      d) upright column
- 18) Boys ... be boys.  
 a) shall                      b) will                      c) may                      d) can

- 19) I don't know why you ... think that I did it.  
a) would      b) will      c) must      d) should
- 20) I could tell that John didn't know ... had been an accident.  
a) if      b) there      c) when      d) that
- 21) Harold would rather we ... hold the meeting without him.  
a) shouldn't      b) hadn't      c) didn't      d) weren't
- 22) He said he had no money, ... was not true.  
a) which      b) what      c) that      d) but
- 23) He introduced me to his boys, one of... offered to go with me.  
a) whose      b) those      c) what      d) whom.
- 24) The car,... handbrake wasn't very reliable, began to slide backwards  
a) whom      b) whose      c) which      d) what
- 25) "I wish I were a child again", he said. He told me he ... a child again.  
a) wished he were      b) wished he had been      c) wishes he were      d) wishes he is
- 26) My neighbour,... is very pessimistic, says there will be no apples this year.  
a) whom      b) that      c) who      d) whose
- 27) "I wouldn't do that if I were you", he said. He told me he ...  
a) wouldn't have done that if he had been me      b) wouldn't do that if he were me  
c) wouldn't have done that if he were me      d) wouldn't do that if he had become
- 28) A new cinema-hall ... on the corner now.  
a) is being built      b) is building      c) has been built      d) is built
- 29) It is essential that they ... be present,  
a) would      b) should      c) will      d) must
- 30) I see no reason why you ... interfere in their quarrel.  
a) would      b) will      c) must      d) should
- 31) He wore a mask so that no one ... recognise him  
a) will      b) should      c) may      d) must
- 32) He dared not spend the money lest someone ... ask where he had got it.  
a) should not      b) would not      c) should      d) may
- 33) "They shall not pass" means:  
a) They will not pass      b) We won't let them pass  
c) They needn't pass      a) They don't have to pass
- 34) You ... be hungry. You've just had dinner,  
a) must      b) should      c) needn't      d) can't
- 35) He ... have left home at 6.00; the train doesn't start till 7.30.  
a) needn't      b) musn't      c) can      d) wouldn't
- 36) Ann ... to cook for herself. She works at a hotel and gets all her meals there  
a) needn't      b) mustn't      c) can't      d) doesn't have
- 37) It's just struck midnight It's high time we ...  
a) left      b) to leave      c) leave      d) have left
- 38) It only we ....phone! I'm tired of queuing outside the public phone box.  
a) had had      b) would have had      c) had      d) have
- 39) He talks as if he ... all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it.  
a) did      b) had done      c) has done      d) would do
- 40) I wish I... what is wrong with my car.  
a) know      b) knew      c) would know      d) have known
- 41) He always talks as though he... a public meeting.  
a) were addressing      b) had addressed  
c) would have addressed      d) addresses
- 42) If you ... the boat up, it wouldn't have drifted away.  
a) had tied      b) tied      c) would have tied      d) have bed

- 43) I wish I.... to repair it. I only made it worse.  
 a) didn't try    b) wouldn't try    c) hadn't tried    d) wouldn't have cried
- 44) When it....dark well have to stop.  
 a) got    b) gets    c) will get    d) will have got
- 45) I'll help you with your homework as soon as I ... my own.  
 a) did    b) had done    c) will do    d) have done



### Test no. 5

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) What characterises the world of adults which Holden opposes?  
 a) meanness    b) generosity    c) hypocrisy    d) self-discipline
- 2) How does Morris appear in the end of the fragment?  
 a) shy    b) generous    c) modest    d) insolent
- 3) What is Morris's real purpose?  
 a) to get a job    b) to get Catherine's fortune    c) to help his family    d) to leave New York
- 4) What characterises the Court of Chancery?  
 a) confusion    b) rapidity    c) honesty    d) justice
- 5) Who is Alec?  
 a) Tess's husband    b) Tess's son    c) Tess's seducer    d) Tess's father
- 6) The two white men feel pity for Huck and give him:  
 a) something to eat    b) something to drink  
 c) two twenty-dollar gold pieces    d) some warm clothes
- 7) "To jostle" means:  
 a) to joggle    b) to fall    c) to grip    d) to push roughly
- 8) Which is not the synonym of "glory"?  
 a) halo    b) fame    c) hallo    d) nimbus
- 9) Which is not the synonym of "to reckon"?  
 a) to recognise    b) to presume    c) to suppose    d) to consider
- 10) "To urge" means:  
 a) to give up    b) to advise    c) to order    d) to consent
- 11) "Lesser" means:  
 a) not so great as the other    b) free, not fixed    c) uncertain    d) careless
- 12) "Dip" means:  
 a) line    b) dot    c) hollow    d) downward slope
- 13) "Position" means:  
 a) employee    b) employment    c) employer    d) possibility
- 14) The document was drawn ... before the lawyer.  
 a) out    b) up    c) off    d) in
- 15) "Open-hearted" does not mean:  
 a) sincere    b) plain    c) frank    d) plane
- 16) "Defiance" means:

- a) disobedience      b) discipline      c) phoniness      d) obedience
- 17) "Argument" means:  
a) analysis      b) comparison      c) discussion      d) process
- 18) He said he ... go to the seaside after he ... bought his car  
a) will... has      b) would ... had      c) will ... will have      d) would ... would have
- 19) Dolphins are said ... very intelligent.  
a) be      b) to-being      c) to be      d) being
- 20) The cake for your birthday ... by the children.  
a) is preparing      b) was preparing      c) is being prepared      d) has prepared
- 21) Those flowers in the vase... by your husband.  
a) must bring      b) must have been brought      c) are bringing      d) must have brought
- 22) The book... is lying on the desk is mine.  
a) that      b) who      c) whose      d) what
- 23) There goes a boy ....name I can ever remember.  
a) who      b) which      c) whose      d) whom
- 24) She told me that she ... ring me up after she ... finished her work.  
a) will... has      b) will... will have      c) would ... had      d) would ... would have
- 25) He ... expected to find himself in prison  
a) little      b) few      c) a few      d) a little
- 26) Tourists come here but ... stay overnight.  
a) a few      b) few      c) little      d) a little
- 27) Only... of our customers have accounts.  
a) few      b) little      c) a little      d) a few
- 28) If you ... with nature, you will suffer for it.  
a) interfered      b) interfere      c) will interfere      d) would interfere
- 29) Never before ... to accept a bribe.  
a) I was asked      b) had been asked      c) had I been asked      d) asked I
- 30) On no account ....  
a) must this switch he touched      b) must be touched this switch  
c) this switch must be touched      d) must he this switch touched lift it
- 31) Her case is so heavy that she can ..  
a) quite      b) hardly      c) no sooner      d) whether
- 32)...threats ... arguments had any effect on him  
a) Either ... nor      b) Neither ... or      c) Neither.... not      d) Neither ....Nor
- 33)... of the two boys knew the way.  
a) None      b) Neither      c) No one      d) None
- 34) He didn't ... write ... phone.  
a) either ... or      b) neither ... nor      c) either...nor      d) neither...or
- 35) ... of the tourists wanted to climb the mountain.  
a) Neither      b) No one      c) Nobody      d) None
- 36) No one else's luggage ... opened.  
a) were      b) was      c) have been      d) are
- 37) The buses, most of ...were already full, were surrounded by an angry crowd.  
a) whom      b) what      c) wich      d) that
- 38) He has worked for us ever since he ... school  
a) has left      b) left      c) had left      d) had been leaving
- 39) Bill likes golf and Tom does ...  
a) too      b) also      c) so      d) either
- 40) Tom never goes to concerts,...  
a) neither his wife does      b) his wife to explain what had happened

- c) either does his wife      d) neither does his wife  
 41) Although the pilot was badly hurt he...to explain what had happened.  
 a) could      b) was able      c) may      d) might  
 42) I'm in no hurry. He...send it by air. He can send it by sea.  
 a) needn't      b) mustn't      c) may      d) might  
 43) I ...have to cut the grass myself. My brother did it.  
 a) needn't      b) didn't      c) shouldn't      d) musn't  
 44) As soon as he...any money he spends ...  
 a) will earn...it      b) earned... them      c) earns.....them      d) earns ....it  
 45) ...three years since I last ... Bill.  
 a) It is ... saw      b) it is ... have seen      c) There are ...saw      d) There are...have seen



### SET 3



### Test no. 1

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Bruns's deed brings about:  
 a) political stability      b) political anarchy      c) social stability      d) prosperity
- 2) Antony begins his speech by:  
 a) attacking the conspirators      b) praising himself.  
 c) praising the conspirators      d) attacking the citizens
- 3) What is Richard Dudgeon considered, by his family?  
 a) a black sheep of the family      b) a hero      c) a patriot      d) a saint
- 4) What does Richard's self-sacrifice reveal?  
 a) courage      b) insolence      c) wisdom      d) a true human nature
- 5) What does Wily Loman stand for?  
 a) the alienated lunatic      b) the suffering people  
 c) the successful businessman      d) the common man
- 6) "To abide" means:  
 a) to kill      b) to appreciate      c) to pay for      d) to put up with
- 7) "Ye" (arch.) means:  
 a) You (pl.)      b) You (sg.)      c) they      d) we
- 8) The synonym of "to slay" is:  
 a) to kill      b) to sway      c) to skid      d) to kiss
- 9) "Grievous" means:  
 a) nervous      b) severe      c) angry      d) funny
- 10) The synonym of "ill-feeling" is:  
 a) shyness      b) grudge      c) rudeness      d) obstinacy
- 11) "Guffaw" means:



- a) joke      b) mistake      c) blunder      d) noisy laugh

12) The antonym of "to snub" is:

- a) to despise      b) to treat respectfully      c) to scorn      d) to tease

13) "Threateningly" means:

- a) menacingly      b) gently      c) calmly      d) blandly

14) "Buck" (Am. Slang) means:

- a) pound      b) dollar      c) kid      d) stick

15) The synonym of "to choose" is:

- a) to stink      b) to stick      c) to stifle      d) to fasten

16) "To shrug" (one's shoulders) means:

- a) to bend      b) to bow      c) to lift      d) to strain

17) "Narrow-minded" means:

- a) lacking tolerance or breadth of ideas      b) rudely disrespectful  
c) showing a high degree of intelligence      d) ill-humoured and unsociable

18) He needs the screwdriver ... to fix his telly.

- a) so that      b) so as      c) in order that      d) lest

19) John closed the window so that Mary ... sit in the draught.

- a) would      b) might      c) won't      d) wouldn't

20) Tom denies... the speed limit.

- a) exceeding      b) exceeded      c) to exceed      d) exceed

21) I can't stand... back. .

- a) her answer      b) he answerig      c) she to answer      d) her to answer

22) He's driving slowly so that the car ... skid.

- a) won't      b) wouldn't      c) mustn't      d) needn't

23) I didn't tell him ... he would put the blame on me.

- a) was      b) in order to      c) for      d) for fear

24) Ships carry life boats ... the crew can escape if the ship:

- a) for fear ... sinks      b) so that... sinks      c) in order to ... sank      d) lest... should sink

25) We carved their names on the stone so that future generations ... know what they had done.

- a) will      b) may      c) need      d) might

26) There's no point... him.

- a) in telephoning      b) on telephoning      c) in telephone      d) at telephone

27) "Shad we go to the seaside next week?" "Yes, ..."

- a) let's      b) we shall      c) we do      d) we will

28) I'm afraid you'll never get used to ... work at 7 a.m ...?

- a) start... will you      b) starting ... will you      c) starring ... won't you      d) start ... aren't I

29) I wish my mother ... here when I had the accident.

- a) were      b) had been      c) was      d) would have been

20) It's about time you ... your hair cut!

- a) have      b) should have      c) are having      d) had

31) I shall remind you of this ... you should forget.

- a) if      b) unless      c) even if      d) lest

32) I insist that he ... stop using such offensive language in front of the children.

- a) should      b) would      c) will      d) shouldn't

33) The rain prevented me ... for a walk last night.

- a) to go      b) from going      c) for going      d) to going

34) She's certain ... there yesterday.

- a) to arrive      b) to have been arriving      c) to be arriving      d) to have arrived

35) I regret... him your secret.

- a) telling      b) being told      c) tell      d) to be told  
 36) I tried to hide behind a tree ... I was found.  
 a) if only      b) in case      c) so that      d) so as  
 37) We kept our voice down ... we might not disturb her.  
 a) so as      b) for fear      c) lest      d) so that  
 38) Weather      we will go on the trip.  
 a) permitting      b) permits      c) permitted      d) be permitting  
 39) ... your brother, we would never have reached home on time.  
 a) If it hadn't been      b) If it weren't      c) But for      d) In spite of  
 40) It looked as if the car ... unused for weeks.  
 a) has been      b) had been      c) were      d) was  
 41) Roy suggested that we ... go to Capri.  
 a) should      b) will      c) may      d) would  
 42) It's unwise ... Mary to spend all her money on sweets.  
 a) to      b) at      c) in      d) of  
 43) Her illness prevented her ... part in the competition.  
 a) from taking      b) to take      c) take      d) at taking  
 44) By the time the children come back, their parents ... dinner.  
 a) will fix      b) had fixed      c) will have fixed      d) fixed  
 45) This part is distinct from the other, as if it... belong to the same work.  
 a) wouldn't      b) shouldn't      c) didn't      d) needn't



## Test no. 2

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The title hero of "The Tragedy of Julius Caesar" is:  
 a) Brutus      b) Caesar      c) Antony      d) Cassius
- 2) In Brutus, Shakespeare discovered the...hero with a tragic....  
 a) mean ... end      b) noble ... flaw      c) corrupt... end      d) selfish ... flaw
- 3) Why does Richard Dudgeon come to Anderson's House?  
 a) to hide himself      b) to see Judith      c) to warn him of danger      d) to expose him
- 4) What are the main sources of humour in "The Devil's Disciple"?  
 a) The farcical situations      b) the characters peculiarities      c) both
- 5) Which is the theme of "Death of a Salesman"?  
 a) the clash between dream and reality      b) the conflict between generations  
 c) the degradation of family relations      d) the conflict between business ethics and emotional relationships of a family
- 6) "Artful" means:  
 a) shy      b) artificial      c) artistic      d) sly
- 7) "To disprove" means:  
 a) disapprove      b) to approve      c) to prove to be right      d) to prove to be wrong
- 8) The synonym of "to flee" is:  
 a) to run mad      b) to run away from      c) to run into      d) to run after
- 9) To "look up" does not mean:

- a) to respect      b) to despise      c) to raise one's eyes      d) to call on

10) "Blandly" means:

- a) politely      b) rudely      c) keedy      d) sharply

11) "Obstinate" does not mean:

- a) strong-headed      b) pig-headed      c) stubborn      d) affable

12) The synonym of "to race" is:

- a) to compete      b) to reflect on      c) to complete      d) to conquer

13) "Self-delusion" means:

- a) self-denial      b) self-defence      c) self-deception      d) self-destruction

14) The synonym of "to utter" is:

- a) to lift      b) to say      c) to get      d) to bring up

15) "Spite" means:

- a) grudge      b) affection      c) talent      d) propensity

16) "To put down" means:

- a) do deceive      b) to postpone      c) to endure      d) to stop by force

17) Joe didn't turn on the light ... she ... wake up.

- a) lest... might not      b) for fear ... might      c) so that ... will      d) for fear ... may not

18) He is driving slowly in case the front wheels ... come off

- a) should      b) should not      c) will not      d) may not

19) He is unlikely to .... his duty.

- a) have done      b) doing      c) having done      d) be done

20) George is lucky ... English.

- a) speaking      b) speak      c) to speak      d) to speaking

21) It is a pity that he ... the facts.

- a) ignores      b) ignoring      c) have ignored      d) to be ignoring

22) The teacher told them that it ... compulsory that they ... read the novel.

- a) is ... shall      b) was ... will      c) is ...must      d) was ... should

23) How wise ... him to tell us the truth!

- a) of      b) off      c) on      d) at

24) He requires that they ... go together.

- a) may      b) can      c) will      d) should

25) Peter suggested ... in a lab.

- a) them work      b) their working      c) their work      d) they working

26) He insists ... on with the job.

- a) in them carrying      b) on them to carry      c) on their carrying      d) in their carrying

27) He left the key under the mat so that James ... find it.

- a) might      b) may      c) must      d) will

28) He locked the door ... no one should disturb him.

- a) for fear      b) in order not      c) so that      d) last

29) He took a taxi lest he ... miss the train.

- a) should      b) may      c) should not      d) might

30) He didn't make any noise ... disturbing his little brother.

- a) for fear at      b) so as not      c) for fear that      d) for fear of

31) He hates ... the phone, and very often just lets it...

- a) answering ... ring      b) answering ... rings      c) to answer ... ringing      d) answering ... ringing

32) I am looking forward ... you.

- a) to see      b) to seeing      c) seeing      d) at seeing

33) "My watch keeps ..." / "That's because you keep ... it."

- a) to stop / to forget to wind      b) stooping / forgetting winding      c) stop / forget to wind  
d) stopping / forgetting to wind'

- 34) Try to forget it: it isn't worth ... about.  
a) worry      b) worrying      c) to have worried      d) you to worry
- 35) Your windows need....  
a) be cleaned      b) for them to be cleaned      c) cleaning      d) to clean
- 36) Don't forget..... the door before ..... to bed.  
a) to lock ... going      b) locking ... going      c) to lock ... to go      d) locking ... to go
- 37) He turned out the light..... to waste electricity,  
a) so as      b) for fear      c) so that      d) so as not
- 38) He rumpled the bedclothes ... I should think he had slept.  
a) so as      b) so that      c) so as not      d) in order to
- 39) The burglar cut the telephone wires to prevent me.....calling the police.  
a) for      b) from      c) at      d) on
- 40) The cheese looks as if rats . . . it.  
a) nibbled      b) nibble      c) would have nibbled      d) had nibbled
- 41) I'd much rather you ... at home and..... after the house  
a) stay ... look      b) stayed ... looked      c) to staz ... to look      d) staying ... looking
- 42) If only he ..... then that the disease was curable!  
a) had known      b) knew      c) would have known      d) has known
- 43) Jack talked about Bertie as though he ... in love with  
a) were      b) is      c) would have been      d) has known
- 44) He is used to .....on the couch.  
a) sleep      b) be slept      c) sleeping      d) have slept
- 45) There is no objection ..... you wroking in this departement.  
a) at      b) to      c) on      d) for



### TEST no.3

- 1) Which are Caesar's merits as presented by Antonio?  
a) he refused the king's crown      b) he brought captives home  
c) he took ransom on them      d) he was rich
- 2) The real protagonist of „The tragedy of Julius Caesar” is:  
a) Caesar      b) Antony      c) Brutus      d) Cassius
- 3) Who is Antony Anderson?  
a) the minister of the town      b) the mayor of the town  
c) Gentlemanly Johnny      d) a representative of the British army
- 4) Why isn't Willy Loman aware of his son's failure?  
a) he loves him too much      b) he still believes in his dreams  
c) he lived a generation too late      d) he doesn't love him
- 5) What is Willy's last gesture intended as?  
a) an act of love to redeem his boys      b) the hero's victory over circumstances  
c) an act of contempt for his family      d) a useless one
- 6) "Heir" means:  
a) rage      b) air      c) hair      d) inheritor
- 7) The synonym of "to inter" is:

- a) to enter      b) to bury      c) to bring      d) to buy

8) „Therefore” means:

- a) yet      b) still      c) hence      d) before

9) The antonym of „faithful” is:

- a) loyal      b) impertinent      c) artful      d) disloyal

10) „Thou” (arch) means:

- a) You (pl.)      b) You (sg.)      c) they      d) he

11) “Affable” means:

- a) selfish      b) shy      c) polite and friendly      d) sympathetic

12) “Jest” means:

- a) joke      b) gesture      c) resentment      d) fault

13) “To fetch” means:

- a) to get going      b) to get away      c) to go and get      d) to get back

14) “The synonym of “outstanding” is:

- a) remarkable      b) insignificant      c) horrible      d) commonplace

15) “To stare” means:

- a) to look up      b) to search for      c) to look at briefly      d) to look fixedly

16) “I stand rebuked” means:

- a) I am responsible for      b) I accept the reproach      c) I can answer for it

d) I repel the reproach

17) She doesn't feel like.....out tonight.

- a) going      b) go      c) to go      d) to be going

18) We couldn't say a word .....laughing.

- a) of      b) at      c) for      d) because

19) The room needs....

- a) to dust      b) dusted      c) dusting      d) to be dusting

20) One can't help .....them.

- a) to like      b) liking      c) like      d) to be liking

21) I said something which made matters much worse. If only I ..... my mouth shut!

- a) kept      b) were keeping      c) would have kept      d) had kept

22) Are you keen.....foreign languages?

- a) on learning      b) in learning      c) of learning      d) to learn

23) We were growing used ..... late.

- a) to him to come      b) to his coming      c) he came      d) that he was coming

24) As he went through the forest Bill marked the trees.....the rest of the party..... know which way he had gone.

- a) so that.....would      b) so as not.....might      c) for fear.....should      d) so that will

25) She built a high wall round her garden.....her fruit.....be stolen.

- a) so that.....should      b) for fear.....should      c) lest.....shouldn't      d) in case.....will

26) We must keep our gloves on ... to get frost-bitten.

- a) so as      b) so that      c) in order      d) so as not

27) He changed his address constantly ... elude the police.

- a) to      b) so as not to      c) for fear of      d) because

28) I took off my shoes ... to make any noise.

- a) so as not      b) so as      c) so that      d) in order

29) It is evident that the police ... against many difficulties in tracing the delinquents.

- a) coming up      b) will come up      c) need come up      d) to come up

30) It is convenient... me to buy the house.

- a) of      b) at      c) on      d) for

31) It is wrong that he ... pry into other people's affairs.

- a) may            b) might            c) should            d) need
- 32) It is very appropriate the prize .....go to such a young artist.
- a) could            b) would            c) should            d) might
- 33) The lawyer insisted that his client.....never have been arrested in the first place.
- a) should            b) must            c) ought to            d) would
- 34) There's no point in telephoning him. He is certain.....by now.
- a) to leave            b) to have left            c) have left            d) leaving
- 35) At first I found it difficult to get used ..... on the other side of the road.
- a) to driving            b) to drive            c) driving            d) to have driven
- 36) I put the sweets here.....the children can take them.
- a) for            b) if            c) lest            d) so that
- 37) The doctor required that the nurse.....there at 8'oclock.
- a) will be            b) be            c) to be            d) shall be
- 38) The general manager urged that the employees ..... week more efficiently.
- a) should            b) need            c) will            d) may
- 39) It is necessary that you.....be here on time.
- a) would            b) will            c) can            d) should
- 40) He was looking at me as though I .....be here on time.
- a) had been            b) were            c) am            d) have been
- 41) She was moving about the room as if she ..... to the noise of her own steps.
- a) were listening            b) has listened            c) listens            d) had listened
- 42) I wish I .....fly to the moon.
- a) can            b) may            c) could            d) would
- 43) His recommendation that we.....listen to her explanation is not acceptable.
- a) shall            b) will            c) may            d) should
- 44) Father doesn't approve.....late at night.
- a) of studying            b) of me to study            c) to studying            d) on my studying
- 45) There is no harm.....hard.
- a) at working            b) to work            c) in working            d) on your working



**TEST no.4**

- 1) In Brutus' character Shakespeare combines:
- a) arrogance with unconsciousness            b) noble grandeur with fatal imperfection
- c) cruelty with lack of wisdom            d) ambition with artful eloquence
- 2) "The Devil's Disciple" may be described as a melodrama because:
- a) no one dies            b) good prevails over evil and the hero is rescued the last minute
- c) it ends with the death of the protagonist            d) the protagonist commits a tragic mistake which causes his fall.
- 3) What does Shaw mock at in "The Devil's Disciple"?
- a) the narrow-mindedness of the British soldiers            b) the hypocrisy of the British soldiers
- c) the superficiality of the law            d) the stupidity of the common people
- 4) What does Biff reproach his father?
- a) he doesn't love his family            b) he trusts people too much
- c) he has overestimated him            d) he doesn't trust anyone

- 5) What characterises Willy Loman?  
 a) self-confidence    b) pessimism    c) cleverness    d) self-delusion
- 6) The synonym of "to stir" is:  
 a) to stray    b) to stay    c) to inflame    d) to invoke
- 7) "To mourn for" means:  
 a) to feel or show sorrow    b) to laugh at    c) to get up early    d) to long
- 8) "To turn the tables on somebody" means:  
 a) to go too far    b) to gain a position of superiority  
 c) to make oneself responsible for    d) to show cold behaviour
- 9) The synonym of "to convince" is:  
 a) to persuade    b) to conceive    c) to scorn    d) to hold
- 10) "To undertake" means:  
 a) to make oneself responsible for    b) to treat with contempt    c) to cheat  
 d) to take by surprise
- 11) "Keenly" means:  
 a) steadily    b) gently    c) sharply    d) politely
- 12) The synonym of "rough" is:  
 a) fragile    b) rugged    c) soft    d) brittle
- 13) "To sob" means:  
 a) to move lingeringly    b) to suppress    c) to rise suddenly    d) to weep violently
- 14) The synonym of "fright" is:  
 a) bliss    b) excitement    c) dread    d) calamity
- 15) "Freezy" means:  
 a) violent excitement    b) anxiety    c) frailty    d) loud noises
- 16) "A dime a dozen" means:  
 a) very cheap, unimportant    b) expensive and fashionable    c) phony    d) shallow
- 17) They are in the mood ... out tonight.  
 a) to going    b) off going    c) of going    d) to go
- 18) He insisted that I ... lend him some money.  
 a) would    b) should    c) shall    d) must
- 19) Is it important that this paper ... be written in one hour?  
 a) should    b) must    c) need    d) shall
- 20) ... it as it may. I shall break the door and shall go in.  
 a) Is    b) To be    c) Be    d) Being
- 21) ... it to say that there was a terrible mess in her room.  
 a) Suffice    b) Sufficient    c) It's sufficient    d) Sufficient is
- 22) It's about time ... your father's letter  
 a) you answering    b) answering    c) you answered    d) you will answer
- 23) I was looking at the door as if ... for somebody.  
 a) were waiting    b) had waited    c) would wait    d) have been waiting
- 24) ... they invite you to dinner, don't accept their invitation!  
 a) Would    b) Shall    c) Should    d) Do
- 25) His wish that he ... become a teacher is very realistic.  
 a) may    b) should    c) must    d) ought to
- 26) ... she may work, she will always be praised by everybody.  
 a) Wherever    b) Whoever    c) if    d) Since
- 27) The magistrate's request that he ... be brought before the court as soon as the holiday very fair.  
 a) would    b) might    c) must    d) should
- 28) She was singing as though she ... very unhappy.  
 a) is    b) has been    c) were    d) would have been

- 29) It's past midnight. It's high time the children ... to bed.  
 a) go                      b) went                      c) to go                      d) will go
- 30) The president proposed that the assembly ... vote for the new republic.  
 a) must                      b) shall                      c) should                      d) might
- 31) It is difficult to get used to ... with chopsticks.  
 a) eating      b) eat      c) have eaten      d) being eaten
- 32) He gave up ...  
 a) to gamble      b) gambling      c) gamble      d) to gambling
- 33) Would you mind ....your name and address on the back of the cheque?  
 a) to write      b) write                      c) to writing      d) writing.
- 34) If a thing is worth ... at all it is worth ... well.  
 a) doing... doing      b) do ... do                      c) to do ..... to do      d) doing.....to do
- 35) He fixed a metal ladder to the wall below his window ..... to be able to escape if there was a fire.  
 a) so as      b) so as not                      c) so that                      d) in-order not
- 36) They want to prevent the demonstrators from ... through the town.  
 a) march                      b) to march                      c) marching                      d) to be marching
- 37) Turn down the oven ... the meat... burn while we are out.  
 a) so that... will      b) so that..... won't      c) for fear... won' t      d) in order that.....will
- 38) I am very pleased to accept her invitation as she always succeeds....very tasty dishes.  
 a) to cook      b) in cooking                      c) on cooking                      d) cooking
- 39) I dislike .....while attempting to learn how to ride a bicycle.  
 a) to be looked      b) being looked                      c) being looked at                      d) to look at
- 40) He insists that John .....take, that medicine everyday.  
 a) must                      b) need                      c) should                      d) might
- 41)He doesn't like ... by his roommates.  
 a) being made fun of                      b) being made fun                      c) to make fun of                      d) making fun of
- 42) They're sure.....later.  
 a) to coming      b) to come                      c) come
- 43) This problem is too difficult.....pupil to solve.  
 a) for no                      b) for none                      c) to any                      d) for any
- 44) Tom was angry ... not being able to see anything.  
 a) of                      b) because                      c) at                      d) in
- 45) Mike was sorry..... not being included in the tennis team.  
 a) for                      b) at                      c) of                      d) as



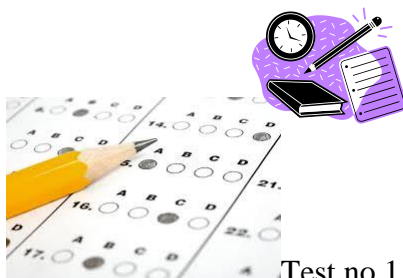
TEST no.5

- 1) Brutus is a noble hero and the cause of his fall is:  
 a) his pride      b) a tragic mistake in judgement      c) his cruelty      d) his faithfulness to Caesar
- 2) Julius Caesar is killed in the:  
 a) house      b) street      c) Senate House      d) war
- 3) How is Major Swindon presented?  
 a) boring                      b) drier                      c) dull-wined                      d) sly
- 4) Who is the president of the court-martial scene?



- a) Major Swindon      b) Gentlemanly Johnny      c) General Burgoyne      d) Anthony Anderson
- 5) What kind of literary device does Miller use to represent Willy's memories?
- a) impressionistic      b) expressionistic
- 6) "To withhold" means:
- a) to hold up      b) to hold back      c) to hold out      d) to hold with
- 7) "Lofty" means:
- a) proud      b) naughty      c) nervous      d) embarrassed
- 8) The synonym of "urbane" is:
- a) indiscreet      b) rude      c) polite      d) imprudent
- 9) The synonym of "to swindle" is:
- a) to slay      b) to cheat      c) to chat      d) stir
- 10) "Stentorian" (of a voice) means:
- a) high-pitched      b) hoarse and strong      c) low and thick      d) loud and strong
- 11) "Awestricken" means:
- a) desperate      b) astounded      c) disconcerted      d) worried
- 12) The synonym of "retort" is:
- a) reproach      b) rent      c) rejoinder      d) report
- 13) The antonym of "vengeful" is:
- a) forgiving      b) courageous      c) respectful      d) fearful
- 14) "To worship" means:
- a) to tread      b) to hate      c) to despise      d) reverence
- 15) "To trigger" means:
- a) to slow down      b) to set going      c) to break down      d) to stop
- 16) "Bunch" means:
- a) box      b) bouquet      c) can      d) carton
- 17) Mr. Black was disappointed ... not having been elected president of the club.
- a) at      b) of      c) for      d) in
- 18) They insisted ... to them every day. .
- a) on my writing      b) on me to write      c) in my writing      d) to me to write
- 19) Mother suggested that father ... wait for her.
- a) will      b) may      c) can      d) should
- 20) It was too noisy .....her to be able to concentrate.
- a) for      b) of      c) to      d) at
- 21) It is vital that she ... get married to John.
- a) shall      b) must      c) should      d) may
- 22) I had just finished speaking about Ann, when who..... come into the office but Ann?
- a) should      b) would      c) must      d) had to
- 23) They refused to let us in without... tickets although we had been invited to the first night.
- a) buy      b) to buy      c) buying      d) to buying
- 24) It's worth ... to make the engine ...
- a) trying ... starting      b) trying ... start      c) trying ... to start      d) to try ... to start
- 25) The doctor recommended her ... take a long holiday.
- a) that she should      b) she should      c) to      d) ...
- 26) You are running as if you ... late.
- a) have been      b) were      c) would be      d) will be
- 27) The child was staring ... me as though he ... not satisfied with the apple I had given him.
- a) to ... were      b) at ... were      c) at ... is      d) to ... had been
- 28) That article put him ...
- a) off smoking      b) of smoking      c) off to smoking      d) at smoke
- 29) It's time you ... up your mind whether you will congratulate her on her birthday.
- a) make      b) to make      c) making      d) made

- 30) ... much he may love Ann, there are things he can't put up with.  
 a) Wherever b) However c) Whatever d) Whoever
- 31) Whatever you may hear about Mary, I think you will go on ... fond ... her.  
 a) being ...of b) to be ... of c) being ... on d) being ...at
- 32) She was sighing as though she ... very unhappy.  
 a) is b) has been c) were d) would be
- 33) We insisted that the colonel... go with us in our car.  
 a) will b) can c) must d) should
- 34) The teacher advised them ... read everything.  
 a) that they should b) to c).... d) they should
- 35) .....having lost their key they managed to enter the house by using a master-key.  
 a) Although b) Though c) In spite of d) Until
- 36) Do you feel like....to a film or would you rather....at home?  
 a) going.....stay b) go.....stay c) to go.....stay d) going ....stayed
- 37) The car began.....an extraordinary noise so I stopped .....what it was.  
 a) to make.....seeing b) to make.....to see  
 c) making.....seeing d) make.....to see
- 38) I used.....a lot but I haven't had a chance to do any since .....here.  
 a) to ride.....coming b) to riding.....coming  
 c) to ride.....to come d) to riding.....I came
- 39) "Do you remember.....the letter?"/ "Yes, I do; I posted it in the letter-box near my gate"  
 a) to post b) posting c) post d) posted
- 40) .....one of the eggs broke.  
 a) Climbing down the tree b) As he was climbing down the tree  
 c) Climbing the tree d) Though climbing down the tree
- 41) .....in the dentist's chair, an idea suddenly occurred to me.  
 a) to be sitting b) As I sat c) Sitting d) but for sitting
- 42) .....very wet yesterday,.....impossible to go out.  
 a) there was.... it was b) it was.....there was c) it was...it was  
 d) there was....there was
- 43) I am learning Greek ....read Horner  
 a) in order b) so as c) for fear d) in order to
- 44) Write your name in the book.....he might not forget who lent it to him.  
 a) so that b) so as c) for fear d) in order to
- 45) He talked me into.....them.  
 a) join b) joined c) joining d) to join.



Test no.1

## TESTE RECAPITULATIVE

- 1) In "The Canterbury Tales" The Miller is ...  
 a) a man of high moral standards b) a strong man. unpleasant in appearance  
 c) a nice and modest man d) a gentle but selfish man
- 2) Morris Townsend's look at his neat shoes symbolises:

- a) his concern with his appearance    b) his interest in fancy clothes  
 c) his interest in parties                d) his determination to grab a neat position
- 3) What does Tess do when Angel comes back from his voyage?  
 a) marries him    b) runs away    c) kills Alec    d) kills him
- 4) Haldol's only comfort is his own ... world.  
 a) imaginary    b) real    c) innocent    d) phony
- 5) How many times did Caesar refuse the crown?  
 a) twice    b) four times    c) three times    d) once
- 6) "Will" means:  
 a) testimony    b) treachery    c) testament    d) tendency
- 7) "To bear with somebody" means:  
 a) to take the risk (of)    b) to treat somebody with patience  
 c) to join together    d) to call on somebody
- 8) The synonym of "to withdraw" is:  
 a) to retire    b) to rebuke    c) to long for    d) to venerate
- 9) "To turn up" means:  
 a) to prove to be    b) to make a sudden unexpected attack  
 c) to buy and then sell    d) to arrive unexpectedly
- 10) "Suitor" does not mean:  
 a) petitioner    b) advocate    c) man courting a woman    d) claimant
- 11) "Formerly" means:  
 a) lately    b) presently    c) in no time    d) in an earlier period
- 12) I don't care a... about it  
 a) stray    b) scream    c) straw    d) streak
- 13) "Phone booth" means:  
 a) téléphoné box    b) photocopy    c) phonograph    d) box office
- 14) A "coffin" is:  
 a) a container    b) a box for burial    c) a wooden shelter  
 d) a room on board ship where passengers sleep
- 15) "Whether" means:  
 a) whatever    b) if    c) neither    d) unless
- 16) If it...fine, he usually walked home.  
 a) would be    b) was    c) were    d) would have been
- 17) ... is known about the side-effects of this drug.  
 a) Few    b) Little    c) A few    d) Less
- 18) The outskirts of the town ... closely watched by the police.  
 a) was    b) were    c) is    d) has been
- 19) ... discussion would be pointless.  
 a) Far    b) Farthest    c) Further    d) Farther
- 20) No one objected. ...?  
 a) did they    b) did he    c) didn't they    d) isn't
- 21) The house is on fire! We'd better ... out!  
 a) got    b) getting    c) gotten    d) get
- 22) Have you any objection ... your working hours?  
 a) to change    b) to changing    c) of changing    d) changed
- 23) I don't suppose anyone will volunteer ...?  
 a) will they    b) won't they    c) do I    d) will be
- 24) I had a visa so I... cross the frontier.  
 a) was allowed to    b) had to    c) could    d) would
- 25) "Do you think the plane will be on time?" / "I don't know. It... be delayed by the fog.

- a) must      b) might      c) need      d) should
- 26) He ... be studying for his exam. He shouldn't be spending all his time on the beach.  
a) must      b) can      c) may      d) ought to
- 27) You ... make two copies. One will do.  
a) mustn't      b) can't      c) needn't      d) may not
- 28) You ... take more than two of these pills at once. Three may be fatal.  
a) mustn't      b) needn't      c) don't have to      d) shouldn't
- 29) "What explosion? I didn't hear any." / "You ... have heard it! The whole town heard it!"  
a) must      b) may      c) can't      d) needn't
- 30) I used to ... cigarettes; now I smoke a pipe.  
a) smoking      b) smoke      c) smoked      d) be smoked
- 31) They soon got used to ... on the left.  
a) drive      b) drove      c) be driven      d) driving
- 32) "Unless you ... the brake off the car won't move"  
a) won't take      b) take      c) don't take      d) will take
- 33) When I arrived. Tom ... on the phone; he .....for 10 minutes.  
a) was talking ... was talking      b) talked ..... was talking  
c) was talking ...talked      d) was talking ... had been talking
- 34) "I would buy the house if I had any money", he confessed. He confessed he ... any money.  
a) would have bought the house if he had had      b) would buy the house if he had      c) bought the house if he would have      d) would buy the house if he would have
- 35) When it... raining we'll go out.  
a) will stop      b) had stopped      c) stopped      d) stops
- 36) By the time you come back home, I... my homework.  
a) will be doing      b) will have done      c) had done      d) did
- 37) By 6 pm. yesterday we....., the books to the library.  
a) were returning      b) have returned      c) had returned      d) will have returned
- 38) If you ... again, you would succeed.  
a) tried      b) would have tried      c) try      d) had tried
- 39) It is advisable that everyone.... have a map.  
a) should      b) need      c) will      d) can
- 40) I don't know why you ... think that I did it.  
a) may      b) might      c) can      d) should
- 41) He wore a mask ... no one should recognise him.  
a) so that      b) lest      c) for fear      d) in order to
- 42) I think it is likely that he.... arrive tomorrow.  
a) must      b) need      c) will      d) would
- 43) "I keep trying ...mayonnaise but I never succeed." / "Try ..... the yolk of a hard-boiled egg."  
a) to make ... to add      b) making ... adding  
c) to make ... adding      d) making ... to add
- 44) She didn't see the film but she talked as if she .....it.  
a) saw      b) had seen      c) would have seen      d) did see
- 45) I don't know what... if you had been driving then.  
a) would have happened      b) would happen      c) happened      d) had happened



## TEST no.2

- 1) The Prioress is ... ("The Canterbury Tales")
  - a) a most elegant middle-class woman
  - b) a woman who hardly enjoys life and has travelled a lot
  - c) a woman who has had five husbands and does not always use fine words
  - d) a very delicate woman who cares enormously about her manners
- 2) What does Holden's concern for the ducks suggest?
  - a) his impudence      b) his need of communication with the driver
  - c) his phoniness      d) his innocence and purity
- 3) Dr. Sloper and Morris Townsend make use of... words and make ... remarks.
  - a) double meaning ... ironical      b) meaningless... polite
  - c) double meaning ... polite      d) meaningless ... ironical
- 4) Who is the man who is supposed to have ruined Tess's life?
  - a) Angel      b) Alec      c) her husband      d) her father
- 5) What characterises the Court of Chancery?
  - a) rapidity      b) honesty      c) confusion      d) justice
- 6) Chapter 9 from "The Catcher in the Rye" is illustrative of Holden's... from a false society.
  - a) communication      b) estrangement      c) rejection      d) appreciation
- 7) From Mirler's point of view Willy's fate" is tragical because:
  - a) he dies in the name of an ideal and his sacrifice is made in order to save his family
  - b) he lacks-the stature of a tragic hero      c) he loves his sons too much
  - d) he discovers he is "a dime a dozen"
- 8) The things Biff wants most life are ...
  - a) cars and houses      b) work and food and time to sit and smoke
  - c) success and women      d) success, cars, houses and women
- 9) The main comic element of the situational moment in the fragment from The Devil's Disciple is:
  - a) Bourgoyne's refusing to preside the meeting      b).Judith's presence at the meeting
  - c) the mistaken identity of Richard accepting to be taken for a parson
  - d) Major Swindon's presiding the meeting
- 10) "To overshoot" means:
  - a) to shoot too far      b) to go too far      c) to go back      d) to try one's hand
- 11) "Smoothly" means:
  - a) rudely      b) impudently      c) impatiently      d) gently
- 12) "Close cabin" means:
  - a) secret cabin      b) cabin having little fresh air      c) appropriate cabin      d) next cabin
- 13) "Shelter" means:
  - a) refuge      b) refugee      c) shadow      d) shelf
- 14) The antonym of "to despise" is:
  - a) to distain      b) to appreciate      c) to look down upon      d) to scorn
- 15) "Hold on" means:
  - a) to go on with it      b) move on      c) go further      d) don't go further

- 16) "Revenge" means:  
 a) rehabilitation      b) vengeance      c) constraint      d) consolation
- 17) "Sling" means:  
 a) catapult      b) arrow      c) bow      d) needle
- 18) We got up early so that we.... miss the train.  
 a) will not      b) would      c) would not      d) can't
- 19) I really think that apologising is ... you can do.  
 a) not as much as      b) the little      c) as far.... as      d) the least
- 20) I wish Charles worked as hard as Mary ...  
 a) does      b) did      c) is      d) has
- 21) She looks near ...  
 a) cry      b) to cry      c) be crying      d) crying
- 22) Margaret ... playing the piano for half an hour when I arrived.  
 a) was      b) were      c) had been      d) could be
- 23) A lot of water... under the bridge since I last saw her.  
 a) has flown      b) has flowed      c) had been flowing      d) flowed
- 24) He was in the habit ... a cigarette with his cup of coffee.  
 a) of smoking      b) to smoke      c) for smoking      d) to be smoking
- 25) He had his breakfast.....to his bed.  
 a) be brought      b) brought      c) to be brought      d) bringing
- 26) He was used ... to his office by car.  
 a) to go      b) going      c) to have gone      d) to going
- 27) ... you be sitting and doing nothing if I told you the dog dashed at the door and was lost?  
 a) Will      b) Would      c) Were      d) Shall
- 28) It is advisable ... too far; he is a nervous person and might beat you if you annoy him.  
 a) that you don't go      b) that you should go  
 c) that you shouldn't go      d) you to go
- 29) It is good..... reading the book, since it is previous to the essay.  
 a) that you finish      b) you finish      c) you would finish      d) you finished
- 30) If only you ... more patient with her when she was alive!  
 a) had been      b) were      c) would have been      d) was
- 31) I would rather you ... so much money and married the girl I was in love with.  
 a) made      b) hadn't made      c) didn't make      d) wouldn't make
- 32) I shall pause when you .... what you said you had been looking for and had not found.  
 a) will have bought      b) will buy      c) have bought      d) had bought
- 33) He stated that he would never go back unless he .....forced to.  
 a) wasn't      b) would be      c) is      d) was
- 34) I'd rather you ...about Mary like that!  
 a) no to talk      b) didn't talk      c) talking      d) talk
- 35) She ... her house for ten years.  
 a) has had      b) has      c) is having      d) will have
- 36) Only later..... that she was their daughter.  
 a) we realised      b) we had realised      c) did we realise      d) had we realised
- 37) He ... have been killed in the accident, but we are not certain yet.  
 a) might      b) must      c) didn't      d) needn't
- 38) No sooner had we reached home ... the phone ...  
 a) that... rang      b) when ... rang      c) than ... rang      d) when .. had rung
- 39) By the time I had breakfast, my brother ...  
 a) had already eaten      b) will already have eaten      c) was already eating      d) would already eat
- 40) He is looking at you as if he ... a ghost.

- a) had seen    b) would have seen    c) is seeing    d) has seen  
 41) ..., I wouldn't say that.  
 a) I were you    b) If you weren't    c) Were I you    d) If you hadn't been  
 42) Since we came here, we... a lot.  
 a) have read    b) had read    c) will have read    d) read  
 43) She dreaded lest something fatal ... happen.  
 a) would    b) shall    c) will    d) should  
 44) She was crying as if she ... everything.  
 a) would be lost    b) would have lost    c) had lost    d) lost  
 45) ... Jane make such a mistake?  
 a) Can    b) Shal    c) Must    d) May



TEST no.3

- 1) Who arranges a duel between Hamlet and Laertes?  
 a) Poionius    b) Claudius    c) the Lord Chamberlain    d) Ophelia  
 2) In the time of..... the Tower began to take on the character of a national monument.  
 a) Elizabeth I    c) Queen Victoria    c) Mary Tudor    d) Henry VIII  
 3) Dr. Sloper, Catherine's father, ... Morris.  
 a) appreciates    b) loves    c) ignores    d) suspects  
 4) How is the atmosphere described in the fragment from "Bleak House"?  
 a) gloomy    b) fresh    c) exciting    d) nice  
 5) The heroine of Hardy's novel is:  
 a) Sally    b) Jane    c) Tess    d) Phoebe  
 6) Which play was not written by William Shakespeare?  
 a) Antony and Cleopatra    b) King Lear  
 c) Troilus and Cressida    d) Caesar and Cleopatra  
 7) "The Devil's Disciple" is set in the time of the ....  
 a) American Civil War    b) American War of Independence    c) English Civil War  
 d) Spanish Civil War  
 8) Willy Loman dies without understanding that what his son needs is....  
 a) his love, not his money    b) his money, not his love  
 c) his money, not his house    d) his friendshiom not his car and house  
 9) "To grab" means:  
 a) to swallow    b) to stab    c) to seize    d) to plough  
 10) "Whereas" is:  
 a) at, in or to whatever place    b) at whatever time  
 c) while on the contrary    d) in any circumstance in which  
 11) "Courtesy" means:  
 a) insolence    b) polite behavior    c) bow    d) pretence  
 12) "Courtsy" means:  
 a) bow    b) knot    c) polite behavior    d) courtship  
 13) We groped.....the exist along the dark corridor.  
 a) of    b) off    c) at    d) for

- 14) Which is not the synonym for "mighty"?
- a) precious      b) pretentious      c) powerful      d) very
- 15) "Casual" means:
- a) intertional      b) unintentional      c) careful      d) thoughtful
- 16) The equivalent of the "finger" on man's foot is:
- a) top      b) forefinger      c) toe      d) ring finger
- 17) "Landscape" means:
- a) scenario      b) scene      c) scenography      d) scenery
- 18) A "rapier" is:
- a) a needle-shaped crystal      b) a light, straight, thin, two-edged sword
- c) a piece of wood cut or broken form a tree
- d) a slender pointed piece of steel used in sewing
- 19) .....you be asked about the refugees, say you don't know anything.
- a) would      b) shall      c) should      d) need
- 20) The compasses .....on your left.
- a) are      b) is      c) has been      d) is being
- 21) He suggested that the boys .... go to camp.
- a) will      b) may      c) shall      d) should
- 22) My compass ... black, while your comoasses ... grey.
- a) is ...are      b) are ... is      c) are ...are      d) is ... is
- 23) The more she grows, the ... beautiful she is.
- a) most      b) much      c) more      d) better
- 24) Try to finish your job quickly. The sooner ...
- a) the better      b) the best      c) more      d) better
- 25) I ... hear that noise now
- a) could      b) can      c) may      d) might
- 26) She ... cry a lot when she was a baby.
- a) will      b) had to      c) must have      d) would
- 27) I wish I ...a sports car now.
- a) had had      b) have had      c) had      d) would have
- 28) I wish the kids .....less noise.
- a) would make      b) have made      c) would have made      d) make
- 29) This time tomorrow I...to London.
- a) will travel      b) will have travelled      c) will be travelling      d) have travelled
- 30) George is ... hardworking and ... ambitious of the two brothers.
- a) the more.....the more      b) the most... the most      c) more ... more      d) the most.... most
- 31)... people believe in these ideas.
- a) Less and less      b) Fewer and fewer      c) Little and little      d) More and more little
- 32) The ... we walked, the hungrier we became.
- a) further      b) farthest      c) furthest      d) farther
- 33) She is quite different ... her husband.
- a) from      b) for      c) of      d) besides
- 34) He took a job because he no longer wanted to be dependent ... his parents.
- a) of      b) out      c) on      d) in
- 35) The students knew that the sun ... in the east
- a) rises      b) rose      c) was rising      d) will rise
- 36) I have English lessons three times ... week.
- a) .....      b) a      c) the      d) an
- 37) The actor plays his part...
- a) remarkable well      b) remarkably good      c) remarkable good      d) remarkably well
- 38)... had he entered the room ... the phone rang.



- a) Hardly ... than    b) Scarcely when    c) No sooner ... when    d) Barely ... than
- 39) I remember ... a gentleman here in London the other day.  
a) meedng    b) to meet    c) have met    d) being met
- 40)... the lesson is not over yet, he already seems impatient.  
a) Until    b) However    c) Although    d) Still
- 41)... he drop by, they would invite him to stay.  
a) Should    b) Will    c) Would    d) Did
- 42) If you ... do the dishes, I will make some coffee.  
a) shall    b) will    c) need    d) might
- 43) You ... have lent her the money! She's your sister!  
a) must    b) can    c) need    d) might
- 44) If he .... he would be scolded by his parents.  
a) misbehaved    b) has misbehaved    c) would misbehave    d) would have misbehaved
- 45) What happens if it... for months?  
a) doesn't rain    b) won't ram    c) had rained    d) will rain



TEST no 4

- 1) Who completed the first expansion of the Tower's defences?  
a) Richard the Lionheart    b) Richard the Lionheart's brother, King John  
c) Henry III    d) Henry VIII
- 2) William Shakespeare was a partner in the ...  
a) Blackguards and Globe Theatre    b) Blackflies and Globe Theatre  
c) Blackfiars and Globe Theatre    d) Blackfriars and Glory Theatre
- 3) What force is responsible for all the frustrations and miseries people are subject to in vision?  
a) God    b) Blind Destiny    c) an extra-terrestrial force    d) the phenomena of nature
- 4) Who is Angel Clare?  
a) Tess's father    b) Tess's husband    c) Tess's lover    d) Teas's seducer
- 5) "Washington Square" is a... novel.  
a) psychological    b) social    c) historical    d) picaresque
- 6) The first paragraph in the fragntent from "Bleak House" is made up of.....  
a) long, elaborate sentences    b) short nominal sentences  
c) exclamatory sentences    d) long nominal sencences
- 7) The only truth Willy Loman is aware of when he dies is that...  
a) Biff loves him    b) Biff doesn't love him  
c) Happy hates him    d) he has always overestimated his sons
- 8) Richard Dudgeon adopts ... tone towards the narrow-minded Major Swindon.  
a) a humble    b) an open and cynical    c) a severe and rigid    d) an off-hand and ironical
- 9) "Villain" means:  
a) scoudrel    b) coffin    c) generous person    d) village
- 10) "Trying" means:  
a) incapable of becoming tired    b) causing impatience and annoyance  
c) causing low spirits    d) looking gulty and ashamed
- 11) "Mut" means:

- a) wise and self-confident man                      b) clever and kind man  
c) wicked and stupid man                              d) conceited and selfish man
- 12) "To sit up" means:  
a) to take a seat    b) to take an upright position  
c) to accept without protest                      d) to fight a defensive battle
- 13) "Back and forth" means:  
a) to and fro                      b) and so forth                      c) from far away                      d) from far and near
- 14) "Three score and ten" is:  
a) 40                                      b) 80                                      c) 70                                      d) 13
- 15) "Whisper" means:  
a) whisker                      b) murmur                                      c) whistle                                      d) moor
- 16) "Indiscreet" does not mean:  
a) lacking tact                      b) careless                                      c) thoughtless                                      d) open-minded
- 17) To give somebody a buzz" means:  
a) to call somebody up                      b) to call on somebody                      c) to call at somebody  
d) to call somebody out
- 18) "To venture" means:  
a) to wander                      b) to leave the ground                      c) to take a risk                                      d) to gossip
- 19) I won't call you if nothing.....  
a) happened                      b) doesn't happen                                      c) happens                                      d) will happen
- 20) You mustn't play here.....daddy lets you.  
a) unless                                      b) however                                      c) still                                      d) neverthe less
- 21) If they.....me my cat and dog at least, I would have shed fewer tears on the Latin declensions.  
a) have left                                      b) would have left                                      c) left                                      d) had left
- 22) I didn't tell him you .....here.  
a) were                                      b) are                                      c) are being                                      d) have been
- 23) The important thing was that he.....do it tomorrow.  
a) won't                                      b) doesn't have to                                      c) wouldn't                                      d) will
- 24) He insisted that the earth ..... around the sun.  
a) moved                                      b) moves                                      c) was moving                                      d) should move
- 25) Her grades were better last year than they .....now.  
a) were                                      b) are                                      c) had been                                      d) will have been
- 26) He promised he.....call you as soon as he.....a spare moment.  
a) would....has                                      b) will....has                                      c) would.....has had                                      d) would....had
- 27) I haven't ridden a bicycle since I .....a child.  
a) were                                      b) was                                      c) have been                                      d) had been
- 28) His trousers .....on the chair. Where .....the scissors?  
a) is.....are                                      b) are.....is                                      c) are.....are                                      d) is..... is.
- 29) The police ....for the thief for 2 months.  
a) have been looking                                      b) is looking                                      c) are looking                                      d) were looking
- 30) I've got .....to do for tomorrow.  
a) many homework                                      b) many homeworks                                      c) much homework                                      d) much homeworks
- 31) My money ..... in my pocket. Where .....yours?  
a) are.....are                                      b) is.....is                                      c) are.....is                                      d) is.....are
- 32) Each passenger is allowed to take three.....of luggage.  
a) pieces                                      b) slices                                      c) bars                                      d) loaves
- 33) Have you seen.....?  
a) today newspaper                                      b) today's newspaper                                      c) newspaper's today                                      d) today newspaper
- 34) Don't forget to buy a .....of chocolate on your way home.

- a) loaf    b) bar    c) item    d) can
- 35) Significant.....made in this area of knowledge lately.  
 a) progress has been    b) progresses have been  
 c) progress were    d) progress are
- 36) You .....leave so early, the station is ten minutes' walk from the hotel.  
 a) mustn't    b) needn't    c) can't    d) may not
- 37) She cut several.....of bread to make some sandwiches.  
 a) loaves    b) slices    c) bars    d) loafs
- 38) .....fans watched yesterday's football game.  
 a) Ten of thousand    b) Tens of thousand  
 c) Ten of thousands    d) Tens of thousands
- 39) I've written him three times so far, but he .....me yet.  
 a) didn't answer    b) hasn't answered    c) hadn't answered    d) isn't answering
- 40) I met Tom and John yesterday....had a black hat.....had a blue one.  
 a) the former.....the latter    b) the first.....the second  
 c) the former.....the later    d) the former.....the letter
- 41) Somebody's knocking at the door,.....?  
 a) isn't he    b) isn't it    c) aren't they    d) are they
- 42) Jane had her house.....into last night.  
 a) broke    b) broken    c) been broken    d) breaking
- 43) I look forward to.....you.  
 a) hear from    b) hearing at    c) hearing from    d) hear to
- 44) She doesn't feel like.....the dishes tonight.  
 a) washing    b) wash    c) to wash    d) washed
- 45) Nobody knows where he is.....?  
 a) does he    b) don't they    c) do they    d) doesn't he



TEST no. 5

- 1) After the Restoration, ... placed a permanent garrison at the Tower and expanded the arsenal.  
 a) Richard III    b) Charles II    c) Henry VIII    d) Henry III
- 2) Romeo is banished from Verona because he killed ... in duel  
 a) Mercutio    b) Paris    c) Tybald    d) Juliet's father.
- 3) What is Tess like in the end?  
 a) nervous    b) angry    c) cowardly    d) dignified
- 4) What are the Qakes of snow mourning for in the fragment from "Bleak House"?  
 a) the hero's death    b) the past    c) the death of the sun    d) people's misfortunes
- 5) The author ... interferes in Dr. Sloper and Morris's conversation.  
 a) seldom    b) often    c) repeatedly    d) frequently
- 6) What is Tess like?  
 a) beautiful and rich    b) poor and wicked  
 c) plain and stupid    d) beautiful and tender-hearted

- 7) Major Swindon is ... to Richard and ... to General Burgoyne.  
 a) humble ... tough b) tough ... humble c) helpless ... cruel d) cruel ... cynical
- 8) The synonym of "to rob" is:  
 a) to worsen b) to plunder c) to weep d) to stifle
- 9) "Calling" means:  
 a) profession b) appointment c) protest d) profile
- 10) "Mere" means:  
 a) confused b) complicated c) awkward d) simple
- 11) "Uselessness" does not mean:  
 a) futility b) heedlessness c) carelessness d) inutility
- 12) The synonym of "contemptuous" is:  
 a) self-possessed b) scornful c) modest d) sly
- 13) "To kneel" means:  
 a) to break one's knee b) to injure the knee by a sudden violent twist  
 c) to rest or fall on one or both knees d) to dislocate one's knee
- 14) "To seek" means:  
 a) to look for b) to look out c) to look up
- 15) "Absent-minded" means:  
 a) inappropriate b) inattentive c) open-minded d) mindful
- 16) "Defiant" means:  
 a) dumb b) dishonest c) desperate d) disobedient
- 17) "To depend on" means:  
 a) to trust b) to rely on c) to be certain about d) to presume
- 18) Which is not the synonym of "odd"?  
 a) strange b) queer c) weird d) tired
- 19) "Cab" means:  
 a) chalet b) taxi c) cabin d) lorry
- 20) "To estrange" means:  
 a) to intrude b) to envelop c) to cause separation d) to meet unexpectedly
- 21) "To give away" means:  
 a) to betray b) to abandon c) to make concessions d) to sacrifice
- 22) The antonym of "foul" is  
 a) dirty b) fair c) repulsive d) sharp
- 23) They looked at one another as though they ...  
 a) had never met b) have never met c) didn't ever met d) never met
- 24) At his time yesterday we ... breakfast..  
 a) had had b) had c) was having d) will be having
- 25) I asked her to tell me the truth, but she ...  
 a) shouldn't b) wouldn't c) mustn't d) needn't
- 26) He told us he .....ill for months.  
 a) had been b) has been c) was d) is
- 27) What were they talking about when you ... them?  
 a) had met b) would meet c) met ..... d) have met
- 28) .....from me to hint at that!  
 a) Far be it.... b) Far it is c) It is far d) far it is
- 29) I think I'm expected to pick him up,...?  
 a) don't I b) aren't I c) am I d) do I
- 30) How long ... when you had the accident?  
 a) have you been driving b) were you driving  
 c) did you drive d) had you been driving
- 31) He worked hard last night so that he ... be free today.

- a) will      b) would      c) may      d) can  
 32) They are climbing higher so that they ... get a better view.  
 a) will      b) would      c) need      d) must  
 33) It is important that they ... be present.  
 a) shall      b) should      c) will      d) may  
 34) O-Laura does not budge ... she should get bitten by the snake.  
 a) for fear      b) so that      c) so as      d) in order that  
 35) John failed the exam last week. How he wishes he ... harder!  
 a) studied      b) would have studied      c) had studied      d) would study  
 36) I would sooner you ... her anything last night  
 a) didn't tell      b) hadn't told      c) not to tell      d) not tell  
 37) Father spoke on the phone as though he ... alone in the room.  
 a) were      b) would have been      c) would be      d) has been  
 38) However handsome he....look, do not believe him.  
 a) must      b) need      c) may      d) should  
 39) "Does she always wear hats"? he asked. He asked whether....hats.  
 a) she always wore      b) always she wore      c) she always wears      d) did she always wear  
 40) Mary is....of the two sisters.  
 a) the prettiest      b) prettiest      c) the prettier      d) prettier  
 41) The more we are, ....we'll be.  
 a) the merry      b) the merrier      c) merrier      d) the merriest  
 42) She earns much.....money than her sister does.  
 a) little      b) less      c) least      d) fewer  
 43) He had a word with a .....personage in the police force.  
 a) less      b) least      c) lesser      d) few  
 44) "The Tempest" is Shakespeare's.....play.  
 a) latest      b) late      c) last      d) later  
 45) I ..... not have you smoking at your age!  
 a) shall      b) will      c) must)      d) may

Cheia Testelor

SET 1

Test no.1 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	d	b	d	a	c	a	b	a	b	c	b	d	b	a	c	b
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	c	b	a	d	b	c	b	c	d	a	c	b	d	a	a	b
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	c	a	a	c	b	d	a	c	b	b	d	a	b			

Test no.2 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	c	a	b	a	a	d	c	b	c	b	a	d	b	b	c	d
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	b	c	c	b	a	b	c	a	b	d	b	d	a	c	b	b
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	c	a	c	b	a	b	c	d	b	a	c	a	b			

### Test no.3 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	c	b	d	c	a	a	b	c	d	b	d	b	a	c	c	b
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	a	c	d	b	a	a	d	c	b	a	c	a	d	a	b	c
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	c	a	b	a	b	d	c	a	b	d	a	a			

### Test no.4 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16
Answer	d	b	c	d	a	b	d	b	c	c	a	a	c	b	c	b
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	a	c	b	b	c	a	c	b	b	a	b	d	a	b	b	c
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	a	a	b	d	c	a	b	d	a	b	d	a			

### Test no. 5 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	d	b	c	d	a	b	d	b	c	c	a	a	c	b	c	b
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	a	c	b	b	c	a	c	b	b	a	b	d	a	b	b	c
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	a	a	b	d	c	a	b	d	a	b	d	a			

### SET 2 Test no.1 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	a	c	b	a	d	a	d	c	b	a	c	b	b	d	c	c
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	d	b	a	b	a	c	d	a	c	a	b	c	b	a	d	a
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	d	c	a	b	b	b	a	c	d	a	b	c			

Test no.2 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	b	c	a	b	c	d	a	d	b	c	a	b	b	c	d	c
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	a	b	a	d	a	b	d	a	b	c	b	c	b	d	a	a
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	d	a	c	b	c	a	c	b	c	b	a	c			

Test no.3 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	a	b	d	a	b	c	a	c	c	d	b	a	c	b	c	d
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	b	a	c	d	a	b	a	c	b	a	c	b	c	a	a	c
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	b	d	b	c	a	d	c	a	b	d	c	d			

Test no.4 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	c	c	b	a	d	a	c	b	a	c	d	a	c	b	d	c
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	d	b	d	b	c	a	d	b	a	c	b	a	b	d	b	c
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	d	a	d	a	c	b	b	a	a	c	b	d			

Test no.5 - answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	c	d	b	a	c	c	d	c	a	b	a	d	b	b	d	a
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	c	b	c	c	b	a	c	c	a	b	d	b	c	a	b	d
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	b	a	d	b	c	b	a	d	b	a	b	d	a			

SET 3

Test no.1 –answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	b	c	a	d	d	c	a	a	b	b	d	b	a	b	c	c
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	a	b	d	a	B	A	D	B	D	A	A	B	B	D	D	A
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	B	D	A	B	D	A	C	B	A	D	A	C	C			

Test no.2 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	B	C	C	A	D	D	B	B	A	D	A	C	B	A	D
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	B	A	A	C	A	D	A	D	B	C	A	C	A	D	A	B
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	D	B	C	A	D	B	B	D	B	A	A	C	B			

Test no.3 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	A	C	A	B	A	D	B	C	D	B	C	A	C	A	D	B
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	A	C	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	D	A	A	B	D	C	C
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	A	B	A	D	B	A	D	B	A	C	D	A	C			

Test no.4 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	B	A	C	D	C	A	B	A	A	C	B	D	C	A	A
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	C	B	A	C	A	C	A	C	B	A	D	C	B	C	A	B
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	D	A	A	C	B	B	C	C	A	B	D	C	A			

Test no.5 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	C	C	A	B	B	A	C	B	D	B	C	A	D	D	B
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	A	A	D	A	C	A	C	B	C	B	B	A	D	B	A	C
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	D	B	C	A	B	A	B	B	C	D	A	C				

Teste recapitulative

Test no.1 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	D	C	A	C	C	B	A	D	B	D	C	A	B	B	B
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32



Answer	B	B	C	A	D	B	A	A	B	D	C	A	A	B	D	B
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	D	B	D	B	C	A	A	D	A	C	C	B	A			

#### Test no.2 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	D	D	A	B	C	B	A	B	C	B	D	B	A	B	D	B
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	A	C	D	A	D	C	B	A	B	D	B	C	D	A	B	C
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	D	B	A	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	D	C	A			

#### Test no.3 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	B	D	A	C	D	B	A	C	A	B	A	D	B	B	C
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	D	B	C	A	D	A	C	A	B	D	C	A	C	A	B	D
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	A	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	A	B	D	A	A			

#### Test no.4 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	C	B	B	A	B	A	D	A	B	C	B	A	C	B	D
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	A	C	C	A	D	A	c	B	B	D	B	C	A	C	B	A
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	B	B	A	B	B	D	B	A	C	B	C	A	C			

#### Test no.5 – answers

Item no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Answer	B	C	D	C	A	D	B	B	A	D	C	B	C	A	B	D
Item no	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Answer	B	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	B	A	C	A	B	D	B	A
Item no	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			
Answer	B	A	C	0	A	C	A	C	B	B	C	C	A			



## SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR

### VERB PATTERNS (STRUCTURI VERBALE)

Ținând seama, de împărțirea verbelor în cele două mari categorii: verbe- tranzitive, (care cer în mod obligatoriu un complement direct) și verbe intransitive (fără un asemenea complement), distingem următoarele structuri verbale (*Verb Patterns*) fundamentale, în limba engleză

I... Cu verbe intransitive :

**Structura, nr. 1:** cuprinde Substantiv/Pronume + V. Intransitiv:

Birds sing

*She* has left.

Structura nr. 1 cuprinde mii de verbe intransitive.

**Structura nr. 2:**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. Intransitiv + Adverb

The bird sings beautifully. Tom walks quickly.

She is here.

Notă. Structura de mai sus include și verbul **to be** + **Adverb** pe lângă miile de verbe intransitive care aparțin și structurii, nr. 1

**Structura nr. 3:**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. intransitiv + Adjectiv

The boy remained silent. The child looks funny. We are tired.

Verbele (numite copulative) care aparțin acestei structuri sint puține ca număr, dar destul de frecvent folosite în vorbire.

Structura nr. 3 include în primul rând verbul *to be*, precum și verbe ca: *become, feel, fall, fell, go, grow, keep, look, marry, remain, seem, smell, sound, taste, turn* etc... Exemple:

It became dark.

He feels cold.

She fell sick.

They're getting old.

The man went pale.

The woman grew thin

We kept quiet.

They married young.

The dish smells good.

This sounds right.

The cake tastes good.

**Structura nr. 4:**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. intransitiv + Substantiv: (copulativ)

My cousin is a teacher.

The Johnsons became our friends.

The man looked a fool.

He will live a bachelor.

Structura nr. 4 include în primul rând verbul *to be* și alte câteva verbe ca: *become, grow, live, look, remain*.

**Structura nr 5**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. intransitiv Infinitiv lung:

The students went to see the Exhibition. He stood up to speak.

Notă: Infinitivul din structura de mai sus exprimă scopul sau intenția.

Lista verbelor aparținând structurii nr. 5 este foarte mare, așa încât nu poate fi dată aici.

Structura nr. 5 cuprinde și construcțiile *to be to, to be able to, to be allowed to, to have to, ought to* etc. Exemple:

The new hotel is to be twenty-four storeys high. Do you think he will be able to do it? I have to go now. You ought to try again.

**Structura nr. 6 :**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. intransitiv + infinitive scurt:

*The child can swim.*

*She may help us.*

*You must speak English.*

*The boy shall keep quiet.*

Structura nr. 6 cuprinde verbele: *can, may, must, shall, will, need, dare* și *do*.

**II. Cu verbe transitive:****Structura 7: Substantiv/pronume+V. tranzitiv+ Substantiv/pronume:**

*The student lost the dictionary.*

*We found it.*

Structura nr.7 include 7 mii de verbe transitive și este una dintre cele mai comune în limba engleză.

**STRUCTURI CU DOUĂ COMPARTIMENTE**

**Structura nr.8:** Substantiv/Pronume + V.tranzitiv+ Substantiv/ Pronume+Substantiv:

*The teacher gave the student a novel.*

*She sent us her address.*

Complementul indirect pierde prepoziția "to" în această structură. Structura nr.8 cuprinde un număr limitat de verbe, dintre care cele mai importante sunt: *buy, call, cause, choose, cook, deny, do, find, get, give, hand, leave, lend, mail, order, pass, pay, promise, reach, read, send, sing, show, spare, tell, throw, wish etc.*

**Structura nr.9:** Substantiv/Pronume + V.tranzitiv+Substantiv/Pronume+ Subst./Pron.:

*The teacher gave the novel to the student.*

*The teacher gave the novel to him.*

*She gave it to him.*

Structura nr. 9 implică o subliniere a complementului indirect. Verbele care aparțin Structurii nr.9 sunt aceleași ca în cazul Structurii nr.8, cu deosebirea că în cazul verbelor *buy, call, choose, cook, do, get, leave, order, reach, spare* PREPOZIȚIA **to** SE ÎNLOCUIEȘTE CU PREPOZIȚIA **for**.

**EXAMPLE:**

*I bought something for you.*

*We chose a fine book for her.*

*He got some oranges for me.*

*She got a book for them*

**Structura nr. 10:**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. tranzitiv + Substantiv/Pronume + Substantiv/Adjectiv:

*Mother believed the story is true — mama a crezut că povestea e adevărată.*

*My brother supposed the doctor is a good surgeon — fratele meu credea că doctorul e un chirurg bun.*

*Their friends considered them foolish — prietenii lor i-au considerat nesocotiți.*

*We thought the boys honest — am crezut că băieții sint cinstiți.*

STRUCTURA NR. 10 CUPRINDE UN NUMĂR REDUS DE VERBE TRANZITIVE (URMATE DE DOUĂ COMPLEMENTE) DINTRE CARE CELE MAI OBIȘNUITE **SUNT:** *believe, consider, call, suppose* ȘI *think*.

**Structura nr. 11:**

Substantiv (Pronume + V. tranzitiv + Substantiv} Pronume + Substantiv:

*The writers elected your cousin president — scriitorii l-au ales președinte pe vărul vostru.*

*They voted him the best singer — ei l-au proclamat cel mai bun cântăreț.*

STRUCTURA NR. 11 PARE, LA PRIMA VEDERE, SĂ COINCIDĂ CU STRUCTURA NR. 10. DEOSEBIREA CONSTĂ ÎNSĂ IN ACEEA CĂ VERBELE APARTINAND STRUCTURII NR. 11 NU PERMIT ÎNLOCUIREA SUBSTANTIVULUI REPREZENTAND CEL DE-AL DOILEA COMPLEMENT AL VERBULUI PRINTR-UN ADJECTIV, CA IN CAZUL STRUCTURII NR. 10.

STRUCTURA NR. 11 CUPRINDE UN NUMĂR FOARTE REDUS DE VERBE, DINTRE CARE CELE MAI OBIȘNUITE SINT: *appoint, choose, find, leave, elect, make, name, nominate* ȘI *vote*.

Notă. Uneori unele structuri se pot confunda, ceea ce poate duce la jocuri de cuvinte de felul următor:

1. "Call me a taxi."

B "All right, you're a taxi,"

**STRUCTURI CU INFINITIVUL**

**Structura nr. 12:** Substantiv/Pronume + V. tranzitiv + Infinitiv lung:

The student forgot to answer.

We hope to leave early.

STRUCTURA NR. 12 INCLUDE UN FOARTE MARE NUMĂR DE VERBE ȘI ESTE ȘI EA UNA DINTRE CELE MAI COMUNE ÎN LIMBA ENGLEZĂ.

**VERBELE CELE MAI OBIȘNUITE CARE APARTIN ACESTEI STRUCTURI SINT:** arrange, attempt, begin, cease, come on (= begin), commence, continue, dare, decide, desire, endeavour, expect, fear, forget, guarantee, have, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean (= intend), need, neglect, offer, prefer, prepare, pretend, promise, propose, purpose, refuse, regret, remember, start, swear, try, undertake, want, wish.

**Structura nr. 13 (ACUZATIV + INFINITIV LUNG):**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. tranzitiv + Substantiv/Pronume + Infinitiv lung:

The teacher asked the student to speak — profesorul i-a cerut studentului să vorbească.

We taught him to swim. — l-am învățat să înoate.

STRUCTURA NR. 13 INCLUDE VERBE CARE EXPRIMĂ O DORINȚĂ, O INTENȚIE, O PORUNCĂ, O ACTIVITATE MENTALĂ ETC. VERBELE ȘI CONSTRUCȚIILE VERBALE CELE MAI OBIȘNUITE CARE APARTIN ACESTEI STRUCTURI SUNT: admit, advise, allow, ask, can + bear, beg, cause, challenge, choose, compel, dare (= challenge), decide, desire, determine, dislike, encourage, entreat, expect, force, get, give (someone to understand...) hate, help, implore, induce, instruct, intend, invite, lead (= cause), leave, like, love, mean (= intend) oblige, order, permit, persuade, prefer, prepare, press (= urge), promise, remind, request, suffer, teach, tell, tempt, trouble, urge, want, warn, wish ETC.

**Structura nr. 14 (ACUZATIV- INFINITIV SCURT):**

Substantiv/Pronume + V. tranzitiv + Substantiv/Pronume + Infinitiv scurt:

(în acuzativ)

The boy heard my brother call him — băiatul l-a auzit pe fratele meu chemându-l.

We saw them cross the street — i-am văzut traversând strada.

STRUCTURA NR. 14 CUPRINDE VERBE CARE EXPRIMĂ PERCEPȚII SENSORIALE CA: feel, hear, notice, observe, see, watch, PRECUM ȘI VERBELE help, know, let și make.

EXEMPLE:

He helped her carry the suit-case — a ajutat-o să-și ducă valiza.

I have never known him lose his temper — nu l-am văzut niciodată să-și iasă din fire.

They will let you go now — te vor lăsa să pleci acum.

We made them do it — i-am determinat să facă acest lucru.

STRUCTURI CU PARTICIPIU ȘI GERUND

**Structura nr.15 (Acuzativ+Infinitiv scurt):**

**Subst./Pron.+V.tranzitiv+Subst./Pron. + Participiu prezent:**

*My neighbour saw the boy waiting at the door.*

*He heard me playing the piano.*

Structura nr.15 cuprinde aceleași verbe care exprimă percepții sensoriale ca și Structura nr.14, precum și verbele catch, find, get, keep, leave, set și start. Exemple:

*I caught him smoking.*

*They found me playing chess.*

*They got things going.*

*You mustn't keep him waiting.*

Structura nr.14 cu verbe exprimând o percepție sensorială arată acțiuni îndeplinite, în timp ce Structura nr.15 arată acțiuni în curs de efectuare.

Exemple:

We saw the old woman cross the road – am văzut că bătrâna traversa strada. (Structura nr.14)  
 We saw the old woman crossing the road – am văzut bătrâna traversând strada (Structura nr.15)

Notă. Adeseori Structura nr.14 se traduce în limba română ca și Structura nr.15, adică tot leu gerunziul (participial present).

**Structura nr.16: Subst./Pronume + V. tranzitiv + gerund:**

*Diana loves reading novels.*

*We stopped laughing.*

Structura nr. 16 cuprinde următoarele verbe și construcții verbale: admit, advise, avoid, can't bear, begin, consider, continue, defend, can't endure, enjoy, excuse me, fancy, fear, finish, forbid, forget, give up (= stop), go on (= continue), hate, can't help, keep on (continue), leave off (= stop), like, love, mind, miss, practise, prefer, remember, risk, can't stand, start, stop, suggest, try, understand.

Notă. Structurile în care Gerund se folosește după prepoziții nu sunt incluse în capitolul de față.

Observație generală. Cadrul prezentului manual nu a permis o tratare aprofundată a problemei structurilor limbii engleze. Însușirea temeinică a folosirii structurilor de mai sus va oferi însă posibilitatea unei vorbiri corecte și suficient de variate ca stil pentru oricine învață această limbă.

Totodată, se recomandă efectuarea a cit mai multe exerciții suplimentare pentru însușirea vocabularului esențial și a structurilor verbale.

*Structuri condiționale*

*Categoria structurilor condiționale o constituie frazele în care întâlnim propoziții secundare condiționale introduse în mod obișnuit de conjuncțiile if, whether sau unless.*

Propoziție principală		if	Propoziția condițională
Cazul I	Indicativ viitor We shall go to the concert		Indicativ prezent if we find tickets.
Cazul II	Conditional prezent We should go to the concert		Indicativ trecutul simplu if we found tickets.
Cazul III	Condițional trecut We should have gone to the concert		Indicativ mai-mult-ca-perfect if we had found tickets.

Notă. Verbul to be se folosește în propozițiile condiționale la modul subjonctiv în loc de indicativ trecutul simplu, ca celelalte verbe. Exemple:

I should (would) go to the concert if I were you – m-aș duce la concert dacă aș fi în locul tău.

I should have gone to the concert if I had been you – m-aș fi dus la concert dacă aș fi fost în locul tău. (sau: Mă duceam la concert dacă eram în locul tău.)

*Pentru scopuri stilistice conjuncția if se poate omite în cazul frazelor conținând condiționalul trecut. În această situație este obligatorie inversiunea predicatului cu subiectul. Exemple:*

Had we found tickets we should have gone to the concert. Had I been you I should have gone to the concert.

## STRUCTURI CONJUNCTIVALE

*Modul subjonctiv a dispărut aproape complet în limba engleză contemporană. El se mai întâlnește îndeosebi în unele urări, ca: Long live our President, Long live the Queen etc.*

*Subjonctivul se folosește în mod curent însă în cazul verbului to be, a cărui formă de subjonctiv trecut: were (la toate persoanele) apare în propozițiile secundare condiționale după conjuncția if și în propozițiile secundare depinzind de verbul to wish. Exemple:*

If I were younger, I should like to play tennis — dacă aș fi mai tânăr mi-ar plăcea să joc tenis.

I wish I were wiser — (tare) aș vrea să fiu mai înțelept.

*Pentru exprimarea noțiunii de subjonctiv din alte limbi, în engleză întâlnim structuri cu infinitivul sau cu Gerund.*

I want to rest a little — vreau să mă odihnesc puțin.

I like reading detective stories — îmi place să citesc romane polițiste.

*După unele verbe însă, și după câteva expresii impersonale, se folosesc construcții cu verbe modale should, may și might, care imprimă un sens subjonctival verbului pe care îl precedă. Shall are de asemenea, uneori, sens subjonctival.*

1. *Shall* are sens subjonctival în propoziții interogative. Exemple:

Shall we begin? — să începem?

What shall I do? — ce să fac?

Shall they try again? — să încerce din nou?

2. *Should* se folosește — la toate persoanele — ca parte a predicatului. În propozițiile secundare care urmează după verbe agree, decide și determină la timpul trecut și după verbe demand, order, propose, recommend și suggest la prezent și trecut; predicatul capătă astfel un sens subjonctiv. Propozițiile secundare sint introduse de conjuncția that. Exemple:

They decided that the meeting should continue — au hotărât ca ședința să continue.

The man ordered that the boy should leave the place — omul a poruncit ca băiatul să plece de acolo.

He proposes that we should stop for the night at Predeal — el propune să rămânem peste noapte la Predeal.

We recommend that work should start at once in the new workshop — recomandăm să se înceapă imediat lucrul la atelierul cel nou.

The doctor suggested that the patient should go to the seaside — doctorul a sugerat ca pacientul să plece la mare.

3. *Should* introduce de fapt, se folosește de asemenea după expresii ca:

is/was necessary/advisable/essential/important/urgent/better/requested etc., sau

is/was strange/odd/surprising/annoying/ridiculous etc. Exemple:

It is requested that all members should be present — se cere ca toți membrii să fie prezenți.

It is strange that they should have thought so — e ciudat ca ei să fi gândit astfel.

It is odd that he should live by himself — e ciudat să trăiască singur.

It was necessary that you should repeat the lesson — era necesar să repetați lecția

It is essential that he should know what had happened there — e esențial să știe ce s-a întâmplat acolo.

4. *May/might* exprimă noțiunea de subjonctiv după verbul to hope și în propoziții circumstanțiale de scop. Exemple:

We hope that you may find everything pleasant there — Sperăm să găsiți totul plăcut acolo.

He took a taxi so that he might catch the train. — a luat un taxi ca să prindă trenul.

## **CHEIA EXERCITIILOR DE LA LECȚII**

### **LESSON 1**

Exercise II. village; east; south; small; far; southern; deep; cold; less; night; summer; peace; low; south-east; poor; short; thin; old; wide/broad; short; ugly.

Exercise IV. 1. herself. 2. myself. 3. yourself. 4. themselves. 5. himself. 5. ourselves. 7. themselves. 8. yourself

Exercise V. 1. The smaller. 2. warmer. 3. the largest, 4. The higher. 5. milder.

Exercise VI. 1. A town. 2. An island. 3. Shallow. 4. A mile. 5. A thunderstorm. 6. An ocean/A sea.

Exercise VII. 1. of. 2. from; by. 3. to; of; in; from. 4. of. 5. for. 6. to; at; of.

Exercise VIII. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland. They catch a lot of fish in the seas round the shores of Great Britain. The climate of England is milder than that of other northern countries but at the same time it is very damp. The southern part of Ireland gained complete independence only after World War II when the Irish Free State, which had been a British dominion, became a republic. Although England was an agricultural country in the past, in the 17th century it began to turn into an industrial country. London is the centre of England's trade. In the "Black Country" there are the largest coal-fields and iron-ore deposits in England.





## LESSON 2

Exercise II. 1. who. 2. which; what. 3. whose. 4. which. 5. who; 6. which. 7. which.

Exercise. III. 1. raids; tribute. 2. rule; resistance. 3. prisoners. 4. refuge. 5. province. 6. centuries; wave. 7. survives.

Exercise V. the last; to die; to keep-silent; to lose; to leave; to stand; the end; small; old; temporary; lite; easy; quickly.

Exercise VI. 1. with; of. 2. by; of. 3. in; before. 4. on; of. 5. During; of; for. 6. of; by; of; to. 7. for; for; to; of. 8. After; of; to; under; of. 9. During; of; by; over; under; of.

Exercise VII. 1. I'll start with the inhabitants of the British Isles. 2. About two centuries later Britain was invaded by another wave of Celtic tribes. 3. The island was called Britannia by the Romans.

Exercise VIII. Successive waves of Celtic tribe's followed the invasion of Britain by the Goidels. The language spoken by the Britons was different from that spoken by the Goidels and it survives in the dialects spoken in Wales. The Roman occupation of the British Isles was military in character. England was conquered by the Romans in 43 A.D. The Roman province of Britain was frequently raided by the Picts and Scots, some Celtic tribes which had not fallen under the rule of the Romans and had withdrawn to Ireland and Scotland. After Canute's death the Anglo-Saxon nobility restored the old dynasty. The teacher told us that the kingdom of Wessex had gained ascendancy over the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and had defeated the Danes. By the peace concluded by King Alfred with the Daries, England was divided into two parts, one under the rule of the king of Wessex Danes.



## LESSON 3

Exercise II. 1. William ordered all the lands of the Saxon nobility to be taken over by his barons. 2. He wanted the Tower of London to be built near, the City of London. 3. William obliged all his vassals to take part in the invasion of England. 4. William ordered all the taxable property to be recorded in the famous Domesday Book.

Exercise III. 1. When. 2. When. 3. Which. 4. Who. 5. Where. 6. Whose. 7. When.

Exercise IV. 1. was conquered. 2. conquered; had reached. 3. gave. 4. to build.

Exercise V. 1. In; of; by; of. 2. on; of. 3. of; to; of; in. 4. of; at. 5. In; of. . Exercise. VI. England, was conquered by the Normans in ...the second half of the 11th century.

Norman civilization was superior, to that of the English. The confiscation of lands and their distribution among the Norman nobility completed the establishment of the feudal system in England. The famous Tower of London was built at that time. Henry II strengthened the power of the king and the centralization of the stale. King John Lackland was forced to sign Magna Charta after the rising of the barons.

## LESSON 4



Exercise V. 1. was founded; had entered. 2. was. 3. is. 4. has been called/is called. 5. was over; refused; had renamed.

Exercise VI. 1. a. 2. fără articol. 3. an; The; the; fără articol. 4. fără articol; a; the. 5. The; fără articol. 6. The; fără articol. 1. the; the; the; fără articol; the; the. 8. the; the; the.

Exercise VII- 1. large; great. 2. residential; 3. cultural. 4. striking. 5. great; well-known; financial.

Exercise VIII. many; clean; unimportant; similar; national; incomplete; passive; after; to go out/to leave; friendly; foreign; to begin; to accept; to lose; better.

Exercise X. The Dutch colonists founded their American colony about 360 years ago. Henry Hudson and his men were searching for a new passage to the East Indies. The English captured the Dutch colony during their war with Holland in the 17th. century and renamed it New York after the name of the Duke of York under whose command the English fleet had sailed into the harbour. The actual development of the city began only at the end of the 18th century. In the place of the old Indian wigwams one can see the huge sky-scrappers rising to the sky. The highest structure building in New York is called the Empire State Building. It has 102 storeys and is 440 metres high. From the top of the building one can see the whole city and its strange sky-scrappers so different from one another. The building of the United Nations Organization, erected on the island of Manhattan after World War II, is the seat of the greatest international forum which represents a living embodiment of the idea of co-operation among states with different social and political systems.



## LESSON 5

Exercise I. 1. in. 2. with. 3. in. 4. on/next. 5. by. 6. by; On; to. 7. for; at. 8. in. 9. of; in/on; of; on. 10. On; forward to. 11. of; on.

Exercise III. 1. I'll be expecting. 2. I'll be seeing. 3. shall/will still be working. 4. shall/will be flying. 5. will you be taking. 6. will probably be raining. 7. will be wearing. 8. will be wearing; smoking; carrying.

Exercise IV. 1. You' better (sau You'd do better to) go home now. Your wife will be wondering where you are/might be. 2. If you want to see my flat, come round (sau. pop/drop in) about 6 this afternoon, although I'm afraid the fitters will still be working in the bathroom. 3. He had a bad fall this morning, so he'll have to stay, in bed for about three days, after which he will be walking (sau will be able to walk) again. 4. I'll go round to their place (sau I'll pop/drop in on them) about eight (o'clock) tonight. — I don't think it's a good idea. They will/may be having dinner then. 5. This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Brussels. 6. In twenty to thirty years' time we shall/will all be travelling to the Moon. 7. Don't call/ring/(tele)phone him now; he may/will be bathing the little one. Call (etc.) him later. 8. Will you be needing/ wanting/requiring the car tomorrow or can I use/take it?



## LESSON 6

Exercise I. 1. at. 2. in. 3. to; off. 4. by. 5. by; by. 6. by; over; to; at.

Exercise III. 1. shall/will have been. 2. shall/will have crossed. 3. shall/will have taken. 4. will have arrived. 5. will have moved. 6. shall/will have done. 7. shall/will have finished. 8. will have finished.

Exercise IV. 1. I want to go to Sinaia by car this week-end. I hope the mechanic will have repaired it/her by then. 2. In two years' time he will have taken his doctor's degree. 3. By the time we get to (sau arrive at/reach) Suceava we shall/will have done half the journey through the country. 4. By lunch-time I shall/will have finished (writing) all my correspondence/ letters, and we can go to the applied art exhibition. I hope that by the end of term we shall/will have paid off all our debts. 8. I hope that by the time I am back three hours from now you will have finished/had your bath. 7. By this time next year we shall/will have saved (sau put aside/by) enough monoy to be able to make a trip abroad. 8. Tomorrow week we shall/will have been/lived here (for) three years. 9. By the end of the year we shall/will have spent a lot of money on the maintenance of my second-hand car 10. If we don't hurry up, the coach will have left before (sau by the time) we get to the (coach) station.



## LESSON 7

Exercise II. 1. The old house opposite is being pulled down. 2. The roof should have been repaired before it fell in. 3. Their house is heated by electricity. 4. The electric fire must not be left on when you go/one goes out. 5. The windscreen of my car parked in front of my house was smashed while I was in the back garden. 6. The door can't be unlocked. I think the lock is broken. It must have been tampered with. 7. The lock was forced and the door opened (by the burglar). 8. Posters were carried and slogans shouted (by the demonstrators). 9. Tear gas was used (by the police) to disperse the angry demonstrators. 10. Refreshments will be served in a minute. 11. I was offered a good post which I *accepted*. 12. Bicycles must not be propped against the wall. 13. (We are told/He says taken in the chapel. 14. (We are told/She says that) The books can ne kept for two weeks after which they must be returned to the library. 15. Nothing can be done about it unless some more information is supplied. It's high time he was told to stop making that infernal noise. 17. How often are the animals fed in the Zoo? 18. I was expected to congratulate him on his promotion

19. The laundry was usually washed/Usually the laundry was washed by the housewives themselves. Now it is taken to a launderette. 20. The exhibition was to be opened by the Prime Minister. 21. Thousands of workers jw;ill be left jobless following the closing down of the factory. 22. Children under sixteen are not admitted in most cinemas showing uncensored films. 23. All traffic was held up in London yesterday because of dense fog. 24. All bags, umbrellas, walking sticks and cameras must be handed in at the cloakroom of the National Gallery. 25. His car was left under a "No parking" sign. When he returned two hours later, he found that his car had been towed asvay. When he asked them why they had done this he was told it was because he had parked in where cars are not allowed to be parked. 26. This button is not to be touched when the apparatus is switched on. 27. Before printing was invented (by Gutenberg), everything had to be written by hand. 28. He is ordered about by everybody and he doesn't like it.

Exercise III. 1. He is said to be a very good doctor. 2. He was said to be a very good doctor. 3. He is said to have been a very good doctor. 4. This/That theory was proved to be false. 5. The car, which was completely destroyed in/following a collision with an articulated lorry, will be scrapped. 6. The referee was being escorted off the pitch/field by three policemen on guard duty. 7. Carrier pigeons are said to have been frequently used in Egypt and in ancient Greece. 8. For a long time it was believed that the earth was (as) flat as a drum (sau For a long time the

earth was believed to be (as) flat as a drum.) 9. It is often said today that yet too little money is (being) spent on education and social security. 10. This rumour must have been launched by his adversaries/opponents. 11. Remarkable achievements were made last year in the machine-building industry. 12. The ship was put into quarantine, and the passengers and crew were forbidden to land. 13 Another space rocket will be launched next month. 14. "Wanted urgently shorthand typists." (sau "Shorthand typists urgently required.") 15. Has the doctor been sent for? 16. The boats on Lake Herăstrău are hired by the hour (sau Boats are hired by the hour on Lake Herăstrău.)

## LESSON 8

Exercise I. 1. of; about. 2. up; on. 3. for; to; by. 4. of; before; at. 3. with; towards; out; with. fi. to; in; in; to. 7. to; in; at; off; to. 8. after; of; with; to.

Exercise III. 1. would have found. 2. should/would have hurried. 3. should/would not. have believed it. 4. should/would have met. 5. wouldn't have gone. 6. wouldn't have turned. 7. should/would have given; would have been. 8. should/would have eaten.

Exercise IV. Legend has it that Rome would have been captured if the geese on the Capitol had not cackled. 2. If the Trojans had not admitted the Trojan horse inside the city walls, Troy might not have been conquered. 3. If the astronauts had made a single mistake, they might have lost their lives. 4. If I had known (that) there was such a long way to Timișoara I should/would have reserved a berth or taken the plane. 5. If I had tried again I might have succeeded. 6. But for him we shouldn't/wouldn't have found our way back to the chalet, and should/would have had to spend the night out in the frost. 7. If I had seen that the traffic lights were red I should/would have stopped. 8. I shouldn't/wouldn't have wasted a moment if I had been told that it was very urgent.



## LESSON 9

Exercise III. 1. see; go; shall/will/'ll. 2...had known; would have liked; would-have booked (dacă excursia a avut loc) sau knew; would like; would book (dacă excursia nu a avut încă loc). 3. knew; could; would not hesitate. 4. meet sau should meet (probabilitate îndoielnică); promise; will not/won't. 5. comes; will/'ll; let. 6. tell; means; keeping; doing; may/might be able; is. 7. stopped; making; could; is shouting. 3. told; was; worked; could; have.

Exercise IV. "If you go to Dan's for lunch, tell him (that I've got something to tell him. He should give me a ring. If he telephones me tomorrow afternoon before five, I'll be in: If not, he should let me know when he can call/ring him."

"I'm sorry, but I don't think I'll accept/I'm going to accept his invitation to lunch."

"If I were you/in your place, I wouldn't turn it down/refuse it. Dan has always been very kind to you. He might take offence/feel offended."

"I would be sorry if he did, but I can't help it. If I can't manage it, I can't, and that's that."

"If I had known that you wouldn't go, I wouldn't have wasted any more time and would have phoned him the day before yesterday."

"I'm sorry (about that). If I'd known for certain (that) I couldn't go I would have told you."

"(It) Doesn't matter/It's all right. If you don't go, I'll ring him. But in case/if you (should) change your mind and go, ask him to call me." "O.K./All right."



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