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MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMINTULUI

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

MANUAL PENTRU ANUL I DE STUDIU



1

MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI

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Limba engleză

MANUAL PENTRU ANUL I DE STUDIU



EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ — BUCUREȘTI

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	<i>Citiți!</i> (Read)
	<i>Conversație</i> (Speak)
	<i>Scrieți!</i> (Write)
	<i>Rețineți!</i> (Remember)
	<i>Poezii, anecdote, jocuri</i> (Poems, jokes, games)
	<i>Cîntec</i> (Song)
	<i>Ghiciloare</i> (Riddle)

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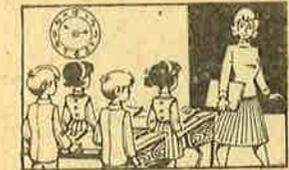
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Part One

Lesson A

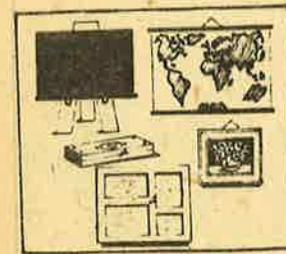


Lesson B

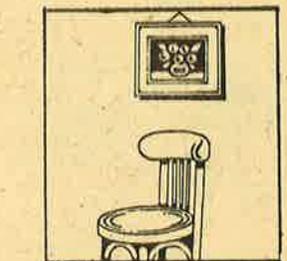
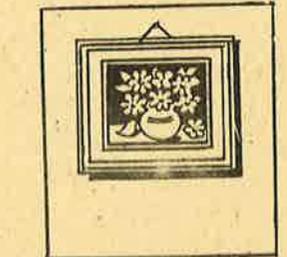
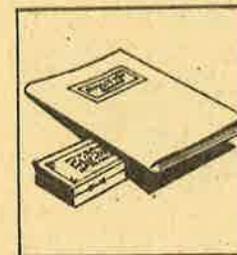
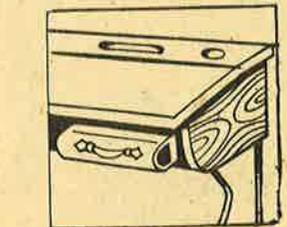
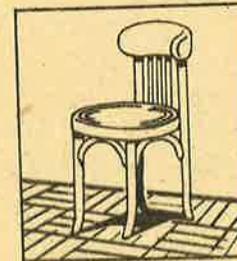
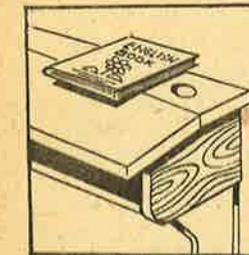
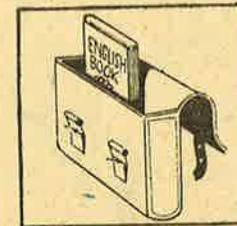
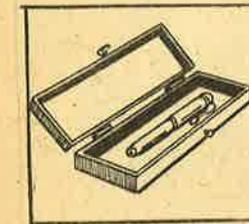




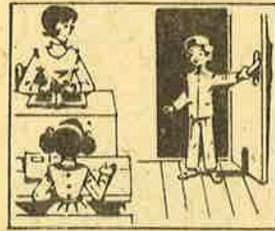
Lesson C



Lesson D



Lesson E



Lesson F



Part Two

Lesson One

Who Are You?

A. Repetați după profesor (Repeat after your teacher)*:

[e]	[æ]	[ə]	
yes [jes]	Dan [dæn]	a [ə]	
very ['veri]	am [æm]	an [ən]	
well [wel]	stand [stænd]	at [ət]	
lesson ['lesn]	thanks [θæŋks]	and [ənd]	
[i]	[i:]	[u]	[u:]
sit [sit]	read [ri:d]	look [lʊk]	who [hu:]
picture ['piktʃə]	please [pli:z]	book [bʊk]	do [du:]
English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	teacher ['ti:tʃə]	good [gʊd]	you [ju:]
	repeat [ri'pi:t]		rule [ru:l]
			pupil ['pju:pl]
[ei]	[ai]	[au]	[əu]
may [mei]	I [ai]	how [hau]	go [gəu]
day [dei]	fine [fain]	now [nau]	open [ˈəʊpən]
today [tu'dei]	goodbye [ˈgʊd'baɪ]	down [daun]	window [ˈwɪndəʊ]
make [meik]			

B. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți (Look at the pictures and read):



1) Doris: Good afternoon, Mary.
Mary: Good afternoon, Doris.



2) Doris: How are you, Mary?
Mary: I'm fine, thanks.



3) Doris: Good-bye, Mary.
Mary: Good-bye, Doris.

* Exercise A at each lesson is a phonetic drill. One should practise repeating the words, reading them and their phonetic transcription, and not writing them in phonetic transcription.



4) I am Christine Roman.
I am a teacher.
I'm a teacher of English.



5) *Teacher:* Who are you?
Tom: I'm Tom.



6) *Teacher:* And who are you?
Mary: I'm Mary.



I am = I'm
I am Tom = I'm Tom

C. Răspundeți (Answer):

- 1) *Mary:* Good afternoon, Doris.
Doris:
- 2) *Mary:* How are you, Doris?
Doris:
- 3) *Mary:* Goodbye, Doris.
Doris:

D. Faceți ce spune profesorul (Do what the teacher says):

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Stand up! | 5) Open the book! |
| 2) Sit down! | 6) Shut the book! |
| 3) Open the window! | 7) Read the lesson! |
| 4) Shut the window! | 8) Go to the window! |

E. Citiți (Read):

May	I	go to the window? open the window? shut the window? sit down? read the lesson?
------------	----------	--

Yes, you may.

F. Faceți propoziții conform modelului (Make sentences):

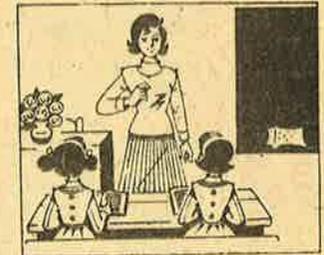
open the window
May I open the window?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) go to the window | 5) open the book |
| 2) open the window | 6) read the lesson |
| 3) shut the window | 7) shut the book |
| 4) sit down | |



Who Are You?

Teacher: Good afternoon, pupils. I am Christine Roman.
I am a teacher. I'm a teacher of English.
Who are you?



Mary: I'm Mary.
Teacher: How are you, Mary?
Mary: I'm very well, thank you. And you?
Teacher: I'm fine, thanks. Sit down, Mary.



Teacher: And who are you?
Tom: I'm Tom. May I sit down, teacher?
Teacher: Yes, you may. Sit down, please.



Doris: May I open the window?
Teacher: Yes, you may. It's a fine day today. Now read Lesson One, Dan.



Exercises

1. Răspundeți la întrebări (Answer the questions):

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Who are you? | 3) Who is your teacher? |
| 2) How are you today? | 4) Is it a fine day today? |



2. Faceți dialoguri după model (Make dialogues):

Model:

read the lesson
A: May I read the lesson?
B: Yes, you may.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) open the book | 4) go to the window |
| 2) read Lesson One | 5) open the window |
| 3) shut the book | 6) shut the window |



3. Citiți regula și faceți la fel (Read the rule and do the same):

I am = I'm

Model:

I am a teacher.
I'm a teacher.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) I am Christine Roman. | 5) I am a pupil. |
| 2) I am a teacher. | 6) I am fine, thanks. |
| 3) I am a teacher of English. | 7) I am Paul. |
| 4) I am Mary. | 8) I am very well, thank you. |



Yes or No?

Ascultați ce spune profesorul. Spuneți *yes* dacă cuvintele pe care le auziți sînt la fel și *no* dacă ele sînt diferite. (Cărțile sînt închise.)

Exemplu: *read* — *read* (*yes*)
read — *rid* (*no*)

<i>it</i> — <i>eat</i> ;	<i>leave</i> — <i>live</i> ;
<i>sit</i> — <i>seat</i> ;	<i>it</i> — <i>it</i> ;
<i>eat</i> — <i>eat</i> ;	<i>ship</i> — <i>sheep</i> ;
<i>sit</i> — <i>sit</i> ;	<i>read</i> — <i>read</i> .

Lesson Two

What Is This?

A. Repetați după profesor (Repeat after your teacher)*:

[e]	[æ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]
pen [pen]	map [mæp]	on [ɔn]	door [dɔ:]
pencil ['pensl]	cat [kæt]	what [wɒt]	floor [flɔ:]
pencil-box ['penslbɒks]	that [ðæt]	dog [dɒg]	wall [wɔ:l]
desk [desk]	blackboard [ˈblækbo:d]	Tom [tɒm]	Paul [pɔ:l]
[iə]	[eə]	[ð]	
here [hiə]	there [ðeə]	the [ðe]	
near [niə]	chair [tʃeə]	this [ðis]	
pioneer [ˌpaɪəˈniə]	where [weə]	that [ðæt]	
	Mary [ˈmeəri]	there [ðeə]	

B. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți după profesor (Look at the pictures and read after your teacher):



A: What is **this**?
B: This is a **cat**.
It is **here**.
It is **on the**
chair.

A: What is **that**?
B: That is a **dog**.
It is **there**.
It is **near the**
door.

A: What is **this**?
B: This is a **pen**.
It is **here**.
It's **on the**
desk.

* The lists of new words in each lesson and their Romanian equivalents are given at the end of the textbook and they can be copied as homework and checked from time to time.



A: What is that?
B: That is a picture.
It is there.
It's on the wall.

A: What is this?
B: This is a pencil.
It is here!
It's in the pencil-box.

A: What is that?
B: That is a map.
It is there.
It's on the blackboard.

C. Completați propozițiile (Complete the sentences):

1) What is this?
This is a



2) What is this?
This is a



3) What is this?
This is a



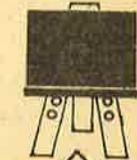
4) What is this?
This is a



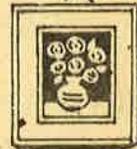
5) What is this?
This is a



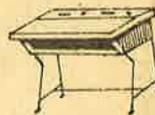
6) What is this?
This is a



7) What is this?
This is a



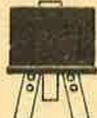
8) What is this?
This is a ...



D. Completați cuvintele (Complete the words):



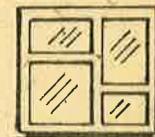
m-p



bl-ckb--rd



d--r



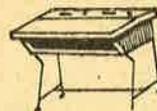
w-nd-w



p-et-r-



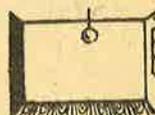
b--k



d-sk



p-p-l



w-ll

E. Citiți și învățați (Read and learn):

This is a	pen.	It is here . It is on the desk.
	pencil.	
	pencil-box. book.	

That is a	map.	It is there . It is on the wall.
	picture.	
	blackboard.	



This (acesta, aceasta) indică apropierea:

This is my book. It is here, on my desk.

That (acela, aceea) indică depărtarea:
That is a map. It is there, on the wall.

F. Completați cu this sau that (Put in this or that):

- 1) ... is a map. It is there. 4) ... is a blackboard. It is there.
2) ... is a picture. It is there. 5) ... is a pencil. It is here.
3) ... is a book. It is here. 6) ... is a pencil-box. It is here.



What Is This?

Tom: What is this, Mary?

Mary: This is a book, Tom.
It's an English book.



Tom: And what is that?

Mary: That is a picture. It's a fine picture.



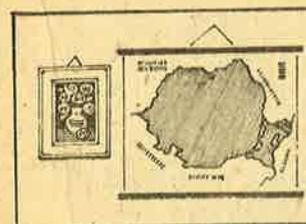
Tom: Where is the cat, Mary?

Mary: It's here, Tom. It's on the chair.





Tom: And where is the dog?
Mary: The dog is there. It's near the door.



4) The picture is ... the map.
5) The dog is ... the chair.
6) The pencil is ... the pencil-box.

Exercises

1. Puneți întrebările la răspunsurile următoare (Make up questions to these answers):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) ?
This is a book. | 3) ?
The cat is here, Tom. |
| 2) ?
That is a picture. | 4) ?
The dog is here. It's near the door. |



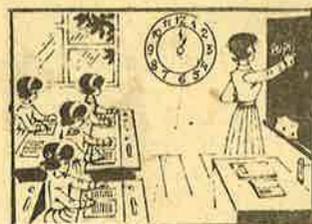
2. Completați cu here sau there (Put in here or there):

This is a pen. It is ...	That is a map. It is ...
This is a pen. It is here.	That is a map. It is there.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) This is a chair. It is ... | 6) This is a book. It is ... |
| 2) That is a picture. It is ... | 7) That is a cat. It is ... |
| 3) That is a window. It is ... | 8) This is a pencil-box. It is ... |
| 4) This is a door. It is ... | 9) That is a blackboard. It is ... |
| 5) That is a wall. It is ... | 10) That is a dog. It is ... |



3. Unde sînt: în, pe sau lângă? (Where are they: in, on or near?)



- 1) The teacher is ... the blackboard.
2) The map is ... the wall.
3) The pupil is ... the window.



Annie and Her Deaf Grannie

Annie: May I shut the door?
Grannie: What? The picture on the floor?
Annie: No, Grannie dear, I say ...
Grannie: Yes, you may go away.
Go away and play.
It's a fine day today.

deaf [def] = surd
Grannie ['græni] = bunicuță
dear [diə] = dragă
I say ['ai 'sei] = (eu) spun
to go away ['gəu ə'wei] = a pleca
to play [plei] = a se juca

Listen to the teacher! (Ascultați profesorul și spuneți care cuvînt nu seamănă cu celelalte). (Cărțile închise):

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. here, near, there; | 3. where, there, near; |
| 2. pen, map, cat; | 4. wall, what, dog. |

Where Are You?

A. Repetați după profesor (Repeat after your teacher):

[i]	[i:]	[ə]	[ə:]
it [it]	he [hi:]	at [ət]	girl [gɔ:l]
sit [sit]	she [ʃi:]	and [ænd]	learn [lə:n]
his [hiz]	three [θri:]	after [ˈɑ:ftə]	word [wɔ:d]
	clean [kli:n]	teacher [ˈti:tʃə]	
[ɑ:]	[u:]	[tʃ]	
are [ɑ:]	you [ju:]	chair [tʃeə]	
class [kla:s]	too [tu:]	armchair [ˈɑ:m tʃeə]	
classroom [ˈkla:srum]	two [tu:]	picture [ˈpiktʃə]	
after [ˈɑ:ftə]	do [du:]	teacher [ˈti:tʃə]	
afternoon [ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n]			

B. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți (Look at the pictures and read):



I am Mary.
I'm a girl.
I am in the
classroom.
I am sitting at my
desk.



He is Tom.
He's a **boy.**
He is in the
classroom.
He is cleaning the
blackboard.



She is Christine
Roman.
She is a teacher.
She's in the class-
room, too.
She is standing at
the blackboard.



He is Tom.
He's a **pioneer.**
He's in the
pioneers' room.
He is cleaning it.



He is = He's
He is here = He's here

She is = She's
She is reading = She's reading

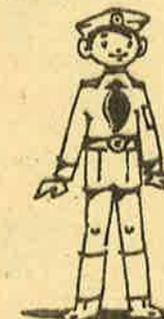
C. Completați propozițiile (Complete the sentences):



1) He is a



2) She is a ...



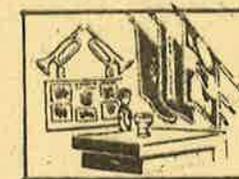
3) Dan is a



4) Christine
Roman is a



5) The teacher
is in the



6) Tom is in
the ...

D. Învățați dialogul (Learn the dialogue):

Teacher: Who are you?

1

Mary: I'm *Mary.*

2

Teacher: What are you?

Mary: I'm a *girl.*

Exersați cu (Practise with):

1

Tom
Dan
Alice

2

boy
pupil
pioneer

E. Faceți propoziții și învățați (Make sentences and learn):

I am	a pupil. a pioneer. a teacher.
You are	
He She	is
It	
	a book. a dog. a cat.



Pronumele personal, la singular, în limba engleză este:

- I** = eu
you = tu
he = el
she = ea } pentru nume de persoane
it = el, ea -pentru nume de animale și obiecte

I se scrie întotdeauna cu literă mare.

F. Completați cu *he, she, sau it* (Put in *he, she or it*):

Tom is a boy. **He** is a boy.
 Mary is a girl. **She** is a girl.
 Toby is a dog. **It** is a dog.

- 1) Paul is a pioneer. . . . is a pioneer.
- 2) Doris is a girl. . . . is a girl.
- 3) Felix is my cat. . . . is my cat.
- 4) Christine Roman is a teacher. . . . is a teacher.
- 5) This is an English book. . . . is an English book.
- 6) Dan is a pupil. . . . is a pupil.
- 7) Mary is a pioneer. . . . is a pioneer.
- 8) This is my pencil-box. . . . is my pencil-box.

G. Completați cu *am, are sau is* (Complete with *am, are or is*):

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) I . . . a pupil. | 6) It . . . on the chair. |
| 2) You . . . a pupil, too. | 7) I . . . at my desk. |
| 3) He . . . a teacher. | 8) He . . . at his desk. |
| 4) She . . . a teacher, too. | 9) You . . . at the blackboard. |
| 5) You . . . in the class-room. | 10) I . . . at the window. |



Where Are You?

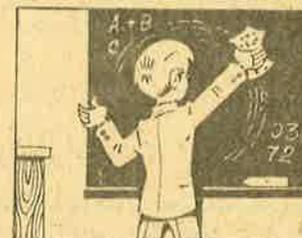
Alice: Where are you, Mary?
 Mary: I'm in the classroom.
 I'm sitting at my desk.
 Alice: Is Tom in the classroom, too?
 Mary: Yes, he is.



Alice: Where is he?
 Mary: He is sitting at his desk.
 He's reading Lesson Three



Alice: And where is Dan?
 Mary: He's at the blackboard.
 He's cleaning it.



Exercises

1. Corectati aceste propoziții din text (Correct these sentences from the text):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Mary is in the pioneers' room. | 3) Tom is reading Lesson One. |
| 2) Tom is sitting on the desk. | 4) Dan is cleaning the desk. |

2. Faceți ce spune profesorul (Do what the teacher says):

Model:

Read the lesson!
 I'm reading the lesson.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Stand up! | 5) Go to the blackboard! |
| 2) Sit down! | 6) Clean the blackboard! |
| 3) Open the book! | 7) Shut the window! |
| 4) Read the lesson! | 8) Open the window! |



3. Priviți (Look at this):

I'm reading.

He is reading, too.

Acum faceți la fel (Now do the same):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) I'm standing at the blackboard: | 4) I'm opening the book. |
| 2) I'm cleaning the blackboard. | 5) I'm reading the lesson. |
| 3) I'm sitting in the classroom. | 6) I'm repeating the lesson. |
| | 7) I'm shutting the book. |



4. Citiți regula și faceți la fel (Read the rule and do the same):



I am = I'm

You are = You're

He is = He's

I am cleaning the window.

I'm cleaning the window.

You are in the classroom.

You're in the classroom.

She is a teacher.

She's a teacher.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) She is Christine Roman. | 5) You are a pupil, too. |
| 2) She is in the classroom. | 6) You are reading the lesson. |
| 3) He is a pupil. | 7) I am at the blackboard. |
| 4) He is sitting at his desk. | 8) I am cleaning it. |

Write the Words

Ce cuvinte se mai scriu la fel?

cat

m-p

b-g

st-nd

pen

d-sk

p-ncil

l-sson

read

cl-n

t-cher

pl-se

Lesson Four

What Are You Doing?

A. Repetați după profesor și învățați cuvintele (Repeat after your teacher and learn the words):

[ʌ]

but [bʌt]
mum [mʌm]
mother [ˈmʌðə]
under [ˈʌndə]

[i:]

eat [i:t]
sleep [sli:p]

[ɔ:]

four [fɔ:]
talk [tɔ:k]

[d]

do [du:]
bed [bed]
crocodile [ˈkrɒkədail]

[t]

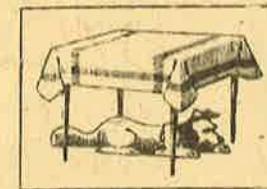
table [ˈteɪbl]
elephant [ˈelɪfənt]

B. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți după profesor (Look at the pictures and read after your teacher):

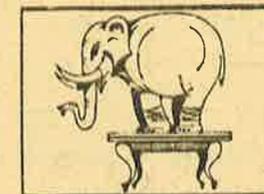
Where Are They?



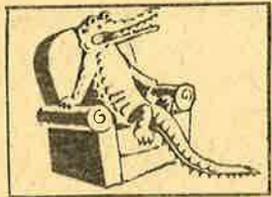
- A: What is this?
B: It is a cat.
A: **Where** is the cat?
B: It is **on the bed**.



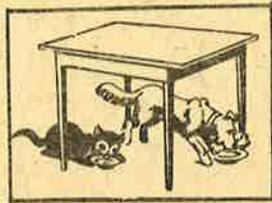
- A: What's this?
B: It's a dog.
A: **Where's** the dog?
B: It's **under the table**.



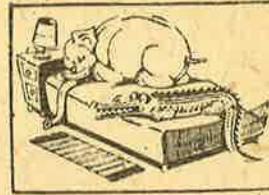
- A: What's this?
B: It's an **elephant**.
A: **Where's** the elephant?
B: It's **on the table**.



A: What's this?
 B: It's a **crocodile**.
 A: Where's the crocodile?
 B: It's in the **arm-chair**.



The dog and the cat are under the table.
 They are under the table.
 They're eating.



The elephant and the crocodile are on the bed.
 They are on the bed.
 They're sleeping.

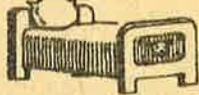
They are — They're

C. Completați propozițiile (Complete the sentences):

1) Where is the  ?

5) Where is the  ?

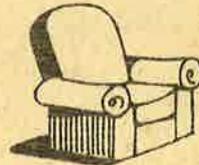
2) It is under the  .

6) It is on the  .

3) Where is the  ?

7) Where is the  ?

4) It is on the  .

8) It is in the  .

D. Învățați verbul a fi (Learn the verb to be).



Verbul a fi
Timpul prezent
Forma afirmativă

The Verb to be
The Present Tense
The Affirmative

Forme lungi (în scriere)

Forme scurte (în vorbire)

I am	Eu sint	I'm
You are	Tu ești	You're
He is	El este	He's
She is	Ea este	She's
It is	El/ea este	It's
	(pentru obiecte, animale)	
We are	Noi sintem	We're
You are	Voi sinteți	You're
They are	Ei/Ele sint	They're

Verbul a fi
Forma interogativă

Am I?	
Are You?	
Is	he? she? it?
Are	we? you? they?

The Verb to be
The Interrogative

Verbul to be formează interogativul prin inversiune.



Verbul a fi
Forma negativă

The Verb to be
The Negative

Forme lungi (în scriere)

Forme scurte (în vorbire)

I am not	
You are not	
He She It	is not
We You They	are not

I'm not	
You aren't	
He She It	isn't
We You They	aren't



Verbul *to be* formează negativul adăugînd cuvîntul *not (n't)* după verb.

E. Puneți la forma interogativă (Put in the interrogative):

- 1) He is a teacher.
- 2) You are a pupil.
- 3) She is a pioneer.
- 4) They are here.
- 5) You are near the window.
- 6) It is on the desk.
- 7) Tom is in the classroom.
- 8) They are at the blackboard.
- 9) It is on the chair.
- 10) The teacher is in the classroom.

F. Treceți la forma negativă (Put in the negative):

- 1) They are here.
- 2) You are at the blackboard.
- 3) I am a teacher.
- 4) He is a pupil.
- 5) We are in the room.
- 6) She is there.
- 7) It is on the desk.
- 8) They are in the classroom.



What Are You Doing?

Mother: What is Felix, the cat doing?

Tom: It is sleeping, Mum.

Mother: And what is Toby, the dog doing? Is it eating?

Tom: No, it isn't. It isn't eating, Mum.
It is sleeping, too.

Mother: So Felix and Toby are sleeping now. What are you doing, Tom?

Tom: I'm sleeping, too, Mum.

Mother: Don't be silly. You aren't sleeping, you're talking.

Tom: But Mum, I'm talking in my sleep.



Exercises

1. Completați cu (Complete with):

<i>eating</i>	<i>doing</i>
<i>sleeping</i>	<i>talking</i>

- 1) Felix, the cat is ...
- 2) Toby, the dog isn't ... It is sleeping, too.
- 3) Mother is ... to Tom.
- 4) What is Tom ... ? He is talking in his sleep.

2. Citiți regula și faceți propoziții (Read the rule and make sentences):



Prezentul continuu (The Present Continuous):

Prezentul continuu se formează cu verbul *to be* la prezent și cu verbul de conjugat la care se adaugă terminația *-ing*:

BE + VERB + ING

I am		reading (now).
You are		
He She It	is	
We You They	are	

Prezentul continuu arată că acțiunea are loc în momentul vorbirii, acum (*now*):

The teacher is reading now.

They are sitting now.

We are standing at the blackboard.



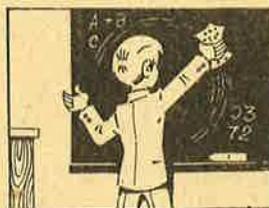
3. *Priviți ilustrațiile și completați propozițiile (Look at the pictures and complete the sentences):*



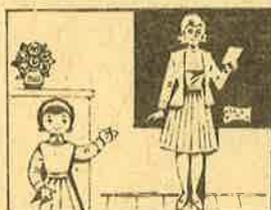
I ...



You ...



He ...



She ...



We ...



They ...



4. *Treceți la plural (Put in the plural):*

I am reading.

We are reading.

He is eating.

They are eating.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) I am talking. | 6) I am standing. |
| 2) She is sleeping. | 7) He is cleaning the black-board. |
| 3) He is going to the door. | 8) Tom is opening the door. |
| 4) I am eating. | 9) I am shutting the window. |
| 5) She is sitting. | |



What's in My Hand?

Jucați acest joc în clasă. Ce este în mîna mea? (Play this game in class. What's in my hand?)

What's this in my hand, Victor?

Is it a pen?

No, it isn't.

Is it a pencil?

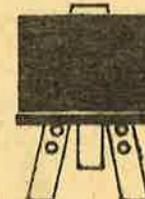
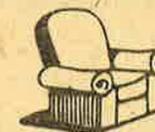
No, it isn't.

Is it an elephant?

Yes, it is.



Care cuvinte conțin sunetul [tʃ]? (Which words have [tʃ]?)



In the Schoolyard

A. *Repetati după profesor și învățați cuvintele (Repeat after your teacher and learn the words):*

[e]	[ei]	[i:]
bench [bentʃ]	play [plei]	tree [tri:]
tennis [ˈtenɪs]	table [ˈteɪbl]	three [θri:]
sentence [ˈsentəns]	game [geɪm]	these [ði:z]
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz]		
[ə:]	[ʌ]	[ɑ:]
talk [tɔ:k]	shut [ʃʌt]	after [ˈɑ:ftə]
ball [bɔ:l]	run [rʌn]	schoolyard [ˈsku:ljɑ:d]
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l]	under [ˈʌndə]	yard [jɑ:d]
		class [klɑ:s]
		classroom [ˈklɑ:srum]

B. *Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile (Look at the pictures and read the sentences):*



A: Look at this boy.
Is he playing with a ball?
B: Yes, he is. He is playing with a ball.



A: Look at that girl.
Is she playing with a ball?
B: No, she isn't. She is sitting on a bench. She is sitting under a tree.



A: Look at these boys.
Are they sitting on a bench?
B: No, they aren't. They are running in the schoolyard.



A: Look at those girls. Are they talking?
B: Yes, they are. They are talking.

C. *Completați (Complete):*

1) The boy is playing with a



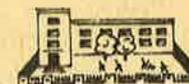
2) The girl is sitting on a



3) The teacher is standing under a



4) The boys are running in the



5) Tom is running after a



D. *Repetati după profesor (Repeat after your teacher):*

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
book — books	pen — pens	box — boxes
desk — desks	girl — girls	pencil-box — pencil-boxes
map — maps	wall — walls	
cat — cats	dog — dogs	bench — benches
	boy — boys	
	door — doors	
	window — windows	

! În limba engleză, pluralul substantivelor se formează adăugând terminația *-s*, care se citește [s], [z], sau *-es*, care se citește [ɪz]:

one map — two maps [s]
one boy — three boys [z]
one bench — four benches [ɪz]

E. *Citiți aceste cuvinte (Read these words):*

maps, girls, doors, boxes, desks, windows, benches, chairs, books, teachers, pencil-boxes, dogs, cats, lessons, balls, trees, pioneers.

F. *Treceți la plural (Put in the plural):*

Model:

The girl is reading.
The girls are reading.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) The boy is talking. | 4) The cat is on the chair. |
| 2) The teacher is reading. | 5) The bench is under the tree. |
| 3) The pioneer is playing. | |

- 6) The dog is in the arm-chair.
 7) The pupil is standing at the blackboard.
 8) The girl is eating.
 9) The book is on the desk.
 10) The pencil-box is on the table.

G. Citiți și învățați (Read and learn):

*Prezentul continuu
Forma interogativă*

**The Present Continuous
The Interrogative**

	Am I	
	Are you	
Is	he she it	
Are	we you they	

eating now?



Prezentul continuu interogativ se formează prin inversiune între subiect și verbul to be, după care urmează verbul de conjugat + terminația -ing:

Afirmativ: *He is reading.*
 Interogativ: *Is he reading?*

*Prezentul continuu
Forma negativă.* **The Present Continuous
The Negative**

I	am not 'm not	
You	are not aren't	
He She It	is not isn't	
We You They	are not aren't	

playing now.



Prezentul continuu negativ se formează adăugând cuvântul not (n't) după verbul to be:

*He { is not
isn't } reading now.*

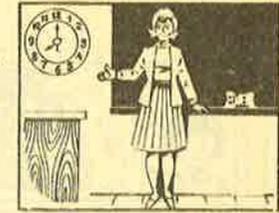
H. Priviți aceste ilustrații și alegeți răspunsul corect (Look at these pictures and choose the right answer):



- 1) Are the boys running?
 Yes, they are.
 No, they aren't.



- 2) Are the girls running?
 Yes, they are.
 No, they aren't.



- 3) Is the teacher cleaning the blackboard?
 Yes, she is.
 No, she isn't.



- 4) Is Doris talking to Mary?
 Yes, she is.
 No, she isn't.



- 5) Are the boys sitting on the bench?
 Yes, they are.
 No, they aren't.



- 6) Is Paul playing with a ball?
 Yes, he is.
 No, he isn't.

I. Treceți aceste propoziții la forma interogativă (Make these sentences interrogative):

Model:

I am talking.
 Am I talking?

He is reading a book.
 Is he reading a book?

The pupils are looking at the teacher.
 Are the pupils looking at the teacher?

- 1) He is standing under a tree.
- 2) They are running in the schoolyard.
- 3) I am cleaning the blackboard.
- 4) She is reading a book.
- 5) You are playing football.
- 6) I am sitting on a bench.
- 7) We are playing tennis.
- 8) The pupils are reading an exercise.



In the Schoolyard



The boys and girls are in the schoolyard. Those are Mary and Alice. They are sitting on a bench. They are talking.



These are Dan and Paul. Are they sitting on a bench, too? No, they aren't. They are playing with a ball. They are playing football.



Is Tom playing football, too? No, he isn't. Where is he? He is there, under that tree. What is he doing? He is running after a cat.

Exercises

1. Răspundeți la întrebări (Answer these questions):

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. 1) Are the boys and girls in the classroom? | 6) Is Tom playing? |
| 2) Are they in the schoolyard? | 7) Is Tom running after Dan? |
| 3) Are those Mary and Alice? | 8) Are Dan and Paul running after the cat? |
| 4) Are they standing on a bench? | 9) Are they playing with a ball? |
| 5) Are they talking? | 10) Is the teacher in the schoolyard? |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| B. 1) Where are the girls and boys? | 4) Who are these boys? |
| 2) Who are those girls? | 5) What are they playing with? |
| 3) Where are they sitting? | 6) Where is Tom? |
| | 7) What is he running after? |



2. Jucăți jocul Oh, no! (Play the Oh, no game!)

Tom is eating.
Oh, no, he isn't. He isn't eating.

They are sleeping.
Oh, no, they aren't. They aren't sleeping.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) He is talking. | 5) They are eating. |
| 2) They are reading. | 6) Alice is sitting at her desk. |
| 3) Mary is cleaning the window. | 7) The dog is sleeping. |
| 4) Dan is standing at the blackboard. | 8) They are cleaning the blackboard. |



3. Formulați întrebări și răspunsuri (Make questions and answers):

Model:

he/run/yes
A: Is he running?
B: Yes, he is.

the girls/run/no
A: Are the girls running?
B: No, they aren't.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) they/talk/yes | 7) the girls/run in the classroom/no |
| 2) she/play football/no | 8) Alice/clean the classroom/yes |
| 3) he/play football/yes | 9) Paul/clean the classroom/no |
| 4) you/read/yes | 10) you/open the door/no |
| 5) the teacher/stand under a tree/no | |
| 6) the pupils/look at the teacher/yes | |



Baby Loo and Brother Paul

Baby Loo and Brother Paul
Are now playing in the hall.
They are playing hide-and-seek.
Baby Loo's after a trick.

And who's sleeping in that chair?
Oh, Tom-cat is sleeping there.
Well, but where's Baby Loo?
I'm afraid she's sleeping too.

hall [hɔ:l] = sală, hol

hide-and-seek [ˈhaɪd ən ˈsi:k] = de-a v-ați ascunselea

Baby Loo's after a trick = Baby Loo vrea să păcălească

I'm afraid [aɪm əˈfreɪd] = mă tem că

One or Two?

Ascultați profesorul. Spuneți *one* dacă cuvintele pe care le auziți conțin sunetul [ʌ] și *two* dacă ele conțin [ɑ:]: (Cărțile închise) *but, class, under, after, yard, run, mother, armchair, mum, afternoon.*

Lesson Six

What Are They Doing Now?

A. *Repetati după profesor și învățați cuvintele (Repeat after your teacher and learn the words):*

[e]	[ei]	[i]	[ai]
seven [ˈsevn]	play [pleɪ]	in [ɪn]	I [aɪ]
ten [ten]	eight [eɪt]	listen [lɪsn]	my [maɪ]
twelve [ˈtwelv]		eleven [ɪˈlevn]	time [taɪm]
		with [wɪð]	five [faɪv]
		six [sɪks]	nine [naɪn]
			write [raɪt]
		[ə:]	
		four [fɔ:]	
		draw [draʊ]	
		naughty [ˈnaʊti]	

B. *Repetati după profesor (Repeat after your teacher):*

1 2 3 4 5 6

one two three four five six

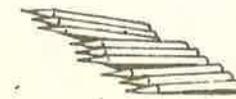
7 8 9 10 11 12

seven eight nine ten eleven twelve

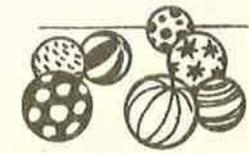
C. *Cite sint? Completați (How many are they? Complete):*



..... cats



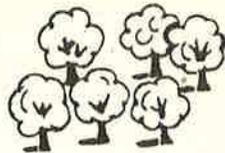
..... pencils



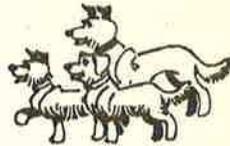
..... balls



..... boys



..... trees



..... dogs

D. Faceți aceste adunări (Do these sums):

Model:

$3 + 5 =$
Three and five is eight.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| $8 + 4 =$ | $1 + 11 =$ | $4 + 7 =$ |
| $2 + 5 =$ | $10 + 1 =$ | $2 + 8 =$ |
| $4 + 3 =$ | $5 + 5 =$ | $7 + 1 =$ |
| $3 + 9 =$ | $6 + 3 =$ | $6 + 6 =$ |

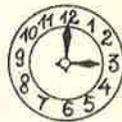
E. Priviți ceasurile și citiți orele (Look at the clocks and read the times):



What time is it?
It is one o'clock.



What time is it?
It is two o'clock.



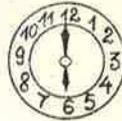
What time is it?
It is three o'clock.



What time is it?
It is four o'clock.



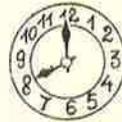
What's the time?
It's five o'clock.



What's the time?
It's six o'clock.

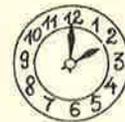


What's the time?
It's seven o'clock.

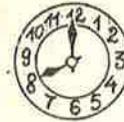


What's the time?
It's eight o'clock.

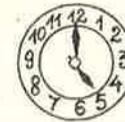
F. Priviți la aceste ceasuri. Cît e ora? (Look at these clocks). (What's the time?):



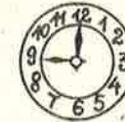
It's...
o'clock.



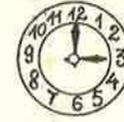
It's...
o'clock.



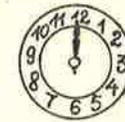
It's...
o'clock.



It's...
o'clock.

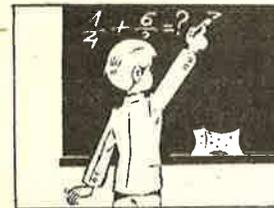


It's...
o'clock.



It's...
o'clock.

G. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile (Look at the pictures and read the sentences):



A: What is he doing?
 B: He is writing.
 A: What is he writing?
 B: He is writing an exercise.



A: What is he doing?
 B: He is drawing.
 A: What is he drawing?
 B: He is drawing a cat.



A: What are they doing?
 B: They are listening to the teacher.
 They aren't reading.

A: What are they doing?
 B: They are speaking.
 They aren't writing.



H. Citiți aceste întrebări și răspunsuri (Read these questions and answers):

What are you doing?	I am	listening to the teacher. looking at the teacher.
---------------------	------	--

What is	he she	doing?	He She	is	playing. running. speaking. drawing.
---------	-----------	--------	-----------	----	---

What are they doing?	They	are	reading.
	Nick and Dick		writing.
	The boys		sitting.
	The girls		standing.

1. **Învățați acest dialog (Learn this dialogue):**

Mary: What is Nick doing?

1

Alice: He is *drawing*.

Mary: What is he *drawing*?

2

Alice: He is *drawing a cat*.

Exersați cu (Practise with):

1

writing
reading
playing
learning
repeating

2

writing an exercise
reading Lesson Five
playing football
learning English
the words



What Are They Doing Now?



It is one o'clock. The pupils are in the classroom. They are sitting at their desks. The teacher is in the classroom, too. She is standing. She is writing on the blackboard.

The pupils are writing in their notebooks. They aren't reading.



It is two o'clock now. The pupils are learning English. It is their English lesson. The teacher is speaking to the pupils and the pupils are listening to her.

Look at Tom! What is he doing? Is he listening to the teacher? No, he isn't. He is drawing. He is a naughty boy!

Exercises

1. **Citiți și răspundeți la întrebări (Read and answer these questions):**

Model:

Look at Picture One. Are the pupils standing or sitting?

The pupils are sitting. They aren't standing.

Is the teacher reading or writing?

The teacher is writing. She isn't reading.

- 1) Look at Picture One. Are the pupils reading or writing?
- 2) Is the teacher sitting or standing?
- 3) Is it two o'clock or one o'clock?
- 4) Are the pupils in the schoolyard or in the classroom?
- 5) Look at Picture Two. Is the teacher writing or speaking?
- 6) Are the pupils reading or listening to the teacher?

2. **Formulați întrebări și răspunsuri (Make questions and answers):**

Model:

read / a book

A: What are you reading?

B: I'm reading a book.

- 1) write / the lesson
- 2) draw / a school
- 3) read / an exercise
- 4) play / tennis
- 5) learn / English



3. **Priviți aceste ilustrații. Formulați întrebări și răspunsuri (Look at these pictures. Make questions and answers):**

Model:

Mary and Alice / sit on a bench

A: What are Mary and Alice doing?

B: They are sitting on a bench.





the boys/run in the schoolyard



the pupils/listen to the teacher



Dan and Paul/play football



the girls/write English words



the pupils/read the lesson

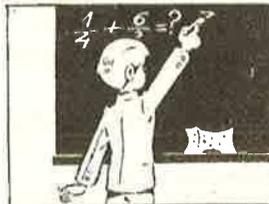


the pupils/speak English

4. *Priviți aceste ilustrații. Copiați propozițiile corespunzătoare*
(Look at these pictures. Copy the right sentences):



The boy is writing an exercise.
The boy is drawing a cat.



The boy is writing an exercise.
The boy is listening to the teacher.



The teacher is reading the lesson.
The teacher is speaking to the pupils.



The boys are playing in the classroom.
The boys are running in the schoolyard.



The boys are playing football.
The boys are talking.



The teacher is standing.
The teacher is sitting.



Baby Loo and Brother Paul

Baby Loo: What is that picture on the wall?
May I have it, Brother Paul?

Brother Paul: Oh, Baby Loo, here's a book
And at this picture you may look.

Baby Loo: But Brother Paul you are so tall,
Give me that picture on the wall.

Baby Loo ['beibi 'lu:] = micuța Loo
so tall ['səu 'tɔ:l] = așa de înalt
give me ['giv 'mi] = dă-mi

Write the Words:

Scrieți cuvintele de mai jos pe două coloane: 1, cu cuvintele care conțin [ei], și 2, cu cuvintele care conțin [ai]. Elevul care termină primul este câștigătorul jocului:
time, table, write, nine, eight, play, may, my, fine, goodbye.

My Family

A. *Repetati după profesor și învățați cuvintele*
(Repeat after your teacher and learn the words):

[æ]	[ʌ]	[ɑ:]
fat [fæt]	funny [ˈfʌnɪ]	aunt [ɑ:nt]
family [ˈfæmɪli]	young [jʌŋ]	farm [fɑ:m]
grandparents [ˈgrændpeərənts]	uncle [ˈʌŋkl]	farmer [ˈfɑ:mə]
	grandmother [ˈgrænmʌðə]	
[i]		[iə]
thin [θɪn]		near [niə]
little [ˈlɪtl]		pioneer [ˌpiəɪˈniə]
beautiful [ˌbjʊ:tɪfʊl]		engineer [ˌendʒɪˈniə]
[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[əʊ]
tall [tɔ:l]	girl [gɜ:l]	old [əʊld]
short [ʃɔ:t]	nurse [nɜ:s]	those [ðəʊz]
	worker [ˈwɜ:kə]	

B. *Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile*
(Look at the pictures and read the sentences):



This man is tall.
He is my father.
He is a doctor.
He isn't an engineer.



A: That man is short.
B: He is my grandfather.
A: What's his job?
B: He is a worker.



A: This woman is thin.
B: She is my mother.
A: What's her job?
B: She is a nurse.



That woman is fat.
She is my grandmother.
She is a teacher.



A: Who are those two in the picture on the wall?

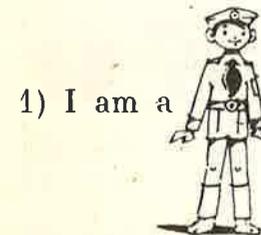
B: They are my uncle and my aunt.
They are farmers.



And these are my good friends: Toby, the dog and Felix, the cat.

Antonime: tall ≠ short
thin ≠ fat

C. *Completați propozițiile (Complete the sentences):*



2) My father is a 

3) She is a 

4) He is an 

5) She is a 

6) Tom is a 

7) He is a 

D. Citiți și învățați (Read and learn):

I	am	a	worker. farmer. teacher. doctor. nurse.
You	are	an	engineer. English teacher.
She	is		
He			



Folosiți *a* înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o consoană și *an* înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o vocală.

Adăugați *a* sau *an* (Put in *a* or *an*):

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) ... teacher; | 4) ... worker; | 7) ... book; |
| 2) ... English book; | 5) ... nurse; | 8) ... doctor; |
| 3) ... engineer; | 6) ... farmer; | 9) ... chair. |

E. Învățați dialogul (Learn the dialogue):

Alice: Who is this?

1

Tom: This is my father.

Alice: What's his job?

2

Tom: He is a worker.

Exersați cu (Practise with):

1

grandfather
uncle
brother
friend

2

a farmer
a teacher
an engineer
a doctor

F. Faceți propoziții și citiți regula (Make sentences and read the rule):

This is a	book. pen. pencil.	It is here .
These are	books. pens. pencils.	They are here .
That is a	map. picture. lamp.	It is there .
Those are	maps. pictures. lamps.	They are there .



Pluralul lui *this* (acesta, aceasta) este *these* (aceștia, acestea):

This is a book. It's here.
These are books. They are here.

Pluralul lui *that* (acela, aceea) este *those* (aceia, acelea):

That is a picture. It's there.
Those are pictures. They're there.

G. Treceți următoarele propoziții la plural (Put these sentences in the plural):

Model:

This is a book.
These are books.

That is a map.
Those are maps.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) This is a pioneer. | 6) This is a desk. |
| 2) That is a teacher. | 7) That is an armchair. |
| 3) This is a window. | 8) This is a chair. |
| 4) That is a tree. | 9) This is a table. |
| 5) That is a picture. | 10) That is a bed. |



My Family



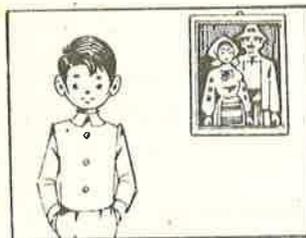
This is my family.
 These are my parents.
 My father is tall and thin. He is a doctor.
 My mother is young and beautiful.
 She is a nurse.



Those are my grandparents. They aren't very old.
 Grandfather is a worker and grandmother is a teacher.



And here is my brother Tom as a little boy. He is very funny. He is short and fat.
 Now he is tall and thin. He is a very good pupil and a pioneer.



Those are my uncle and my aunt. They are in that picture.
 My uncle and my aunt are farmers.



And these are my little friends: Toby, the dog and Felix, the cat.

Exercises

1. Corectati aceste propoziții din text (Correct these sentences from the text):

- 1) Mary's father is short and fat.
- 2) He is a teacher.
- 3) Mary's mother is a doctor.
- 4) Mary's grandparents are very old.
- 5) Grandfather is a teacher.
- 6) Grandmother is an engineer.
- 7) Tom is not a good pupil. He isn't a pioneer.
- 8) Mary's uncle and aunt are workers.
- 9) Toby is a cat and Felix is a dog.

2. Priviți aceste ilustrații. Cine sînt ei? Ce sînt ei? (Look at these pictures. Who are they? What are they?)



3. Vorbiți. (Speak):

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) despre familia lui Mary; | a) about Mary's family; |
| b) despre familia voastră. | b) about your family. |



4. Completați (Complete):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Father is t-ll and f-t. | 4) My aunt is very beautif-l. |
| 2) Mother is sh-rt and th-n. | 5) My grandfather is -ld. |
| 3) My baby brother is very f-nny. | 6) My teacher is y-ng. |



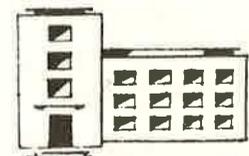
What Is He Like?

Mr Hall is very tall;
 Mr Cork is very short;
 Mr Lean is very thin;
 Mr Pratt is very fat.

Let's Play a Game

Ce cuvinte noi puteți face? (What new words can you make?)

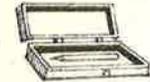
 + box = ? foot +  = ?

arm +  = ?  + yard = ?

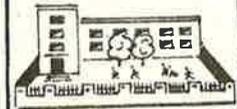
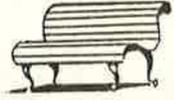
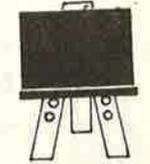
What is he like? = Cum arată (el)?
 let's play = (hai) să jucăm
 game [geim] = joc

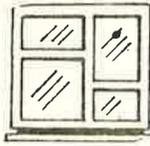
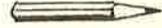
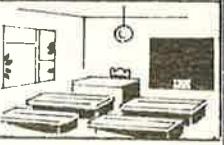
REVISION I

1. Citiți cuvintele corespunzătoare ilustrațiilor (Read the right word):

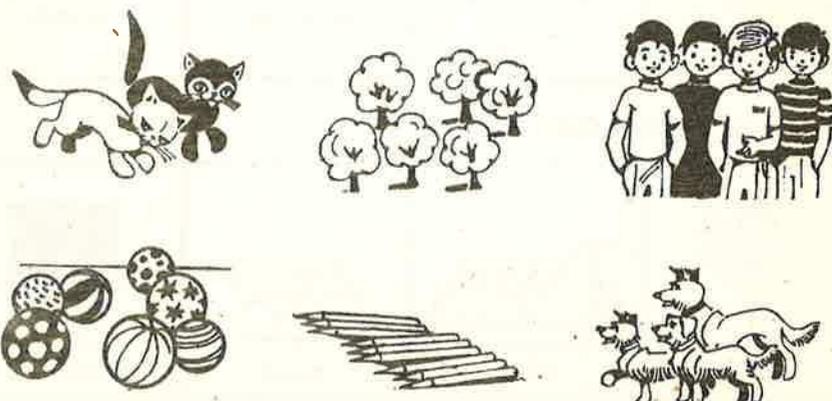
 pen ten	 man map	 book look	 three tree
 box pencil-box	 dog clock	 ball wall	 door floor
 girl learn	 father mother	 chair armchair	 teacher picture

2. Completați (Complete):

 g-r-l	 sch--l	 b-nch	 bl-ckb--rd
--	---	--	---

 b-	 w-nd-w	7 s-v-n	 p-nc-l
 f-rm-r	 w-rk-r	 cl-ssr--m	 ch--r
 tr--	 t--ch-r	5 f-v-	 p-ct-r-

3. Citi sint? (How many are they?)



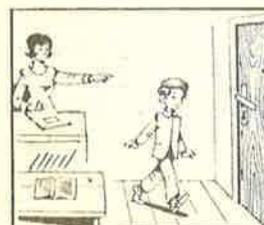
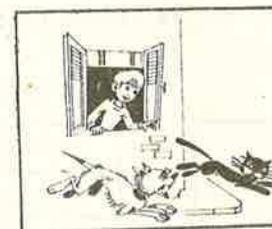
4. Dați răspunsuri adevărate (Give true answers)

- 1) Are you a boy or a girl?
- 2) Are you tall or short?
- 3) Are you fat or thin?
- 4) Is your teacher of English a man or a woman?
- 5) Is your teacher of English young or old?
- 6) Are you in the schoolyard or in the classroom?
- 7) Are you playing or listening to the teacher?
- 8) Are you sitting or standing?

5. Completați cu am, is, are (Put in am, is or are):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) I ... a pupil. | 7) It ... on the table. |
| 2) They ... at school. | 8) Mary ... at her desk. |
| 3) He ... a teacher. | 9) The children ... in the room. |
| 4) She ... here. | 10) These books ... good. |
| 5) We ... in the classroom. | |
| 6) You ... in the schoolyard. | |

6. Ce fac ei? (What are they doing?):



He is ... She is ... It is ... They are ...	}	... ing
--	---	---------



7. *Jucați jocul „Bătrînul cel surd“*
(Play "The Deaf Old Man" game)

Mary: Tom is reading the lesson.

Old man: Pardon? What is he reading?

Mary: The lesson. He is reading the lesson.

Faceți la fel cu (Do the same with):

write the lesson

play tennis

draw a map

eat bread and butter

drink milk

8. *Priviți modelul și faceți la fel (Look at the model and do the same):*

I am reading. She ...
She isn't reading.

We are writing. They ...
They aren't writing.

He is playing. I ...
I'm not playing.

- 1) I'm learning English. He ...
- 2) They are playing tennis. We ...
- 3) We are drawing. They ...
- 4) The boys are running after the ball. The girls ...
- 5) The teacher is standing at the blackboard. I ...
- 6) I am writing an exercise. You ...
- 7) The girls are sitting on a bench. The boys ...
- 8) I'm listening to the teacher. She ...

9. *Dictare (Dictation):*

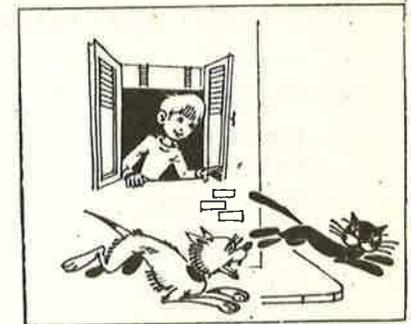
Tom and Mary are brother and sister.
They are pupils. They are at school now.
Tom is sitting at his desk. He is reading the lesson.
Mary is standing at the blackboard. She is cleaning it.



The Dog and the Cat

One, one, one.
Please, cat, run!
Two, two, two.
The dog is after you.

Three, three, three.
Three birds on a tree.
Four, four, four.
Four cats on the floor.



bird [bɜ:d] = pasăre

Doing Sums

Jucați acest joc (Play this game):

What's one and one, Alice?

Two.

What's two and two, Doris?

Four.

What's three and three, Dan?

Six.

What's six and six, Paul?

Six and six? Six and six? Oh, I know! Twelve.

That's right. What's seven and three?

Ten. Oh, let's stop.

I know [ai nəu] = știu

that's right [ðæts 'raɪt] = corect, așa e

let's stop ['lets 'stɒp] = (hai) să ne oprim

New Year's Eve

A. Repetați după profesor și învățați cuvintele noi:
(Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words)

[æ]	[ʌ]	
I have ['ai'hæv]	but [bʌt]	
he has ['hi'hæz]	some [sʌm]	
lamp [læmp]		
hat [hæt]		
bag [bæg]		
happy ['hæpi]		
black [blæk]		
[ə:]	[u:]	[əu]
all [ɔ:l]	school [sku:l]	at home [ət'həum]
horse [hɔ:s]	schoolyard ['sku:ljɑ:d]	notebook ['nəʊtbuk]
toy-horse [tɔi'hɔ:s]	school-bag ['sku:l'bæg]	
[j]	[t]	
new [nju:]	white [wait]	
New Year's Eve [nju:'jɜ:z'i:v]	shirt [ʃɜ:t]	
A Happy New Year [ə'hæpi'nju:'jɜ:]	present ['preznt]	
chocolate [tʃɒklit]		

B. Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile
(Look at the pictures and read the sentences):

It's New Year's Eve. We all have presents.



I have some chocolate.



Tom has a toy-horse.
It is black and white.



My grandparents have a beautiful Jamp.



Mother has a beautiful blouse.



Father has a white shirt.



My uncle has a new hat.



My aunt has a new bag.



And my little friend Toby?
It has a lot of chocolate.



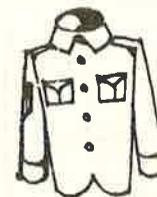
Antonime: new ≠ old
young ≠ old
black ≠ white

C. Completați propozițiile (Complete the sentences).

1) The teacher has a new



2) Tom has a new



3) My friend has a



4) We have some



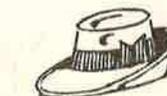
5) They have a beautiful



6) Mother has a new



7) He has a new



D. Citiți și învățați (Read and learn):

Verbul *a avea*
Forma afirmativă

(The Verb *to have*.
The Affirmative)

I have	= Eu am
You have	= Tu ai
He has	= El are
She has	= Ea are
It has	= El/Ea are (pentru animale, obiecte)
We have	= Noi avem
You have	= Voi aveți
They have	= Ei/Ele au

Verbul *a avea*.
Forma interogativă

(The Verb *to have*.
The Interrogative)

Have	I? you? we? they?
Has	he? she? it?

! Interogativul verbului *to have* se formează prin inversiune, ca și la verbul *to be*.

Verbul *a avea*.
Forma negativă

(The Verb *to have*.
The Negative)

I You We They	have not. haven't.
He She It	has not. hasn't.

! Negativul verbului *to have* se formează prin adăugarea lui *not (n't)* după verb.

E. Completați cu *have* sau *has* (Put in *have* or *has*):

- 1) I ... an English book.
- 2) She ... a nice pen.
- 3) He ... a little dog.
- 4) They ... a new teacher.
- 5) You ... a little cat.
- 6) We ... a new school.
- 7) They ... a clean classroom.
- 8) Dan ... a nice pencil-box.

F. Treceți la forma interogativă (Put in the interrogative):

Model:

Tom has a little dog.
Has Tom a little dog?

They have a new school.
Have they a new school?

- 1) They have English books.
- 2) She has a picture.
- 3) Dan has a new pen.
- 4) The teacher has a new hat.
- 5) You have a dog.
- 6) The pupils have a clean classroom.
- 7) We have funny toys.
- 8) He has a little cat.

G. Dați răspunsuri adevărate (Give true answers):

Have you an English book?
Yes, I have.

Has your father an English book?
No, he hasn't.

- 1) Have you a new pencil?
- 2) Has your teacher a new bag?
- 3) Have you a dog?
- 4) Have you a cat?
- 5) Has your father a new hat?
- 6) Has your mother a new blouse?
- 7) Have you a new school?
- 8) Have you a new teacher?



New Year's Eve.

Today is New Year's Eve.
We are all at home: my parents, my grandparents, my uncle and my aunt, Tom and I.

We all have beautiful presents.
I have a big picture-book and some chocolate.





Tom has not a book. He has a notebook and a toy-horse. Tom's toy-horse is small.



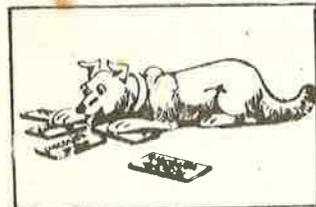
My mother has a new white blouse and my father has a new white shirt.



Have we presents for our grandparents, too? Of course we have. The grandparents' presents are very beautiful. They have a lamp from Mother and Father and a book from me and Tom.



My uncle George has a new hat and my aunt Emily has a new bag.



And my friends? My cat and my dog? They haven't presents, but they have a lot of chocolate.

A Happy New Year to you!

Exercises

1. *Completați propozițiile cu cuvinte din text (Complete these sentences with words from the text):*

- 1) Today is
- 2) All the family have beautiful
- 3) Mary has a picture-book and some
- 4) Tom has a notebook and a
- 5) Mother has a new
- 6) Father has a white

- 7) Grandfather and Grandmother have a book and a
- 8) Uncle George has a and aunt Emily has a

2. *Priviți ilustrațiile și citiți propozițiile (Look at the pictures and read the sentences):*



Mother has a beautiful blouse. Mother's blouse is beautiful.



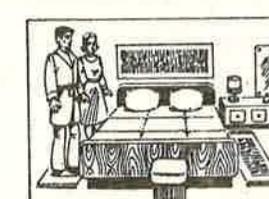
Father has a new shirt. Father's shirt is new.



Tom has a small toy-horse. Tom's toy-horse is small.



Mary has a big chocolate. Mary's chocolate is big.



My parents have a clean room. My parents' room is clean.



My grandparents have a beautiful lamp. My grandparents' lamp is beautiful.

3. *Citiți și învățați (Read and learn):*

Genitivul (The Genitive)

The teacher's The boy's The girl's	pen pencil book notebook bag hat	is	new. old. clean. dirty. beautiful.
Father's Mother's Tom's Mary's			
The teachers' The boys' The girls'			
The children's			



Pentru a exprima genitivul substantivelor nume de persoane, în limba engleză, se adaugă:

la singular: 's :
Tom's book(s)
the boy's book(s)

la plural: ' :
the boys' book(s)

Excepție:
the children's book(s)

4. Priviți modelul (Look at the model):

Model:

The teacher has a good book.

The teacher's book is good.

Acum faceți la fel (Now do the same):

- 1) The girl has a new pencil-box.
- 2) The boy has a new toy.
- 3) The pioneer has a clean book.
- 4) The teacher has a new bag.
- 5) The pupil has a clean notebook.
- 6) The man has a new shirt.

5. Treceți la plural (Put in the plural):

The teacher's bag is new.

The teachers' bags are new.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) The girl's blouse is beautiful. | 4) The teacher's pen is black. |
| 2) The boy's shirt is white. | 5) The pioneer's shirt is beautiful. |
| 3) The pupil's book is clean. | 6) The doctor's room is clean. |



6. Priviți ilustrațiile și faceți propoziții (Look at the pictures and make sentences):



I



He



They



We

He	}	has
She		
We	}	have
You		
They		



Dan



Aunt Emily



Father



Tom



7. Răspundeți la întrebări (Answer these questions):

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) What day is today? | 6) What have Mother and Father? |
| 2) Where are the family? | 7) What have the grandparents? |
| 3) What have they all? | 8) What has Uncle George? |
| 4) What presents has Mary? | 9) What has Aunt Emily? |
| 5) What presents has Tom? | 10) What have the cat and the dog? |



I Have

Într-o sacoșă pe catedră se află diverse obiecte. Elevii vin pe rînd la catedră și iau câte un obiect. Clasa întreabă:

What have you got in your hand, Dan?

Elevul răspunde:

I have got a black pencil/a new pen, etc.

At Home

A. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words:

[ɑ:]	[əʊ]	[j]
large [lɑ:dʒ]	old [əʊld]	your [jɔ:]
father [ˈfɑ:ðə]	home [həʊm]	new [nju:]
armchair [ˈɑ:mʃeə]	homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k]	newspaper [ˈnju:spetə]
	Romanian [rəʊˈmeɪniən]	beautiful [ˈbju:tɪfəl]
[ɪ]	[ð]	[tʃ]
sing [sɪŋ]	mother [ˈmʌðə]	watch [wɒtʃ]
living-room [ˈlɪvɪŋru:m]	father [ˈfɑ:ðə]	chair [tʃeə]
song [sɒŋ]	their [ðeə]	armchair [ˈɑ:mʃeə]
		children [ˈtʃɪldrən]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Father is at home. He is reading a newspaper.



Mother is in the living-room. She is watching TV.



Mary is at the table. She is doing her homework.



Tom is on the floor. He is playing with a toy-horse.



Alice is at school. She is singing a song.



Dan and Doris are in the classroom. They are listening to their teacher.



We are in the classroom, too. We are reading our new lesson.



You are in the schoolyard. You are playing with your friends.

C. Match:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| A | B |
| 1) Father is reading | a) TV. |
| 2) Mother is watching | b) a newspaper. |
| 3) Mary is doing | c) her homework. |
| 4) Tom is playing with | d) a song. |
| 5) Doris is listening to | e) a toy-horse. |
| 6) She is singing | f) the teacher. |

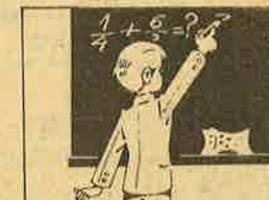
D. What are they doing? Complete the sentences:



He..... to school.



I..... the newspaper.



The pupil..... on the blackboard.



We..... a map.



She..... TV.



The children..... a song.



The girls



Mary her homework.

E. Read and learn:

I have a pencil.	It's my pencil.
You have a pen.	It's your pen.
He has a pencil-box.	It's his pencil-box.
She has a bag.	It's her bag.
We have a dog.	It's our dog.
You have a cat.	It's your cat.
They have a ball.	It's their ball.

F. Put in his or her:

Tom has a dog.
It's his dog.

Alice has a cat.
It's her cat.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) He has a map. | It's ... map. |
| 2) She has a picture. | It's ... picture. |
| 3) The girl has a cat. | It's ... cat. |
| 4) The boy has a dog. | It's ... dog. |
| 5) Tom has a toy. | It's ... toy. |
| 6) Mary has a bag. | It's ... bag. |
| 7) Alice has a blouse. | It's ... blouse. |
| 8) Nick has a pencil. | It's ... pencil. |

G. Put in my, your or our:

I have a book.	It's my book.
You have a pen.	It's your pen.
We have a school.	It's our school.

- 1) We have a classroom. It's ... classroom.
- 2) You have a hat. It's ... hat.
- 3) I have a pencil-box. It's ... pencil-box.
- 4) I have a school-bag. It's ... school-bag.
- 5) We have a cat. It's ... cat.
- 6) You have a picture. It's ... picture.



At Home

The children are at home.
They are in their living-room. They have a large living-room.
It isn't small.

Mary is at the table. She is sitting on a chair. She is doing her homework.



Tom is on the floor. He has a new toy-horse and he is playing with it.



Mother and Father are in the living-room, too. Father is sitting in an armchair.

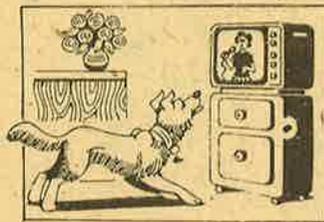
He has a newspaper in his hand. He is reading it.



Mother is sitting in an armchair, too. She is watching TV.

A woman is singing a new Romanian song and Mother is listening to her.





But where's Toby, the dog? It's on the floor. What is it doing? It is watching TV, too.

Exercises

1. Read:

I am He is We You } They } are		at	school.
			home.
		in	<i>the</i> table.
			<i>the</i> blackboard.
			<i>the</i> schoolyard.
		on	<i>the</i> classroom.
			<i>the</i> living-room.
I am He is You are	sitting	on	<i>an</i> armchair.
			<i>a</i> bench.
			<i>a</i> chair.
			<i>the</i> floor.

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where are the children?
- 2) Where is Mary sitting?
- 3) What is she doing?
- 4) Where is Tom sitting?
- 5) What has he?
- 6) What is he doing?
- 7) Where are Mother and Father?
- 8) What has Father in his hand?
- 9) What is he doing?
- 10) Where is Mother sitting?
- 11) What is she doing?
- 12) Where's Toby, the dog?
- 13) What is it doing?

3. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences:



The teacher is ...



The children are ...



The pupils are ...



Mary is ...

Where is he?	
Where are they?	
He is	at...
They are	in...
	on...



Father is ...



Tom is ...



The girls are ...



Father and Mother are ...



4. Put in *at*, *in*, or *on*:

- 1) Tom and Mary are ... home.
- 2) They aren't ... school.
- 3) They are ... the living-room.
- 4) Tom is sitting ... the floor.
- 5) Mary is sitting ... a chair.
- 6) Father is sitting ... an armchair.
- 7) The teacher is ... the classroom.
- 8) He is standing ... the blackboard.



Little Mouse, Little Mouse

Little mouse, little mouse,
Where is your little house?
Here is the door,
Under the floor.

mouse [maʊs] = șoarece
little mouse ['lɪtl 'maʊs] = șoricel
little house ['lɪtl 'haʊs] = căsuță
under [ʌndə] = sub

The Doctor's Cat

Cîte propoziții puteți face despre pisica doctorului, fără să repetați adjectivul?

Exemplu: The doctor's cat is a beautiful cat.

Lesson Ten

In the Dining-Room

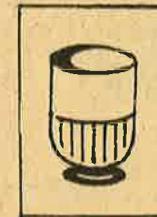
A. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words:

[e]	[ʌ]	[ɑ:]
bread [bred]	cup [kʌp]	glass [glɑ:s]
breakfast ['brekfəst]	butter ['bʌtə]	classroom ['klɑ:srum]
	son [sʌn]	large [lɑ:dʒ]
	mother ['mʌðə]	
[ɪ]	[i:]	[ə:]
big [bɪg]	tea [ti:]	floor [flɔ:]
little ['lɪtl]	eat [i:t]	daughter ['dɔ:tə]
its [ɪts]		walk [wɔ:k]
milk [mɪlk]		small [smɔ:l]
drink [drɪŋk]		
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrum]		

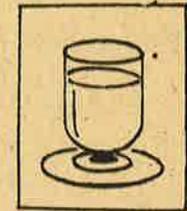
B. What are these? Look at the pictures and read:



It's a cup.



It's a glass.



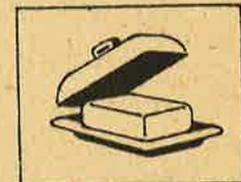
It's a glass of milk.



It's a cup of tea.



It's bread.



It's butter.



A: Where are Father and Mother?
B: They are in the dining-room.



A: What is Tom doing?
B: He is drinking a glass of milk.



A: What is Mary doing?
B: She is eating bread and butter.



A: What is Father doing?
B: He is reading the newspaper.

C. Complete the sentences:

1) They are in the



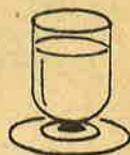
4) I am reading a



2) He is sitting on a



5) Tom is drinking a



3) She is sitting at the



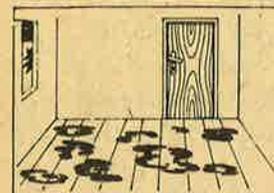
6) Mother is drinking a



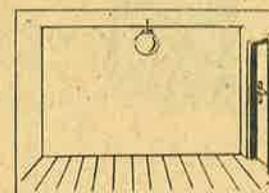
7) She is eating



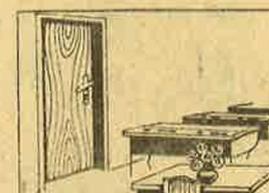
D. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



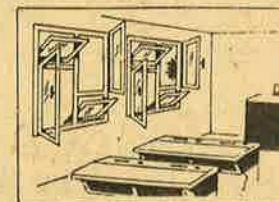
This is the floor of the room.
The floor of the room is dirty.



These are the walls of the room.
The walls of the room are clean.



That is the door of the classroom.
The door of the classroom is shut.



Those are the windows of the classroom.
The windows of the classroom are open.

Exprimarea genitivului pentru substantive nume de lucruri, în limba engleză, se face cu ajutorul lui of:

This is the door of the room.

E. Make sentences:

Model:

door / room / open

The door of the room is open.

1) window/room/shut

4) floor/dining-room/clean

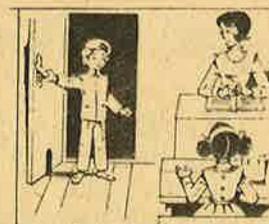
2) blackboard/classroom/dirty

5) window/classroom/open

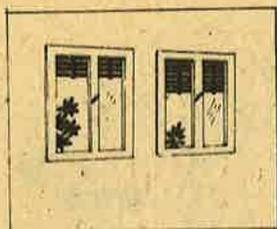
3) door/classroom/open

6) door/room/shut

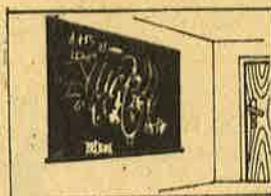
F. Look at the pictures and answer the questions:



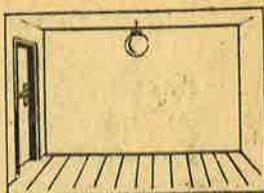
Is the door of the classroom open or shut?



Are the windows of the room shut or open?



Is the blackboard of the classroom clean or dirty?



Are the walls of the room white or black?



In the Dining-Room

The Pop family are in the dining-room. It is the dining-room of their house. It is a large dining-room. It isn't small.

They have a son and a daughter. Tom is their son and Mary is their daughter. Tom and Mary are in the dining-room, too.



Mother is sitting on a chair. She is drinking a cup of tea.



Tom and Mary are sitting on chairs, too. They are eating their breakfast. Tom has a glass in his hand. He is drinking. He is drinking a glass of milk.



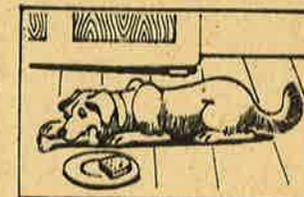
Mary is eating bread and butter.

Father is not sitting at the table. He is standing near the window.

Father has a newspaper in his hand. He is reading it.



A dog is on the floor near the table. It is their dog; its name is Toby. The dog is not big. It is little. The dog is eating its breakfast too.



Exercises

1. Give short answers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Are the Pop family in the dining-room? | 7) Are Tom and Mary eating their breakfast? |
| 2) Are Tom and Mary at school now? | 8) Has Tom a glass in his hand? |
| 3) Have they a large dining-room? | 9) Has Father a glass in his hand, too? |
| 4) Have they three children? | 10) Is Mother eating breakfast? |
| 5) Is Father sitting at the table? | 11) Is Father reading a newspaper? |
| 6) Is Mother sitting on a chair? | 12) Is the dog big? |

2. Answer these questions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Where are the Pop family? | 4) Who is Mary? |
| 2) How many children have they? | 5) Where are Tom and Mary? |
| 3) Who is Tom? | 6) Where is Mother sitting? |
| | 7) What is she drinking? |

- 8) Where are Tom and Mary sitting?
 9) What are they doing?
 10) What has Tom in his hand?
 11) What is Mary eating?
- 12) Where is Father standing?
 13) What has he in his hand?
 14) What is he reading?
 15) Where is the dog?
 16) What is the dog doing?

3. Put in *who, what or where*:

Who is he? He is Dan.
 What is he eating? He is eating breakfast.
 Where is he? He is in the dining-room.

- 1) ... is he? He is Tom.
- 2) ... is she? She is Mary.
- 3) ... are they? They are Tom and Mary.
- 4) ... are they? They are in the dining-room.
- 5) ... are they eating? They are eating bread and butter.
- 6) ... is Mother drinking? She is drinking a cup of tea.
- 7) ... is their dog? It is near the table.
- 8) ... is she? She is Christine Roman.
- 9) ... is the teacher? He is at school.
- 10) ... is the teacher reading? He is reading the lesson.
- 11) ... are the pupils sitting? They are sitting at their desks.



4. Learn the dialogue:

Teacher: What's your name?

Mary: My name is Mary.

Teacher: And what's his name?

Mary: His name is Tom.

Practise with names of children in your class.



5. Put in: *my, your, his, her, our, their*:

- 1) The Pop family are in ... dining-room.
- 2) It is the dining-room of ... house.
- 3) Tom has a glass of milk in ... hand.

- 4) Mother has a cup of tea in ... hand.
- 5) Father has a newspaper in ... hand.
- 6) They have a dog. ... dog is in the dining-room, too.
- 7) I have a bag in ... hand.
- 8) You have a toy-horse in ... hand.
- 9) We have a dog. ... dog is under the table.
- 10) I have an English book. ... English book is new.
- 11) Mary has a schoolbag. ... schoolbag is old.



Father and Mother

Father and Mother
 Are very happy, you see!
 They have a big son
 And a daughter, me!

you see ['ju: 'si:] = vedeți; (aici) știți
me [mi:] = pe mine



Riddles (*Chicitori*)

1. Two mothers have five sons each. What are they?

(*spunși omi oșL*)

each [i:tʃ] = fiecare

2. My uncle has a brother. He is not my uncle. Who is he?

(*He is my father*)

In the Park

A. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words:

[e]	[ei]	[a:]
wet [wet]	rain [rein]	glass [glɑ:s]
weather [ˈweðə]	paint [peɪnt]	grass [grɑ:s]
it says [ɪt ˈsez]	name [neɪm]	park [pɑ:k]
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz]		garden [ˈgɑ:dn]
[əu]	[k]	[t]
so [səu]	walk [wɔ:k]	tired [ˈtaɪəd]
snow [snəu]	park [pɑ:k]	notice [ˈnəʊtɪs]
cold [kəʊld]		

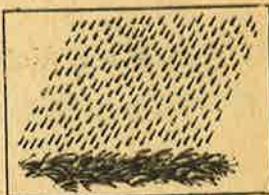
B. Look at the pictures and read:



The weather is very cold.
It is snowing.



The weather isn't so cold.
It is raining.



It is raining.
The grass in the garden is wet.



The bench is dry.
It is under a tree.



A man is walking in the park.
He is tall and young.



A woman is sitting on a bench.
She is old and tired.

Antonime:

wet ≠ dry
clean ≠ dirty
young ≠ old

C. Read the right sentence:



It is a park.
It is a schoolyard.
It is a classroom.



The cat is wet.
The cat is dry.
The cat is black.



They are walking.
They are running.
They are playing.

Mother is sitting on a chair.
Mother is sitting on a bench.
Mother is sitting on the grass.



D. Learn the dialogue:

Teacher: What's the weather like today?

1

Alice: It's cold and wet. It's raining.

Practise with:

1

It's fine. It's a fine day today.
It's cold. It's snowing.

E. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



He can read.



She can't read.



He can run.



It can't walk.



They can play football.



Tom can't play football.

F. Read:

I	can can't	walk.
You		run.
He		play.
She		write.
It		read.
We		draw.
They		talk.

Can	I	walk?
	you	run?
	he	play?
	she	write?
	it	read?
	we	draw?
	they	talk?

G. What can they do? Put in the verbs:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) He can ... football. | 4) I can ... milk. |
| 2) She can ... a book. | 5) We can ... English. |
| 3) They can ... in the park. | 6) You can ... on the blackboard. |

H. Make sentences:

Model:

I can play football. (tennis)
I can play football, but I can't play tennis.

- 1) I can drink tea. (milk)
- 2) They can play tennis. (football)
- 3) We can read Lesson Nine. (Lesson Twelve)

- 4) You can clean the blackboard. (the window)
- 5) She can speak Romanian. (English)
- 6) He can draw a cat. (a dog)
- 7) He can shut the door. (the window)
- 8) I can write exercise 2. (exercise 8)



In the Park

Tom and Mary are with their mother. The children have their schoolbags in their hands. They are tired. Their mother is tired, too.

Tom: Can we sit on the grass, mum?

Mother: No, you can't, Tommy. The grass is wet.

Mary: Look, mum! I can see a bench near that tree.

Tom: That bench is dry, mum. We can sit there.

Mother: No, you can't, children. The bench is wet, too.

Mary: It's not raining, mum. The bench isn't wet.

Mother: Can you see a notice on the bench, Mary?

Mary: Yes, I can.

Mother: Can you read it?

Mary: No, I can't.

Mother: Can you read the notice, Tom?

Tom: I can read it, mum. It says "Wet Paint"!



Exercises

1. Look at these:

I can see <i>Mary</i> .	I'm talking to <i>Tom</i> .	Look at <i>the cat</i> !
I can see <i>her</i> .	I'm talking to <i>him</i> .	Look at <i>it</i> !

Now do the same!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Mother is listening to <i>Mary</i> . | 4) Look at <i>the dog</i> ! |
| 2) I am looking at <i>Paul</i> . | 5) I can see <i>the boy</i> . |
| 3) The cat is drinking <i>milk</i> . | 6) The teacher is talking to <i>the girl</i> . |

2. Give short answers:

Model:

A. Can the children sit on the grass?
B. No, they can't.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Can Tom and Mary sit on the grass? | 4) Can they see a notice on the bench? |
| 2) Can Mary see a bench? | 5) Can Mary read the notice? |
| 3) Can they sit on the bench? | 6) Can Tom read the notice? |

3. Read this dialogue:

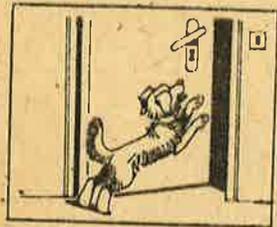
1
Tom: Can you draw?
2
Peter: Yes, I can.

Practise with:

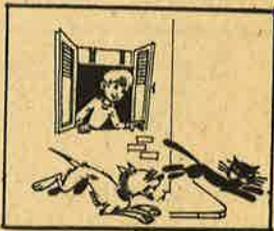
1	run	2	No, I can't.
	play football		
	play tennis		
	clean the blackboard		
	speak English		
	read an English book		



4. What can they do?



He can ...
She can ...
It can ...
They can ...



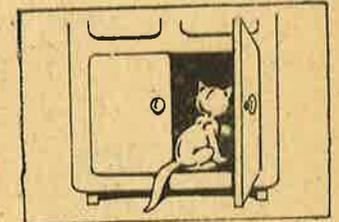
5. Complete the sentences and copy them:

- 1) Tom and Mary are in the
- 2) They are with their
- 3) They have their . . . in their hands.
- 4) The children are
- 5) The grass is not dry. It is
- 6) The children can't sit on the
- 7) The children can see a notice on a
- 8) Mary can't read the
- 9) The notice says

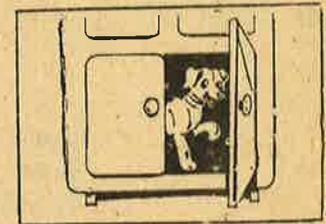


It Is in the Cupboard

One, two, three
One, two, three.
The cat's in the
cupboard and it can't see me.



One, two, three
One, two, three.
The dog's in the
cupboard and it can see me.



cupboard ['kʌbəd] = dulap de bucătărie

In the Classroom

A. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words:

[æ]	[i]	[i:]
go back [ˈgəʊˈbæk]	give [ɡɪv]	piece [pi:s]
Saturday [ˈsætədi]	poem [ˈpəʊɪm]	please [pli:z]
what's the matter? [ˈwɒtsðəˈmætə]	Wednesday [ˈwenzdi]	week [wi:k]
	Tuesday [ˈtju:zdi]	
[ʌ]	[aɪ]	[ə:]
come [kʌm]	in time [ɪn ˈtaɪm]	dirty [ˈdɜ:ti]
Sunday [ˈsʌndi]	Friday [ˈfraɪdi]	Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi]
You mustn't run [ˈju:ˈmʌsntˈrʌn]		
	[ə]	
	again [əˈɡeɪn]	
	in future [ɪn ˈfju:tʃə]	
	tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ]	
	he must open [hiˈmʌstˈəʊpən]	

B. Read the days of the week and learn them:

Sunday [ˈsʌndi]	duminică
Monday [ˈmʌndi]	luni
Tuesday [ˈtju:zdi]	marți
Wednesday [ˈwenzdi]	miercuri
Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi]	joi
Friday [ˈfraɪdi]	vineri
Saturday [ˈsætədi]	sîmbătă

C. Put the days of the week in order:

Tuesday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Thursday, Saturday.

D. Learn the dialogue:

Teacher: What day is today?

Tom: Today is Monday.

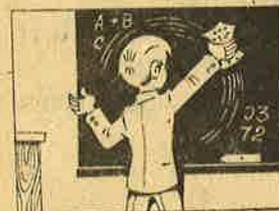
Teacher: And tomorrow?

Tom: Tomorrow is Tuesday.

Practise with the other days of the week.

E. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:

Tom is on duty today.



He must clean the blackboard.



He must clean the teacher's desk.



He must give the teacher a piece of chalk.

In the classroom:



You mustn't run in the classroom.



You mustn't sleep in the classroom.



You mustn't play with a ball in the classroom.

F. Read:

I You He She We They	must	go to school in the afternoon. read the lesson. learn the new words.
	mustn't	sit on the floor. sit on the table. read at breakfast. read in bed.

Must	I	shut the book?
	you	clean the room?
	he	go to school now?
	she	sing the new song?
	we	learn the new words?
	they	

G. Put in *must* or *mustn't*:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) We ... run in the classroom. | 5) We ... read in bed. |
| 2) You ... do your homework. | 6) You ... eat breakfast in the morning. |
| 3) We ... learn our lessons. | 7) They ... play football in the classroom. |
| 4) You ... sit on the table. | 8) You ... answer these questions. |



In the Classroom

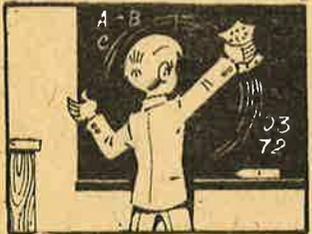
Paul is at the door of the classroom.



Teacher: Well, Paul, what's the matter? You are late again.
Paul: I'm sorry I'm late, teacher. May I come in?
Teacher: Yes, you may. But please come in time in future.



Teacher: Tom, I haven't a piece of chalk. You must give me one.
Tom: Here you are.



Teacher: You must clean the blackboard, too. It is dirty.
Tom: Yes, teacher.
Teacher: Now you may go back to your desk, Tom.

Teacher: Alice, go to the blackboard and write the days of the week in English:
 Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Exercises

1. Match:

Teacher:

Pupil:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) What's the matter? You're late again. | a) Here you are. |
| 2) Give me a piece of chalk, please. | b) I'm sorry I'm late. May I come in? |
| 3) The blackboard is dirty. | c) Today is Wednesday. |
| 4) What day is today? | d) I must clean it. |

2. Answer these questions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Where is Paul? | 5) What must Tom do? |
| 2) What's the matter with him? | 6) Where must Alice go? |
| 3) What must Tom give the teacher? | 7) What must she write on the blackboard? |
| 4) Is the blackboard clean or dirty? | 8) What are the days of the week? |

3. Play this game in class:

1
<i>Teacher:</i> Give me a <i>pen</i> , please.
<i>Pupil:</i> Here you are.

Practise with:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 | |
| pencil | notebook |
| pencil-box | piece of chalk |
| book | |



4. What must they do?



He must...
She must
They must...



5. Copy what is true about you:

- 1) a) I must go to school in the morning.
b) I must go to school in the afternoon.
- 2) a) I must be at school in time.
b) I must be at school late.
- 3) a) I must learn the days of the week.
b) I must learn a poem now.
- 4) a) I must have breakfast at 11 o'clock.
b) I must have breakfast at 8 o'clock.
- 5) a) I can speak English.
b) I can speak German.
- 6) a) I can play tennis.
b) I can play football.
- 7) a) I can draw my dining-room.
b) I can draw my classroom.



What's the Time?

Paul: What's the time? It's ten;
I am late again,
I must hurry to school.

Mother: The clock is right,
But it's ten at night,
You must hurry to bed, not to school.

to hurry ['hari] = a se grăbi
at night [ət 'nait] = noaptea

REVISION II

Exercises

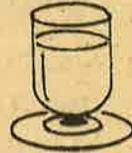
1. Read the right sentences:



It's a cat.
It's a hat.
It's a bag.



It's a map.
It's a schoolbag.
It's a lamp.



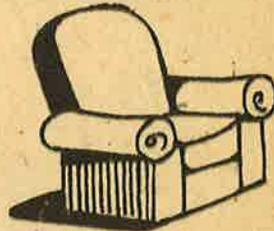
It's a glass.
It's a class.
It's a yard.



It's a pen.
It's a pencil.
It's a desk.



It's a door.
It's a floor.
It's a wall.



It's a chair.
It's an armchair.
It's a picture.

2. Put in *have* or *has*:

Example:

I have a book.
He has a bag.

- 1) I ... a little dog.
- 2) She ... a big dog.
- 3) They ... a cat.
- 4) He ... a new ball.
- 5) They ... a son and a daughter.
- 6) Mother ... a beautiful blouse.
- 7) Tom ... a glass of milk in his hand.
- 8) His father ... a white shirt.
- 9) They ... a large dining-room.
- 10) We ... a large dining-room, too.

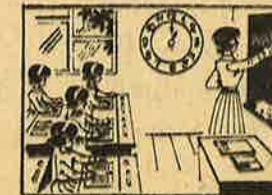
3. Make questions and answers:



What has { he?
she?
What have they?



He } has
She }
They have...



4. Make sentences:

Model:

the window / room / shut
The window of the room is shut.

Mary / book / here
Mary's book is here.

- 1) the window / classroom/ open
- 2) Dan /notebook/ clean
- 3) the teacher /bag/ new
- 4) the door /room/ white
- 5) the boy /shirt/ there
- 6) Tom /toy-horse/ small
- 7) the dining-room / house/ large
- 8) Mary /glass / big
- 9) the floor / living-room / clean
- 10) the blackboard /classroom/ dirty

5. Learn the dialogue:

Doris: Are you on duty today, Tom?
Tom: Yes, I am.
Doris: What must you do?

1

Tom: I must clean the blackboard.

Practise with:

1

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| open the windows | clean the teacher's desk |
| clean the classroom | clean the teacher's chair |
| clean the desks | give the teacher a piece of chalk |

6. Read these sentences and translate them into Romanian:

- 1) You may open your notebook.
You mustn't open your book.
- 2) You may go to the blackboard.
You mustn't go to the door.
- 3) You may open the window.
You mustn't open the door.
- 4) You may write in your notebook.
You mustn't write in your book.
- 5) You may put your schoolbag in your desk.
You mustn't put your schoolbag on the floor.

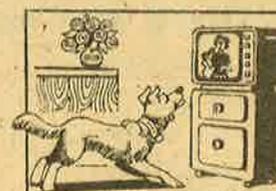
7. Put in *may* or *mustn't*:

- 1) You ... sit on this chair.
- 2) You ... stand on the chair.
- 3) You ... write on the desk.
- 4) You ... write in your notebook.
- 5) You ... open the window.
- 6) You ... open the door.
- 7) You ... read in bed.
- 8) You ... read in the classroom.
- 9) You ... play football in the classroom.
- 10) You ... play football in the schoolyard.

8. What can they do?



He can ...
She can ...
It can ...
They can ...



9. Look at this:

play football / tennis

I can play football but I can't play tennis.

Now do the same:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) speak Romanian/English | 5) do Exercise 1/Exercise 5. |
| 2) see Mary/Nick | 6) clean the blackboard/the window |
| 3) draw a cat/a horse | 7) drink tea/milk |
| 4) read Lesson Five/Lesson Twelve | 8) play tennis/football |



Keep the Rule

Look at the clock
And keep the rule:
You must come
In time to school.

to keep [ki:p] = (aici) a respecta
rule [ru:l] = regulă

A Joke

Mother: Nick, you mustn't go to Tom's house, he is a very bad boy.

Nick: All right, mum. But may Tom come to our house?

joke [dʒəuk] = glumă
bad [bæd] = rău
all right ['ɔ:l raɪt] = în regulă

My Daily Programme

A. Repeat after your teacher and learn the new words:

[e]	[ei]	[i]
every ['evri]	say [sei]	busy ['bizi]
every day ['evri 'dei]	day [dei]	dinner ['dinə]
get up ['get 'ʌp]	daily ['deili]	early ['ɜ:li]
get dressed ['get 'drest]		
then [ðen]		
never ['nevə]		
[i:]	[ə:]	[u:]
meet [mi:t]	in the morning	at noon [ət 'nu:n]
in the evening	[in ðə 'mɔ:niŋ]	in the afternoon
[in ði 'i:vniŋ]		[in ði 'ɑ:ftə'nu:n]
thirteen ['θɜ: 'ti:n]		

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:

Every day ...



I get up early in the morning.



I wash.



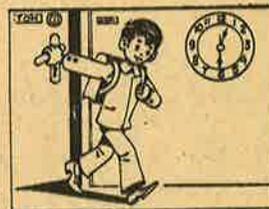
I get dressed.



I meet my friend in the park.



I have lunch at noon.



I go to school.



I have dinner at seven o'clock.



I go to bed at nine o'clock at night. I say goodnight to my parents.

C. Put in the verb:



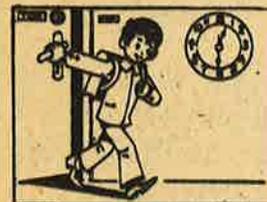
1) I ... early every morning.



2) I ... every day.



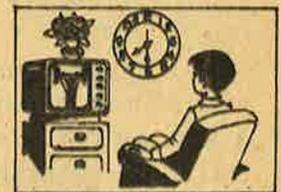
3) I ... every day.



4) I ... to school every afternoon.



5) I ... my friends every afternoon.



6) I ... TV every evening.

D. Read:

Present Simple

a)	I You We They	get up	in the morning.
		go to school	in the afternoon.
		watch TV	in the evening.
		have lunch	
		go to bed	at noon.
			at night.

b)

I	learn	every day.
You	read	every morning.
We	write	every afternoon.
They	draw	every evening.
	play	
	listen to the radio	



Prezentul simplu exprimă acțiuni obișnuite, repetate, care au loc dimineața, la prânz, seara, în fiecare zi, săptămână, lună etc.:

*I get up in the morning.
I go to school every day.*

E. Put in:

in the morning	
in the afternoon	at noon
in the evening	at night

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) I get up early | 7) I have lunch |
| 2) I have breakfast | 8) I have dinner |
| 3) I do my homework | 9) I listen to the radio |
| 4) I go to school | 10) I read the newspaper |
| 5) I play with my friends | 11) I go to bed |
| 6) I watch TV | 12) I sleep |



My Daily Programme



My name is Tom.
I have a busy programme every day.
I get up early in the morning.

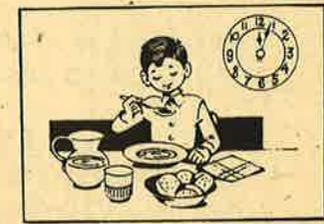
Then I wash and get dressed.



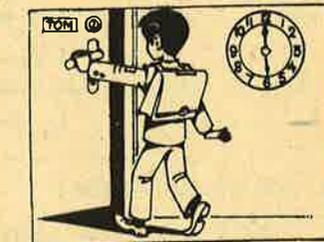
After breakfast I do my lessons.
Then I meet my friends in the park
and play with them.



I have lunch at noon.



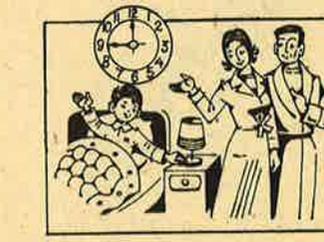
After lunch I go to school.
I come back home at six o'clock in
the evening.



I have dinner at seven o'clock.
Then I watch TV or read a book.



At nine o'clock I say good night to
my parents and go to bed.



Exercises

1. Read what is true about Tom and his daily programme:

- 1) a) I get up early in the morning.
b) I get up late in the morning.
- 2) a) I do my lessons in the afternoon.
b) I do my lessons in the morning.
- 3) a) I play with my friends at home.
b) I play with my friends in the park.
- 4) a) I have lunch at twelve o'clock.
b) I have lunch at two o'clock.
- 5) a) I go to school after dinner.
b) I go to school after lunch.
- 6) a) I watch TV in the evening.
b) I watch TV in the morning.

2. Look at this:

I play with *my friends* every day.

I play with **them** every day.

Now do the same:

- 1) I read *my lessons* every day.
- 2) You look at *the pictures* in the evening.
- 3) I meet *my friends* at school.
- 4) I write *the exercises* in the notebook.
- 5) I say goodbye to *my friends*.



3. Speak about your daily programme:



In the morning I...



After breakfast I...



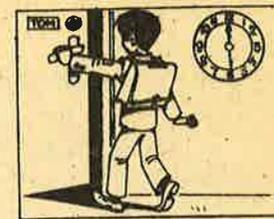
Then I...



At noon I...



After lunch I...



After school I...



After dinner I...



At night I...



4. Match:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) I watch TV... | a) in my bed. |
| 2) I sleep... | b) in the classroom. |
| 3) I play with my friends... | c) in the living-room. |
| 4) I listen to the teacher... | d) in the park. |
| 5) I do my homework... | e) in the dining-room. |
| 6) I have lunch... | f) at home. |



At...

I sit at table
To eat and drink.
At school in class
I learn and sing.

At night, in bed
I go to sleep.
And in the morning
Out I creep.

to creep [kri:p] = a se strecura, a se furişa

Why Are You So Short?

"Nick, why are you so short for your age?"
"I am so busy, I have no time to grow."

why [wai] = de ce
age [eidʒ] = vîrstă
to grow [grəu] = a creşte

We Go to School in the Afternoon

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[æ]	[i]	[ei]
Maths [mæθs]	many ['meni]	game [geim]
grammar ['græmə]	story ['stɔ:ri]	break [breik]
	Geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]	
	Music ['mju:zɪk]	
	Italian [i'tæljən]	
[v]	[θ]	[tʃ]
during ['dʒuəriŋ]	thin [θɪn]	much [mʌtʃ]
thing [θɪŋ]	thing [θɪŋ]	each [i:tʃ]
	Maths [mæθs]	
	the fifth [ðə'fɪθ]	

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



The pupils draw maps **during** the Geography lesson.



The pupils sing songs **during** the Music lesson.



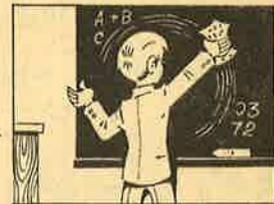
The pupils do a lot of exercises **during** the Maths lesson.



The pupils learn new words **during** the English lesson.



The children play **games** in the schoolyard **during** the break.



The pupil on duty cleans the blackboard **during** the break.

* All the lessons marked with B are optional.

C. Put in the verbs:

- 1) The pupils ... songs **during** the Music lesson.
- 2) They ... maps **during** the Geography lesson.
- 3) We ... new words **during** the English lesson.
- 4) The children ... many exercises **during** the Maths lesson.
- 5) They ... football **during** the break.
- 6) The pupil on duty ... the blackboard **during** the break.

D. Look at this:

We learn English. (*Italian*)

They learn *Italian*.

Now do the same:

- 1) We play football. (*tennis*)
- 2) We speak English. (*Italian*)
- 3) We drink milk. (*tea*)
- 4) We get up early. (*late*)
- 5) We go to bed at nine. (*at ten*)
- 6) We play in the garden. (*in the park*)
- 7) We watch TV in the evening. (*in the morning*)
- 8) We go to school in the afternoon. (*in the morning*)



We Go to School in the Afternoon

Hello, boys and girls.
We are Mary and Tom.
I am Mary and Tom is my brother.
These are our friends. They are Dan and Alice.
We are all pupils in the fifth form, and go to school in the afternoon.

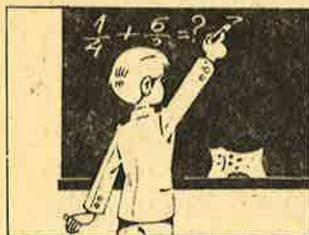


Every day we have four or five lessons.
After each lesson we have a break.
during the breaks we play games in the schoolyard.





We do a lot of things at school.
We draw maps during the Geography lesson and sing songs during the Music lesson.



When we have English we learn many new words.
When we have Maths we do many exercises.
During the Romanian lesson we read stories and do grammar exercises.

We like school very much because we learn many new things every day.

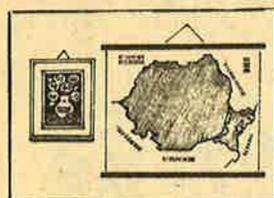
Exercises

1. Read what is true about Tom and Mary and their friends:

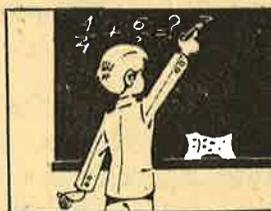
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) They go to school ... | 3) During the breaks, the children ... |
| a) <i>in the morning.</i> | a) <i>do their lessons.</i> |
| b) <i>in the afternoon.</i> | b) <i>watch TV.</i> |
| c) <i>in the evening.</i> | c) <i>play games in the schoolyard.</i> |
| 2) They have ... lessons every day. | 4) They sing songs during... |
| a) <i>four or five</i> | a) <i>the Music lesson.</i> |
| b) <i>three or four</i> | b) <i>the Maths lesson.</i> |
| c) <i>five or six</i> | c) <i>the Geography lesson.</i> |



2. What lessons have they?



On Monday, they have the ... lesson.



On Tuesday, ...



On Wednesday, ...



On Thursday, ...



On Friday, . .



On Saturday, ...



3. Make sentences according to the model:

do grammar exercises / Romanian

We do **grammar exercises** during the **Romanian lesson**.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) learn new words/English | 4) draw maps/Geography |
| 2) read stories/Romanian | 5) do exercises/Maths |
| 3) sing songs/Music | |



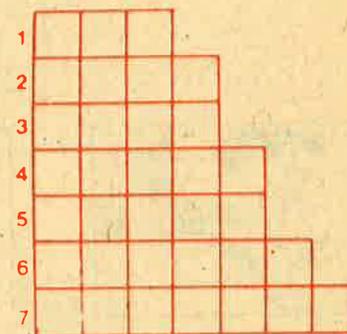
In Winter and in Summer

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candlelight.
In summer quite the other way;
I have to go to bed by day.

in winter [in 'wintə] = iarna
by yellow candlelight [bai 'jeləu ,kændl 'laɪt] = la lumina galbenă a lumînării
in summer [in 'sʌmə] = vara
quite the other way ['kwait ði 'ʌðə 'weɪ] = exact invers
I have to [ai 'hæv tə] = trebuie

Puzzle

- 1) We sleep in it.
- 2) It is white and we drink it.
- 3) You have your schoolbag in it.
- 4) You sit on it.
- 5) They are tall and you can see them in the garden.
- 6) You can write with it.
- 7) They have sons and daughters.



My Friend Nick

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[e]	[i]
help [help]	Nick [nik]
friend [frend]	kitchen [ˈkitʃn]
[ʌ]	[ə:]
lunch [lʌntʃ]	form [fɔ:m]
come back [ˈkʌm ˈbæk]	fourteen [ˈfɔ: ˈti:n]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Nick gets up early.



Then he washes.



He has breakfast in the dining-room.

This is Nick.
He is my friend.



He goes to school every day.



He does his homework every day.



He helps his mother in the kitchen.



He gives me books to read.



He watches TV in the evening. He's very fond of it.

C. Repeat after your teacher:

[s]	[z]
I look — he looks	I come — he comes
speak. — speaks	run — runs
talk — talks	learn — learns
walk — walks	open — opens
sleep — sleeps	clean — cleans
drink — drinks	listen — listens
eat — eats	sing — sings
meet — meets	see — sees
shut — shuts	draw — draws
sit — sits	play — plays
write — writes	

[ɪz]
I wash — he washes
watch — watches

But:

I say [sei] — he says [sez]
I go [gəʊ] — he goes [gəʊz]
I do [du] — he does [dʌz]

D. Read and learn:

The Simple Present Tense

I		every day.
You	eat	
We	learn	
They	wash	
He	eats	
She	learns	
It	washes	



La prezentul simplu, verbul primește terminația -s sau -es la persoana a III-a singular (he, she, it), care se pronunță [s], [z] sau [iz]:

*I speak. He speaks [s]
I play. He plays [z]
I wash. She washes [iz]*

E. Look at this:

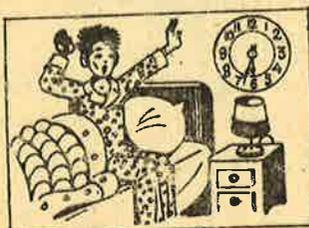
I play every day.
He plays every day, too.

Now do the same:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) I play tennis. | 7) I run in the park. |
| 2) I speak English. | 8) I go to school every morning. |
| 3) I learn well. | 9) I do exercises every day. |
| 4) I drink milk. | 10) I sing songs at school. |
| 5) I read many books. | 11) I watch TV every evening. |
| 6) I meet Tom every day. | 12) I go to bed early. |



My Friend Nick



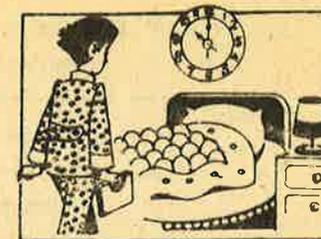
My friend Nick is a pupil in the eighth form.
He gets up very early every day as he goes to school in the morning.



When Nick comes back home, he has lunch. After lunch he does his homework. Then he reads a book or watches TV.



Nick has dinner at seven o'clock in the evening. Then he helps his mother in the kitchen.



At ten o'clock at night Nick says good night to his parents and goes to bed.



I see Nick on Sunday mornings. Then he plays games with me or gives me books to read.

He likes to play with me and my sister Mary. He likes to play with us.

I'm very fond of my friend Nick.

Exercises

1. Make sentences:

He She	gets up	in	the morning.
	washes		the afternoon.
	goes to school	at	the evening.
watches TV	noon.		
	plays in the park	on	night.
	goes to bed		eight o'clock.
			Monday.
			Thursday.
			Sunday.

2. Put in on, at or in:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Nick goes to school ... the morning. | 5) He has dinner ... seven o'clock. |
| 2) He has lunch ... noon. | 6) He watches TV ... the evening. |
| 3) He does his homework ... the afternoon. | 7) He plays in the park ... Sunday. |
| 4) He has English ... Monday and Friday. | 8) He goes to bed ... night. |

3. Put in the plural:

Model:

He gives <i>me</i> books to read.
He gives <i>us</i> books to read.

- 1) Nick plays with *me* on Sunday.
- 2) She gives *me* beautiful toys.
- 3) He meets *me* every day.
- 4) The teacher talks to *me* in English.
- 5) He sees *me* at school.



4. Look at the pictures and speak about Nick's daily programme:



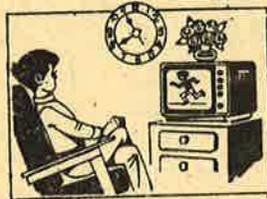
1) In the morning, Nick ...



2) After school he ...



3) Then he ...



4) In the evening, Nick ...



5) At ten ...



6) On Sunday, Nick ...



5. Add -s or -es:

- 1) He run- in the park every morning.
- 2) She write- a letter every Sunday.
- 3) Nick do- his homework every day.
- 4) He play- tennis with his friends.

- 5) Father wash- his car every week.
- 6) Mother clean- the rooms every Saturday.
- 7) Tom go- to school in the afternoon.
- 8) Grandfather watch- TV every evening.



One, Two, Three

One, two, three,
Let me see,
Who likes coffee,
And who likes tea.

One, two, three,
Oh, I see,
Father likes coffee
and Tommy likes tea.

let me see ['let mi 'si:] = să văd
to like [laik] = a-i plăcea
coffee ['kofi] = cafea



What Am I?

The teacher writes on me with chalk.
My face is black: I cannot talk.

(The blackboard)

face [feis] = fața

William

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[i]	[ʌ]	[aʊ]
live [liv]	London [ˈlʌndən]	house [haus]
Britain [ˈbrɪtən]	country [ˈkʌntri]	town [taʊn]
country [ˈkʌntri]		
factory [ˈfæktəri]		
[k]	[ɑ:]	
work [wɜ:k]	start [stɑ:t]	
worker [ˈwɜ:kə]	work hard [ˈwɜ:k ˈhɑ:d]	
cook [kʊk]		

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



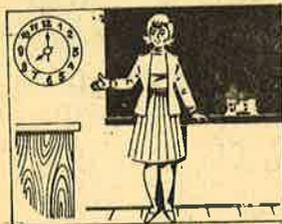
I am Christine Roman.
I live in a town.



He is Victor.
He lives in the country.



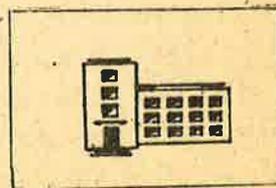
He is a worker.
He works in a factory.
He starts work at seven.



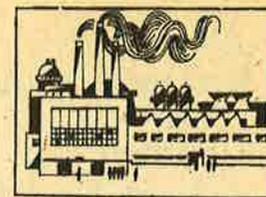
I am a teacher.
I work in a school.
I start work at 8 o'clock.

C. Complete:

1) The teacher works in a . . .



2) Victor works in a . . .



3) He lives in the . . .



4) They live in a big . . .



William

William Brown is an English boy.

He lives in a small town near London, with his father, mother, brother and sister.

How old is William? He is eleven.

William is a pupil. He goes to school every day.

In Britain school starts at nine o'clock in the morning and ends at half past twelve. Some children go home for lunch and some have lunch at school.

In the afternoon the children go back to school and have lessons again from two to half past four.

In the evening the children do their homework.

William's father, Mr Brown, works in a factory in London. He goes to work in the morning and comes back home at six o'clock in the evening.

William's mother, Mrs Brown, works in the house. She works very hard every day. She cleans the house and cooks breakfast, lunch and dinner for her family.

Exercises

1. Read what is true about William:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) William is ... boy. | 4) English children go back to school ... |
| a) an English | a) in the afternoon. |
| b) a German | b) in the evening. |
| c) a Romanian | c) in the morning. |
| 2) William lives ... | 5) William's father works ... |
| a) in the country. | a) in the house. |
| b) in a small town. | b) in a school. |
| c) in a big town. | c) in a factory. |
| 3) In Britain school starts ... in the morning. | |
| a) at seven o'clock | |
| b) at ten o'clock | |
| c) at nine o'clock | |

2. Learn the dialogue:

Teacher: How old are you?

Dan: I'm eleven.

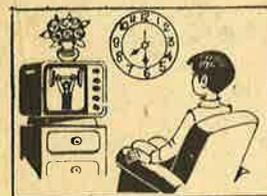
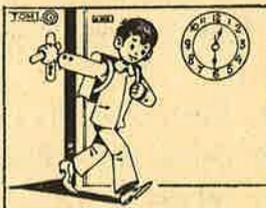
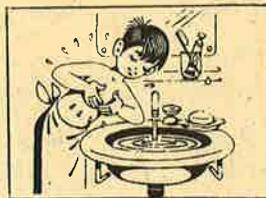
Teacher: And how old is your sister?

Dan: She's twelve.

Practise with children in the class.



3. Say what he does every day:



4. Look at this:

I live in a small town.

He lives in a small town.

Now do the same:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) I live with my parents. | 5) I go to school in the morning. |
| 2) I go to school every day. | 6) I work hard every day. |
| 3) I go home for lunch. | 7) I clean my room every day. |
| 4) I do my homework in the afternoon. | 8) I help my mother every day. |



It's Eight O'Clock

My mother calls and up I get
It's eight and school's at nine
I take the bus if the weather's wet
But walk if it is fine.

to call [kɔ:l] = a chema, a striga
to take the bus [ˈteikðəbʌs] = a lua autobuzul
if [ɪf] = dacă

Let's Make New Words

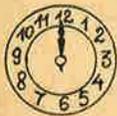
How many words can you make out of these words:
beautiful, afternoon, dining-room, homework, chocolate, grand-mother.

What Do You Do Every Day?

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[ə]	[i:]	
then [ðen]	leave for [ˈli:v ˈfɔ:]	
very [ˈveri]	fifteen [ˈfif ˈti:n]	
[ɑ:]	[aɪ]	[ə:]
past [pɑ:st]	what time [ˈwɒt ˈtaɪm]	quarter [ˈkwɔ:tə]
half [hɑ:f]	like [laɪk]	reporter [ˈriːpɔ:tə]
mark [mɑ:k]		
ask [ɑ:sk]		
answer [ˈɑ:nsə]		

B. Look at the clocks and read the times:



It's twelve o'clock.



It's a quarter past twelve.

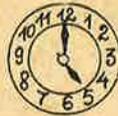


It's half past twelve.



It's a quarter to one.

C. What's the time?



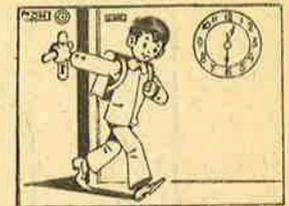
D. Look at the pictures and read the questions and answers:



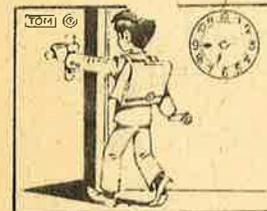
A: When do you get up?
B: I get up at half past seven.



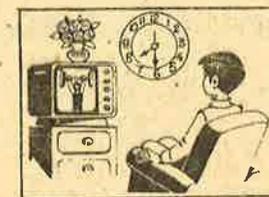
A: When do you have breakfast?
B: I have breakfast at a quarter to eight.



A: When do you leave for school?
B: I leave for school at half past twelve.



A: When do you come back from school?
B: I come back from school at a quarter to seven.



A: When do you watch TV?
B: I watch TV at half past eight.



A: When do you go to bed?
B: I go to bed at a quarter to ten.

E. Read and learn:

The Simple Present Tense — The Interrogative

Do	I you we they	go to school	every day?
----	------------------------	--------------	------------



Prezentul Simplu interogativ se formează din:

DO + SUBJECT + VERB

Do you speak English?

F. Make questions and answers:

Do	you	read	in the morning?
		play	in the afternoon?
		write	in the evening?
		learn	
		sing	at home?
		eat	at school?
		drink	in the park?
		sleep	

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Example: Do you play in the morning?
Yes, I do.
Do you learn in the park?
No, I don't.

G. Put in the interrogative:

Model:

They meet their friends every day.
Do they meet their friends every day?

- 1) They go to school every day.
- 2) We watch TV on Sunday morning.
- 3) You see your friends at school.
- 4) They do their homework every day.
- 5) You clean your room every day.
- 6) I read a book every week.
- 7) They play tennis on Monday.
- 8) The children help their mother in the kitchen.
- 9) Tom and Mary learn English at school.
- 10) They come back home early.
- 11) They leave for school early.
- 12) They like English.

H. Give true answers:

Model: A:

Do you drink milk every morning?
Yes, I do.

A:

Do you drink tea every morning?
No, I don't.

- 1) Do you get up early in the morning?
- 2) Do you get up late in the morning?
- 3) Do you go to school in the afternoon?
- 4) Do you go to school at night?
- 5) Do you work hard at school?
- 6) Do you read the newspaper every day?
- 7) Do you do your homework every day?
- 8) Do you watch TV in the evening?
- 9) Do you see a film every day?
- 10) Do you sleep in the afternoon?
- 11) Do you learn Italian at school?
- 12) Do you help your mother every day?

I. Make questions and answers:

Model:

Speak to the teacher every day/yes
A: Do you speak to the teacher every day?
B: Yes, I do.

see a film every day/no
A: Do you see a film every day?
B: No, I don't.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) run in the park every day/no 2) open the window every day/yes 3) clean your room every day/yes 4) play tennis every day/no 5) eat every day/yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) do your homework every day/yes 7) draw every day/no 8) watch TV every day/yes 9) sing a song every day/no 10) go to school every day/yes 11) drink milk every day/no 12) see your friends every day/yes |
|--|--|



What Do You Do Every Day?

A reporter is at school today. He is asking Tom questions about his daily programme. Tom is answering the reporter's questions.

Reporter: What time do you get up in the morning, Tom?

Tom: I get up at half past six or at a quarter to seven.



Reporter: What do you do then, Tom?

Tom: I wash and get dressed. Then I have breakfast.

Reporter: What do you do after breakfast?

Tom: I do my homework and then I play with my friends in the garden.

Reporter: What time do you have lunch?

Tom: I have lunch at a quarter past twelve.

Reporter: What time do you leave for school?

Tom: I leave for school at half past twelve.

Reporter: Do you come to school late?

Tom: No, I don't. I come to school early.

Reporter: Do you work hard at school, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I do. We all work hard at school.

Reporter: Do you always get good marks at school, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I do.

Reporter: Do you like school, Tom?

Tom: Yes, I do. I like school very much.

Exercises

1. Put in the verbs:

Model:

What time



in the morning?

What time do you get up in the morning?



1) What time...
every morning?



2) When...?



3) When...?



4) Where...?



5) Where...?



6) What time...?



2. Put in the reporter's questions:

1) **Reporter:** What time...

Tom: I get up at half past six.

2) **Reporter:** What...

Tom: I wash and get dressed.

3) **Reporter:** What time...

Tom: I have breakfast at a quarter past seven.

4) **Reporter:** What...

Tom: I do my homework.

5) **Reporter:** Where...

Tom: I play with my friends in the park.

6) **Reporter:** What time...

Tom: I have lunch at a quarter past twelve.

7) **Reporter:** What time...

Tom: I leave for school at half past twelve.

8) **Reporter:** When...

Tom: I come back from school at a quarter to seven.

3. Make questions and answers:

Model:

they/speak/English

A: What do they speak?
B: They speak English.

you/like/tennis

A: What do you like?
B: I like tennis.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) they /see/ a film | 6) they /play/ football |
| 2) you /clean/ the black-board | 7) you /like/ milk |
| 3) they /open/ the windows | 8) they /say/ hello |
| 4) you /drink/ tea | 9) you/read/ Romanian books |
| 5) they /ask/ questions | 10) they /answer/ questions |



I Like to Get Up in the Morning

I like to get up in the morning
And so do all of us.

I like to get dressed in the morning
And so do all of us.

I like to read books in the morning
And so do all of us.

I like to play ball in the morning
And so do all of us.

And so do all of us = Și așa facem noi toți



I like to get up in the mor - ning. I



like to get up in the mor - ning. I



like to get up in the mor - ning. And so do all of

D.C. Coda 3



us. And so do all of us.

Lesson Fifteen B.

The Snowman

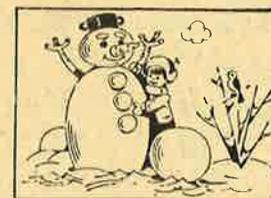
A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[e] many [ˈmeni] red [red]	[æ] carrot [ˈkærət] black [blæk] dad [dæd]	[ʌ] button [ˈbʌtn] some [sʌm]
[aɪ] child [tʃaɪld] eye [aɪ]	[əʊ] snow [snəʊ] snowman [ˈsnəʊmən] snowball [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l] nose [nəʊz] coat [kəʊt]	[w] winter [ˈwɪntə] want [wɒnt] woman [ˈwʊmən] quickly [ˈkwɪkli]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



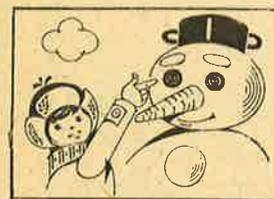
It's winter.
It's snowing.



What is the child doing?
He is making a snowman.



The snowman has a red nose.
It's a carrot.



The snowman has black eyes.
They're buttons.



The children are playing in the snow now.
They play in the snow every winter.



They are making snowballs now.
They make snowballs every winter.

C. Put in *now* or *every day*:

Model:

I am playing now.
I play every day.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) I am reading | 7) We are listening to the radio |
| 2) I read | 8) I am helping Mother . . . |
| 3) We go to school | 9) They play in the park . . . |
| 4) They are going home | 10) We are making a snowman |
| 5) You work hard | |
| 6) They watch TV | |

D. Change from *now* to *every day*:

Example:

I am writing now.
I write every day.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) They are eating now. | 7) We are talking now. |
| 2) I am drinking milk now. | 8) You are helping Mother now. |
| 3) We are playing now. | 9) They are singing now. |
| 4) They are washing now. | 10) They are making the bed now. |
| 5) We are listening to the teacher now. | |
| 6) I am doing my homework now. | |



The Snowman

Mary: Come to the window, Tom. It's snowing.
 Tom: Mum, we want some buttons, please.
 Mary: And a carrot.
 Mother: Do you want many buttons, Tom?
 Tom: No, I don't want very many.
 Mary: We want Dad's old hat, too.
 Tom: And an old coat.
 Mother: What are you doing, children?
 Mary: We're making a snowman, Mum.
 Tom: His eyes are black buttons.
 Mary: And his nose is a carrot.



Exercises

1. Choose the right sentence:

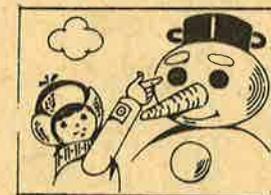
- 1) It's raining.
 2) It's snowing.
 3) It's a fine day.



- 1) The child is making a snowman.

- 2) The child is making snowballs.

- 3) The child is making a snowhouse.



- 1) The snowman's eyes are black balls.

- 2) The snowman's eyes are red carrots.

- 3) The snowman's eyes are black buttons.



- 1) The snowman has an old coat.

- 2) The snowman has a new coat.

- 3) The snowman has a large coat.

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where are Tom and Mary?
- 2) What's the weather like?
- 3) What do they want to make?
- 4) What are the buttons for?
- 5) What is the carrot for?

3. Learn and act the dialogue.



4. What are the children doing now?
What do they do every day?



Example: They are playing now.
They play every day.



get up



make the bed



get dressed



eat



meet their friends



play games



sleep



5. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| snowman | coat |
| winter | carrot |
| snowballs | hat |
| buttons | |

- 1) It's snowing. It is . . .
- 2) The children want to make a . . .
- 3) Mother gives them an old . . . and an old . . .
- 4) The snowman's eyes are black . . .
- 5) The snowman's nose is a red . . .
- 6) Children like to play with . . . in winter.



What Do You Do in Spring?

In winter we play in the snow.
We are very happy, you know.
In summer we play in the park.
Until it gets very dark.
And what do you do in spring?
In spring we play and sing.

until it gets very dark [An 'til it 'gets 'veri 'da:k] = pînă se întuneacă
in spring [in 'sprɪŋ] = primăvara



Riddles

1. It is white. It is cold. You can play with it. What is it?

(snow)

2. What man can't live in a house?

(The Snowman)

What Are Their Jobs?

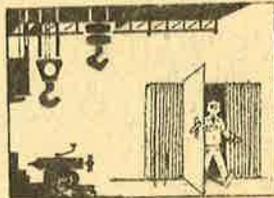
A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[e]	[ə]	[i:]
again [ə'gen]	job [dʒɒb]	sixteen ['siks 'ti:n]
engine ['endʒɪn]	hospital ['hɒspɪtl]	people [pi:pl]
healthy ['helθi]	want [wɒnt]	
[ɑ:]	[w]	
farm [fɑ:m]	work [wɜ:k]	factory ['fæktəri]
	want [wɒnt]	grow up ['grəʊ 'ʌp]
	What about you? ['wɒtə 'baʊt 'ju:]	

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



He is a worker.
Does he work in a factory?
Yes, he does.



He is an engineer.
Does he work in a hospital?
No, he doesn't.



He is a farmer.
Does he work on a farm?
Yes, he does.

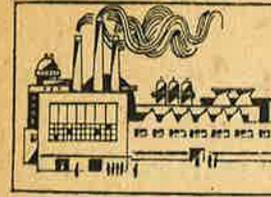


He is a doctor.
Does he work in a hospital?
Yes, he does.



She is a nurse.
Does she work in a factory?
No, she doesn't.

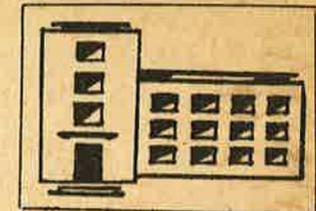
C. Complete:



1) Father works in a ...



2) Mother works in a ...



3) My sister works in a ...



4) My uncle works on a ...

D. Read and learn:

The Simple Present Tense — The Interrogative

Does	he	work	in a factory?
	she		in a hospital?
	Mr Pop		in a school?
	Mrs Pop		
	your father		on a farm?
	your mother		
	your brother		
	your sister		

Yes,	he	does.
No,	she	doesn't.



La persoana a III-a singular (*he, she, it*), prezentul simplu interogativ se formează din

DOES + SUBJECT + VERB:

Does he speak English?

E. Give true answers:

Model:

A: Does your father work in a factory?

B: Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

- 1) Does your father work on a farm?
- 2) Does your mother work in a hospital?
- 3) Does your uncle work on a farm?
- 4) Does your aunt work in a school?
- 5) Does your father get up early in the morning?
- 6) Does your mother get up late in the morning?
- 7) Does your father work hard?
- 8) Does your brother/sister get good marks at school?
- 9) Does your father read the newspaper every day?
- 10) Does your mother read the newspaper every day?
- 11) Does your grandmother watch TV in the evening?
- 12) Does your father help your mother in the kitchen?

F. Make questions and answers:

Model:

work hard / yes
A: Does he work hard? B: Yes, he does.

drink tea / no
A: Does he drink tea? B: No, he doesn't.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) like school / yes | 7) sing / no |
| 2) eat much / no | 8) talk much / yes |
| 3) learn well / yes | 9) speak English / yes |
| 4) read much / yes | 10) read English books / no |
| 5) speak Italian / no | 11) like milk / yes |
| 6) help you / yes | 12) play tennis / no |



What Are Their Jobs?

The reporter is at school again today. He is asking Dan questions about his parents. Dan is answering the reporter's questions.

Reporter: Where does your father work, Dan?

Dan: My father works in a factory.

Reporter: What's his job?

Dan: He is a worker.



Reporter: Does your father like his job, Dan?

Dan: Yes, he does. He likes his job very much. They make big engines in the factory where my father works.

Reporter: Does your mother work in a factory, too?

Dan: No, she doesn't. She works in a hospital.

Reporter: What's her job?

Dan: My mother is a nurse.

Reporter: Does your mother work hard there?

Dan: Yes, she does. She works at night, too. But she likes her job, too. She helps people to be healthy again.

Reporter: What about you, Dan? Where do you want to work when you grow up?

Dan: I want to work in the factory where my father works. I want to make big engines, too.

Exercises

1. Read what is true about Dan and the reporter:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) The reporter is ... to-day.
a) <i>at home</i>
b) <i>at school</i>
c) <i>in a factory</i> | 5) Dan's father makes ... in the factory where he works.
a) <i>toys</i>
b) <i>chocolate</i>
c) <i>engines</i> |
| 2) He is asking ... questions.
a) <i>the teacher</i>
b) <i>the nurse</i>
c) <i>Dan</i> | 6) Dan's mother is ...
a) <i>a nurse.</i>
b) <i>an engineer.</i>
c) <i>a doctor.</i> |
| 3) Dan's father is ...
a) <i>a worker.</i>
b) <i>a teacher.</i>
c) <i>a farmer.</i> | 7) Dan's mother works ...
a) <i>in a school.</i>
b) <i>in a hospital.</i>
c) <i>in a factory.</i> |
| 4) Dan's father works ...
a) <i>in a hospital.</i>
b) <i>in a factory.</i>
c) <i>on a farm.</i> | 8) Dan wants to work ... when he grows up.
a) <i>in a hospital</i>
b) <i>in his father's factory</i>
c) <i>on a farm</i> |

2. Learn the dialogue:

Reporter: What's your father's job?

1

Pupil: He's a worker.

Reporter: Where does he work?

2

Pupil: He works in a factory.

Practise with:

1

an engineer
a teacher
a doctor
a farmer

2

in a factory
in a school
in a hospital
on a farm



3. What are they? Where do they work?



He (She) is a ...
He (She) works ...



4. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where is the reporter today?
- 2) What is he asking Dan?
- 3) Where does Dan's father work?
- 4) What's his job?
- 5) What does he make in the factory?

- 6) Where does Dan's mother work?
- 7) What's her job?
- 8) What does she do there?
- 9) Where does Dan want to work?
- 10) What does he want to make?



What Do You Want to Be?

I want to be a teacher
And teach my children nice
To read, to write, to listen
And give them good advice.

I want to be a worker
In a big toy factory
And make beautiful toys
For all my family.

I want to be a doctor
To make the children strong
And make their parents happy
And let them all live long.

advice [əd 'vaɪs] = sfaturi

strong [strɒŋ] = puternic(i)

and let them all live long = și să trăiască o viață lungă

What Are You Afraid of?

"Come to the blackboard and answer my questions, Dan," says the teacher.

"I'm sorry..." answers the boy.

"What's the matter?" asks the teacher. "Are you afraid of my questions?"

"Oh, no, it isn't that. I'm afraid of my answers."

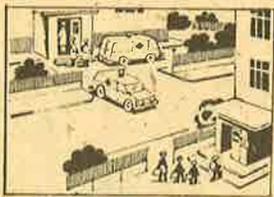
to be afraid of [ə 'freɪdɪv] = a se teme de

Looking out of the Window

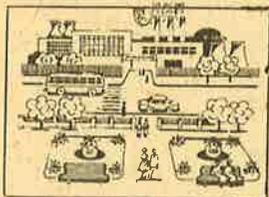
A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[i]	[ə]
carry [ˈkæri]	opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt]
live [lɪv]	often [ˈɒfn]
thing [θɪŋ]	
[ə]	[w]
pyjamas [pəˈdʒɑ:məs]	wear [weə]
German [ˈdʒɜ:mən]	wife [waɪf]
forget [fəˈget]	
always [ˈɔ:lweɪz]	
look out of the window [ˈlʊkˈaʊtəvðəˈwɪndəʊ]	

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



The school is **opposite** the hospital.



The factory is **opposite** the park.



William is looking **out of the window** now.
He **often** looks out of the window.



Mr Romford is **wearing** his coat and pyjamas.



Mr Romford is **carrying** his bag.



Mrs Romford is **giving** him his hat.

C. What are they wearing? What are they carrying? Complete:



1) The woman is wearing a white....



2) The man's wearing a new....



3) The boy is wearing a big....



4) Father is wearing his new....



5) Mr Romford is carrying a....



6) William is carrying his....

D. Look at this:

I get up early. (<i>late</i>)
I get up early. He gets up late.

Do the same:

- 1) I learn English. (*German*)
- 2) I like milk. (*tea*)
- 3) I play tennis. (*football*)
- 4) I speak Romanian. (*English*)
- 5) I live in the country. (*in the town*)
- 6) I like Geography. (*Maths*)
- 7) I come back early. (*late*)



Looking out of the Window

Mr Romford lives opposite the Browns. He is an old man and he often forgets little things.

Every day Mr Romford leaves home at eight o'clock.

His wife often runs after him and gives him his hat. He always forgets it!



This morning William is looking out of the window. He can see Mr Romford.

Mr Romford is wearing his hat and is carrying his bag.

But he is still wearing his pyjamas and Mrs Romford is running after him!

Exercises

1. Correct these sentences. Say what's wrong:

- 1) Mr Romford lives opposite a school.
- 2) Mrs Romford often forgets little things.
- 3) Every day Mr Romford leaves home at seven o'clock.
- 4) Mr Romford often runs after his wife.
- 5) William's father is looking out of the window.
- 6) Mr Romford is carrying his schoolbag.
- 7) Mrs Romford is giving him his pyjamas.

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where does Mr Romford live?
- 2) What does he often forget?
- 3) What time does he leave home every day?
- 4) What does his wife often do?
- 5) What is William doing now?
- 6) What is Mr Romford wearing?
- 7) What is Mr Romford carrying?
- 8) Who is running after him?

3. Read:

I We You They	often always	get up late. go to school by bus. leave home at eight. watch TV in the evening.
He She		gets up early. goes to work by train. leaves home at seven. reads a newspaper.

4. Put in *often*, *always*:

Example:

I get up early. (<i>always</i>)
I always get up early.

- 1) We get good marks at school. (*always*)
- 2) He works hard. (*always*)
- 3) They get up early. (*often*)
- 4) Father leaves home early. (*often*)
- 5) Mother cooks in the morning. (*always*)
- 6) We wear uniforms at school. (*always*)
- 7) I do my homework in the evening. (*often*)
- 8) We meet our friends in the park. (*often*)



5. Say what he often does:



Example: He often forgets his hat.



leave home late



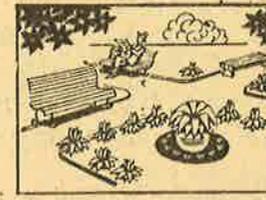
carry a bag



wear a hat



walk in the park



read in the park



6. Put in the right form of the verb:

Example:

(live)	I live in Bucharest. William lives near London. They live in the country.
--------	---

- 1) (*like*) I... Romanian, but my brother... Maths.
- 2) (*leave*) My father... home at seven.
My brother and I... home at noon.
- 3) (*forget*) You often... your umbrella.
I often... my pencilbox. Tom always... his pen.
- 4) (*wear*) He always... a black coat.
Mother often... a white dress. We... uniforms at school.
- 5) (*run*) He often... after the bus.
She often... after the train. The dog... after the cat.
- 6) (*carry*) I always... my umbrella.
The teacher always... a bag.
- 7) (*make*) They... engines in this factory.
We... toys at school. William... his bed in the morning.



He Is the First

Mr Romford is walking in the park. He is tired. Oh, there is a bench! And an old man is going to it!

Mr Romford wants to get to the bench first. He runs to the bench.

The old man runs after him. He is saying something, but Mr Romford can't hear him.

Mr Romford gets to the bench first. He sits down. He is very happy.

Now the old man is near him. He is so tired that he can't speak, but he has a notice in his hand.

Mr Romford looks at the notice and reads "Wet Paint!" He isn't so happy now.

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] = ceva
to hear [hiə] = a auzi
to get to ['get 'tu] = a ajunge la

Lesson Seventeen A.

I Live in a New Flat

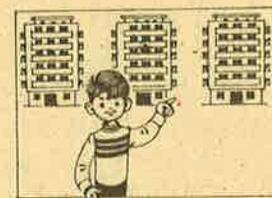
A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[au]	[u]	[i:]
house [haus]	cook [kuk]	seventeen ['sevən 'ti:n]
houses ['hauzɪz]	bedroom ['bedrʊm]	street [stri:t]
town [taʊn]	bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm]	
[ɪ]	[æ]	[ə]
there is [ðə'ɪz]	flat [flæt]	there are [ðə're:]
live [lɪv]	block of flats ['blɒkəv 'flæts]	number ['nʌmbə]

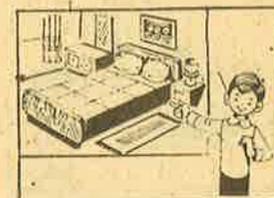
B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



There are many houses in my street. I live in this house.



There are many blocks of flats in my town. I live in this block of flats.



There are two bedrooms in our flat. I sleep in this bedroom.



There is a bathroom in our flat. I wash in the bathroom.



There is a dining-room in our flat. We eat in the dining-room.

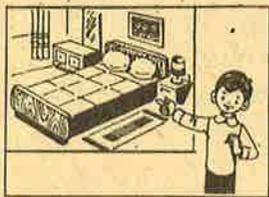


There is a kitchen in our flat. We help Mother in the kitchen.

C. Match:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) He sleeps in the... | a) ... bathroom. |
| 2) She eats in the... | b) ... bedroom. |
| 3) Tom washes in the... | c) ... kitchen. |
| 4) Mary does her home-work in the... | d) ... dining-room. |
| 5) We help Mother in the... | e) ... living-room. |
| 6) We listen to the teacher in the... | f) ... classroom. |

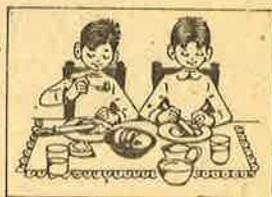
D. Read and complete:



1) Tom sleeps in the....



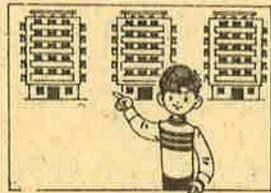
2) Tom watches TV in the....



3) We have dinner in the....



4) I wash in the...



5) I live in a new...



6) She lives in a small....

E. Read and learn:

The Simple Present Tense – The Negative

I We You They	do not (don't)	get up late. go to school in the morning. watch TV at night.
------------------------	---------------------------	--

Prezentul simplu negativ se formează din:

SUBJECT + DO NOT (DON'T) + VERB

They do not speak English.
They don't speak English.

F. Put in the negative:

Model:

I read in bed.
I don't read in bed.

- 1) They play tennis.
- 2) I like tea.
- 3) They learn Italian at school.
- 4) You drink milk every day.
- 5) My grandparents work hard.
- 6) My aunt and uncle live in Bucharest.
- 7) Tom and Mary come home late.
- 8) My friends speak German.
- 9) We go to school in the morning.
- 10) They watch TV in the morning.

G. Play the *Oh, no*, game:

A: You sleep in the bathroom.
B: Oh, no I don't. I don't sleep in the bathroom.

- 1) You wash in the bedroom.
- 2) You sleep in the classroom.
- 3) You watch TV in the kitchen.
- 4) You play football in the dining-room.
- 5) You cook in the living-room.
- 6) You sing in the bathroom.



I Live in a New Flat

My name is Dan Ionescu. I am a pupil in the 5th (fifth) form. I live at number 12, Colentina Road, Bucharest. There are many new blocks of flats in Bucharest. My parents, my sisters and I live in a new block of flats, too. We don't live in a house.

There are four rooms in our flat. There are two bedrooms: the parents' bedroom and the children's bedroom.

There is a bathroom near the bedrooms and a large kitchen where Mother cooks and where we have our breakfast in the morning.



There is also a dining-room in our flat, where we have lunch and dinner. We don't have lunch and dinner in the kitchen.

I like my flat very much. It is very large and clean. It isn't dirty.

Exercises

1. Make sentences:

There is	a dining-room a kitchen a bathroom	in my house. in our flat.
There are	two bedrooms	

There is + singular
There are + plural

2. Put in *there is* or *there are*:

- 1) ...a dining-room in our flat.
- 2) ...a bathroom, too.
- 3) ...two pictures on the wall.
- 4) ...a little dog under the table.
- 5) ...a cat under the bench.
- 6) ...two bedrooms in his flat.
- 7) ...a pioneer in the pioneers' room.
- 8) ...many children in the schoolyard.
- 9) ...many new schools in our town.
- 10) ...a new block of flats in our street.

3. Read what is true about Dan Ionescu:

- 1) a) Dan is a pupil in the 5th form.
b) Dan is a pupil in the 6th form.
- 2) a) Dan lives in a house.
b) Dan lives in a block of flats.
- 3) a) Dan's flat has two bedrooms.
b) Dan's flat has three bedrooms.
- 4) a) There are three rooms in Dan's flat.
b) There are four rooms in Dan's flat.

- 5) a) Dan's flat is clean.
b) Dan's flat is dirty.



4. Answer these questions about Dan Ionescu:

- 1) What is Dan?
- 2) Where does he live?
- 3) How many rooms are there in his flat?
- 4) Where is the bathroom?
- 5) Where does Dan sleep?
- 6) Where does he wash?
- 7) Where does he eat?



5. Put in the negative:

They speak English. (<i>Italian</i>)
They speak English. They don't speak Italian.

- 1) We like milk. (*tea*)
- 2) They speak Romanian. (*Italian*)
- 3) I read Romanian books. (*English books*)
- 4) They play in the schoolyard. (*classroom*)
- 5) I live in a flat. (*house*)
- 6) They watch TV in the living-room. (*bedroom*)
- 7) We go to school in the afternoon. (*morning*)
- 8) I get up early. (*late*)



I Don't Know

Tom: Dan, what's your baby brother's name?
Dan: I don't know. He can't tell us his name.

baby brother [ˈbeɪbi ˈbrʌðə] = frăţior
to know [nəʊ] = a şti
to tell [tel] = a spune

A Black Cat

"Father, father, there is a black cat in the dining-room."
"Don't be afraid, my son! Black cats are lucky."
"This cat is; it is eating your dinner."

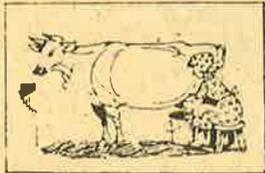
to be afraid [ˈbi əˈfreɪd] = a se teme
lucky [ˈlʌki] = norocos

They Live in the Country

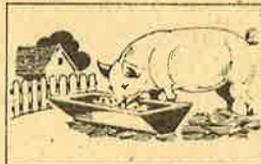
A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[i]	[ʌ]
chicken [ˈtʃɪkn]	other [ˈʌðə]
pig [pɪɡ]	in the country [ɪn ðə ˈkʌntri]
animal [ˈænɪmə]	Will you come with us? [ˈwɪl ju ˈkʌm wɪð ʌs]
[ə:]	[əʊ]
horse [hɔ:s]	know [nəʊ]
all right [ɔ:l ˈraɪt]	Let's go [ˈlets ˈgəʊ]

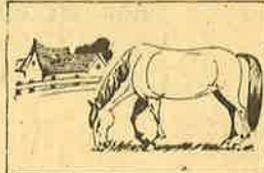
B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



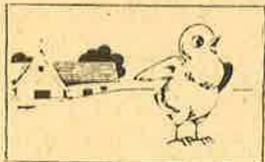
What does a cow give us?
A cow gives us milk.



What does a pig like?
A pig likes to eat.



What does a horse eat?
A horse eats grass.



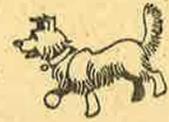
Where does a chicken live?
A chicken lives on a farm.

C. What animals are these?

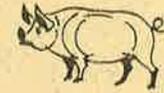
1) It gives us milk. It is a



2) It lives near the house. It is our



3) It is very fat. It is a



4) It drinks milk. It is a



5) It is big and eats grass. It is a



6) It is very little. It lives on a farm. It is a



D. Put in the plural:

Look at me!

Look at us!

- 1) The teacher can see *me*.
- 2) Give *me* some chocolate, please.
- 3) He is looking at *me*.
- 4) The doctor is asking *me* questions.
- 5) The cow gives *me* milk.
- 6) Can you come with *me*?

E. Replace by *him* or *her*:

I see Mother.

I see *her*.

I see Father.

I see *him*.

- 1) Look at *uncle George*!
- 2) Look at *aunt Emily*!
- 3) I can see *Mary* now.
- 4) I can't see *Tom*.
- 5) The teacher is talking to *Dan*.
- 6) William is speaking to *Mrs Romford*.
- 7) Give *the boy* some chocolate.
- 8) Give *the girl* a glass of milk.

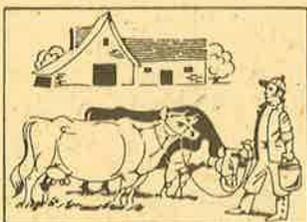


They Live in the Country

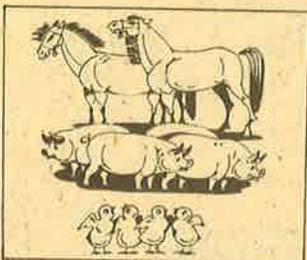
Some people live in the town and some people live in the country. Today, William and his friends are talking about people who live in the country.



William: I know a farmer.
Diana: He lives on a farm.
Ginger: The farm's in the country.
Michael: What's the farmer's name?
William: His name is Mr Greenfield.



Michael: Has he many animals on his farm?
Diana: He has two cows on his farm.
Ginger: He has other animals, too.
Michael: What animals?



William: There are some pigs, some horses and some chickens on his farm.
Michael: Do you often go to see Mr Greenfield?
Diana: Yes, we do. We are going to see him today. Will you come with us?
Michael: Oh, yes, thank you.
Ginger: All right. Let's go.

Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

- 1) What are William and his friends talking about today?
- 2) Who do they know?
- 3) Where does the farmer live?
- 4) What's the farmer's name?
- 5) What animals has he on his farm?
- 6) When do the children go to see Mr Greenfield?

2. Put in the plural:

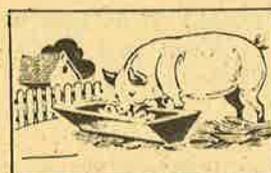
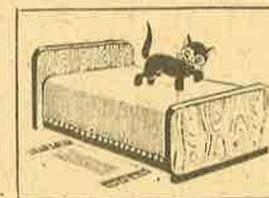
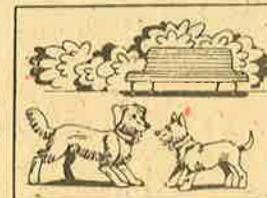
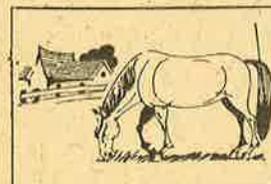
Model:

There is a chicken on the farm.

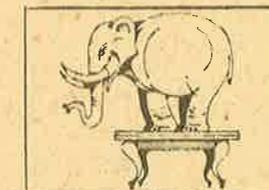
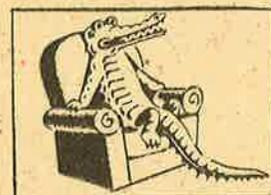
There are some chickens on the farm.

- 1) There is a horse on the farm.
- 2) There is a cow in the yard.
- 3) There is a dog in the park.
- 4) There is a cat in the house.
- 5) There is a pig on the farm.
- 6) There is an elephant on the table.

3. Make sentences with *there is* or *there are*:



There is...
There are...



4. Look at this:

I see *Dan*.

I see *him*.

I know *Alice*.

I know *her*.

I like *Tom and his sister*.

I like *them*.

Now do the same:

- 1) I live near *Paul*.
- 2) I know *Mary*.
- 3) The teacher is asking *the children* questions.
- 4) Can you see *your mother*?
- 5) I sit near *Dan and Alice*.
- 6) Look at *Mary and her brother*!
- 7) Nick gives *Tom* books to read.
- 8) I like *Christine Roman*. She is a good teacher.



Mary Midding's Pig

Mary Midding has a pig,
Not very little and not very big,
Not very pink, not very green,
Not very dirty, not very clean.

pink [pɪŋk] = roz, trandafiriu

Don't Look

The pupils don't look. The teacher changes the places of things in the classroom. The pupils look around and make sentences.
Example: *There is a book on the floor.*

Lesson Eighteen A.

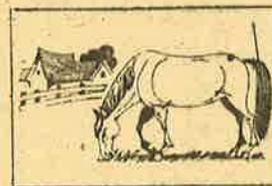
On the Farm

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[i]	[ei]	[ə:]
animal [ˈæniməl]	grapes [greɪps]	horse [hɔ:s]
pig [pɪg]	state [steɪt]	autumn [ˈɔ:təm]
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ]	eighteen [ˈeɪˈti:n]	also [ˈɔ:lsəʊ]
spring [ˈsprɪŋ]		
pick [pɪk]		
vegetables [ˈvedʒɪtəblz]		
	[ɜ]	
	pear [peə]	cow [kaʊ]
	apple [ˈæpl]	fruit [fru:t]
	plant [plɑ:nt]	summer [ˈsʌmə]

B. Look at the pictures and read:

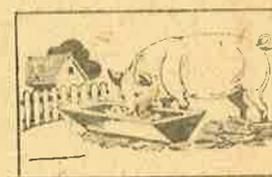
What are these?
These are animals.



This is a horse.

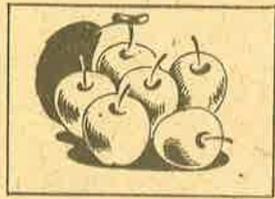


This is a cow.



This is a pig.

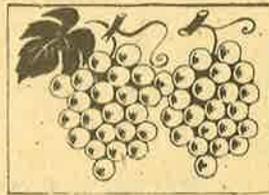
What are these?
These are fruits.



These are apples.

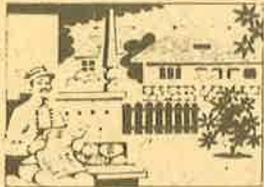


These are pears.



These are grapes.

C. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Tom and Mary's
uncle lives in a
village.
He doesn't live in
a town.



Tom and Mary's
uncle is a farmer.
He works on a state
farm.
He doesn't work in
a factory.



In spring he plants
trees.
He doesn't plant
trees in summer.



In autumn he
picks fruit.
He doesn't pick
fruit in spring.

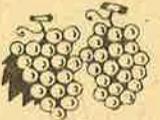
D. Read and complete:

1) The  gives us milk.

2) A  is fat.

3) This  is white.

4)  are good to eat.

5) We pick  in autumn.

6) I like 

E. Read and learn:

The Simple Present Tense – The Negative

He	lives	in a town.
She		in Bucharest.
It		in a village.
Tom	doesn't live	in the country.
Mary		on a farm.
Uncle George		



La persoana a III-a singular (*he, she, it*), prezentul simplu negativ se formează din:

SUBJECT + DOES NOT (DOESN'T) + VERB

He does not speak English.
He doesn't speak English.

F. Put in the negative:

Model:

Tom lives in the country.
Tom doesn't live in the country.

- 1) Uncle George lives in a town.
- 2) He works in a factory.
- 3) He goes to work in the afternoon.
- 4) He plants trees in summer.

- 5) He picks fruit in spring.
- 6) He gets up late.
- 7) She likes apples.
- 8) Mary watches TV in the morning.
- 9) Tom works on a farm.
- 10) My friend talks much.



On the Farm



Tom and Mary's uncle and aunt live in the country. They live in a big village near Pitesti.

Tom and Mary's uncle is a farmer. He works on a big state farm. He doesn't work in a factory.

Tom and Mary's aunt works there, too.



The farmers are very busy. In spring they plant trees and vegetables.

In summer they pick some fruit and vegetables.

In autumn they pick grapes, apples and pears.



Tom and Mary and their friends come to the country in autumn.

The pioneers help the farmers with their work on the farm. They also like to look at the animals on the farm: the cows, the horses and the pigs.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

village	farm
fruit	animals
spring	farmers
	autumn

- 1) Uncle George and aunt Ann live in a
- 2) They work on a state
- 3) In . . . the farmers plant trees and vegetables.
- 4) In summer they pick some
- 5) In . . . they pick pears and grapes.
- 6) The pioneers help the
- 7) There are many . . . on the farm.

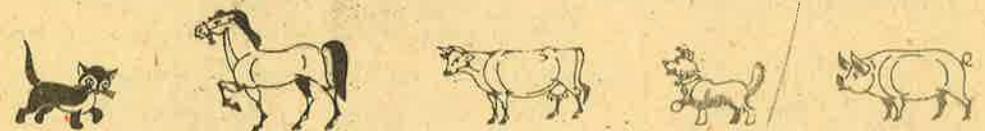
2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where do Tom and Mary's uncle and aunt live?
- 2) Where is their village?
- 3) What are they?
- 4) Where do they work?
- 5) What do the farmers do in spring?
- 6) What do they do in summer?
- 7) What fruit do the farmers pick in autumn?
- 8) Who helps the farmers with their work on the farm?
- 9) What do the children like to look at?
- 10) What animals can they see on the farm?

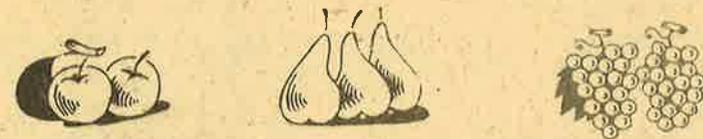


3. Look at the pictures and speak about them:

What are these?
Where do they live?



What are these?
When do the farmers pick them?



What do they do?



4. Put in the negative:

Model:

I live in Braşov.
I don't live in Braşov.

He likes apples.
He doesn't like apples.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) They pick pears. | 6) I live in the country. |
| 2) He plants vegetables. | 7) He works in a hospital. |
| 3) It rains much in summer. | 8) Mother cooks in the evening. |
| 4) The cat drinks tea. | 9) They like grapes. |
| 5) We work on a farm. | |



The Four Seasons

Spring is green,
 Summer is bright,
 Autumn is yellow,
 Winter is white.

season [ˈsi:zn] = anotimp
 bright [braɪt] = strălucitor, strălucitoare
 yellow [ˈjeləʊ] = galben(ă)



Riddles

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I am big and fat,
I eat grass.
I give you milk.
What am I?
(moo v) | 2. I am red.
I grow on trees.
You eat me.
I begin with a.
What am I?
(əddn uv) |
|---|---|

to grow [grəʊ] = a creşte
 to begin [biˈɡɪn] = a începe

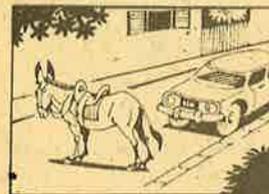
Lesson Eighteen B.

In the Village

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[i:]	[a:]	
policeman [ˈplɪsmən]	master [ˈmɑ:stə]	
angry [ˈæŋɡri]	laugh [lɑ:f]	
idea [aiˈdiə]		
[ə]	[u]	[əʊ]
donkey [ˈdɒŋki]	pull [pʊl]	road [rəʊd]
because [biˈkɔ:z]	push [pʊʃ]	follow [ˈfɒləʊ]
everybody [ˈevrɪbɒdi]	look [lʊk]	

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



The donkey is in the middle of the road.



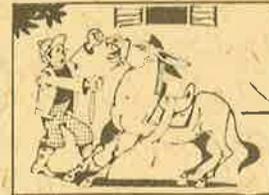
There is a donkey on the road. The farmer is pulling the donkey. He is the donkey's master.



The policeman is pushing the donkey, but the donkey doesn't move.



The boys laugh and laugh.



The donkey's master is not laughing. He is very angry.



The donkey follows his master down the road.

C. Read what is correct:



- 1) The ... is on the road.
 a) donkey
 b) horse
 c) cow



- 2) The farmer is ... the donkey.
 a) washing
 b) pulling
 c) pushing



- 3) The boys are
 a) laughing.
 b) talking.
 c) singing.



- 4) The donkey follows ... down the road.
 a) the policeman
 b) the boys
 c) the farmer

D. Play the *Oh, no*, game:

Example:

They are in town.

Oh, no, they aren't. They aren't in town.

She can speak German.

Oh, no, she can't. She can't speak German.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) They are in the country. | 6) She is tired. |
| 2) She has an old skirt. | 7) You must play in the street. |
| 3) He is standing under a tree. | 8) They can see William. |
| 4) You must run in the classroom. | 9) They have many animals. |
| 5) They are going to hospital. | 10) He can carry this bag. |

E. Look at the pictures and make sentences:

Model:



He /tea/ milk
 He drinks tea.
 He doesn't drink milk.



They /in the schoolyard/ in the street
 They run in the schoolyard
 They don't run in the street.



They /in the park/ in the street



Nick /early/ late



Grandfather /Romanian books/ English books



We /in the bedroom/ in the kitchen



The cat /milk/ tea

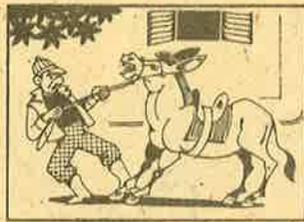


Pioneers /good marks/ bad marks



In the Village

William and Ginger are in the country. They can see a lot of people on the road.



"What's going on?" William asks.

"Let's have a look," Ginger says.

"A donkey is standing on the road!" an old farmer tells them.

Then the donkey's master comes.

"You must move your donkey," the policeman tells him.

The farmer pulls and the policeman pushes, but the donkey doesn't move.

The boys laugh and laugh but the donkey's master is very angry, because he can't move the donkey.

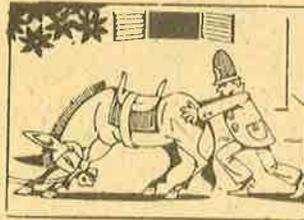
"What can we do?" the policeman asks.

"Give him a carrot!" William says.

"That's a good idea," the farmer says and he gives the donkey a carrot.

The donkey follows his master down the road. Everybody laughs.

(Adapted from: L.G. Alexander — Look, Listen and Learn)



Exercises

1. Translate the text into Romanian.

2. Correct these sentences. Say what's wrong.

- 1) William and Ginger are in town.
- 2) They can see a lot of animals on the road.
- 3) A cow is standing on the road.
- 4) The farmer pushes and the policeman pulls.
- 5) The farmer and the policeman laugh and laugh.
- 6) The farmer gives the donkey a pear.
- 7) The donkey follows the policeman down the road.
- 8) Everybody is angry.

3. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where are William and Ginger?
- 2) What can they see on the road?
- 3) Where is the donkey standing?
- 4) Who comes then?
- 5) What does the farmer do with the donkey?
- 6) Who helps the farmer to move the donkey?
- 7) Why is the donkey's master angry?
- 8) What does the farmer give the donkey?
- 9) Where does the donkey follow his master?
- 10) Who laughs?



4. Complete these sentences to tell the text:

- 1) William and Ginger are ...
- 2) They can see ...
- 3) A donkey is standing ...
- 4) The donkey's master ...
- 5) The policeman tells him to ...
- 6) The farmer ... and the policeman ... the donkey.
- 7) The donkey doesn't ...
- 8) The boys ... and ...
- 9) The donkey's master is very angry because ...
- 10) William tells them to ...
- 11) The farmer gives the donkey a carrot and the donkey ...
- 12) Everybody ...



5. Look at this:

He is wearing a coat.
It is cold.

He is wearing a coat,
because it is cold.

Now do the same:

- 1) She is sitting on a bench. She is tired.
- 2) The children are running to school. It is late.
- 3) Mary is washing her hands. They are dirty.
- 4) The farmer is angry. The donkey doesn't move.
- 5) The children are laughing. The donkey is funny.
- 6) We like apples. They are good.
- 7) She is wearing this dress. It is beautiful.
- 8) I don't like this bag. It is old.
- 9) He doesn't come late to school. He gets up early.



What Do They Say?

"It's four o'clock,"
Says the cock.
"What's that?"
Says the cat.
"I want to sleep,"
Says the sheep.
"Of course,"
Says the horse.

"But where and how?"
Says the cow.
"In the house,"
Says the mouse.
"I'm too big,"
Says the pig.
And the dog says
"Bow-wow,
It's too late now."

cock [kɒk] = cocor

sheep [ʃi:p] = oaie

of course [ɒv 'kɔ:s] = desigur

bow-wow ['bau 'wau] = ham, ham

REVISION III

Exercises

1. Match:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) class | a) board | 6) foot | f) bag |
| 2) black | b) room | 7) pencil | g) box |
| 3) note | c) book | 8) arm | h) mother |
| 4) school | d) work | 9) after | i) chair |
| 5) home | e) ball | 10) grand | j) noon |

2. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

- 1) Father is *tall*. He isn't...
- 2) My friend Nick is *thin*. He isn't...
- 3) Our classroom is *clean*. It isn't...
- 4) We get up *early*. We don't get up...
- 5) We like *new* toys. We don't like... toys.
- 6) Felix is a *white* cat. It isn't...
- 7) The window of the classroom is *open*. It isn't...
- 8) Toby is a *little* dog. It isn't...
- 9) Grandmother is *old*. She isn't...
- 10) The grass is *wet* in the rain. It isn't...

fat
short
old
dirty
late
big

black
young
shut
dry

3. Look at this:

I learn English at school.

He learns English at school, too.

Now do the same:

- 1) I like grapes.
- 2) I play tennis every week.
- 3) I go to school in the afternoon.
- 4) I come back home at seven o'clock.
- 5) I work hard every day.
- 6) I get good marks at school.
- 7) I do my homework in the morning.
- 8) I help my parents with the housework.
- 9) I watch TV in the evening.
- 10) I go to bed at nine o'clock.

4. Say the correct form of the verb:

Example: to write to speak

I write

He writes

We ...

She ...

Mary ...

The children ...

The teacher ...

I ...

to have	to do	to wash	to watch
I ...	They ...	She ...	We ...
She ...	You ...	You ...	They ...
You ...	She ...	Tom ...	I ...
He ...	He ...	I ...	He ...

5. Learn the dialogue:

Alice: Tom plays football every day.

Doris: Really? Does he play football every day?

Alice: Yes, he does. He's very fond of it.

Practise with:

- 1) Nick learns English at school.
- 2) Dan plays tennis every afternoon.
- 3) George speaks English at home.
- 4) Dad watches TV every evening.
- 5) Tom works on the farm every summer.
- 6) Mr Pop writes poems every day.

6. Put in the negative:

Example:	He goes to school early. (late)	I play tennis. (football)
	He doesn't go to school late.	I don't play football.

- 1) We play in the schoolyard. (in the classroom)
- 2) They plant trees in spring. (in summer)
- 3) She lives in the country. (in town)
- 4) Mother cooks in the kitchen. (in the dining-room)
- 5) You do your homework at home. (at school)
- 6) I drink milk. (tea)
- 7) It snows in winter. (in summer)
- 8) We go to school in the afternoon. (in the morning)
- 9) I like apples. (pears)
- 10) He plays in the garden. (in the street)

7. Put in the correct form of the verb:

Example:	The teacher (read) the lesson now.
	The teacher is reading the lesson now.
	We (read) the lesson every day.
	We read the lesson every day.

- 1) The teacher (draw) a picture on the blackboard now.
- 2) The pupils (go) to school every day.
- 3) I (talk) to my friend now.
- 4) Boys (like) to play football.
- 5) We (read) the new lesson now.
- 6) They (look) at the blackboard now.
- 7) They (listen) to the radio every evening.
- 8) Grandfather (watch) TV now.
- 9) I (watch) TV every Saturday.
- 10) I (sing) a song now.

8. Say what they do every day. Say what they are doing now.



Where Are His Things?

Tom is a very tidy boy. Where are his things?
Dan is not tidy. Where are his things?

This is Tom's room.



This is Dan's room.



tidy ['taidi] = ordonat
thing [θiŋ] = lucru

The First of June

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[æ]	[i]	[ɑ:]
thank [θæŋk] happy [ˈhæpi] have fun [ˈhæv ˈfʌn]	uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔ:m] festival hall [ˈfestɪvəl ˈhɔ:l] school festival [ˈskul ˈfestɪvəl]	scarf [skɑ:f] party [ˈpɑ:ti]
[ə:]	[ai]	[au]
shirt [ʃə:t] skirt [skɜ:t] the first of June [ðə ˈfɔ:st əv ˈdʒu:n]	white [waɪt] life [laɪf]	blouse [blaʊz] trousers [ˈtraʊzəz] blue [blu:] red [red] tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ] wear [weə]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Mary is a pioneer. She has a white blouse, a blue skirt and a red scarf.

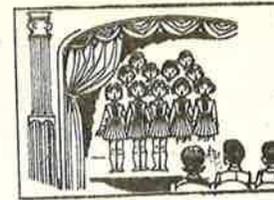


Tom is a pioneer, too. He has a white shirt, blue trousers and a red scarf.



This is the pioneers' room. There is a pioneer in the room. He is reciting a poem.

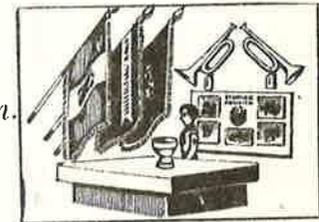
This is the festival hall. There are a lot of pioneers in the festival hall. They are singing a song.



C. Read what is correct:



- Mary has a red...
a) hat.
b) scarf.
c) ball.
- Mary's... is new.
a) blouse
b) house
c) mouse
- Peter's... is white.
a) scarf
b) school-bag
c) shirt
- Mother has a beautiful...
a) shirt.
b) skirt.
c) blouse.
- The pioneer is in the...
a) pioneers' room.
b) festival hall.
c) classroom.



D. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:
Tomorrow will be Sunday.



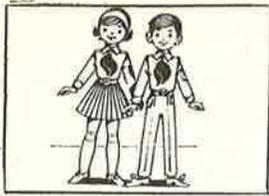
The children will go to school tomorrow morning.



They will go to the festival hall.

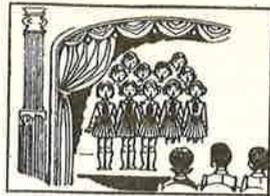


They'll have a school festival there.



The pioneers will wear their pioneer uniforms.

They will have lots of fun at the festival.



The children will sing many songs.



They will recite many poems.



E. Read and learn:

The Future Tense (*Timpul Viitor*)

I	shall	go to school	tomorrow.
We	'll	go to the cinema	
He	will	go to the festival hall	
She		have an English lesson	
You		have a school festival	
They		sing songs	
		recite poems	

La persoana I singular și plural (*I* și *we*), timpul viitor se formează din **SHALL + VERB**

I shall play in the park tomorrow.

Forma scurtă: *I'll play in the park tomorrow.*

La persoanele a II-a și a III-a singular și plural, timpul viitor se formează din **WILL + VERB**

They will play in the park tomorrow.

Forma scurtă: *They'll play in the park tomorrow.*

F. Put in *shall* or *will*:

- 1) I ... go to the park tomorrow.
- 2) You ... go to school tomorrow morning.
- 3) We ... have a school festival on Sunday.
- 4) He ... sing an English song tomorrow.

- 5) We ... come to the school festival, too.
- 6) They ... help the farmers with their work.
- 7) Mother ... cook lunch tomorrow morning.
- 8) I ... work hard tomorrow.

G. Replace *shall* and *will* by 'll.

Model:

I shall read a book tomorrow.

I'll read a book tomorrow.

He will do his homework in the evening.

He 'll do his homework in the evening.

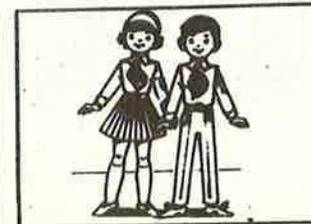
- 1) They will come on Monday.
- 2) She will wear her new blouse at the school festival.
- 3) We shall get up early tomorrow.
- 4) He will talk to the teacher tomorrow.
- 5) I shall learn a new song on Tuesday.
- 6) We shall watch TV tomorrow evening.
- 7) You will see him at the school festival.
- 8) They will meet Tom in the park.



The First of June

It is the first of June today. It is Children's Day. The pupils want to thank the Party for their happy life.

At twelve o'clock they will go to the festival hall. They'll have a school festival there.



The pioneers will wear their beautiful uniforms and red scarves. The girls will wear white blouses and blue skirts. The boys will wear white shirts and blue trousers.

The children will sing songs and recite poems at the festival. They will have lots of fun on the First of June.

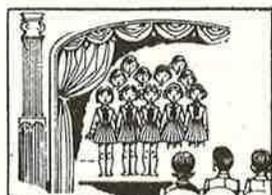
Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

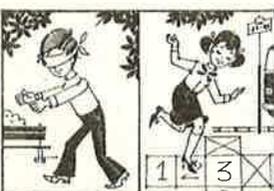
- 1) Where will the children go at twelve o'clock?
- 2) What will they have at school?
- 3) What will the pioneers wear at the festival?
- 4) What will the boys wear?
- 5) What will the girls wear?
- 6) What will they sing?
- 7) What will they recite?



2. Say what they will do tomorrow:



**Tomorrow
they will...**



3. They do this every day. What about tomorrow?

Model:

Father works in the garden every day.

He'll work in the garden tomorrow, too.

- 1) Mother cooks every day.
- 2) I go to school every day.
- 3) Mary does her homework every day.
- 4) Uncle George works on the farm every day.
- 5) Aunt Ann helps him every day.
- 6) We clean our room every day.
- 7) They walk in the park every day.
- 8) The cat drinks milk every day.
- 9) The children play in the park every day.
- 10) He watches TV every day.
- 11) We come home early every day.
- 12) You read the newspaper every day.
- 13) They get good marks every day.



The First of June

Today, today, today
It's the First of June today.
This is our happy day
We shall dance and sing and play.

to dance [da:ns] = a dansa

The Pioneers' Uniforms

Look at the text and write the words about the pioneers' uniforms. The pupil who writes them first wins the game.

to win [win] = a câştiga

A Present for Diana's Birthday

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[θ]	[f]
birthday [ˈbɜːθdeɪ]	for [fɔː]
	from [frɒm]
[k]	[aɪ]
basket [ˈbɑːskɪt]	nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]
come up to [ˈkʌm ʌp tə]	all right [ɔːl ˈraɪt]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



William is walking down the street. He is going home.



A woman is carrying a basket in her hand.



The woman comes up to William.



She gives the basket to William. It is a present for his sister's birthday.

C. Read the questions and the correct answers:



- 1) What is the woman carrying?
A basket?
A bag?
An umbrella?
- 2) Where is William walking?
In the street?
In the park?
In the room?
- 3) What is William opening?
The box?
The basket?
The book?

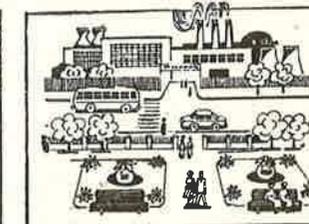
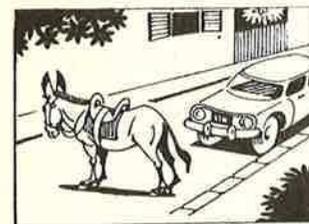
- 4) Where is William going?
Home?
To school?
To the office?



D. Complete the sentences:



- 1) William is walking...
the street.
- 2) The woman has a basket...
her hand.
- 3) The woman comes up...
William.



- 4) The donkey is standing...
of the road.
- 5) The bench is...
the tree.
- 6) The factory is...
the park.

E. Put in *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*:

- 1) *He* is playing with ... toy-horse.
- 2) *We* clean ... classroom every day.
- 3) *They* are talking to ... teachers.
- 4) *I* give presents to ... parents on New Year's Eve.
- 5) *She* likes ... new dress.
- 6) *You* help ... little sister.
- 7) *The pioneers* want to thank the Party for ... happy life.
- 8) *We* make ... beds in the morning.
- 9) *The cat* drinks ... milk every day.
- 10) *You* must do ... homework every day.
- 11) *Tom* meets ... friends in the park.
- 12) *She* is listening to ... teacher.

F. Look at this:

He plays in the park.
He isn't playing now.

Now do the same:

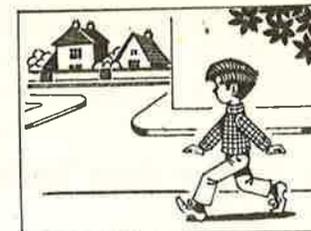
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) She sings beautiful songs. | 8) It snows in winter. |
| 2) He recites poems. | 9) The farmer plants trees in spring. |
| 3) Tom plays football. | 10) Father works in a factory. |
| 4) Mary draws well. | 11) Grandfather reads newspapers. |
| 5) My little sister laughs a lot. | 12) The little child walks in the park. |
| 6) The donkey eats carrots. | |
| 7) It rains in autumn. | |



A Present for Diana's Birthday

William is walking down the street. He sees a woman with a basket in her hand. She is Mrs Romford, his sister's friend. She comes up to him.

"Hello, Mrs Romford," William says.



"Hello, William," Mrs. Romford answers. "Are you going home now?"
"Yes, I am," says William.



"Will you give this to your sister, please? It's a present from me for her birthday. But don't open the basket, please. There is a little cat in it."



"All right," says William and he takes the basket.
"You must give it to your sister Diana," Mrs Romford says, "but you mustn't open it in the street."

Exercises

1. Give *yes/no* answers:

Example:

a)

Is William walking down the street?
Yes, he is.

b)

Does William see a man in the street?
No, he doesn't.

- 1) Is William walking in the park?
- 2) Does he see a woman in the street?
- 3) Has Mrs Romford a basket in her hand?
- 4) Is Mrs Romford William's friend?
- 5) Is William going to school?
- 6) Does he take the basket home?

- 7) Must he open the basket in the street?
- 8) Is the cat a present for his mother?
- 9) Is the cat big?

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where is William walking?
- 2) Who does he see in the street?
- 3) What has the woman in her hand?
- 4) Who is the woman?
- 5) What does she want to give to William?
- 6) What is there in the basket?
- 7) Who is the little cat for?
- 8) What mustn't William do?



3. Complete the sentences to tell the text:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) William is walking ... | 5) She comes up ... |
| 2) He sees ... | 6) She gives William ... |
| 3) The woman has ... | 7) In the basket there is ... |
| 4) The woman is Diana's ... | 8) William mustn't ... |



4. Make questions with *what*:

The woman gives William *a basket*.

What does the woman give William?

- 1) William sees *a cat* in the basket.
- 2) Mrs Romford says *hello* to William.
- 3) William takes *the basket* from Mrs Romford.
- 4) Mrs Romford gives him *a present for Diana*.
- 5) William opens *the basket*.
- 6) Mrs Romford wears *funny hats*.
- 7) William speaks *English*.
- 8) Mrs Romford asks *many questions*.
- 9) The donkey eats *carrots*.
- 10) Ginger likes *animals*.



A Poem

Red, red, red the scarf,
 Blue, blue, blue the skirt,
 Clean, clean, clean the blouse
 And so is the house!

Give one word for these:

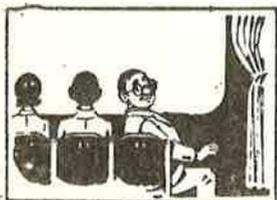
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) boys and girls; | 4) apples, pears, plums; |
| 2) cats, dogs, cows, horses; | 5) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday; |
| 3) father and mother; | 6) kitchen, bedroom, bathroom |

In the School Workshop

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[w]	[ə]	[u:]
wood [wud]	hammer [ˈhæmə]	glue [glu:]
woodwork [ˈwudwɜ:k]	library [ˈlaɪbrəri]	to use [ju:z]
workshop [ˈwɜ:kʃɒp]		useful [ˈju:sfʊl]
[θ]		[ɪ]
thing [θɪŋ]		shelf [ʃelf]
theatre [ˈθiətə]		nail [neɪl]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



A: Where is Grandfather?
B: He is at the cinema.



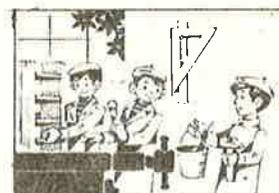
A: Where is Grandmother?
B: She is at the theatre.



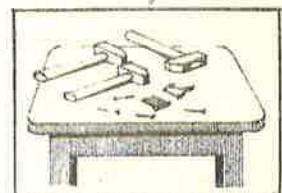
A: Where are the children?
B: They are in the library.



A: Where are the books?
B: They are on the shelves.



A: Where are the children now?
B: They are in the workshop. They are having their Woodwork lesson.



A: What can you see on the table?
B: On the table there are hammers and nails.

C. Match:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) The children read ... | a) in the classroom. |
| 2) We learn ... | b) in the library. |
| 3) The pupils make shelves ... | c) in the workshop. |
| 4) They help the farmers ... | d) at home. |
| 5) The pioneers meet ... | e) in the park. |
| 6) We do our homework ... | f) on the farm. |
| 7) I play ... | g) in the pioneers' room. |
| 8) We see films ... | h) at the cinema. |

D. Timpul viitor. Formele interogativă și negativă (Future Interrogative and Negative)

Read the questions and answers:

Will	you	eat? drink? sing? read? write? draw? recite? see?
	he she they	

Yes, I shall.

No, I shan't.

Yes,	he she they	will.
No,		won't.

Now read this:



Timpul viitor interogativ se formează prin inversiune între shall/will și subiect:

Exemplu: I shall read.
Shall I read?

He will read.
Will he read?

Timpul viitor negativ se formează prin adăugarea negației not la shall/will:

Exemplu: I shall not go there tomorrow.
He will not go there tomorrow.

În vorbire se folosesc forme scurte:

shall not = shan't
will not = won't

I shan't go there tomorrow.
He won't go there tomorrow.

E. Learn this dialogue:

Tom: Where will you go tomorrow?

1

Peter: I'll go to the park.

Tom: What will you do there?

2

Peter: I'll meet my friends.

Practise with: 1

cinema
country
farm

2

see a film
help the farmers
look at the animals

F. Put in the negative:

I'll eat an apple after lunch. (a pear)

I shan't eat a pear after lunch.

They'll drink tea tomorrow. (milk)

They won't drink milk tomorrow.

- 1) They'll make a shelf tomorrow. (a chair)
- 2) I'll read a book this evening. (a newspaper)
- 3) You'll learn a song tomorrow. (a poem)
- 4) They'll speak to Mary at the festival. (to Tom)
- 5) We'll write an exercise tomorrow. (a poem)
- 6) He'll play in the garden. (in the park)
- 7) I'll repeat the lesson. (the poem)
- 8) We'll work hard on Saturday. (on Sunday)
- 9) She'll clean the bedroom. (the kitchen)

In the School Workshop



Grandmother: What day is tomorrow, Tom?

Tom: Tomorrow is Wednesday.

Grandmother: What will you do tomorrow?

Tom: I'll make a shelf tomorrow.

Grandmother: A shelf? What for?

Tom: For the school library, Grandmother. We've got a new school library and we want to make new shelves for it.



Grandmother: Will you make the shelves at home?

Tom: No, I shan't. We shall make them in the school workshop.

We have our Woodwork lesson tomorrow and we shall all work hard in the workshop. We want to make the shelves tomorrow.

Grandmother: That's very good, Tom. It's good to learn to make useful things. What will you use to make the shelves?

Tom: We'll use wood, nails and glue, Grandmother.

Grandmother: Will Nick come and help you with the shelves?

Tom: No, he won't.

Grandmother: Why not?

Tom: Because he won't have his Woodwork lesson tomorrow. He will have it on Saturday.



Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

- 1) What day is tomorrow?
- 2) What will Tom do tomorrow?
- 3) What are the shelves for?
- 4) Where will he make the shelves?
- 5) What will the children use to make the shelves?
- 6) Will Nick help Tom to make the shelves?
- 7) Why not?

2. Put in Grandmother's questions:

- 1) Grandmother: ...
Tom: Tomorrow is Wednesday.
- 2) Grandmother: ...
Tom: I'll make a shelf tomorrow.
- 3) Grandmother: ...
Tom: For the school library.
- 4) Grandmother: ...
Tom: We'll make the shelves in the school workshop.
- 5) Grandmother: ...
Tom: We'll use wood, nails and glue to make the shelves.



3. Make questions and answers:

Model:

read / a book / a newspaper
A: What will they read?
B: They'll read a book. They won't read a newspaper.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) learn / a poem/ a song | 4) pick / pears/ apples |
| 2) make / toys/ shelves | 5) play / football / tennis |
| 3) plant /trees/ flowers | 6) drink / milk/ tea |

Lazy Mary

Lazy Mary, will you get up,
Will you get up, will you get up,
Lazy Mary will you get up,
Will you get up today?

No, no mother, I won't get up,
I won't get up, I won't get up,
No, no, mother, I won't get up,
I won't get up today.

lazy ['leizi] = leneş(ă)

Allegro

"La - zy Ma - ry, will you get up, Will
you get up, will you get up? La - zy Ma - ry, will
you get up, will you get up to - day?"

Going Home

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[ʌ]
 jump [dʒʌmp]
 run away [ˈrʌn əˈwei]

[ɪ]
 finger [ˈfɪŋgə]
 out of [ˈaʊt əv]

[u]
 put into [ˈput ˈɪntə]
 pull out [ˈpul ˈaʊt]

[θ]
 teeth [ti:θ]
 birthday present
 ˈbɜːθdeɪ ˈpreznt]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



William meets his friend Ginger.



Ginger wants to see what's in the basket. He opens the basket.



Ginger puts his finger into the basket.



Ginger pulls out his finger.



The cat jumps out of the basket.



The cat runs away.

C. Put in the verbs:



1) William ... his friend Ginger in the street.

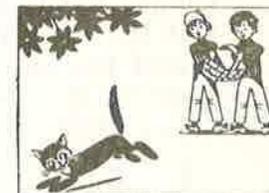


2) Ginger ... the basket.



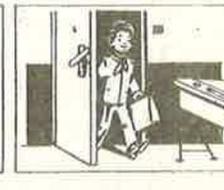
3) The cat ... out of the basket.

4) The cat ... away.



D. What's he doing?

Example: He is going into the room.



What's she doing?

Example: She is coming out of the room.



Going Home

William is going home with the present for his sister. Near his house he meets his friend Ginger.

Ginger comes up to William and William asks him: "Can you tell me what I have in this basket?"

"Apples?" says Ginger.

"No," says William.

"Pears?"





"No," says William again. It's a little cat for my sister Diana. It's a birthday present from her friend Mrs Romford."

"May I look at it?" asks Ginger.

"No, I mustn't open the basket. I must give it to Diana," answers William.

"Oh, please, William, may I have a little look?"

"All right then. You can have one little look," says William.

Ginger opens the basket and puts his finger into it.

But the little cat has good little teeth. Ginger pulls out his finger and the cat jumps out of the basket and runs away.

Exercises

1. Correct these sentences. Say what's wrong:

- 1) William is going to school.
- 2) He meets his friend Ginger in the park.
- 3) Ginger runs away from William.
- 4) William has a bag in his hand.
- 5) There is a big cat in the basket.
- 6) The cat is for William's brother.
- 7) The cat is a birthday present for Diana's mother.
- 8) William must open the basket in the street.
- 9) Ginger shuts the basket.
- 10) The cat jumps into the basket.

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where is William going?
- 2) What is he carrying in his hand?
- 3) Where does he meet his friend Ginger?
- 4) What does Ginger want to do?
- 5) What does he open?
- 6) Where does he put his finger?
- 7) What does the cat do?



3. Give true answers:

- 1) Can you speak English?
- 2) Can you speak German?
- 3) May you play in the classroom?
- 4) May you play in the schoolyard?

- 5) Must you answer the teacher's questions?
- 6) Must you come to school in time?
- 7) Can you play tennis?
- 8) Can you play football?
- 9) May you play football in the classroom?
- 10) May you walk on the grass in the park?
- 11) Must you do your homework every day?
- 12) Can you see the words on the blackboard?



4. Look at the pictures and tell the text:



I Can Run

I have a face,
I have a little hand,
I have a big hand,
My face is white,

My hands are black.
I have no feet,
But I can run.
What am I?

(the clock)

face [feis] = față
feet [fi:t] = picioare



Have You Any Teeth?

Little Alec comes up to his grandmother.

"Have you any teeth?" he asks.

"No. I haven't."

"Then, Grandmother, please take my cake. I'll come in a minute."

cake [keik] = prăjitură
I'll come in a minute ['minit] = mă întorc peste un minut.

Bucharest, the Capital of Romania

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[æ]	[d]	[θ]
capital ['kæpɪtəl]	road [rəʊd]	theatre ['θiətə]
National ['næʃənəl]	wide [waɪd]	youth [ju:θ]
[aʊə]	[ə]	
our [aʊə]	victory ['vɪktəəri]	
flower ['flaʊə]	museum [mju:'ziəm]	

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



Bucharest is a large town. It is the capital of Romania.



This is the Victory of Socialism Road. It is a new and wide road.



This is the Pioneers' House. It is in the Youth Park.



There are many museums and theatres in Bucharest. This is the National Theatre.

C. Say where you can go in Bucharest:



... the Village Museum



... the Patria Cinema



...The Youth Park



This is the Pioneers' House. It is in the Youth Park.

D. Put in *there is* or *there are*:

- 1) ... many cinemas in Bucharest.
- 2) ... a new school in this street.
- 3) ... a lot of parks in Bucharest.
- 4) ... two children in the park.
- 5) ... a tall tree in our garden.
- 6) ... a new hospital near our house.
- 7) ... a lot of people in the schoolyard.
- 8) ... a beautiful park near the factory.

E. Look at this:



Singular	There is...	Is there...?	There isn't...
Plural	There are...	Are there...?	There aren't...

F. Now answer these questions with:

a) *Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.*

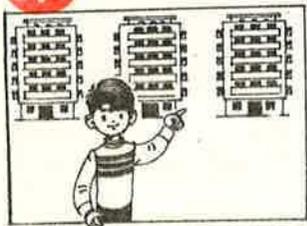
- 1) Is there a map in the classroom?
- 2) Is there a cat in the classroom?
- 3) Is there a tree in the schoolyard?
- 4) Is there a theatre in your town?
- 5) Is there a Youth Park in your town?
- 6) Is there a big cinema in your town?

b) *Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.*

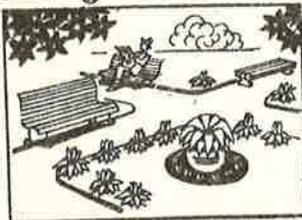
- 1) Are there two teachers in the classroom?
- 2) Are there many flowers in your classroom?
- 3) Are there big pictures on the walls?
- 4) Are there many pupils in the schoolyard?
- 5) Are there many books on the shelves?
- 6) Are there many hammers in the school workshop?
- 7) Are there many cinemas in your town?
- 8) Are there many parks in your town?



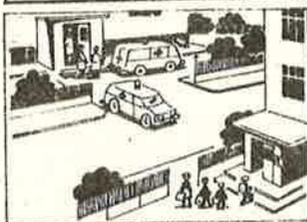
Bucharest, the Capital of Romania



Bucharest is the capital of Romania. It is a large and beautiful town. It has many new blocks of flats, wide streets and large parks and gardens.



In the parks and gardens there are many tall trees and beautiful flowers.



There are many museums, theatres and cinemas in Bucharest.

There are also new schools, hospitals and factories in our capital.

Many people live and work in Bucharest.

Exercises

1. Give *yes / no* answers:

- 1) Is Bucharest the capital of Romania?
- 2) Is Bucharest a small town?
- 3) Has it many new blocks of flats?
- 4) Are there many trees and flowers in the parks?
- 5) Do you live in Bucharest?
- 6) Do you like to go to the cinema?
- 7) Is your school old?
- 8) Is your school big?

2. Learn the dialogue:

Teacher: Tom, what will you do on Sunday?

1

Tom: I shall go to the cinema.

Teacher: And what about Mary?

2

Tom: Oh, she will help Mother.

Practise with:

1

- go to the theatre
- go to the Village Museum
- go to the Youth Park
- go to the National Theatre

2

- watch TV
- listen to the radio
- read a book
- do her homework

3. Play the "Oh, no" game:

Model:

They'll go to the theatre tomorrow.

Oh, no, they won't. They won't go to the theatre tomorrow.

- 1) They'll see a film tomorrow.
- 2) They'll play football on Sunday.
- 3) They'll watch TV in the afternoon.
- 4) They'll learn a new song tomorrow morning.
- 5) They'll go to the Youth Park tomorrow.
- 6) They'll meet their friends in the evening.



4. Speak about your town:

Use the words: *there is, there are, old, new, beautiful, wide, large, streets, blocks of flats, houses, cinema(s), theatre, museum, park, trees, flowers, factories, schools, hospital(s).*



5. Answer these questions:

- 1) What is Bucharest?
- 2) What can you see in Bucharest?
- 3) What can you see in the parks?
- 4) Where can you go in Bucharest?
- 5) Where do people live in Bucharest?
- 6) Where do they work?



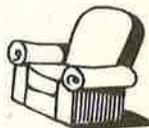
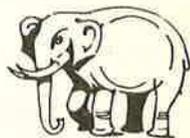
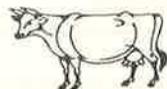
This Is the Key of the Town

This is the key of the town;
 In that town there is a street,
 In that street there is a yard,
 In that yard there is a house,
 In that house there is a room,
 In that room there is a bed,
 On that bed there is a basket,
 In that basket there are some
 flowers.

Flowers in the basket,
 Basket on the bed,
 Bed in the room,
 Room in the house,
 House in the yard,
 Yard in the street,
 Street in the town,
 This is the key of the
 town.

key [ki:] = cheie

What is the name of a town in Romania?



Lesson Twenty-One B.

The Geography Lesson

A. Repeat the new words after your teacher and learn them:

[ʌ]	London [ˈlʌndn]	[aɪ]	try [traɪ]
	another [əˈnʌðə]		right [raɪt]
[i]	Britain [ˈbrɪtn]		
	Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]		
[ɑ:]	Cardiff [kɑ:dɪf]		point to [ˈpɔɪnt tə]
	Glasgow [ˈglɑ:zɡəʊ]		know [nəʊ]
	at last [ətˈlɑ:st]		sir [sə:]
			wrong [rɒŋ]

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences:



This is a Geography lesson.
 The teacher is pointing to a map.



It is the map of Britain.



London is the capital of Britain.

We can see the big towns of Britain on the map:
 London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff.



C. Put in the negative:

Model:	Read Lesson Twenty-one!
	Don't read Lesson Twenty-one!

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Point to the map! | 5) Clean the blackboard! |
| 2) Write the new words! | 6) Look out of the window! |
| 3) Stand up! | 7) Listen to him! |
| 4) Go to the blackboard! | 8) Talk to her! |

D. Put in *shan't* or *won't*:

- 1) We shall drink milk but we... drink tea.
- 2) She will write Exercise One, but she... write Exercise Two.
- 3) They will listen to the teacher, but they... listen to him.
- 4) I shall give you a book, but I... give you a notebook.
- 5) He will clean the teacher's desk, but he... clean the blackboard.
- 6) We shall write the names of the towns, but we... write the name of the country.
- 7) I shall see William, but I... see Ginger.
- 8) They will go to the cinema, but they... go to the theatre.



The Geography Lesson

William is at school now. He is in the classroom. He is having a Geography lesson. The teacher is speaking to the children and pointing to a map on the wall. It is the map of Britain.

Teacher: What's your lesson for today, children?

William: The towns of Britain.

Teacher: Do you know them well?

Children: Yes, Sir.

Teacher: We shall see. William, come here.

William: Yes, Sir.

Teacher: Where is London on the map?

William: Here, Sir.

Teacher: Right. Now point to Edinburgh.



William: Here.

Teacher: Cardiff

William: Here, Sir.

Teacher: Right, William. Thank you. Very good. Go back to your desk. Sit down. Now, Ginger. Come here. Point on the map to Birmingham.

Ginger: Here, Sir.

Teacher: No, you're wrong, my boy. Birmingham is here. Now point to Glasgow.

Ginger: Here, Sir.

Teacher: Wrong again. Ginger, you don't know the lesson. Try again.

Ginger: Here, Sir.

Teacher: That's right at last. Go back. Sit down and listen. Now I'll give you an exercise, children. Write the names of these towns on your maps: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Birmingham, Glasgow.

(Ginger is talking to another boy.)

Teacher: Ginger, don't talk. Write the names of the towns on your map or you won't go home at half past four.

Children: 'Oh, Sir!

(Adapted from: F. Candlin - "Present-Day English for Foreign Students".)

Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where is William?
- 2) What lesson is he having?
- 3) What's the teacher doing?
- 4) Does William know the towns of Britain?
- 5) What is London?
- 6) Does Ginger know the lesson?
- 7) What exercise does the teacher give the pupils?
- 8) Why is the teacher angry with Ginger?

2. Look at the map of Britain and point to these towns:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| London | Birmingham |
| Edinburgh | Glasgow |
| Cardiff | |

Look at the map of Romania and point to these towns:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Bucharest | Cluj-Napoca |
| Braşov | Oradea |
| Constanţa | Suceava |



3. Complete these sentences to tell the text:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) William is at ... | 8) Ginger doesn't know the . . . well. |
| 2) He is having his ... lesson. | 9) He can't point to ... |
| 3) The teacher is speaking to the ... | 10) The teacher gives the pupils an ... |
| 4) He is pointing to the ... | 11) The pupils must write the ... on their maps. |
| 5) The map is on the ... | 12) Ginger is talking to ... |
| 6) William knows the ... very well. | 13) The teacher is ... |
| 7) He can point to ... and ... | 14) He tells Ginger to ... |



What is Your Name?

What is your name, what is your name?
Now tell me, please, what is your name?

My name is Janet, my name is Janet

My name is Janet, that's my name.

How old are you, how old are you?

Now tell me please, how old are you?

I'll soon be ten, I'll soon be ten,

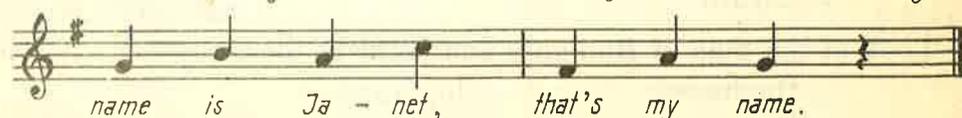
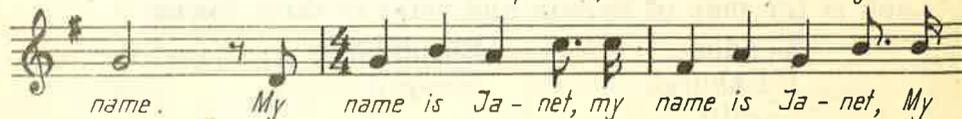
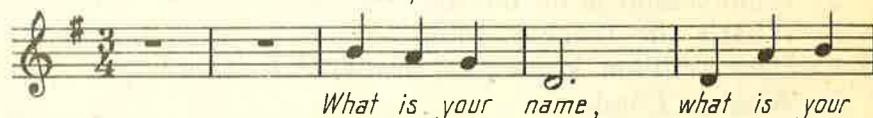
I'll soon be ten, that's my age.

Where do you live, where do you live?

Now tell me please, where do you live?

I live in London, I live in London,

I live in London, that's where I live.



soon [su:n] = în curînd

REVISION IV

Exercises

1. What are these?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) We drink it in the morning. | 11) We write exercises in it. |
| 2) We wear them at school. | 12) We watch it every evening. |
| 3) We put our books and notebooks in it. | 13) We play with it in the schoolyard. |
| 4) We put our pens and pencils in it. | 14) We write with it on the blackboard. |
| 5) We play there. | 15) We open them every day. |
| 6) We sleep there. | 16) We read it every day. |
| 7) We eat there. | 17) We eat them in autumn. |
| 8) We wash there. | 18) We sit on them. |
| 9) We learn there. | 19) We give them on New Year's Eve. |
| 10) We learn English from her/him. | 20) We live in it. |

2. Where can you see these?

Example:

cows, horses, sheep?

We can see them in the country.

- 1) desks, maps, blackboard, schoolbags, pupils?
- 2) chickens, dogs, pigs?
- 3) tables, chairs, armchairs?
- 4) blocks of flats, museums, cinemas, factories?
- 5) benches, trees, flowers, grass?
- 6) cars, buses, many people?
- 7) a bedroom, a bathroom, a kitchen, a hall, a dining-room?
- 8) the Village Museum, the Nottara Theatre, the Patria Cinema, the Herăstrău Park?
- 9) engines, cars, workers?
- 10) bread and butter, tea, milk, fruit?

3. Look at this:

I read every day.

I'll read tomorrow, too.

Do the same with:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) I write an exercise every day. | 5) I go to the park every day. |
| 2) I watch TV every day. | 6) I meet my friends every day. |
| 3) I work hard every day. | 7) I drink milk every day. |
| 4) I make the bed every day. | 8) I listen to the radio every day. |

4. Put in shall or will:

- They will go to the cinema, but I... go to the theatre.
- I shall read a newspaper, but she... read a book.
- She will wear a red blouse, but her sister... wear a blue blouse.
- They will play tennis, but we... play football.
- We shall get up at seven, but they... get up at eight.
- My brother will eat an apple, but I... eat a pear.

5. Play "The Deaf Old Man" game:

Tom: I shall go to the cinema tomorrow.

Old man: Pardon? When will you go to the cinema?

Tom: Tomorrow. I'll go to the cinema tomorrow.

Do the same with:

I shall meet my friends at noon.
 I shall do my homework in the afternoon.
 I shall watch TV this evening.
 I shall play in the garden tomorrow.
 I shall go to the theatre on Sunday.

6. Make questions and answers:

watch TV / in the evening.

Tom: When will you watch TV?
 Doris: I'll watch TV in the evening.

- cook the dinner / in the afternoon
- have lunch / at two o'clock
- do your homework / after lunch
- wear the blue blouse / tomorrow evening
- help your father / on Sunday morning
- go to the cinema / on Sunday afternoon

7. Put in the negative:

Model: I shall wear my blue trousers. (*black trousers*)

I shan't wear my black trousers.

She will wear her red dress. (*blue skirt*)

She won't wear her blue skirt.

- I shall go to the cinema. (*to the theatre*)
- He will walk in the Botanical Garden. (*in the Herästräu Park*)
- We shall eat apples. (*pears*)
- They will drink milk. (*tea*)
- You will write an exercise. (*a poem*)
- I shall meet Tom. (*Dan*)
- She will play tennis. (*football*)
- We shall draw a map. (*a picture*)

8. Look at these pictures and say what they will do tomorrow.



He will ...
 She will ...
 They will ...



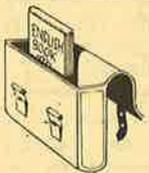
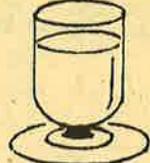
FINAL REVISION A

At School. My Daily Programme.

(Revise lessons 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20)

Exercises

1. Choose the right word:

<p>10 [e] pen ten red</p>	 <p>[æ] bag lamp flat</p>	<p>6 [i] sit six big</p>	 <p>[i:] tea tree three</p>
 <p>[u] book cook look</p>	 <p>[u:] two fruit room</p>	 <p>[ə] dog box clock</p>	 <p>[ə:] ball tall wall</p>
 <p>[ə] farmer dinner summer</p>	 <p>[e:] shirt skirt girl</p>	 <p>[ʌ] cup plum nut</p>	 <p>[ɑ:] glass farm scarf</p>

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Do you learn in a new or in an old school?
- 2) Is your school big?
- 3) Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
- 4) When do you have your English lessons?

- 5) Do you like English?
- 6) What do you do in the English class?
- 7) What time do you go to school every day?
- 8) What time do you go back home?
- 9) Do you get good marks at school?
- 10) What do you do when you are on duty?
- 11) What do you do in the schoolyard?
- 12) What do you do at home every day?
— in the morning?
— in the afternoon?
— in the evening?

3. Repeat after your teacher:

inaintea unei consoane [ə]	inaintea unei vocale [ən]	inaintea unei consoane [ðə]	inaintea unei vocale [ði]
a book a table	an apple an armchair	the book the table	the apple the armchair

Now read these:

a notebook, an English book, the lesson, the English lesson, the chair, the armchair, a door, an open door, the engineer, the architect, the doctor, an apple, a pear.

4. Repeat after your teacher:

Singular	Plural [-s]	Singular	Plural [-z]	Singular	Plural [-iz]
book	books	bag	bags	box	boxes
cat	cats	pencil	pencils	dress	dresses
friend	friends	boy	boys	house	houses

But: shelf — shelves

5. Look at this:

I have a pencil-box, but he has two ...
I have a pencil-box, but he has two pencil-boxes.

Now do the same:

- 1) I have a *toy-horse*, but you have four . . .
- 2) She has a red *ball*, but I have three red . . .
- 3) There is a tall *tree* in my garden, but there are five tall . . .
 . . . in their garden.
- 4) This *house* is old, but those . . . are new.
- 5) This *shelf* is black, but those . . . are white.
- 6) There is a new *pupil* in my class, but there are three new
 . . . in his class.
- 7) There is a *picture* on this wall, but there are two . . . on that
 wall.
- 8) You have a big *box*, but he has four big . . .
- 9) This *cat* is black, but those . . . are white.
- 10) I have a red *flower*, but she has five red . . .

6. Look at these:

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Singular	Plural
is	are

Singular	Plural
a worker	workers
an engineer	engineers

Now put in the plural:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) This is an English book. | 6) That pig is very fat. |
| 2) This skirt is new. | 7) That boy is a pioneer. |
| 3) That man is a worker. | 8) This is a black pen. |
| 4) This house is very old. | 9) That is a farmer. |
| 5) This house is white. | 10) This blouse is beautiful. |

7. Complete:

read	sing	play
I am reading.	?	?

sit	shut
You are sitting.	?

give	write	come
He is giving	?	?

8. Play "The Deaf Old Man" game:

Model:

A: Tom is reading.
B: Pardon? Who is reading?
A: Tom is. Tom is reading.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) Mary is writing an exercise. | 5) Dan is reciting the new poem. |
| 2) Alice is making the bed. | 6) Doris is watching TV. |
| 3) The teacher is talking to Dan. | 7) Paul is playing tennis. |
| 4) My friend is listening to the radio. | 8) Mother is cooking the dinner. |



A New Hat

Where are you going, my little cat?
I'm going to town to get a new hat.
What? A hat for a cat! A cat in a hat!
Who ever saw a cat in a hat?

to get [get] = (aici) a cumpăra
who ever saw ['hu 'evə 'sɔ:] = cine a văzut vreodată

Which of You Three?

"Hello! Is that William Brown?"
"Yes. Who is speaking?"
"Sam."
"Who? I don't hear!"
"Sam: Sid, Ada, Mary. Do you hear?"
"Yes, I do. But which of you three is speaking?"

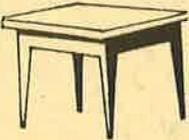
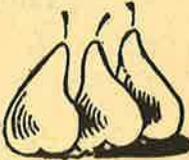
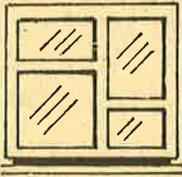
which [witʃ] = care
to hear [hiə] = a auzi

My Home, My Family

(Revise lessons 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17)

Exercises

1. Choose the right word:

<p>9</p> <p>[aɪ] five nine white</p>	 <p>[eɪ] name table grapes</p>	 <p>[ɔɪ] boy toy Roy</p>	 <p>[eə] pears chair there</p>
 <p>[iə] here near pioneer</p>	 <p>[əʊ] go snow window</p>	 <p>[aʊ] house blouse mouse</p>	 <p>[aʊə] our flower tower</p>

2. Answer these questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) What's your name? | 5) What rooms are there in your house / flat? |
| 2) How old are you? | 6) Where do you eat? |
| 3) Where do you live? | 7) Where do you sleep? |
| 4) Do you live in a flat or in a house? | 8) Where do you wash? |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9) Where do you do your homework? | 13) Do you often see your uncles and aunts? |
| 10) Who lives in the same house / flat with you? | 14) What is your father's job? |
| 11) Have you any brothers sisters? | 15) Where does your mother work? |
| 12) Where do your grand-parents live? | 16) What do you want to become when you grow up? |

3. Look at the pictures and say where they work:



4. Look at this:

Singular		Plural	
Tom	Tom's book	The children	the children's books
the boy	the boy's pen	the boys	the boys' pens
the teacher	the teacher's pencil	the teachers	the teachers' pencils

Now put in the plural:

The <i>doctor's</i> bag is new.
The <i>doctors'</i> bags are new.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) The <i>teacher's</i> hat is new. | 6) The <i>boy's</i> brother is tall. |
| 2) The <i>pupil's</i> book is clean. | 7) My <i>brother's</i> friend is clever. |
| 3) The <i>boy's</i> ball is blue. | 8) My <i>sister's</i> skirt is beautiful. |
| 4) The <i>pioneer's</i> blouse is white. | |
| 5) The <i>girl's</i> room is tidy. | |

5. Complete these sentences.

Model:

Our classroom has a white door. This is ...
This is the door of the classroom.

- 1) The house has a large garden. This is ...
- 2) The living-room has a large window. That is ...
- 3) The kitchen has a white door. That is ...
- 4) The flat has a large kitchen. This is ...
- 5) The dog has a funny name. This is ...
- 6) The room has a clean floor. This is ...

6. Use 's or s' where necessary:

Example:

The desk of the boy.	The boy's desk.
The classroom of the girls.	The girls' classroom.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) The rooms of the flat. | 5) The teacher of the pupils. |
| 2) The friend of Tom. | 6) The walls of the room. |
| 3) The window of the class-room. | 7) The mother of the little girl. |
| 4) The father of Mary. | 8) The garden of the house. |

7. Complete these sums:

Example:

$10 + 1 = 11$	Ten and ... is eleven.
	Ten and one is eleven.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| $10 + 1 = 11$ | Ten and ... is eleven. |
| $10 + 2 = 12$ | Ten and ... is twelve |
| $10 + 3 = 13$ | Ten and ... is thirteen. |
| $10 + 4 = 14$ | Ten and ... is fourteen. |
| $10 + 5 = 15$ | Ten and ... is fifteen. |
| $10 + 6 = 16$ | Ten and ... is sixteen. |
| $10 + 7 = 17$ | Ten and ... is seventeen. |
| $10 + 8 = 18$ | Ten and ... is eighteen. |
| $10 + 9 = 19$ | Ten and ... is nineteen. |
| $10 + 10 = 20$ | Ten and ... is twenty. |

FINAL REVISION C

In Town. In the Country. Bucharest.

(Revise lessons: 11, 18, 21)

1. Choose the right word:

 [w] woman window worker	 [j] yard your young	 [t] ten table town	 [d] dog dress dinner
3 [θ] thin three Thursday	 [ð] father mother brother	 [tʃ] chair picture teacher	 [dʒ] George German Geography

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Do you live in a town or in the country?
- 2) Is your village on a river?
- 3) What is the name of the river?
- 4) Is there a state farm in your village?
- 5) Do your parents work on the farm?
- 6) Do you help your parents with their work?
- 7) What fruit do you pick:
 - a) in summer? b) in autumn?
- 8) What animals are there on the farm in your village?

- 9) What's the name of your town?
- 10) Is your town big?
- 11) Are there many factories in your town?
- 12) Is there a new hospital in your town?
- 13) What is the name of the cinema in your town?
- 14) Is there a museum in your town?
- 15) Are there many parks in your town?
- 16) Where do you play with your friends?
- 17) What is Bucharest?
- 18) What can you see in Bucharest?

3. Say what is the same in Picture One and in Picture Two. Say what is not the same.



Picture One



Picture Two

4. Look at this:

Singular		Plural	
I	— my	We	— our
You	— your	You	— your
He	— his	They	— their
She	— her		
It	— its		

Now do the exercise:

Example:

I have a book. It's ... book.
I have a book. It's my book.

- 1) I have a black bag. It's ... black bag.
- 2) She has a little cat. It's ... little cat.

- 3) They have a large garden. It's ... large garden.
- 4) He has a white horse. It's ... white horse.
- 5) Tom has a tall brother. It's ... tall brother.
- 6) You have a new hat. It's ... new hat.
- 7) Mary has a red ball. It's ... red ball.
- 8) Grandma has a little house. It's ... little house.
- 9) The children have a new school. It's ... new school.
- 10) We have an old dog. It's ... old dog.

5. Make sentences:

Please give	me	a glass of milk.
	Tom him	
	Mary her	
	the cat it	
	us	
	the pupils them	

6. Replace the words in italics by *her*; *him*; *them*.

- 1) Look at *Tom*!
- 2) Can you see *Mary*?
- 3) Give it to *Mother*!
- 4) I can't see *the children*.
- 5) Tell *Father* to take his hat.
- 6) Listen to *the pioneers*!
- 7) Listen to *Mary*!
- 8) She can help *your brother*.
- 9) Tell *your friends* to come tomorrow.
- 10) Give the presents to *your grandparents*.

7. Play "The Deaf Old Man" game:

Tom: I play in the garden.
Old man: Pardon? Where do you play?
Tom: In the garden. I play in the garden.

Do the same with

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) I walk in the park. | 4) I do my homework in the living-room. |
| 2) I run in the schoolyard. | 5) I learn English at school. |
| 3) I play in my room. | 6) I plant trees in the garden. |

8. Put in: when, what, where.

Model:

I sleep <i>at night</i> .	When do you sleep?
I eat in the <i>dining-room</i> .	Where do you eat?
I like <i>English</i> .	What do you like?

- 1) I drink *milk* in the evening.
- 2) I watch TV *in the evening*.
- 3) I learn English *at school*.
- 4) I listen to the radio *on Sunday*.
- 5) I work hard *in the workshop*.
- 6) I go to school *in the afternoon*.
- 7) I have breakfast *in the kitchen*.
- 8) I play tennis *in summer*.
- 9) I read *the newspaper* every day.
- 10) I do my homework *in the morning*.



Come to the Country

Come to the country
On a sunny day,
Come to the country
On a day in May.

Look at the grass,
At the busy bees,
Look at the birds,
In the green, green trees.

- sunny** ['sʌni] = însorit
May [mei] = (luna) mai
bee [bi:] = albină
bird [bɜ:d] = pasăre

VOCABULARY PART ONE (LESSONS A--F)

Lesson A

Good afternoon, pupils. Sit down.
I'm Christine Roman. I'm a teacher.
Who are you? I'm Mary. I'm a girl.
Who are you? I'm Tom. I'm a boy.
Stand up, pupils. Goodbye.

Comenzi:	Stand up! Sit down!	Formule de salut:	Good afternoon! Goodbye!
----------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------

Perechi minimale* :

[i]	[i:]	ship	sheep
it	eat	slip	sleep
sit	seat	rid	read
fit	feet	live	leave

Lesson B

Look, this is a pen.
Look, this is a pencil.
Look, this is a pencil-box.
Look, this is a book.
Look, this is a notebook.
Look, this is a bag.

Is this a pen?
Yes, this is a pen.
Is this a pencil?
Yes, this is a pencil.

Comenzi:	Look! Repeat!	Formule conversaționale:	How are you today? I'm very well, thank you.
----------	------------------	-----------------------------	---

Perechi minimale :

[e]	[æ]	bed	bad
pen	pan	head	had
ten	tan	beg	bag
men	man		

Lesson C

I'm in the classroom.
This is a desk.
This is a bag.
This is a book.

That is a map.
That is a picture.
That is a blackboard.

* Minimal pairs should be practised at the beginning of the course so that pupils learn to hear and distinguish the specific English sounds and sound differences in English. The teacher pronounces the pairs of words differing in only one sound and the pupils repeat in chorus and individually. The meaning of the words needn't be explained.

This is a desk and that is a blackboard.
 This is a bag and that is a map.
 This is a picture.
 This is a door and that is a window.

Comenzi: Stand up! Come to the blackboard! Go to your desk!

Sit down!

Formule conversaționale:

How are you today?
 I'm very well, thank you. And you?
 I'm fine, thanks.

Perechi minimale :

[ð]	[d]	than	Dan
they	day	there	dare
then	den	those	doze

Lesson D

Where is the...?

The pen is in the pencil-box.
 The notebook is in the bag.
 The bag is in the desk.
 The book is on the desk.
 The chair is on the floor.
 The picture is on the wall.
 The pen is under the book.

The pencil-box is under the note-
 book.
 The chair is under the picture.
 Is the book on the desk?
 Yes, it is. It is here.
 Is the picture on the wall?
 Yes, it is. It is there.

Comenzi:

Open } the { door.
 Shut } { window.
 { book.
 { notebook.
 { bag.

Put the book in the bag.
 Put the bag in the desk.
 Put the notebook on the desk.
 Put the pencil-box under
 the notebook.

Formule conversaționale:

It's a fine day today.

Perechi minimale :

[ɔ]	[əu]	got	goat
not	note	rod	road
cot	coat	want	won't
hop	hope		

Lesson E

May I come in? Yes, you may. Come in, please.
 May I shut the door? Yes, you may. Shut the door, please.
 May I open the window? Yes, you may. Open the window, please.

Comenzi:

Go to the door. I'm going to the door.
 Go to the window. I'm going to the window.
 Open the book. I'm opening the book.
 Read the lesson. I'm reading the lesson.
 Shut the book. I'm shutting the book.
 Look at the picture. I'm looking at the picture.

Formule conversaționale:

May I sit down?
 Yes, you may.

Perechi minimale :

[e]	[ei]	pen	pain
get	gate	tell	tale
let	late	wet	wait

Lesson F

I am Tom.
 I am a pupil.
 I am in the classroom.
 I am sitting.

I am Mary.
 I am a pupil, too.
 I am in the classroom.
 I am standing.

We are Dan and Doris.
 We are pupils.
 We are in the classroom.
 We are reading.

They are Paul and Alice.
 They are pupils.
 They are in the classroom.
 They are looking at a picture.

Comenzi:

Come here! Go there!

Formule conversaționale:

Who's absent today?
 Nobody is.

Perechi minimale :

[t]	[d]	let	led
ten	den	write	ride
try	dry	not	nod
bet	bed		

Lesson One

good [gʊd] = bun, bună, buni, bune
 good afternoon [gʊd 'ɑ:ftə 'nu:n] = bună ziua
 How are you? [hau 'ɑ:ju] = Ce mai faci?
 I'm very well, thank you [aim 'veri wel 'θæpkju] = Mulțumesc, bine
 I'm fine, thanks [aim 'fain 'θæpks] = Bine, mersi
 goodbye ['gʊd 'baɪ] = la revedere
 I [aɪ] = eu
 I am [aɪ æm] = eu sînt
 a [ə] = un, o (înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o consoană)
 an [ən] = un, o (înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o vocală)
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] = profesor, profesoară
 English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] = engleză
 who [hu:] = cine
 Who are you? [hu 'ɑ:ju] = Cine ești tu?
 and [ænd] = și
 to stand up ['stænd 'ʌp] = a se ridica în picioare
 to sit down ['sit 'daʊn] = a se așeza
 to open ['əʊpən] = a deschide
 the window [ðə 'wɪndəʊ] = fereastră
 to shut [ʃʌt] = a închide
 book [bʊk] = carte
 to read [ri:d] = a citi
 lesson [lesn] = lecție
 to go [gəʊ] = a merge
 to [tu] = la
 may [meɪ] = pot, am voie?
 Yes, you may [jes, ju meɪ] = Da, poți
 pupil ['pjʊ:pl] = elev, pl. pupils ['pjʊ:plz] = elevi
 please [pli:z] = te rog
 It's a fine day today = E o zi frumoasă azi
 now [naʊ] = acum

Lesson Two

what [wɒt] = ce
 is [ɪz] = este
 this [ðɪs] = acesta, aceasta
 cat [kæt] = pisică
 it [ɪt] = el, ea (pentru animale, lucruri)
 here [hɪə] = aici
 on [ɒn] = pe
 chair [tʃeə] = scaun
 that [ðæt] = acela, aceea
 dog [dɒɡ] = câine
 there [ðeə] = acolo
 near [nɪə] = lângă
 door [dɔ:] = ușă
 pen [pen] = stilou, toc
 desk [desk] = bancă, pupitru
 picture ['pɪktʃə] = tablou, poză
 wall [wɔ:l] = perete
 pencil ['pensl] = creion
 in [ɪn] = în
 pencil-box ['pensl bɒks] = penar
 map [mæp] = hartă
 blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] = tablă
 where [weə] = unde

Lesson Three

are [ɑ:] = ești, sînteți
 you [ju] = tu, voi
 girl [gɜ:l] = fată
 to sit [sɪt] = a sta (jos), a fi așezat
 at [ət] = la
 my [maɪ] = al meu, a mea
 he [hi:] = el (pentru persoane)
 his [hɪz] = a lui, a ei
 boy [bɔɪ] = băiat
 to clean [kli:n] = a șterge
 classroom ['klɑ:srum] = clasă
 she [ʃi:] = ea
 too [tu:] = de asemenea
 to stand [stænd] = a sta în picioare
 we are [wi: ɑ:] = noi sîntem

Lesson Four

bed [bed] = pat
 to do [du] = a face

under [ʌndə] = sub
 table ['teɪbl] = masă
 elephant ['elɪfənt] = elefant
 crocodile ['krɒkədəɪl] = crocodil
 armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] = fotoliu
 they [ðei] = ei, ele
 to eat [i:t] = a mânca
 to sleep [sli:p] = a dormi
 to be [bi] = a fi
 mother ['mʌðə] = mama
 mum [mʌm] = mămică
 so [səʊ] = așa, deci
 to talk [tɔ:k] = a sta de vorbă, a discuta
 but [bʌt] = dar
 sleep [sli:p] = somn

Lesson Five

schoolyard ['skuljɑ:d] = curtea școlii
 to look at ['lʊk ət] = a privi la
 to play [pleɪ] = a se juca
 with [wɪð] = cu
 ball [bɔ:l] = minge
 bench [bentʃ] = bancă
 tree [tri:] = copac
 these [ði:z] = aceștia, acestea
 to run [rʌn] = a alerga
 those [ðəʊz] = aceia, acelea
 football ['fʊtbɔ:l] = fotbal
 tennis ['tenɪs] = tenis
 after [ɑ:ftə] = după

Lesson Six

What time is it? = Cît este ceasul?
 What's the time? = Cît este ora?
 It is one o'clock [ɪt ɪz wʌn ə klɒk] = Este ora unu
 seven ['sevən] = șapte
 eight [eɪt] = opt
 nine [naɪn] = nouă
 ten [ten] = zece
 eleven [ɪ'levn] = unsprezece
 twelve [twelv] = doisprezece
 how many ['hau meni] = cîți, cîte
 clock [klɒk] = ceas, ceasornic
 to write [raɪt] = a scrie
 exercise ['eksəsaɪz] = exercițiu
 to draw [draʊ] = a desena
 to listen to ['lɪsn tu] = a asculta
 to speak [spi:k] = a vorbi

to learn [lə:n] = a învăța
 their [ðeə] = ai / ale lor
 notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] = caiet
 naughty ['nɔ:ti] = rău, neascultător

Lesson Seven

family ['fæmɪli] = familie
 man [mæn] = bărbat
 tall [tɔ:l] = înalt
 short [ʃɔ:t] = scund
 father ['fɑ:ðə] = tată
 doctor ['dɒktə] = doctor
 engineer [ˌendʒɪ'niə] = inginer
 grandfather ['grændfɑ:ðə] = bunici
 worker ['wɜ:kə] = muncitor
 woman ['wʊmən] = femeie
 thin [θɪn] = slab(ă)
 nurse [nɜ:s] = soră medicală
 fat [fæt] = gras(ă)
 grandmother ['grændmʌðə] = bunică
 friend [frend] = prieten
 uncle ['ʌŋkl] = unchi
 aunt [ɑ:nt] = mătușă
 What's his job? = Ce serviciu are (el)?
 farmer [fɑ:mə] = fermier; țăran cooperatist
 parents ['peərənts] = părinți
 young [jʌŋ] = tinăr(ă)
 beautiful ['bjʊtəfʊl] = frumos, frumoasă
 old [əʊld] = bătrîn(ă)
 brother ['brʌðə] = frate
 little ['lɪtl] = mic
 funny ['fʌni] = caraghios, amuzant

Lesson Eight

New Year's Eve ['nju 'jɜ:z 'i:v] = ajunul anului nou
 all [ɔ:l] = toți
 to have [hæv] = a avea
 present ['preznt] = cadou
 some [sʌm] = niște
 chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt] = ciocolată
 toy [tɔɪ] = jucărie
 horse [hɔ:s] = cal
 toy-horse [tɔɪhɔ:s] = cal de jucărie
 lamp [læmp] = lampă
 blouse [blaʊz] = bluză
 new [nju:] = nou(ă)
 shirt [ʃɜ:t] = cămașă

hat [hæt] = pălărie
bag [bæg] = geantă
clean [kli:n] = curat(ă)
school [sku:l] = școală
at home [ət 'həum] = acasă
white [wait] = alb
black [blæk] = negru
of course [əv 'kɔ:s] = desigur
(A) Happy New Year [ə 'hæpi 'nju 'jɜ:]
= La mulți ani
school bag ['skul bæɡ] = servietă,
ghiozdan

Lesson Nine

newspaper [nju:speipə] = ziar
living-room ['liviŋ rum] = cameră
de zi
to watch TV ['wɒtʃ 'ti:vi:] = a se
uita la televizor
homework ['həumwɜ:k] = temă,
lecții
floor [flɔ:] = dușumea
at school [ət sku:l] = la școală
to sing [siŋ] = a cânta
song [sɒŋ] = cântec
children [tʃildrən] = copii
large [la:dʒ] = mare
hand [hænd] = mână

Lesson Ten

cup [kʌp] = ceașcă
glass [glɑ:s] = pahar
milk [milk] = lapte
tea [ti:] = ceai
bread [bred] = pâine
butter [bʌtə] = unt
dining-room ['dainiŋ rum] = sufragerie
to drink [driŋk] = a bea
dirty ['dɜ:ti] = murdar(ă)
house [haʊs] = casă
son [sʌn] = fiu
daughter ['dɔ:tə] = fiică
breakfast ['brekfəst] = micul dejun
its [its] = al lui, a lui, ai lui, ale lui
(pentru substantive neutre: nume
de lucruri și animale)
name [neim] = nume
big [big] = mare

Lesson Eleven

it is cold [it iz 'kəʊld] = este frig
to snow [snəʊ] = a ninge

to rain [reɪn] = a ploua
grass [grɑ:s] = iarbă
garden ['gɑ:dn] = grădină
wet [wet] = ud(ă)
dry [draɪ] = uscat(ă)
park [pɑ:k] = parc
to walk [wɔ:k] = a se plimba, a
merge pe jos
tired ['taɪəd] = obosit(ă)
What's the weather like? = Cum e
vremea?
I can read [ai 'kæn ri:d] = pot
/știu să citesc
I can't read [ai 'kɑ:nt ri:d] = nu
pot/știu să citesc
to see [si:] = a vedea
notice ['nəʊtɪs] = afiș, anunț
it says [it sez] (expresie) = scrie
wet paint [wet peɪnt] = proaspăt
vopsit

Lesson Twelve

on duty [ɒn 'dju:ti] = de serviciu
he must open [hi məst 'əʊpn] = (el)
trebuie să deschidă
to give [gɪv] = a da
a piece [pi:s] = bucată
chalk [tʃɔ:k] = cretă
piece of chalk = bucată de cretă
You mustn't run [ju 'mʌsnt 'rʌn] =
Nu ai voie să alergi
poem ['pəʊɪm] = poezie
What's the matter? = Ce s-a întâmplat?
to be late ['bi 'leɪt] = a întârzia
again [ə 'geɪn] = din nou
I'm sorry [aɪm 'sɔ:ri] = Îmi pare rău
please [pli:z] = te rog
to come [kʌm] = a veni
in time [ɪn 'taɪm] = la timp
in future [ɪn 'fju:tʃə] = în viitor
Here you are ['hiə ju: 'ɑ:] = Poftim
to go [gəʊ] = a merge
to go back [gəʊ 'bæk] = a se în-
toarce, a se duce înapoi
week [wi:k] = săptămână
Sunday ['sʌndi] = duminică
Monday [mʌndi] = luni
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] = marți
Wednesday ['wenzdi] = miercuri
Thursday [θɜ:zdi] = joi
Friday ['fraɪdi] = vineri
Saturday ['sætədi] = sâmbătă

Lesson Thirteen A

daily ['deɪli] = zilnic
programme ['prəʊgræm] = program
every ['evri] = fiecare
every day = în fiecare zi
to get up ['get 'ʌp] = a se scula
early ['ɜ:li] = devreme
to wash [wɒʃ] = a (se) spăla
to get dressed [get 'drest] = a se
îmbrăca
to meet [mi:t] = a (se) întâlni
lunch [lʌntʃ] = masa de prinz
to have lunch = a lua masa de
prinz
at noon [ət 'nu:n] = la prinz, la
ora 12 ziua
dinner ['dɪnə] = masa principală a
zilei
to say [sei] = a spune
night [naɪt] = noapte
good night ['gʊd 'naɪt] = noapte
bună
to go to bed = a merge la culcare
at night [ət 'naɪt] = noaptea
in the morning = dimineața
in the afternoon = după amiaza
in the evening = seara
busy [bɪzi] = ocupat(ă); încărcat
then [ðen] = apoi
to come back [kʌm bæk] = a se
întoarce

Lesson Thirteen B

during ['djuəriŋ] = în timpul
geography [dʒi 'ɒgrəfi] = geografie
music ['mjuzɪk] = muzică
maths [mæθs] = matematică
word [wɜ:d] = cuvânt
game [geɪm] = joc
break [breɪk] = pauză, recreație
the fifth form [ðə fɪfθ 'fɔ:m] = clasa
a V-a
each [i:tʃ] = fiecare
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] = interesant
thing [θɪŋ] = lucru
story ['stɔ:ri] = poveste, povestire
grammar ['græmə] = gramatică

Lesson Fourteen A

to help [help] = a ajuta
kitchen [kɪtʃən] = bucătărie
the eighth form [ði 'eɪθ 'fɔ:m] =
clasa a VIII-a

as [æz] = deoarece
when [wen] = cînd
clever ['klevə] = deștept
tidy ['taɪdi] = ordonat
to be fond of [bi 'fɒnd əv] = a-i
plăcea de, a ține la

Lesson Fourteen B

to live [lɪv] = a locui
town [taʊn] = oraș
in the country [ɪn ðə 'kʌntri] = la
țară
to work [wɜ:k] = a munci
factory ['fæktəri] = fabrică
to start [stɑ:t] = a începe
small [smɔ:l] = mic(ă)
London [lʌndən] = Londra
Britain [brɪtən] = Marea Britanie,
Anglia
to end [end] = a se termina
to work hard ['wɜ:k 'hɑ:d] = a
munci mult
to cook [kʊk] = a găti

Lesson Fifteen A

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] = sfert
It's a quarter past twelve = Este ora
12 și un sfert
half [hɑ:f] = jumătate
It's half past twelve = Este ora 12
și jumătate
It's a quarter to one = Este ora 1
fără un sfert
to leave for [li:v 'fɔ:] = a pleca la
reporter = [ri 'pɔ:tə] = reporter
to ask [ɑ:sk] = a întreba
to ask questions [ɑ:sk 'kwɛstʃnz] =
a pune întrebări
about [ə 'baʊt] = despre
to answer [ɑ:nsə] = a răspunde
What time...? ['wɒt 'taɪm] = La ce
oră...?

then [ðen] = apoi
mark [mɑ:k] = notă
to get good marks = a lua note bune
to like [laɪk] = a-i plăcea
very much [veri 'mʌtʃ] = foarte mult

Lesson Fifteen B

winter ['wɪntə] = iarnă
to snow [snəʊ] = a ninge
child [tʃaɪld] = copil, pl. children
[tʃɪldrən] = copii
to make [meɪk] = a face

snowman ['snəʊmən] = om de zăpadă
red [red] = roșu, roșie
nose [nəʊz] = nas
carrot ['kærət] = morcov
eye [ai] = ochi
button ['bʌtn] = nasture
snow [snəʊ] = zăpadă
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] = bulgăre de zăpadă
to want [wɒnt] = a dori, a vrea
some [sʌm] = niște
a lot of ['ɒləʊtəv] = mulți, multe
many [meni] = mulți, multe
dad [dæd] = tăticu
coat [kəʊt] = haină

Lesson Sixteen A

to work [wɜ:k] = a munci
factory ['fæktəri] = fabrică
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] = spital
farm [fɑ:m] = fermă; cooperativă agricolă
engine ['endʒɪn] = motor
people ['pi:pl] = oameni
healthy ['helθi] = sănătos, sănătoasă
What about you? = Dar tu?
to want [wɒnt] = a dori, a vrea
to grow up [grəʊ 'ʌp] = a crește

Lesson Sixteen B

opposite [ɒpəzɪt] = vizavi
to look out of the window = a se uita pe fereastră
to wear [weə] = a purta, a fi îmbrăcat cu
pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] = pijama
to carry ['kæri] = a duce în mână
to live [liv] = a locui
often [ɒfn] = adesea
to forget [fə'get] = a uita
wife [waɪf] = soție
still [stɪl] = încă

Lesson Seventeen A

there is [ðə 'rɪz] = se află, se găsește, este (singular)
there are [ðə 'ɑ:ɪ] = se află, se găsește, sînt (plural)
house [haʊs] = casă pl. houses
['haʊzɪz] = case
street [stri:t] = stradă
to live [liv] = a locui

block of flats ['blɒk əv 'flæts] = bloc
town [taʊn] = oraș
bedroom ['bedru:m] = dormitor
bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] = baie
flat [flæt] = apartament
number ['nʌmbə] = număr
room [rum] = cameră
to cook [kʊk] = a găti

Lesson Seventeen B

chicken [tʃɪkn] = pui de găină
horse [hɔ:s] = cal
cow [kaʊ] = vacă
pig [pɪg] = porc
in the country ['ɪn ðə 'kʌntri] = la țară
to know [nəʊ] = a ști, a cunoaște
animal ['æniməl] = animal
other [ʌðə] = alt(ă), alți, alte
Will you come with us? = Vrei să vii cu noi?
All right [ɔ:l 'raɪt] = (E) în regulă
Let's go [lets 'gəʊ] = Să mergem

Lesson Eighteen A

fruit [fru:t] = fructe
apple ['æpl] = măr
pear [peə] = pară
grapes [greɪps] = struguri
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] = sat
state [steɪt] = stat
spring [sprɪŋ] = primăvară; in spring = primăvara
to plant [plɑ:nt] = a planta
summer ['sʌmə] = vară; in summer = vara
autumn [ɔ:təm] = toamnă; in autumn = toamna
to pick [pɪk] = a culege
vegetables ['vedʒɪtəblz] = legume
also [ɔ:lsoʊ] = de asemenea

Lesson Eighteen B

in the middle of [ɪn ðə 'mɪdləv] = în mijlocul
donkey ['dɒŋki] = măgar
road [rəʊd] = drum
to pull [pul] = a trage
master ['mɑ:stə] = stăpin
policeman ['plɪsmən] = polițist
to push [puʃ] = a împinge
to move [mu:v] = a mișca
to laugh [lɑ:f] = a râde
angry ['æŋɡri] = supărat(ă), furios

to follow ['fɒləʊ] = a urma
down the road [daʊn ðə 'rəʊd] = pe drum
What's going on? (expresie) = Ce se întimplă (aici)?
Let's have a look (expresie) = (Hai) să ne uităm.
because [bi'kɔz] = pentru că, deoarece

idea [ai'diə] = idee
everybody ['evrɪbɒdi] = toți, toată lumea

Lesson Nineteen A

blue [blu:] = albastru, albastră
skirt [skɜ:t] = fustă
red [red] = roșu, roșie
red scarf [red 'skɑ:f] = cravată de pionier
trousers ['traʊzəz] = pantaloni
festival hall ['festɪvl 'hɒl] = sala de festivități
to recite [ri'saɪt] = a recita
tomorrow [tu'mɒrəʊ] = mâine
they will go [ðei wil 'gəʊ] = ei vor merge
school festival ['skul 'festɪvl] = serbare școlară
to wear [weə] = a purta, a fi îmbrăcat cu
uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] = uniformă
to have fun [hæv 'fʌn] = a se amuza, a se distra
to thank [θæŋk] = a mulțumi
party ['pɑ:ti] = partid
happy ['hæpi] = fericit(ă)
life [laɪf] = viață

Lesson Nineteen B

basket ['bɑ:skɪt] = coș
to come up to ['kʌm 'ʌp tə] = a se apropia de
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] = zi de naștere, aniversare
for [fɔ:] = pentru
from [frɒm] = de la
all right [ɔ:l 'raɪt] = în regulă
Lesson Twenty A
shelf [ʃelf] = etajeră, pl. shelves [ʃelvz] etajere
library ['laɪbrəri] = bibliotecă
workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] = atelier
woodwork [wudwɜ:k] = tâmplărie
hammer ['hæmə] = ciocan

nail [neɪl] = cui
cinema ['sɪnɪmə] = cinematograf
theatre ['θiətə] = teatru
we've got [wiv gɒt] = avem
useful ['ju:sfʊl] = folositor
thing [θɪŋ] = lucru
to use [ju:z] = a folosi
wood [wud] = lemn
glue [glu:] = clei

Lesson Twenty B

to put into [put ɪntə] = a băga
finger ['fɪŋɡə] = deget
to pull out ['pul 'aʊt] = a trage afară, a scoate
to jump [dʒʌmp] = a sări
out of ['aʊt 'ɒv] = afară din
to run away [rʌn ə'wei] = a o lua la fugă
tooth [tu:θ] = dinte, pl. teeth [ti:θ] = dinți

Lesson Twenty-One A

capital ['kæpɪtl] = capitală
road [rəʊd] = drum
wide [waɪd] = larg(ă), lat(ă)
flower ['flaʊə] = floare
museum [mju:'ziəm] = muzeu
The Village Museum = Muzeul Satului
The National Theatre = Teatrul Național
The Victory of Socialism Road = Bulevardul Victoriei Socialismului
The Youth Park = Parcul Tineretului

Lesson Twenty-One B

to point to [pɔɪnt tə] = a indica, a arăta spre
Britain ['brɪtn] = Marea Britanie, Anglia
London ['lʌndn] = Londra
to know [nəʊ] = a ști, a cunoaște
Sir [sɜ:] = domnule
right [raɪt] = corect, bine
to be wrong [bi 'rɒŋ] = a nu avea dreptate
to try [traɪ] = a încerca
at last [ət 'lɑ:st] = în cele din urmă
another [ə'nʌðə] = un alt, altul
or [ɔ:] = sau

A

- a [ə] = un, o (a *book*)
about [ə'baʊt] = despre
to act [ækt] = a interpreta
after [ɑ:ftə] = după
afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] = după amiază
in the afternoon = după amiază
again [ə'geɪn] = din nou, iarăși
all [ɔ:l] = toți, toate
a lot of [ə'lɒtəv] = mult, mulți, multe
also [ɔ:lsəʊ] = de asemenea
an [ən] = un, o (an *apple*)
and [ænd] [ənd] = și
angry [æŋɡri] = supărat(ă), furios(ă)
another [ə'nʌðə] = altul, alta
to answer [ɑ:nsə] = a răspunde
apple [æpl] = măr
armchair [ɑ:mtʃeə] = fotoliu
as [æz] = deoarece
to ask [ɑ:sk] = a întreba
at [ət] = la
at home [ət'həʊm] = acasă
at last [ət'lɑ:st] = în cele din urmă, în sfârșit
aunt [ɑ:nt] = mătușă
autumn [ɔ:təm] = toamnă
in autumn = toamna

B

- bag** [bæg] = geantă, sacoșă
ball [bɔ:l] = minge
basket [ˈbɑ:skɪt] = coș
bathroom [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] = baie
to be [bi] = a fi
to be fond of [bi'fɒndəv] = a ține la, a-i place de
to be wrong [bi'wɒŋ] = a nu avea dreptate, a se înșela
to be late [bi'leɪt] = a întârzia
beautiful [ˈbi:ʊtɪfʊl] = frumos, frumoasă
because [bi'kɔ:z] = pentru că, deoarece
bed [bed] = pat
bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] = dormitor
bench [bentʃ] = bancă

- big** [bɪɡ] = mare
birthday [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ] = zi de naștere, aniversare
black [blæk] = negru, neagră
blackboard [ˈblækbɔ:d] = tablă
block of flats [ˈblɒk əv ˈflæts] = bloc (de apartamente)
blouse [blaʊz] = bluză
blue [blu:] = albastru, albastră
book [bʊk] = carte
boy [bɔɪ] = băiat
bread [bred] = pâine
break [breɪk] = pauză, recreație
breakfast [ˈbreɪkfəst] = micul dejun
brother [ˈbrʌðə] = frate
busy [ˈbɪzi] = ocupat(ă), încărcat
but [bʌt] = dar
butter [ˈbʌtə] = unt
button [ˈbʌtn] = nasture

C

- can** [kæn / kən] = a putea, a fi în stare
capital [ˈkæpɪtl] = capitală
carrot [ˈkærət] = morcov
to carry [ˈkæri] = a duce în mină, a purta
cat [kæt] = pisică
chair [tʃeə] = scaun
chalk [tʃɔ:k] = cretă
to change [tʃeɪndʒ] = a (se) schimba
chicken [ˈtʃɪkn] = pui de găină
child [tʃaɪld] = copil, pl. children [ˈtʃɪldrən] = copii
chocolate [ˈtʃɒklɪt] = ciocolată
to choose [tʃu:z] = a alege
classroom [ˈklɑ:srʊm] = clasă
clean [kli:n] = curat(ă)
to clean [kli:n] = a șterge, a curăța
clever [ˈklevə] = deștept, deșteaptă
clock [klɒk] = ceas
coat [kəʊt] = haină
cold [kəʊld] = frig
to come [kʌm] = a veni
to come back [ˈkʌm ˈbæk] = a se întoarce
to come up to [ˈkʌm ˈʌp tə] = a se apropia de

- to cook** [kʊk] = a găti
country [ˈkʌntri] = țară
in the country = la țară
cow [kaʊ] = vacă
cup [kʌp] = ceașcă

D

- daily** [ˈdeɪli] = zilnic
daughter [ˈdɔ:tə] = fiică
day [deɪ] = zi
desk [desk] = bancă, pupitru
dialogue [ˈdaɪələʊɡ] = dialog
dictation [dɪkˈteɪʃn] = dictare
dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋ rʊm] = sufragerie
dinner [ˈdɪnə] = masă principală a zilei
dirty [ˈdɜ:ti] = murdar, murdară
to do [du] = a face
dog [dɒɡ] = cîine
donkey [ˈdɒŋki] = măgar
door [dɔ:] = ușă
to draw [drɔ:] = a desena
to drink [drɪŋk] = a bea
dry [draɪ] = uscat, uscată
during [ˈdʒʊəriŋ] = în timpul

E

- each** [i:tʃ] = fiecare
early [ˈɜ:li] = devreme
to eat [i:t] = a mânca
to end [end] = a se termina
engineer [ˌendʒɪˈniə] = inginer
engine [ˈendʒɪn] = motor
English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] = englez(ă)
evening [ˈi:vnɪŋ] = seară
in the evening = seara
every [ˈevri] = fiecare
every day = în fiecare zi
everybody [ˈevrɪbɒdi] = toți, toată lumea
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] = exercițiu
eye [aɪ] = ochi

F

- factory** [ˈfæktəri] = fabrică
family [ˈfæmɪli] = familie
farm [fɑ:m] = fermă; cooperativă agricolă
farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] = fermier; țăran cooperatist
fat [fæt] = gras, grasă

- father** [ˈfɑ:ðə] = tată
finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] = deget
floor [flɔ:] = dușumea
flower [ˈflaʊə] = floare
to follow [ˈfɒləʊ] = a urma
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] = fotbal
for [fɔ:] = pentru
to forget [fəˈɡet] = a uita
Friday [ˈfraɪdi] = vineri
friend [frend] = prieten, prietenă
from [frɒm] = de la
fruit [fru:t] = fructe
funny [ˈfʌni] = caraghios, amuzant
future [ˈfju:tʃə] = viitor

G

- game** [geɪm] = joc
garden [ˈɡɑ:dn] = grădină
to get dressed [ˈɡet ˈdrest] = a se îmbrăca
to get up [ˈɡet ˈʌp] = a se scula
girl [ɡɜ:l] = fată
to give [ɡɪv] = a da
glass [ɡlɑ:s] = pahar
glue [ɡlu:] = clei
to go [ɡəʊ] = a merge
to go back [ˈɡəʊ ˈbæk] = a se întoarce
to go to bed [ˈɡəʊ tə ˈbed] = a merge la culcare
good [ɡʊd] = bun, bună
grammar [ˈɡræmə] = gramatică
grandfather [ˈɡrænd ˈfɑ:ðə] = bunic
grandmother [ˈɡrænd ˈmʌðə] = bunică
grandparents [ˈɡrænd ˈpeərənts] = bunici
grapes [ɡreɪps] = struguri
grass [ɡrɑ:s] = iarbă
to grow up [ˈɡrəʊ ˈʌp] = a crește

H

- half** [hɑ:f] = jumătate
It's half past ten = E (ora) zece și jumătate.
hand [hænd] = mână
hammer [ˈhæmə] = ciocan
happy [ˈhæpi] = fericit, fericită
hat [hæt] = pălărie
to have [hæv] = a avea
to have fun [ˈhæv ˈfʌn] = a se amuza, a se distra

healthy ['helθi] = sănătos, sănătoasă
to help [help] = a ajuta
here [hiə] = aici
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] = temă, lecții
horse [hɔ:s] = cal
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] = spital
house [haus] = casă

idea [ai'diə] = idee
in [ɪn] = în
in the middle of [ɪn ðə 'mɪdləv] = în mijlocul
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] = interesant
italics [i'tælɪks] = (litere) cursive

job [dʒɒb] = serviciu, slujbă
joke [dʒəʊk] = glumă
to jump [dʒʌmp] = a sări

kitchen ['kɪtʃn] = bucătărie
to know [nəʊ] = a ști, a cunoaște

lamp [læmp] = lampă
large [lɑ:dʒ] = mare
to laugh [lɑ:f] = a râde
to learn [lɜ:n] = a învăța
to leave for ['li:v fɔ:] = a pleca la
lesson ['lesn] = oră, lecție
library ['laɪbrəri] = bibliotecă
life [laɪf] = viață
to like [laɪk] = a(-i) plăcea
to listen to ['lɪsn tu] = a asculta
little ['lɪtl] = mic(ă)
to live [lɪv] = a locui
living-room ['lɪvɪŋrʊm] = cameră de zi
to look at ['lʊkət] = a privi la
lunch [lʌntʃ] = masă de prinz
to have lunch = a lua masa de prinz

to make [meɪk] = a face
man [mæn] = bărbat
many ['meni] = mulți, multe
map [mæp] = hartă

mark [mɑ:k] = notă
master ['mɑ:stə] = stăpin
to match [mætʃ] = a potrivi
maths [mæθs] = matematică
may [meɪ] = a putea, a avea voie
to meet [mi:t] = a (se) întâlni
milk [mɪlk] = lapte
Monday ['mʌndi] = luni
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] = dimineață
in the morning = dimineața
mother ['mʌðə] = mamă
to move [mu:v] = a (se) mișca
much [mʌtʃ] = mult
museum [mju:'ziəm] = muzeu
must [mʌst] = trebuie
mustn't ['mʌsnt] = nu e vbie

nail [neɪl] = cui
name [neɪm] = nume
national ['næʃnəl] = național
naughty ['nɔ:ti] = rău, neascultător
near [niə] = lângă
new [nju:] = nou(ă)
newspaper ['nju:spɛɪpə] = ziar
nice [naɪs] = draguț(ă)
night [naɪt] = noapte
at night = noaptea
good night = noapte bună
noon [nu:n] = ora 12 ziua, prinz
at noon = la prinz
nose [nəʊz] = nas
notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] = caiet
now [naʊ] = acum
number ['nʌmbə] = număr
nurse [nɜ:s] = soră medicală

often ['ɔ:fn] = adesea
old [əʊld] = bătrîn(ă)
on [ɒn] = pe
on duty [ɒn 'dju:ti] = de serviciu
to open [əʊpən] = a deschide
opposite [ə'pəzɪt] = vizavi
or [ɔ:] = sau
other [ʌðə] = alt(ă), alți, alte
out [aʊt] = afară

paint [peɪnt] = vopsea
parents ['peərənts] = părinți
park [pɑ:k] = parc
party ['pɑ:ti] = partid

pear [peə] = pară
pen [pen] = toc, stilou
pencil ['pensl] = creion
pencil-box ['penslbɒks] = penar
people ['pi:pl] = oameni
to pick [pɪk] = a culege
picture ['pɪktʃə] = tablou, poză
piece [pi:s] = bucată
pig [pɪg] = porc
place [pleɪs] = loc
to plant [plɑ:nt] = a planta
to play [pleɪ] = a (se) juca
please [pli:z] = te rog
plum [plʌm] = prună
poem ['pəʊɪm] = poezie
to point to ['pɔɪnt tu] = a arăta spre
policeman ['pli:smən] = polițist
to practise ['præktɪs] = a exersa
present ['preznt] = cadou
to pull [pul] = a trage
to pull out ['pul 'aʊt] = a scoate
pupil ['pjʊ:pl] = elev
to push [puʃ] = a împinge
to put [put] = a pune
to put in ['put 'ɪn] = a completa
to put into ['put 'ɪntə] = a băga
pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] = pijama

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] = sfert

to rain [reɪn] = a ploua
to read [ri:d] = a citi
to recite [ri'saɪt] = a recita
red [red] = roșu, roșie
red scarf [red skɑ:f] = cravată de pionier
to replace [ri'pleɪs] = a înlocui
reporter [ri'pɔ:tə] = reporter
to revise [ri'vaɪz] = a recapitula
riddle ['rɪdl] = ghicitoare
right [raɪt] = corect, bine
road [rəʊd] = drum
room [rum] = cameră
to run [rʌn] = a alerga

Saturday ['sætədi] = sâmbătă
to say [seɪ] = a zice, a spune
school [sku:l] = școală

school bag ['sku:l bæɡ] = servietă, ghiozdan
school festival ['sku:l 'festəvəl] = = serbare școlară
schoolyard ['skuljɑ:d] = curtea școlii
to see [si:] = a vedea
sentence ['sentəns] = propoziție
shelf [ʃelf] = etajeră, pl. shelves [ʃelvz] etajere
shirt [ʃɜ:t] = cămașă
short [ʃɔ:t] = scurt, scund
to shut [ʃʌt] = a închide
to sing [sɪŋ] = a cânta
sir [sɜ:] = domnule
to sit [sɪt] = a sta (jos), fi așezat
to sit down ['sɪt 'daʊn] = a se așeza
skirt [skɜ:t] = fustă
to sleep [sli:p] = a dormi
small [smɔ:l] = mic, mică
snow [snəʊ] = zăpadă
to snow = a ninge
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] = bulgăre de zăpadă
snowman ['snəʊmæn] = om de zăpadă
so [səʊ] = astfel, deci
some [sʌm] = niște, câțiva, câteva
son [sʌn] = fiu
song [sɒŋ] = cântec
to speak [spi:k] = a vorbi
spring [sprɪŋ] = primăvară
in spring = primăvara
to stand [stænd] = a sta în picioare
to stand up ['stænd 'ʌp] = a se ridica în picioare
to start [stɑ:t] = a începe
state [steɪt] = stat
still [stɪl] = încă
story ['stɔ:ri] = poveste, povestire
street [stri:t] = stradă
sum [sʌm] = adunare
summer ['sʌmə] = vară
in summer = vara
Sunday ['sʌndi] = duminică

table ['teɪbl] = masă
to talk [tɔ:k] = a sta de vorbă, a discuta
tall [tɔ:l] = înalt, înaltă
tea [ti:] = ceai

teacher ['ti:tʃə] = profesor, profesoară
teacher's desk ['ti:tʃəz desk] = catedră

to thank [θæŋk] = a mulțumi
that [ðæt] = acela, aceea
theatre ['θi:ətə] = teatru
then [ðən] = apoi
there [ðeə] = acolo
these [ði:z] = aceștia, acestea
thin [θin] = slab, slabă
thing [θiŋ] = lucru
this [ðis] = acesta, aceasta
those [ðəuz] = aceia, acelea
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] = joi
tidy ['taidi] = ordonat, ordonată
time [taim] = timp, oră
in time = la timp
What's the time? = Cît e ceasul?
tired ['taid] = obosit, obosită
to [tu:] = la
tomorrow [tə'mɔ:rəu] = mâine
too [tu:] = de asemenea
tooth [tu:θ] = dinte, pl. teeth [ti:θ]
= dinți
town [taun] = oraș
toy [tɔi] = jucărie
tree [tri:] = copac
trousers ['trauzəz] = pantaloni
true [tru:] = adevărat
to try [traɪ] = a încerca
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] = marți

uncle ['ʌŋkl] = unchi
under ['ʌndə] = sub
uniform ['ju:nifɔ:m] = uniformă
to use [ju:z] = a folosi
useful ['ju:sfʊl] = folositor

vegetables ['vedʒitəblz] = legume
victory ['viktəri] = victorie
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] = sat

to walk [wɔ:k] = a se plimba, a merge pe jos
wall [wɔ:l] = perete, zid
to want [wɒnt] = a dori, a vrea
to wash [wɒʃ] = a (se) spăla
to watch TV ['wɒtʃ 'ti:'vi:] = a se uita la televizor
to wear [weə] = a purta, a fi îmbrăcat cu
Wednesday ['wenzdi] = miercuri
week [wi:k] = săptămînă
wet [wet] = ud, udă
wide [waɪd] = larg(ă), lat(ă)
wife [waɪf] = soție
window ['wɪndəu] = fereastră
winter ['wɪntə] = iarnă
in winter = iarna
with [wɪð] = cu
what [wɒt] = ce
when [wen] = cînd
where [weə] = unde
white [waɪt] = alb, albă
woman ['wʊmən] = femeie
wood [wʊd] = lemn
woodwork ['wʊdwɜ:k] = tâmplărie
word [wɜ:d] = cuvînt
to work [wɜ:k] = a munci
to work hard ['wɜ:k 'hɑ:d] = a munci mult
worker ['wɜ:kə] = muncitor
workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] = atelier
to write [raɪt] = a scrie
wrong [rɒŋ] = greșit
young [jʌŋ] = tînăr, tînără
youth [ju:θ] = tineret

ROMANIAN — ENGLISH VOCABULARY

acasă = at home
aceia (acelea) = those
acela (aceea) = that
aceștia (acestea) = these
acolo = there
acum = now
adesea = often
afară = out
aici = here
a ajuta = to help
alb(ă) = white
albastru(ă) = blue
a alerga = to run
altul, alta = another
alții, altele = others
a se amuza, a se distra = to have fun
apoi = then
a arăta = to point to
a asculta = to listen to
astfel = so
a se așeza = to sit down
atelier = workshop
a avea = to have

baie = bathroom
bancă = bench
băiat = boy
bătrîn(ă), vechi = old
a bea = to drink
bibliotecă = library
bloc = block of flats
bluză = blouse
bucătărie = kitchen
bun(ă) = good
bunic = grandfather
bunică = grandmother
bunici = grandparents

cadou = present
caiet = notebook
cal = horse
cameră = room
cameră de zi = living-room

caraghios = funny
carte = book
casă = house
catedră = teacher's desk
cămașă = shirt
ce = what
ceai = tea
ceas = clock
ceașcă = cup
a citi = to read
ciine = dog
cînd = when
a cînta = to sing
cîntec = song
clasă = classroom
copac = tree
copil = child
corect = right
coș = basket
creion = pencil
a crește = to grow up
cretă = chalk
cu = with
a culege = to pick
curat = clean
curte = yard
curtea școlii = schoolyard
cuvînt = word

a da = to give
dar = but
de asemenea = also, too
de la = from
deoarece = as
a deschide = to open
a desena = to draw
despre = about
deștept(ă) = clever
devreme = early
dimineață = morning
dinte = tooth, pl. teeth
a discuta = to talk
a dori, a vrea = to want
a dormi = to sleep
dormitor = bedroom
a duce în mînă = to carry
duminică = Sunday

după = after
după amiază = afternoon
duşumea = floor

E

elev(ă) = pupil
englez(ă) = English
exerciţiu = exercise

F

fabrică = factory
a face = to do (do the homework),
to make (make the bed)
fată = girl
femeie = woman
fereastră = window
fericit(ă) = happy
a fi = to be
fiecare = each; every
fiică = daughter
fiu = son
floare = flower
a folosi = to use
folositor = useful
fotbal = football
fotoliu = armchair
frate = brother
frig = cold
fructe = fruit
frumos, frumoasă = beautiful
fustă = skirt

G

a găti = to cook
geantă = bag
ghiozdan = schoolbag
gramatică = grammar
gras(ă) = fat
grădină = garden

H

hartă = map

I

iarăşi = again
iarbă = grass
iarnă = winter
inginer = engineer
interesant = interesting

I

a se îmbrăca = to get dressed
în = in
înalt = tall
încă = still
a începe = to start
a încerca = to try
a închide = to shut
a (se) întâlni = to meet
a se întoarce = to get back
a întreba = to ask
a învăţa = to learn

J

joc = game
joi = Thursday
a (se) juca = to play
jucărie = toy

L

la = at, to (după verbe care arată
mişcarea: go, come etc.)
lampă = lamp
lapte = milk
larg(ă) = wide
lecţie = lesson
legume = vegetables
lângă = near
a locui = to live
lucru = thing
luni = Monday

M

mamă = mother
mare = big, large
marţi = Tuesday
masă = table
matematică = Maths
măr = apple
mătuşă = aunt
a merge = to go
a merge la culcare = to go to bed
a merge pe jos = to walk
mic(ă) = small, little
micul dejun = breakfast
miercuri = Wednesday
minge = ball
mîine = tomorrow
mîină = hand
a minca = to eat
morecov = carrot
motor = engine

mult = much
mulţi, multe = many
a mulţumi = to thank
a munci = to work
muncitor = worker
murdar(ă) = dirty

N

negru(ă) = black
a ninge = to snow
nişte (cîtiva, cîteva) = some
noapte = night
notă = mark
nou(ă) = new
număr = number
nume = name

O

oameni = people
obosit(ă) = tired
ocupat(ă) = busy
om = man
oraş = town
ordonat(ă) = tidy

P

pahar = glass
pantaloni = trousers
pară = pear
partid = party
pat = bed
pauză = break
pălărie = hat
părinţi = parents
pe = on
penar = pencil-box
pentru = for
pentru că = because
perete = wall
pisică = cat
pîine = bread
a(-i) plăcea = to like
a ploua = to rain
porc = pig
poveste = story
prieten(ă) = friend
primăvară = spring
a privi la = to look at
prînz (masa de prînz) = lunch
prînz (ora 12) = noon
prună = plum
pui de găină = chicken

a pune = to put
pupitru = desk
a purta (a fi îmbrăcat cu) = to wear

R

raft = shelf
a răspunde = to answer
a recita = to recite
a se ridica în picioare = to stand up
a rîde = to laugh
român(că), românesc = Romanian
roşu, roşie = red

S

sat = village
sau = or
săptămînă = week
a sări = to jump
scaun = chair
a scrie = to write
a se scula = to get up
scurt = short
seară = evening
serviciu = job
sîmbătă = Saturday
slab(ă) = thin
a (se) spăla = to wash
a spune = to say
soră = sister
soră medicală = nurse
soţie = wife
spital = hospital
a sta jos = to sit
a sta în picioare = to stand
stradă = street
struguri = grapes
sub = under
sufragerie = dining-room
supărat(ă) = angry

Ş

şcoală = school
şi = and
a şterge = to clean
a şti = to know

T

tablă = blackboard
tablou = picture
tată = father
teatru = theatre
temă pentru acasă = homework

a se termina = to end
timp (oră) = time
tinăr(ă) = young
tirziu = late
toamnă = autumn
toc = pen
toți, toate = all, everybody
trebuie = must

țară = country

ud = wet
a uita = to forget
a se uita la televizor = to watch TV
unchi = uncle
unde = where

unt = butter
uscat(ă) = dry
ușă = door

vacă = cow
vară = summer
a vedea = to see
a veni = to come
viață = life
vineri = Friday
a vorbi = to speak

zăpadă = snow
zi = day
zi de naștere = birthday
ziar = newspaper
zilnic = daily

Nr. colilor de tipar : 14
Bun de tipar : 1.II.1989



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