



**Lectii audio special adaptate
pentru nivelul fiecaruia**



DEMO mp3

Let's read a text!

sa citim un text!

Me and my husband are at the airport. Our plane takes off at seven o'clock. This luggage is composed of: a big bag, a small bag, a suitcase, three parcels and two boxes: 10 kilograms all in all. I have a big hand-bag. I take it on the plane. My husband has an attaché-case. He takes that attaché-case on the plane too. My hand-bag and his attaché-case are our hand luggage.

*Eu si sotul meu suntem in aeroport.
Avionul nostru decoleaza la ora 7.
Acum bagaj este compus dintr-o
geanta mare, o geanta mica, o valiza,
trei pachete si doua cutii: 10 kg cu
totul. Eu am o geanta mare. O iau
in avion. Sotul meu are o valiza tip
diplomat. El ia acea valiza tip diplomat
in avion de asemenea. Geanta mea si
valiza lui sunt bagajul nostru de mana.*

Lesson demo - At the airport

Lectia demo- La aeroport

Vocabulary

vocabular

at - *la*
airport - *airport*
plane - *avion*
to take off - *a decola*
at 7 o'clock - *la ora 7*
luggage - *bagaj*
this - *acesta, aceasta*
that - *acela, aceea*
big - *mare*
bag - *geanta*
suitcase - *valiza*
parcel - *pachet*
box - *cutie*
hand-bag - *poseta, geanta*
to have - *a avea*
too - *de asemenea*

Grammar

gramatica

1. Pluralul substantivelor se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei - s, care se citeste.
Ex: bag - bags
plane - planes

! Important: Substantivul **LUGGAGE** nu are plural.

2. In limba engleza avem articolul hotarat **THE** care se citeste **TH** in fata cuvintelor care incep cu vocala si care se foloseste atat la singular cat si la plural.

Ex: the bag - *geanta*
the airport - *aeroportul*

Articolul nehotarat este **A** si se asaza inaintea inaintea cuvintelor care incep cu o consoana si **AN** inaintea cuvintelor care incep cu o vocala. Nu avem plural pentru articolul nehotarat.

Ex: a bag - *o geanta*
an airport - *un aeroport*

3. Adjectivele se asaza intotdeauna inaintea substantivului sau dupa verbul **TO BE (A FI)** si sunt invariabile.

Ex: A big bag - *O geanta mare*
This suitcase is small -
Aceasta valiza este mica

Expressions

expresii

La intrebarea: Is this your luggage? - *Este
acesta bagajul tau (dvs.)?*

Putem avea raspunsurile:
Yes, it is. – *Da, este.*
No, it is not (isn't). – *Nu, nu este.*



4. Adverbul **TOO** se asaza intotdeauna la sfarsitul propozitiei in limba engleza.

Ex: He takes his bag too - *El isi ia geanta de asemenea*

5. Verbu **TO HAVE** - A avea, Present Tense - Timpul prezent

Forma afirmativa

I have - Eu am

You have - Tu ai

He, she, It has - El, ea are

We have - Noi avem

You have - Voi aveți

They have - Ei au

Forma negativa se construieste adaugand terminatia **NOT**:

I have not, You have not, He has not sau forma scurta: I haven't, you haven't, he hasn't

Forma scurta:

I haven't, You haven't, He hasn't

Forma interogativa se construieste prin inversiune:

Have I?, Have you?

Exercises

exercitii

1. Treceti la numarul plural:

She has one bag. He is in the airport. He takes his luggage. She has three boxes.

3. Completati spatiile libere cu substantive la plural alegand dintre: box, hand-bag, kilogram.

You have four...

My husband has not...

They have ten...

2. Treceti la singular, folosind articolele nehotarate A si AN, acolo unde este cazul:

bags, hand-bags, airports, parcels, planes,
boxes

