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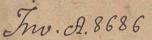
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BUCUREȘTI

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MANUAL PRACTIC

LIMBA ENGLESA

DE

110103

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PRELUCRAT ÎN CONFORMITATE CU NOUL PROGRAM AL . ÎNVEȚĂMÊNTULUĬ SECUNDAR ȘI CU O NOUĂ PRONUNTARE A CUVINTELOR ENGLEZE, APROPIATĂ LIMBEĬ ROMĂNE,

DE

DIM. CALLIGARI-VALSAMACHI

PROFESOR LA LICEUL «MIHAÏ VITEAZ



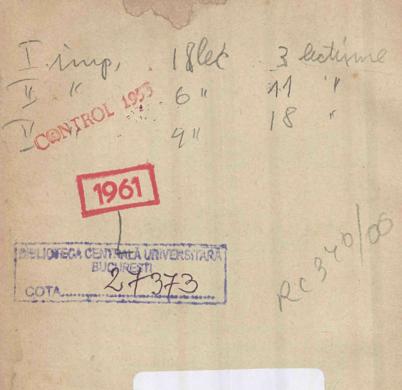


BUCURESCĬ

TIPOGRAFIA "CLEMENȚA", STRADA CAMPINEANU, 1903

th

ba



B.C.U. Bucuresti

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ASUPRA PRONUNȚĂREĬ

Fie-care cuvent englez din vocabulare este urmat de pronunțarea lui, care se va citi pe românesce, fără nici o conșiderațiune alta pentru limba englesă de cât a accentului tot-d'auna indicat.

In citirea acestei pronunțări sunt a se observa următoarele câte-va particularități:

Accentul' pus de-asupra saŭ lângă o vocală arată tonalitatea cuvêntului; de asemenea accentul arată tonalitatea cuvêntului scurtând în același timp vocala ca și când ar avea accentul .

Vocalele cu accentul - se vor citi precum urmează:

 \vec{a} : cu un sunet între e și e românesc cu o ușoară flexiune către e;

ě, ò și ű: cu sunetul lui ă românesc, cu o ușoară flexiune către vocala inițială.

ŭ la sfârșitul cuvêntului se va citi totdauna ca ŭ (u scurt) românesc, din noŭ, şleaŭ, etc.

Semnul θ pus pentru th englez se va citi ca θ grecese, adică: apăsând limba asupra dinților de sus așa ca să treacă puțin pe sub ei și suflând între limbă și dinți ca pentru a scoate sunetul lui t aspirat.

Acolo unde pentru th englez s'a păstrat în pronunțare th românesc, acesta se va citi ca ô grecesc, adică: apăsând limba

între cele douë șiruri de dinți apropiate și suflând între limbă și dinți ca pentru a scoate sunetul unui d dulce și aspirat.

In ceea ce privesce aceste două sunete $-\theta$ și th — este bine a se observa pronunțarea lor la profesorul respectiv.

Litera k s'a întrebuințat pentru a se evita sunetul c înaintea vocalelor e și i.

Litera ' ca și literile puse în parantez sunt aproape mute; litera ' prelungeșce și sunetul vocalei ce o precede.

65 3, 9

ALFABETUL

A	a	ei		N	n	en
В	b	bi		0	0	ou
C	c	si		P	p	pi
D	d	di		Q	q.	kiú
E	е	i		R	r	an
F	f	ef		S	S	es
G	g	gi		T	t	ti
H	h	éicĭ ·		U	u	ill
I	i	ai		V	v	vi
J	j	gei		W	W	dúběl iù
K	k	kei		X	X	ex
L	1	el		Y	У	uái
M	m	em .		Z	Z	zed
		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	DRIVE . SE			

Din acestea, a, e, i, o, u, sunt vocale; w și y sunt semivocale căcĭ sunt vocale la sfârșitul cuvintelor și consonante la începutul lor.

PRONUNȚAREA VOCALELOR

Vocala ce se află în cea d'intâiŭ silabă accentuată a unui cuvênt bisilab, cu silaba finală în e mut, păstrează sunetul alfabetic, d. ex.:

name (nume) se pronunță néim, căci silaba na este accentuată, me este finală cu e mut, prin urmare na păstrează

sunetul alfabatic ei; ast-fel și mete (měsură), se pronunță mit, mile — mail (mila), note — nout (notă), tune — tiun (ton).

Vocala care face un sunet cu consonanta ce o urmează, afară de consonantele l, r și ss, se pronunță scurtă, d. ex.:

hat—hăt (pălăria), bed—bed (pat), pin—pin (ac cu gă-mălie), not—not (nu), sun—săn (soare).

Vocala a se pronunță ca ua în cuvintele was—uas (era) want—uant (trebuință), wash—uáş (spălătură), wasp—uasp (viespe), watch—uáci (ceasornic), wander—uánder (minune), wallet — uálet (traistă), swan — suán (gâscă), swallow — suálou (rândunică), what—uát (ce), quality—cuáliti (calitate), quantity—cuántiti (cantitate), quarrel—cuárel (ceartă).

Vocala **a** înaintea unui **re** final se pronunță $\acute{e} \breve{e}'$. d. ex. : **hare**— $\acute{h} \acute{e} \breve{e}'$ (iepure).

Vocala **a** înainte de **11** se pronunță o, d. ex.: **ball, hall** — **bol**, **hol**, (bal, hală).

Vocala **a** accentuată și unită cu **ss, st, sk, sp,** se pro nunță *a*, d. ex.: **castle**—*cástel* (castel), **class**—*clas* (clasă), **task**—*tásc*, (sarcină), etc.

Vocala **a** accentuată și unită cu **r** se pronunță *a* lung, d. ex.: **far**,—*fáa*' (departe), **war**—*uáa*' (rězboiŭ).

Vocala **a** în terminațiunea **age** neaccentuată se pronunță scurtă, între *i* și *e*, d. ex.: **village**—*vilĕgĭ* (sat).

Vocala **a** în **many, any** și **Thames,** se pronunță ca un e scurt și deschis, adică: méni (mulțĭ), éni (orĭ-ce), Témz (Tamisa, fluviul).

Vocala **a** neaccentuată într'o polisilabă e foarte scurtă, d. ex.: **ado** — *ădu* (sgomot).

Vocala **a** se perde cu totul în cuvintele: **carriage, mar- riage, parliament, extraordinary,** carĭ se pronunță *câ- riâgi* (trăsură), *mârigi* (căsătorie), *pă'lĕment* (parlament) și *extró[†]dinari* (extraordinar).

Vocala **e** neaccentuată urmată de **r** se pronunță foarte scurt, d. ex.: slaughter — slótěr (măcel).

Vocala **e** în douĕ cuvinte se pronunță ca *a* lung deschis, adică în **clerk** — *clarc* (amploiat) și **sergeant** — *sárgent* (sergent).

Vocala **e** urmată de **rr** saŭ **r** și o altă consonantă se pronunță ĕ, d. ex.: **fern** (feriga), **term** (termen), **verb** (verb), etc., se pronunță fĕ^rn, tĕ^rm, vĕ^rb.

Vocala **e** în cuvintele **ere, there** (acolo), **where** (unde), **were** (eraŭ), se pronunță *éĕr*, și se pronunță *théĕr*, *uéĕr*, etc.

Vocala e numai în trei cuvinte: England, English, pretty se pronunță i scurt Inglănd, Inglis, priti (frumos).

Vocala **e** este mută la sfârșitul cuvintelor bisilabe saŭ polisilabe, în terminațiunea **es**, în terminațiunea **ed** la participiul trecut și în terminațiunea **en** neaccentuată.

Vocala i în cuvintele cari provin din limba Francesă se pronunță i d. ex.: **chagrin** (durere), **antique** (antic) — $\S\check{a}$ grin, ântic.

Vocala i accentuată când formează silabă cu \mathbf{r} se pronunță \check{e}^r , d. ex.: **bird,** — $b\check{e}^rd$ (pasĕre).

Vocala o între de w și r se pronunță ŏ, d. ex.: work—uŏrk, worse — uŏrs, (maĭ rĕŭ).

Vocala o în unele cuvinte se pronunță u, d. ex.: do (face), to (la), who (cine), shoe (gheată), whom (pe cine), lose (perde), whose (al cui), etc., adică, du, tu, hu, şu, hum, luz, huz, etc.

Vocala o în multe cuvinte se pronunță ŏ, d. ex.: above, affront, among, love — ăbôv (sus), ăfrônt (în frunte), ămâng (printre), lŏv (iubire).

Vocala o înaintea lui \mathbf{r} se lungesce, d. ex.: nor (nici), for (pentru) — $n\acute{o}^{r}$, $f\acute{o}o_{r}$.

Vocala o se pronunță ca u scurt, în cuvintele bozom, wolf, woman, worsted, adică busem (sân), uúlf (lup), uumăn (femee), wûrsted (ața).

Vocala o la sfârșitul unui cuvênt urmat de o consonantă

și neaccentuat se pronunță foarte scurt, d. ex.: apron — éipren (sorț).

Vocala **u** la sfârșitul unui cuvênt neaccentuat și urmat de o consonantă se pronunță ca un e scurt, d. ex.: **consul** — cónsel (consul).

Vocala \mathbf{u} înaintea lui \mathbf{r} formează împreună silabă și accentuat se pronunță ca δ lung, d. ex.: $\mathbf{turn} - t\delta^{r}n$ (a întoarce), $\mathbf{fur} - f\delta^{r}$ (blana).

Vocala **u** în douĕ cuvinte se pronunță ca *i*: busy și business — bizi, biznes (ocupat, ocupație).

Vocala **u** în douĕ cuvinte se pronunță ca *e*, anume **bury** și **burial** — *béri* (a înmormânta) și *bériăl* (înmormântare).

Vacala u precedată de un r se pronunță u, d. ex.: brute — brut (adeverat), rule — rul (regula).

Vocala **u** înainte de **ll** se pronunță în multe cuvinte ca u, d. ex.: **bull** — bul (taur), **pull** — pul (trăsătură), **full** — ful (plin).

Vocala \mathbf{u} e mută în cuvintele $\mathbf{buy} - bai$ (a cumpëra), $\mathbf{buoy} - boi$ (corp plutitor), $\mathbf{build} - bild$ (a construi) și $\mathbf{conduit} - condit$ (conduct).

Vocala \mathbf{y} se pronunță ca i la sfârșitul cuvintelor neaccentuate.

Vocala y se pronunță ca ai la sfârșitul cuvintelor accentuate.

Pronunțarea vocalelor combinate (diftongilor), cât și a consonantelor se va găsi în pronunțarea dată diferitelor cuvinte din acest manual.

SERIA ÎNTÂEA

SCOALA SI CASA

LECȚIUNEA ÎNTÂEA

VOCABULAR

to have a avea tu hăv	
I have have I? eŭ am ai hav	
thou 1) hast hast thou 1)? tu ai thou hast	
he, she, it2) has has, he, she it?2) el, ea (eĭ) are hi, şi, it h	ăz
we have have we? not avem ui hav	
you have have you? voi aveți in hav	
they have have they? ei, ele au thei hav	
is este iz	
a 3) 0 ei	
an ⁴) o ăn	
book carte buc	
ruler linie rúler	
knife cuțit naif 5)	
school-room clasă sculrum	
table masă teibel	
chair scaun céĕr	
form bancă form	
desk pupit desc desc	
stove soba stóuv	

i) thou pr. pers. de pers. 2-a sing. se întrebuințează numai în poezii și rugăciuni; în jocul lui se pune you pron. pers. de pers. 2-a pl.

2) it se întrebuințează numai pentru animale inserioare și lucruri neînsuflețite.

5) K înaintea lui n nu se pronunță de loc.

³⁾ a este articol nedefinit. Nu are gen. Se pune înaintea substantivelor ce încep cu o consonantă.

⁴⁾ an tot articol nedefinit. Se pune înaintea substantivelor ce încep cu o vocală.

Copy-book
slate
slate-pencil
lead-pencil
ink
an inkstand
a map
a pen
there ist
there are
and
Is there
are there
or
in

caet
placă
condeiŭ de piatră
creion
cerneală
o călimară
o hartă
o peniță (condu)
(acolo) este (se află)
(acolo) sunt
și
este (acolo)
sunt (acolo
saŭ
în, într'

cópibuc sléit sléit-pénsïl led-pénsïl inc ăn incstănd ei măp ei pen théĕr iz théĕr ar ănd iz théĕr? ar théĕr or

TEMĂ

I have a book. We have a pen. Have you a ruler? I have a ruler and a knife. We have a slate and a table. She has an inkstand and ink. Have you a map and a Copybook? We have a table and a chair. There is ink. Is there a stove? There is a table. Have you a lead-pencil? I have a lead-pencil, a slate pencil, and a pen. In a School-room there is a table, a chair, a desk, a form and a stove.

VERSIUNE

Eŭ am o carte și o peniță. Noi avem un caet. Tu ai un creion. El are o placă și un condeiŭ de piatră. Are el un cuțit? Ea are o placă, o masă și o linie. Intr'o clasă este o sobă. Ai tu un creion și un condeiŭ de piatră? Eŭ am un creion și un cuțit.

CITIRE

The Pet Bird

Jane had a bird that she kept in a cage. It was so tame that it would come to be fed from her hand. Now and then she would let it out; and it would sit on the top of the cage or fly round the room.

LECTIUNEA 2-a

VOCABULAR

book carte books cărtĭ pen penită pens penite chairs chair scaun scaune niděl needelo ac tu bi to be a fi

I am eŭ sunt thou art tu esti el, ea, (it) este he, she, it is noi suntem we are voi sunteti you are eĭ, ele sunt they are am I? sunt en? one un two doĭ three treĭ four patru five cincĭ six sease

six sease
seven seapte
eight opt
nine nouă
ten zece
eleven un- pre-zece
twelve douĕ-spre-zece

where unde nothing nimic some ceva how cum multe

how-many? câte? câți?
no nu, nici o, nici un
pe

thimble degetar
pin ac cu gămălie
room odae

here aci
only numaï
what ce
yes da
all totĭ

tu bi
ai ăm
thau art
hi, și, it is
ui ar
théi ar
ăm ai?
uăm
tu
θri
fóĕr
faiv

éit
náin
ten
ilévěn
tuelv
uéé^r
nû6ing
sŭm
háu
măni
háu
nou-măni?

six

sépěn

nou
on
θimbĕl
pin
rum
hiĕr
ounli
uát
iés

TEMA-

What have you there? I have nothing. I have some books and some pens. How many books have you? I have six books and four pens. Where are these books? Some books are on the desk, and some are on the table. Where are the pens? They are all in the desk. In the school-room there are ten desks and ten forms. There is no ink in the inkstand. How many pens have you? I have twelve pens. You have no pens. I have a thimble, but I have no needle. We have many needles and pins.

VERSIUNE

Ai tu un creion? Da, eŭ am. Câte condee de piatră are ea? Ea are cincĭ condee de piatră. Unde sunt condeele de piatră? Sunt ele în pupitru? Da, ele sunt în pupitru. Câte mese sunt în clasă? In clasă sunt două mese. Aĭ tu multe caete? Nu, eŭ am numaĭ un caet, dar am multe penițe. In călimară nu este cerneală. Unde este cerneală? Noĭ n'avem cerneală. Avețĭ voĭ câte-va ace cu gămălie și ace de cusut? Da, noĭ avem ace cu gămălie și ace de cusut.

CONVERSAȚIE

Where are the pens?
Have you some books?
How many tables are there in the room?
Have I some needles and some pens?
What have you in the desk?
What is there in the school-room?

CITIRE

As she liked best to feed it, no one else fed the bird but her. One day her aunt sent her a box of new toys. She was so pleased with them, that she played all day with them. That day Jane did not feed her bird.

LECȚIUNEA 3-a

VOCABULAR

glass glasses bush bushes box boxes my our your his her its their still alive parents father mother brother sister grandfather grandmother family child children also boy very large girl any son daughter uncle aunt

quite

well

pahar pahare tufis tufise cutie cutiĭ meŭ, mea, meĭ, mele nostru, noastră, nostrii, noastre těŭ ta, těĭ, tale, vostru voastră, vostri voastre sĕŭ, sa, sĕĭ, sale sĕŭ, sa, sĕĭ, sale sĕŭ, sa, sĕĭ, sale lor încă în viată părințĭ tată mamă frate soră bunic bunică familie copil copiĭ și, asemenea băiat foarte mare fată ceva, cât-va, câțĭ-va fică unchiŭ

mătuse

bine

foarte (de tot)

bus buses box bóxes mai auer iópr hiz hêr its theer stil. ălaiv péerents fáthěr mùthĕr brûthĕr sister grandfather grandmuther fâmili ciáild cildren ólsou boi véri lárgi ghèrl éni sun dótér ûnkĕl ant cuáit uel

glas

glases

TEMĂ

I have eleven copy-books. Two copy-brish and seven books are nine books. In the room there are eight chairs and three tables. He has no state puncil, and no leadpencil. Where is the ruler? Have you no make? I have two rulers. Are your parents still alive? Yes we still have our father and our mother. Our family is very large; I have four brothers and five sisters. They have six children, three boys and three girls. Has your uncle any children? Yes he has one son and three daughters. How is (cum se află) your aunt? She is quite well.

VERSIUNE

Câte penițe sunt? Sunt dece penițe și trei creioane. Este o linie? Nu n'am linie. Unde este harta? Aveți voi o hartă? Da, noi avem o hartă, dar ea /it/ este în pupitru. Unde este placa? Ea nu este aici; ea este în clasă. Părinții sunt foarte buni /kind/. Sunt de asemenea frații tei și surorile tale bune? Da, ei sunt foarte buni. Câți frați are tatăl teu? El are doui frați și o soră. Frații sei sunt unchii mei și sora sa e mătușa mea.

CONVERSAȚIE

How many children has your uncle?

Have you a map, and where is it?

Where are your parents? How many children have you alive? Is there any ink in your inkstand?

Where are your sisters and brothers and how many are they?

What have your sisters? Are they quite well?

CITIRE

The old man and the dog

Look at that poor old man. He sits at the tree by the side of the road. He has come a long way, and now he

wants rest and food. His dog sits by his side, and waits for a share of the poor man's food.

Come old man, take some bread and meat out of your bag and eat. Then give a bit of meat to your poor dog.

The old man once and a son, and this dog was his. But the son is dead, and now the dog lives with the old man.

The old man is kind to the dog, and says that as long as he has bread and meat, the dog shall get its share.

Let us go and ask the old man to come in. Jane will give him some warm food. Come in old man, and sit by the fire and rest.

LECȚIUNEA 4-a

VOCABULAR

unwen	
ill	
old	
young	
always	
a great many	
rather	
to keep	
house	
pleasant	
kitchen	
cellar	
pretty	

indispus
bolnav
bětrân
tênĕr
tot-d'auna
foarte multe, mulți
o mare multime
puţin, cam
a păstra, a ține
casă
plăcut
bucătărie
pimniță
frumuşel
Transact

ŭnuél
il
óuld
iùng
ólueiz
éi gréit
méni
ráthér
tu kip
háus
plézănt
kicěn
sélěr
priti

TEMĂ

Is your uncle also quite well? No, he is ill. My grand-father and grandmother are very old, but my father and mother are still rather young. Have your brothers many books? Yes, they have a great many books. My sisters have thimbles, needles, and pins. They always keep their pins in boxes. In our school-room there is a map. How

many desks and tables are there in our school-room? There are eight desks and one table. Where is my copy-book? It is in your desk. How many glasses are there on the table? There are six glasses. Your house is very large. A large house is very pleasant.

VERSIUNE

Unchiul meŭ şi mătuşa (mea) n'aŭ copii. Este unchiul teŭ betrân? Nu, el este încă têner. Pe masa noastră sunt şease pahare. Placa mea este foarte veche. Unde este copilul teŭ? El este în odaia mea, indispus. Ce aĭ tu acolo? Eŭ am o călimară. Bunicul meŭ şi bunica (mea) sunt în tot-d'auna indispuși. Ce este (acolo) într'o casă? Intr'o casă (acolo) sunt diferite (different) odăĭ, o bucătărie și o pimniță. In casa noastră nu sunt odăĭ foarte marĭ, dar sunt multe și (ele) sunt foarte frumușele.

CONVERSAȚIE

What have your sister's?
What is there in a schoolroom?
What is there on a table?
What do your sisters keep in a box?
Who is always ill?

What is a large house?
Who is in your room?
What has a house?
What have you in your desk?
How many houses have you?

CITIRE

The bird's song

Look at that bird. It sits on the branch of a tree near its nest. Hark! do you hear its song? How sweet it is! The branch swings to and fro in the air, but still the bird sings on.

It does not fear that it will fall, for it knows it has vings.

The cat on the tree

Look at that cat high up on the tree. Good cats stay in the house. They catch mice and rats.

But this cat climbs trees, to catch birds.

Att instantant

It kills and eats them. There are wild cats, which live in the woods. They spend most of their time on trees, where they catch birds and rob their nests. This cat is like one of them.

LECȚIUNEA 5-a

VOCABULAR

small smol mic bed bed pat bed-room bédrum odae de dormit every fie-care epri floor flóĕr dusumea wall perete ual ceiling siling tavan sitting-room odae de locuit sitingrum sofa soufa wash (ing) stand uás (ing) stănd lavoir looking-glass lükinggläs oglindă door doĕr use but bŭt însă, dar window fereastră uindou SO sóu asa, ast-fel, atât de nu (fr. pas) not not there théĕr acolo white alh náit brown bráun brun fruit frut fruct orchard órciárd pomet péĕr pear pară : fruit-tree pom cu fructe frut-tri apple-tree àpĕl-tri měr pear-tree pěr péer tri apple mĕr apel kitchen-garden kicĕngarden grădină de legume behind îndărăt, înapoř bihaind much mult тйсй

TEMĂ

How many rooms are there in your house? There are seven large rooms and three small hed rooms. Our house

Buentesti

is not so large. What is there in every room? Every room has a floor, four walls, and a ceilling. In our sitting-room there are many chairs, a sofa, and a table. In a bed-room there are beds, a wash (ing) - stand and looking-glasses. In every room there is a door, and one, two, three or four windows. Our bed-rooms are very large, but our kitchen is small. A small kitchen is not pleasant.

VERSIUNE

Câte odăĭ de dormit sunt în casa voastră? Noĭ avem treĭ odăĭ de dormit și în fie-care odae de dormit, se află douĕ paturĭ /beds). În odaia mea de dormit este numaĭ o fereastră. În odaia noastră de locuit este o sofa, dar în odăile noastre de dormit sunt scaune. Tavarul în odaia noastră de locuit este alb și dușumeaua este cafenie /brună/. Unde este pometul? El este îndărătul grădineĭ de legume. Este pometul nostru mare? Da, el este destul /pretty/ de mare. Sunt (acolo) multe fructe în pomĭ? Sunt foarte multe mere în mĕr, dar noĭ nu avem multe pere.

CONVERSAȚIE

How many houses have you? Have you many rooms in them? What has a room? What has a bedroom? Are our rooms pleasant?

Where is the orchard? What have you in your orchard? Are there many fruits? Is your orchard large?

CITIRE

Morning and night

See how bright it is! The sun is up. The birds are up. Hark! do you hear them sing? The bees are at work. They have been up a long time. Make haste, that we may go and watch them near the hive. It is good for you and for me to rise with the sun, and the birds, and the bees. Now,

kneel down, and thank God that He has kept you all through the night. Ask Him to bless you, and keep you safe all day long.

LECTIUNEA 6-a

VOCBAULAR

under	dedesubt
garden	grădina
cherry	cireasă
cherries	cirese
boy	băiat
boys	băețĭ
calf	vițel
calves	vițeĭ
half	jumetate
halves	jumětăți
knife	cutit
knivez	cutite
leaf	frunză, foae
leaves	frunze
life	viată
lives	pl.
loaf	pâne (întreg)
loaves	pl.
sheaf	snop
sheaves	pl.
shelf	raft, poliță
shelves	pl.
staff	băţ
staves	pl.
thief	hot
thieves	pl.
wife	femee, nevastă
wives	pl.
wolf	Tup
wolves	pl.
this	acest, această
these	acesti, aceste
that	acela, aceea
those	aceĭ, acele
such	astfel
such a man	un ast-fel de om
STREET, ST.	

undêr gården ceri cériz boi boiz caf cávz haf hávz naif náivz lif livz láif laivz louf louvz sif SIUS selfs selvz staf stéivz oif Adivz uáif uaivz uulf uulvz this thiz thặt thouz SŬCĬ săci et măn

beautiful frumos biutiful pajiste lon lawn bifóĕr before înainte, pe dinainte tall înalt, mare tol tri tree arbore tréjur treasure comoară grin green verde clin clean nice frumusel, gingas, drägut nais, potecă, cărare, drum pa0 4 nath indeed într'adevăr indid plum plum prună ráip ripe copt cherry-tree cires ceri-tri plumtri plum-tree prun walnut-tree uálnűt-tri nuc olrédi deia already murdar dêrti dirty ielou galben vellow dulce suit sweet acru sauer SOUP pretty large prili-la gi măricel violet viorea váiolet smell miros smel

TEMĂ

Our cellar is under my sitting-room. Is it a large cellar? No, it is not very large. This garden is very beautiful. Have you also a garden? Yes, we have a garden, but it is not so large and beautiful. The lawn before the house is very pretty. And how beautiful those tall trees are! How large and green their leaves are! How nice and clean these paths are! Such a garden is indeed a treasure! Are there many fruit-trees in the orchard? Oh yes, there are a great many. There are cherry-trees, apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees, and also some walnut-trees.

VERSIUNE

Cireșile sunt deja coapte? Da, cireșile sunt deja coapte, dar prunele nu sunt încă coapte; ele sunt încă verdi de tot. Acele stufișuri de dinaintea casei sunt foarte frumușele. Cărarea nu este curată, este foarte murdară. Unchiul meŭ are o grădină frumoasă, dar ea este mică. El n'are pomet. Fruzele de pe arbori și stufișurile sunt deja galbene. Aceste mere și pere sunt foarte mari. Acele pere mici sunt dulci [și aceste mere mari sunt acre. Mirosul acestor viorele este foarte plăcut.

CONVERSAȚIE

Where is your cellar?
Where is your garden?
How many fruit-trees are
there in the orchard?
What trees are there in the
garden?
Are there also walnuts?

Are the cherries already ripe?
Are their leaves large?
Do you like living in the country?
What do you like [in the country?]
What smell is that?

CITIRE

See now the sun is down. Look how red the sky is in the west. It will soon be dark. The birds are at rest in the trees. See how each one hides its head in its wing. It is time, too, for you to say «Good night» and to go to bed. But do not go to rest till you have knelt down to pray to God, and to thank Him for all His love and care. Ask Him to watch you in the night. He sees you, and will keep you safe from harm.

MEMORISARE

«I will not fear, for God is near, Through the dark night, as in the light; And while I sleep, safe watch will keep... Why should I fear, when God is near?»

LECȚIUNEA 7-a

VOCABULAR

alună uálnűt walnut just chiar, tocmaĭ qiûst black blac negru not yet not iét nu încă flauer garden flower-garden grădină de flori the brother fratele, pe fratele a frateluĭ, frateluĭ of the brother to the brother a frateluĭ the brothers frații, pe frați a fraților, fraților of the brothers to the brothers fratilor aproape de, alăturea close to clous tu lalea tulip tiulip lily crin lili altiĭ ŭthêrs. others culoare chlèr colour rosiŭ exceendingly extra-ordinar ecsindingli flower floare flauer trandafir rose róuz

TEMĂ

There are many flies on these cherries. The cherries are just ripe. How black and beautiful they are. The apples pears and plums are not yet ripe; they are still quite green. Where is your flower-garden? Our flower-garden is close to the orchard. Have you many flowers in your flower-garden? Oh, yes, we have a great many flowers in your garden. We have roses, tulips, lilies, violets, and many others. Roses, lilies, and violets have a beautiful colour. What is the colour of a rose? Some roses are red and some are white.

VERSIUNE

Eŭ am douĭ trandafirĭ roṣiĭ ṣi unul alb /and a white one). Noĭ n'avem trandafirĭ galbenĭ în grădina noastră. Bunicul meŭ are grădină de flori frumușică (a pretty flower-garden): toate florile sale sunt foarte frumoase. Noi n'avem viorele în grădina noastră, dar noi avem crini foarte frumoși (we have very beautiful lilies). Culoarea acestei lalele este extra ordinară de rumoasă. Sunt (acolo) și pomi în grădina voastră de flori? Da, sunt câți-va cireși. Cireșile de pe acești pomi sunt foarte mari și dulci.

CONVERSAȚIE

What have roses?
Have you many flowers in your garden?
What is the colour of a rose?
Are all your flowers pretty?

What is this tulip's colour? Have we beautiful lilies? What is the colour of these lilies?

CITIRE

Counting pigs

A farmer who had twenty pigs one day sent his Irish servant to count them, and see if they were all there. Paddy came back slowly with a puzzled look on his face. «Well» said his master «are they all right?» «Ah! your honour, I counted nineteen but one little fellow ran about so fast, I wasn't able to count him at all, at all!»

LECȚIUNEA 8-a

VOCABULAR

gardener	grădinar	gárděněr
blue	albastru	blu
I	eŭ	ai
me	mine	mi
we	noĭ	ui
us	pe noĭ	ŭs
you he	noĭ, pe voĭ	iú
he	el	hi

69	ci
	și it
pe el	him
a eĭ, pe ea	hěr
eĭ, elē	théi
pe eĭ, pe ele	them
rog	pliz
bun	cáind
a aduce	tu féc.
din (afară de)	aut of
brazdă	bed
	a eĭ, pe ea eĭ, ele pe eĭ, pe ele rog bun a aduce din (afară de)

TEMĂ

Our gardener's 1) flowers are exceedingly beautiful. The colour of violets is blue, and that of lilies is white. Tulips are very pretty. Have you any red roses and also some white ones. I have a red rosex and a white one. My uncle's orchard is not very large, but he has some very beautiful fruit-trees in it. My copy-book is in my brother's desk. There is a thimble on the floor; is it your mother's? No it is my aunt's. Please fetch 2) me a book out of the school-room. Where is your slate? It is there on my desk.

VERSIUNE

Cum (what) este culoarea acestor cireşĭ, când ele sunt coapte? Aceste sunt cireşe negre; dar câte-va în acest pomet sunt roşiĭ. Avețĭ și prune galbene? Nu, avem numaĭ prune negre. Pe pajiștea d'inaintea caseĭ se află treĭ brazde cu trandafirĭ roşiĭ și albĭ. Mirosul acestor trandafirĭ este foarte plăcut. Unde este brazda de florĭ a frateluĭ tĕŭ? Este inaintea caseĭ. In pometul unchiuluĭ meŭ sunt mulţĭ merĭ, dar nu sunt mulţĭ cireşĭ și perĭ. Odaia de dormit a tatăluĭ meŭ este lângă odaia noastră de locuit.

Mai există un alt genetiv în limba engleză care se numesce posesiv'saŭ saxon, Acesta se formează adăogând la nominativui pesesor un 's.

La plural se pune dupě genetiv numař apostroful, fără s, d. ex.: my brother's (singular), my brothers' hat (plural).

²⁾ Fetch to me.

CONVERSAȚIE

What colour have the violets?
Who has a thimble?
What colour has the rose?
What has my uncle's orchard?
Where is our father's bedroom?

Is His bedroom near this room? How is the smell of these flowers? Roses also have a beautiful smell?

CITIRE

A cheap Dinner

Somebody went one day to an eating-house, took the bill of fare, and read, it through from beginning to end. When he had done, he called the waiter, and asked him:

«What is the price of the sauce?»

«You get that into the bargain, Sir,» replied the waiter.

«And which that of the bread?»

«That you also get for nothing, Sir.»

«Well then,» said the sly gentleman, «bring me some sauce and bread.»



SERIA II-a

ALIMENTE, BĚUTURI, PARȚILE CORPULUI

LECȚIUNEA 9-a

a numěra

VOCABULAR

to count I count You count he, she, it counts we, you, they count when to lie enough to lend sharp blunt to write good well a little too to like (to be fond of) hard new to play often now sometimes to give especially of

eŭ numër voi numerați el, ea (it) numera noĭ, voĭ, eĭ numěră când a fi, a se afla, a zace destul a împrumuta ascutit bont, neascutit a scrie bun bine putin (mic) prea moale a place, a iubi tare a juca, a se juca adese-ori acuma, acum câte-odată a da mai ales, mai cu seamă espeșăli din, de

Ai caunt iu caunt hi, și, it caunts ui, iú, théi cáunt uén tu lai enùf tu lend sarp blunt tu ráit gud nél litěl tu soft tu l'aic hard nin tu pléi ófěn nau sûmtaimz tu ghiv of

tu caunt

TEMĂ

Where are the pens? They are all in the desk. Be kind enough to lend me a lead-pencil and a slate-pencil. Have you a good sharp knife? I have two knives, but they are very blunt. Please fetch a chair out of my bed-room. My brothers have a new map. My pen writes well, but it is a little too soft; I like hard pens. My brother's pen writes exceendingly. How many needles and pins are there in those two boxes? Count them. Count these copy-books also. How many are there? There are just ten.

VERSIUNE

Degetarul surorii mele este foarte mic; el nu este așa de mare ca degetarul mamei mele. Copiii adese-ori se joacă în grădină. Acum ei sunt în grădina de flori; ei iubesc foarte mult florile. Veniți copii, dați ne din florile voastre frumușele. Noi iubim florile mai ales când ele aŭ miros frumos (sweet). Ce culoare aŭ viorelele? Culoarea viorelei este albastră. Se află (sunt acolo) de asemenea trandafiri albaștrii? Nu, culoarea trandafirilor este albă saŭ roșie și câte odată galbenă.

CITIRE

The orchard

Let us go into the orchard! The apples and pears are ripe. We must gather them. Fetch that little basket! The gardener is already in the tree. He will gather all the apples that grow on those branches. Come my boys, gather the apples, that are on the ground! Look at those poor little girls standing at the gate! They want to come in. They want some apples.

CONVERSATIE

What is an orchard? Where do you wish to go? What must you do now? What must the boys gather? Where is the gardener? What does he do? What do the little girls want? Why do they want some apples?

LECȚIUNEA 10-a

VOCABULAR

agreeable plăcut ägriäbel with cu min dear dier scump, drag to fall off a cădea jos iu fol of to come a veni tu cum whole intreg (tot) houl family familie fâmili to punish a pedepsi pûnis lazy, idle lenes léizi disobedient neascultător dizobidient to reward a resplăti tu rinard industrious silitor, harnic indûstrius obedient ascultător obidient never nicĭ odată névěr to wish a dori tu uis to față de, către to open a dechide tu oupen to put a pune tu put

TEMĂ

Our bed-rooms are very large, but our Kitchen is small. There is a thimble on the floor; is it your sister's? No, it is my mother's? I love my whole family, but especially my dear parents. My brother often lends me his books. I like (I am very fond of) cherries, apples and pears. A good father punishes his children, when they are lazy or disobidient, but he rewards them when they are industrious and obedient. Are you sometimes disobedient or lazy? I never wish to be so. The mother rewards her daughters: they are very industrious.

VERSIUNE

Frundele de pe arbori sunt deja galbene. Ele cad jos din arbori. Acele stufișuri de dinaintea casei sunt foarte frumușele. Pometul vostru este mare? Da, el este destul de mare. Placa

mea este foarte veche. Unde este placa ta? Ea este în pupitrul meŭ. Te rog, deschide uşa și ferestrele din odaia de dormit. Pune acest scaun lângă spălător. Intr'o odae de dormit mie'mĭ plac perețiĭ verdĭ. Fiĭ tot-d'auna ascultător față de părințiĭ tăĭ. Eĭ pedepsesc copiiĭ leneşĭ și neascultătorĭ.

CITIRE (urmare)

Their fathers and mothers have no orchards, nor gardens. Poor little girls! Shall I give them some apples? Yes, fill that basket with fine ripe apples, and give them to the little girls. Oh, now they are glad. How warmly they thank us! I think they will give some of the apples to their little brothers and sisters.

CONVERSAȚIE

Why have those girls no apples?
What must I do with the basket?
And then?
What are the girls doing now?
What do you think they will do, with the apples?

LECȚIUNEA 11-a

VOCABULAR

if	dacă	if
strong 1)	tare	strong
stonger	maĭ tare	strongher
strongest	cel maĭ tare	stronghest
weak	slab	uic
weaker	maĭ slab	uikĕr
weakest	cel maĭ slab	uikest
large	mare	
larger	mai mare	lárgĭ lárger

¹⁾ Adjectivele monosilabe și unele bisilabe primesc la comparativ ev, iar la superlativ est, pus la sfirșitul adjectivului.

cel mai mare largest largest wholesome 1) sănătos hóulsűm more wholesome mai sanatos móĕr hóulsŭm moste wholesome cel mai sănătos móust hóulsum unwholesome nesănătos ŭnhóulsŭm voiŭ will uil bun and good maĭ bun beter better cel maĭ bun best best rĕŭ had băd maĭ rĕŭ worse uers cel maĭ rĕŭ worst uêrst mult much тйсй mulțĭ many měni mai mult more moĕr cel mai mult most moust bere beer béĕr lapte milk milc water apă uátêr drink běutură drine for pentru for breakfast dejun brecfäst tea ceaiŭ tea than de cât thăn coffee cafea cófi to get a obtine, a găsi, a primi, a căpăta tu ghet cească cùp cup tu téic to take a lua as..... as atât..... cât, așa de ăz wine uáin nourishing nutritor nûrising

TEMĂ

Have you many flowers in your flower-garden? O, yes, we have. The cherries are just ripe. How black and beautiful they are! How many desks and tables are there in your school-room? There are eleven desks and one table. The lawn before the house is very pretty. Good beer is who-

¹⁾ Adjectivele polisilabe și câte-va bisilabe primesc la comparativ more, iar la superlativ moust, pus înaintea positivului,

lesome milk is more wholesome, but water is the most wholesome drink. Milk is the best drink for children. We always drink milk for breakfast, but my father takes tea or coffee. Sometimes we also get a cup of coffee or tea for breakfast.

VERSIUNE

Unde este ea? Ea este înaintea ușei casei noastre. Culoarea acestor flori este foarte plăcută. Acest băiat scrie bine. Unde sunt condeele de piatră? Ele suns in pupitru. Unde este cerneala? Noi n'avem cerneală. Ce ai tu acolo? Eŭ am o călimară. Câți frați are tatăl tĕŭ? El are doi frați și o soră. Imi place mai bine laptele de cât apa. Laptele este mai nutritor dr cât apa. Iată un pahar de bere; bea-l dacă'ți place (if you like it). Eŭ prefer un pahar de vin, dacă el este bun. Laptele acru e tot așa de nesănătos ca și berea acră.

CITIRE

The Bird's Song

Look at that bird, it sits on the branch of a tree near its nest. Hark! do you hear its song? How sweet it is!

The branch swings to and fro in the air, but still the bird sings on.

It does not fear that it will fall, for it knows it has wings.

MEMORISARE

Sing bird, sing a song to me; One there is who cares for thee. Day by day His strong right arm. Keeps both thee and me from harm,

LECȚIUNEA 12-a

VOCABULAR

în

into to thank a cup of tea clear erystal from pump another refreshing bottle to prefer any other chocolate bring to seem beverage lump sugar a lump of sugar the first sort kind useful sheep goat horse

a multumi o ceașcă de ceaiŭ cristal de la, din pompă, cismea un alt, încă rece (recoros) recoritor sticlă a prefera (vre) un alt ciocolată a aduce a părea běnturi bucată zahăr o bucată de zahăr cel d'intâiŭ fel, soiŭ, specie fel, calitate fo ositor

inta Oanc ei cup of ti cristal from pump ănùthêr cul rifrésing botěl tu prifér ani other ciócoleit tu bring tu sim bévěreigi lump súgher

thi fèrst sort cáind iúsful sip góut hors

TEMĂ

Is the water clear? Yes, it is very clear; it is as clear as crystal. It is miuch clearer that the water from our pump. Please give me another glass of water; it is so cool and refreshing. Will you have a glass of milk, or beer? No thank you; I prefer a glas of water; I like it better than any other drink. Milk is not so refreshing, as water. Get a bottle of wine out of the cellar and bring four glasses, please. Now take a table and four chairs into the garden, and put the wine and the glasses on the table.

oae, berbec

capră

cal

VERSIUNE

Mama mea bea ciocolată la dejun. Ceaiul teŭ este destul de dulce? Nu, el nu este destul de dulce; mie'mi place puţin mai dulce. Dă'mi încă (o altă) bucată de zahăr, dacă poftiți (if you please). Mie'mi place o ceașcă de ceaiu tare. Ceaiul tare este mult mai răcoritor de cât ceaiul slab. Acest vin este mai reŭ de cât vinul din sticla cea d'intâiu. Te rog, dă'mi vin bun şi nu de calitatea cea rea. Berea bună este mai bună de cât vin(ul) reŭ. Cai(i) şi vaci(le) sunt mai folositori de cât oi(le) şi capre(le).

CITIRE

Three Good Servants

- 1. Some animals are the man's servants. What Should we do without the horse, the cow and the sheep? Which of them could we spare best? Let us ask each of these animals what he can say for himself.
- 2. «Well Mr. Horse, what good are you in the world for?» «Iam strong and do all the hard work. I draw my master's carts and help to plough the fields. And master Pony, a young friend of mine, takes out the mistress and children for a drive.

CONVERSAȚIE

Which are the three animals that are the man's friends? Well Mr. Horse, what good can you do in the world? Can you do anything else (alt-ceva)? What does Master Pony do? Do you know what is a drive?

LECȚIUNEA 13-a

VOCABULAR

Troubles never come singly.

a crede, a gândı tu binc to think noble nobil nouběl folositor useful iúsful animal animal ănimăl domestic animal animal domestic doméstic un boŭ an ox an ox boĭ óxěn oxen câne dog dog căt pisică cat tu dro to draw a trage plau plough plug meat mit carne wool lângă mil gard to guard a păzi to catch a prinde tu caci máus mouse soarece máis mice soarecĭ an as an ass un mägar tu cari to carry a duce, a căra load lond povară tu it to eat a mânca tu nou to know a sci tu bilong tu to belong to a apartine per haps perhaps poate to believe tu biliv a crede tu du to do 1) a face

1) To do se mai întrebuințează ca auxiliar la ori care verb, afară de alte auxiliare. Ex: Do you speak English (inglis)? Vorbiți englezesce? No, I do not (speak). Nu, nu vorbesc. I do not eat, nu mănânc. I do not like apples, nu'mi plac merele. To play (ple), a juca. Do I play? Joc eŭ? Do you play? joci tu? Does he play? joacă el? Do we, do you, do they? etc. You do not play, nu joci.

You do not play; He, she it does not play; We do not play; You do not play. Do I play? Joc eu; Do I not play? Nu joc eu? Do not play! Să nu joc!!

Do nu se pune după roko. Nu se poate dice, roko does like milk? dar se dice. roko likes milk? Cui îi place laptele?

Nu se poate dice: which of the two boys does like milk? dar se dice: which of the two boys likes milk? Căruia dintre cei doi băeți îi place lapte?

Nu se poate dice: what does lie there on the table? Dar se dice: What lies there on the table? Ce este (pus) pe masa?

In acusativ mså se pune do. Ex: What do the two boys like? Ce le place celor do běef.

I do
you do
he, she, it does
we do
you do
they do
done
I have done
I had done
I shall do
I should do
to play

eŭ fac tu faci el, ea face noi facem voi faceți ei, ele fac făcut făcui făcusem eŭ voi face aș face, etc.

TEMĂ

How is the wine? It is very good indeed. To me it seems to be a little too sour. Sour wine is bad, but sour beer is much worse; it is indeed one of the worst beverages. The horse is a noble and useful animal. Horses, cows, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats are domestic animals. All domestic animals are very useful; horses draw the plough; cows and goats give us milk; oxen give us meat; sheep give us wool; the dog guards the house; the cat catches mice and an ass carries loads.

VERSIUNE

Știĭ tu (do you know) ce mănâncă pisicile? Da, eŭ ştiŭ (Yes, I know it), ele mănâncă șoarecĭ și alte animale micĭ. Mănâncă și câiniĭ șoarecǐ? Care animale aparțin animalelor domestice? Animalelor domestice aparțin: caĭ, vacĭ, boĭ, oĭ, capre și altele. Care din aceste animale sunt cele maĭ folositoare? Eŭ cred caiĭ. Eŭ nu o cred; eŭ cred că vacile sunt tot așa de folositoare și poate maĭ folositoare de cât caiĭ. Aŭ oile voastre lână bună? Da, lâna tuturor oilor noastre este fearte bună.

CITIRE

(urmare)

- 3. «O, yes, we are of great use, and another friend of mine takes my master to market. He wears a saddle on his back and on this the master sits and rides».
- 4. «Well Mr. Horse, I think, you are very useful, but you must not be too proud. Here is Mrs. Cow, let us hear what she has to say for herself».

CONVERSAȚIE

Are you of some use to your master?
Who takes your master to the market?
What does he wear?
Where does he wear it?
What is the use of it?
What is the horse?
What must we do with Mrs. Cow?

LECTIUNEA 14-a

VOCABULAR

grass | hay oats lazy faithful false to keep fresh to name different part human body principal head trunk

iarbă
fân
ovéz
lenes, trândav
credincios
fals
a ține, a păstra
proaspět
a numi
diferite
parte
omenesc
corp
principal
cap
trunchiŭ

gras héi outs: léizi féi0ful fols tu kip fres néim diferent part iuman bódi prinsipat hed trunc

limb	membru	limb
forehead	frunte	főĕrhed
eye	ochiŭ	di
nose	nas	nóuz
I can	eŭ pot	căn
you can	tu potř	Can
he, she, it can	el ea, (it) poate	
I cannot (saŭ can't)	eŭ nu pot	
1 shale	eŭ trebue (sunt dator să)	Ai săl
he shall	el trebue	3
I will	eŭ voesc, voiŭ	Ai uil
he will	el voesce, va	
I must	eŭ trebue (trebue ca să)	mŭst
he must	el trebue	
I may	eŭ pot (a avea voe)	Ai méi
he may	el poate	
ear	ureche	iĕr
mouth	gură	màuθ
hand	mână	hănd
1001	picior	fut

TEMĂ

What do horses and cows eat? They eat grass, hay and oats. Does your cat catch mice? No, it does not; it is too lazy. Dogs are faithful, but cats are false. Do your parents keep horses? No, they do not keep horses, but they keep a cow and some sheep. If you keep a cow, you always have good fresh milk. Do you like milk? I like it very much; I always drink a glass of fresh milk for breakfast. Can you name the different parts of the human body? Yes, I can. The principal parts of the human body are: the head, the trunk and the limbs.

VERSIUNE

Noi avem oi numai din cele mai bune feluri. Ve jucați câte odată cu cânii mici? Da, noi ne jucăm adese-ori cu ei. Nu, noi nu ne jucăm cu ei ; lor nu le place. Ochii, nas(ul) și gura sunt părți ale corpului. Sora ta are ochii caprui saŭ albaștri? Ea are ochii albaștri. Tatăl meŭ și mama (mea) aŭ

ochii căprui. Toate părțile corpului omenesc /all the parts of the human body sunt foarte folositoare. Omul are /Man has? douř ochř, douě urechř, douě mânř si douě picioare.

CITIRE

- 5. «Young, and old come tu me for milk. From my milk they get cream, and butter, and cheese. They never take a meal without finding me useful. Bread would be dry and tasteless without butter. My milk is the best food for little children, and without it many would die. wai
- 6. «Thank you, Mrs. Cow, for all your kindness. You have made life much sweeter to us all. And here comes Miss Sheep to say a word for herself».

CONVERSATIE

What does Mrs Cow say?

What do we get from the cow's milk?

What do people think of the cow when they take their meal?

What would bread be without butter?

What is the cow's milk good for?

What would children do if they had no milk? What must we do to Mrs Cow for all her kindness?

LECTIUNEA 15-a

VOCABULAR

to see	a vedea	tu si
got	primit	got
with	cu	uio
to hear	a audi	tu hiĕr
to listen	a asculta	lis(t)ĕn
music	musică	miúzic
bird	pasĕre	bêrd
for	pentru	for
to smell	a mirosi	tu směl

tongue limbă tung to speak a vorbi spic neck gât nec man om măn shoulders sóuldêrs spinare chest pept cest hack spate bặc teeth tiA dintĭ bread bred pâne butter bûtêr unt ham suncă hăm a piece o bucată éi pis mutton carne de berbec mûtěn carne de vitel veal mil potéitou potato cartof potatoes cartofi potéitouz carne de vacă beef bif cold could rece dinner prândul diněr ready gata rédi egg OŬ ea tooth dinte tuo

TEMĂ

Which are the principal parts of the head? The fore-head, the eyes, the nose, the mouth, and the ears. With our eyes we can see and we have ears to hear with. We can listen to music and to birds. What is your nose for? To smell with. We have a mouth, a tongue and teeth to speak with. Man, has two eyes and two ears, but only one mouth that he may see and hear much, but speak little. The principal parts of our trunk are: the neck, the shoulders, the chest, and the back.

VERSIUNE

Cea mai (bună) frumoasă podoabă a gurei sunt dinți curați și albi. Acest cal are un gât frumos. Este gata prândul? Da, este deja pe masă *(upon the table)*. Ce fel de carne avem noi pentru *(for)* prând? Noi avem carne de vacă și carne de ber-

bec și ceva șuncă rece. Eŭ nu mănânc nici odată (I never eat) carne de vițel; nu'mi place /I do not like it/. Cartofii sunt foarte scumpi acum. Copiilor le place unt cu pâne (children like bread and butter/. Vrei să mănânci un ou cu untul teu cu pâne?

CITIRE (urmare)

7. «I am so useful, Sir, she said» that my master cannot wait till I am dead for my old clothes. Every year he comes with a pair of shears, and clips of my wool.

8. «You, Sir, know better than I do, what use he makes of this wool. But I have heard that he makes his own clothes out of it. And I am told that my wool is made into blankets, to keep him warm in bed».

o. We have now heard what each of these three animals does for us. I think none of us could tell which could

best be spared.

CONVERSATIE

Why cannot the cow's master wait, till it dies, for its clothes?

What does its master do with its wool?

Now you have heard of what use are these three animals to us, which do you think is more useful?

Are only these three animals useful to man, or are there

others also, and which?

LECTIUNEA 16-a

VOCABULAR

ar m brat arm fingher deget finger lea gambă leg fit picioare feet deget de la picior tóu ófĕr a oferi to offer sláis felie slice mădăm doamnă madam

to take
with it
servant
some
mamma
hungry
to wait
till
to buy
ourselves
cheese
to seem
warm
to like better
to like best
to like best
new

a lua, a căpěta la asta, cu aceasta servitor, servitoare ceva mamă foame a aștepta până a cumpěra noĭ înșine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspět
la asta, cu aceasta servitor, servitoare ceva mamă foame a aștepta până a cumpĕra noĭ înșine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
servitor, servitoare ceva mamă foame a aștepta până a cumpĕra noĭ înșine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
ceva mamă foame a aștepta până a cumpĕra noĭ înșine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
foame a astepta până a cumpĕra noĭ înşine brânḍă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
a astepta până a cumpĕra noĭ înşine brânḍă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
până a cumpĕra noĭ înşine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
a cumpĕra noĭ înşine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
noĭ înşine brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea maĭ mare drag noŭ, proaspĕt
brândă a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea mai mare drag noŭ, proaspět
a părea, a arăta cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea mai mare drag noŭ, proaspět
cald a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea mai mare drag noŭ, proaspět
a mânca cu plăcere a mânca cu cea mai mare drag noŭ, proaspět
a mânca cu cea mai mare drag noŭ, p roaspě t
drag noŭ, p roaspět
noŭ, p roaspě t
(pâne) rece

in teic
uio it
sérvánt
sŭm
mămá
hûngri
uéit
til
bái
auĕrsélvz
ciz
tu sim
uarm
tu l'aic béter
tu l'aic best
niú
stéil

1 1 1 2 2 ...

TEMĂ

stale

To the limbs belong the arms with the hands and fingers, and the legs with the feet and toes. We have no bread in the house. The servant must fetch some. Please, Mamma, give me some bread and butter; I am very hungry. You cannot have bread and butter now; you must wait till breakfast. How nice this butter is! Where do you buy your butter? We do not buy it. We have two cows, you know; we make it ourselves. Have (luați) a piece of cheese; it seems to be good. May I offer you a slice of this ham? Yes, Madam, I will take a small piece.

VERSIUNE

Pânea albă este proaspătă, dar pâinea neagră e deja veche. Cc mănânei tu mai cu plăcere (best): pâne neagră saŭ pâine albă? Nu 'mi place pânea neagră; eŭ mănânc tot-d'a-una pâine albă. Oule proaspete sunt nutritoare și sănătoase. Oule sunt mai nutritoare de cât carnea. Tu nu trebue (must) să mănânci prea mult unt; prea mult unt este nesănătos, mai ales pentru copiii mici. Pot eŭ (May) să beaŭ un pahar cu apă? Nu, copilul meŭ, nu încă; tu ești încă prea cald.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

Little Pussy

I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm;
And if I don't hurt her, she'll do me no harm.
So I'll not pull her tail; nor drive her away,
But pussy and I, very gently will play.
She'll sit by my side, and I'll give her some food;
And pussy will love me, because I am good.

SERIA III

EPECTE DE CASĂ ȘI MASĂ. — IMBRACAMINTE. —
IMPĂRȚIREA TIMPULUĬ

LECȚIUNEA 17-a

VOCABULAR

salt
oil
salad
pepper
hot
vinegar
to trouble for
a few
tea-spoon
to lay the cloth
to tell
to roast
too long

sare
uleiŭ, unt-de-lemn
salată
piper
ardeiat, iute
oţet
a supĕra, a ruga
câţĭ-va
linguriţă
a pune masa
a spune, a dice
a frige
prea lung (mult)

sólt
óil
sàlăd
pépèr
hot
vineghèr
to trùběl for
éi fiú
tí spun
tu léi thi clob
tu tell
tu róust
tu lóng

TEMĂ

There is no salt on the table. I do not like oil with the salad. Here are different kinds of meat; which will you take? I will take a slice of mutton, if you please. Shall I not give you a slice of this veal with it? No, thank you,

I have quite enough. This pepper is very hot. I never take pepper or vinegar. I will trouble you for a few more potatoes. Veal is not so nourishing as beef. Tell the servant to lay the cloth (san to lay the table). Yes, Madam (Ma'am). You have roasted the meat too long, it is quite black.

VERSIUNE

Noi nu trebue să bem apă rece când suntem încăldiți. Cine aducea tocmai acum o linguriță din odaia mea? Nu știu; nu o aduceam eŭ (I did not fetch it). Cafetiera nu este curată; spune servitoarei să o curețe. Ea o curăța adi dimineață; este ea iar murdară? Iți place această față de masă? Da, mie'mi place foarte mult; eŭ cred că este foarte frumușică. Șervetele nu sunt așa de frumușele. Aceste cuțite și furculițe sunt mici.

CITIRE

Thunder and Lightning

There has not been any rain for a long while. The ground is very dry and hard. The grass does not look so green as it used to do. It is brown; it is scorched by the sun. If it does not rain soon, we must water the flowers, or else they will die. The sun is not shining now, but it is very hot. It is quite sultry. There is no wind at all.

CONVERSAȚIE

When is the ground very dry and hard? How does the grass look when it does not rain for a long time? What must we do, when it does not rain soon? And when we do not, what happens?

LECTIUNEA 18-a

VOCABULAR

I played you played he she it played we yo they played to love he loved Did I play? Did he see? he saw he did not see table cloth. to lay out the table

Madame (Ma'am) papa to call just now to run to want (table)-napkin to drop

yesterday to touch careful

again to clean fork morning to expect this morning work to show ripe flower-bed

eŭ jucam tu jucai

a iubi el iubea am jucat eŭ? vědu el? el vědu el nu vědu fată de masă a pune masă

doamnă tatà a chema chiar acum a alerga a dori servet a scăpa, a lăsa să cadă

a atinge cu băgare de seamă cu îngrijire iarăși (încă odată) a curăti furculită dimineață a astepta adĭ dimineată

a arăta copt

lucru, lucrare

brazda cu flori

ai pléid

tu lùv hi lùvd

téibel clou tu lei aut thi téiběl màdăm păpá to col giŭst nau tu run tu nant (téiběl) napkin

tu drop iéstě déi tu tùcĩ

kéĕr ful ăghéin tu clin forc morning tu expéct

uerc. tu sóu raip

TEMA

Papa called you just now; run and see what he wants. How is it that your napkin is so dirty? I dropped it yesterday, and touched it with my foot. You must be more careful my boy, and not do so again. Who cleaned the knives and forks this morning? John cleaned them. Just what I expected. He is very lazy and never does his work well. Are you also sometimes lazy? I never wish to be so. Does your cat catch mice? No, it does not; it is too lazy. Do you like milk? Yes, I like it very much.

VERSIUNE

Eŭ am o ceaşcă de ceaiŭ nouĕ şi frumuşică; vreĭ s'o vedǐ? Te rog arată-mi-o. Unchiul teŭ este betrân? Nu, el este încă têner. Cireșele sunt deja coapte? Da, cireșele sunt deja coapte; dar prunele nu sunt încă coapte. Unde e brazda de florĭ a frateluĭ teŭ? Este înaintea caseĭ. Fiĭ tot-d'auna ascultător față de părințiĭ teĭ. Această farfurie este maĭ mare de cât strachina acea. Este a mea /Is this my/ această lingură? Nu, ea aparține /it belongs/ suroreĭ mele. Nu este zahăr în zaharniță.

CITIRE (urmare)

The leaves on the trees are not moving. The sky is looking very black; and how dark it is! Ah, what a bright light shone through the room! What was it?

It was lightning. Lightning comes from the clouds. Now it is lightning again. How loud the thunder is! It is beginning to rain. Oh, what large drops! Now it is raining very hard.

CONVERSAȚIE

What is lightning?
Where does it come from?
What is thunder?
When does it thunder?
What comes after lightning and thunder?

LECȚIUNEA 19-a

VOCABULAR

table-spoon to look to take away away plate dish tea-pot hand-some sugar-basin to receive present last birthday to order any thing Sir to work

lingură a vedea, a arăta a strânge masa incolo farfurie strachină ceainic frumos, elegant zaharniță a primi present, dar din urmă, trecut dina nascerii a comanda, a porunci domnule a lucra

teibel-spun tu luc tu teic ăuéi ăuéi pléit dis ti-pot hânsüm súghêr-béisen risiv prézent last bêr 0 dei order. éni0ina Sir tu nêrc

TEMĂ

The table-spoon and tea-spoon also look quite dirty. You may take away the plates and dishes now. This tea-pot is too small for our family; I think I must buy a larger one. What a handsome sugar-basin! It seems to be quite new. Yes, it is; I received it as a present on my last birthday. Did you call me? No, I did not call you; I called your brother. Did you order anything for breakfast? Yes Sir, I ordered some ham, a few eggs, and bread and butter.

VERSIUNE

Acest ceaĭnic este un cadoŭ de diua nașterii ; eŭ l-am primit de la /from/ mătușa mea în cea din urmă di a nascerii mele

(on my last birthday). Eŭ așteptam câte-va lingurițe și am primit un vas de cafea. Toate ceșcile noastre de ceaiŭ sunt prea mari. Nu'mi plac ceșci de ceaiŭ așa de mari /I do not like such large tex-cups/. Mie'mi place o ceașcă de ceaiŭ tare. Ceaiul tare este mult mai recoritor de cât ceaiul slab. Omul are doui ochi, doue urechi, doue mâni și doue picióre.

CITIRE

The Rich Lady and the Miller

A lady who had much money was very fond of showing her precious stones in order to give the farmers an idea of her riches. One day a miller who brought flour to the house admired a nice watch that she wore and this flattered her so much that she showed him her splendid diamonds.

The Miller after looking at them for some time said: «They are very beautiful and, I suppose, very costly». Indeed, they are very costly; how much do you suppose they cost?»

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the rich lady like to do?

Why?

What did the miller admire on her?

What did she do then? Why did she do so?

What did the miller ask her, and what did she auswer?

LECȚIUNEA 27-a

VOCABULAR

happy to feel appetite to suppose to dine tomorrow	fericit a simţi pofta a presupune, a închipui a prânţi mâne	hâpi fîl âpĕtait sǔpóuz tu dáin tumórou
at least soon town dained at home in time diligent yet sort by (te-morrow)	mâne cel puţin în curând orașul prândit acasă la timp silitor deja fel, specie	at list sun táun dáiněd ăt hóum in táim diligent iét sort bai
Germany	Germania Germania	Gê ^r măni

TEMĂ

The dog is a faithful friend to man. The wool of our sheep is not good; we must buy another sort of sheep. The oxen have eaten all the hay. That poor man has broken his arm and his legs. Has the child got any teeth yet? No, it has not; it is too young; it is only three months and a few days old. I shall be happy, when dinner is ready, for I feel very hungry. I shall have a good appetite, I suppose. We always dine at two o'clock. Your coat will be ready by to-morrow, so you will have it just in time. Shall you be at home to-morrow? No, I shall not, at least not in the morning.

VERSIUNE

Vom avea mâne câță va trandafiri frumoși. Tu vei avea în curând cireși coapte. Veți avea un grădinar silitor. Veți avea în curând mere coapte? Fratele meŭ va avea septemâna viitoare patru cărți noi. Voi fi eŭ fericit? Eŭ sper că tu vei fi ascultetor. Vei fi tu aci la opt ore? Veți fi acasă mâne? Eŭ sper că copii vor fi septemâna viitoare iarăși mai bine. Chiar acum el a prândit, dar îi va fi în curând iarăși foame. Ce gândiți d-voastă despre orașul nostru? Mie'mi place extra-ordinar (peste mesură); este unul din cele mai frumoase orașe din Germania.

CITIRE

The Robin

Shut the window, Anne! Ah! there is a pretty little robin flying about the room. We must give him something to eat. Just go and get some bread for him! Throw the crumbs on the floor! Eat pretty robin, eat! He will not eat; I believe he is afraid of us. He looks about, and wonders where he is. Oh, he begins to eat. He is not afraid now. He is very hungry, it seems.

CONVERSAȚIE

What is a Robin?
What is the Robin doing in the room?
What did Anne do?
Why does the Robin not eat?
Why does he now begin to eat?

LECȚIUNEA 20-a

VOCABULAR

To love I loved loved to ask to take I asked I took asked taken I say I said said I think I thought thought I have loved he has said to make He made made to lose I lost to wear he wore worn coat tailor waist coat jacket trousers shoe boot shoemaker hole stocking tight pocket hat cap neckerchief

a iubi iubeam iubit a întreba a lua întrebam întrebat luat eŭ dic diceam dis eŭ gândesc gândeam gândit am iubit el a spus a face făcea făcut a perde perdeam perdut a purta pe sine el purtă purtat haină, gheroc croitor jiletcă jachetă pantalonĭ ghetă cismă cismar gaură ciorap strâmt buzunar pălărie căciuliță, șapcă, caschetă băsmăluță, basma de gât

tu luv lind tu ăsc tu téic Ai ăscd tuc téikĕn Ai sei sed Ai Binc 1 Oot tu méic meid tu luz lost uéer uoer uorn cout téiler ueiscout giàkĕt tráuzêrz SII but sûmeikêr houl stoking tâit póket hăt cap nékěrcif

TEMĂ

You have not tasted the veal; will you not take a slice? No thank you, I am not very fond of veal; I prefer a slice of ham, if you please. The servant did not clean my room this morning; how is that? She is ill; she cannot work this morning. Who has made your coat? The tailor (has) made it. What do tailors make? They make coats, waist-coats, jackets and trousers. Who makes shoes and boots? The shoemaker makes them. Have you seen that there is a hole in your stocking? No, I have not seen it: where is it?

VERSIUNE

A făcut deja cismarul ghetele mele? Eŭ port în tot-d'auna jachetă, nici odată /never/ gheroc. N'am purtat nici odată gheroc. Fratele meŭ a primit o pălărie și o căciuliță. Când ai primit tu aceste cisme? Eŭ le-am primit eri. Eŭ am perdut băsmăluța mea; ai vedut-o? Nu, eŭ nu am vedut-o. Pantalonii mei /trousers/ sunt prea largi; croitorul trebue să-i facă puțin mai strâmți. Aci este /there is/ cuțitul teŭ; pune-l /put it/ în buzunarul teŭ ca să nu'l perdi /so as not to lose it/. Eŭ am primit eri o jiletcă, dar ea este prea mare; nu pot s'o port.

CITIRE (urmare)

Upon my word, I cannot guess replied he. «They cost more than twenty thousand francs». «And what is the use of these stones, Madam?

«Oh, they are only to be worn».

«Then» replied the miller; «I prefer the two great stones of my mill; they cost me a thousand francs, and they bring me in four hundred francs a year, and besides that I am not afraid that any body will steal them».

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the miller auswer? And what did she reply? What was the miller's opinion?

LECȚIUNEA 21-a

VOCABULAR

why then forgotten to move glove pocket-handkerchief batistå bonnet apron dress Mary wardrobe chest of drawers candle-stick drawer blinds curtain

pentru ce?
atuncĭ
uitat
a mişca
mănuşe
batistă
pălărie de damă
sort

pălărie de dan șorț haină Maria garderob scrin sfeșnic sertar, cutie perdea, (rolou) gardină uái then fórgótěn tu muv glüv póket-hânkě^rcif

bónet éiprŏn Méri

Meri uá^rdroub cest of dróz cânděl-stic dróě^r blainds câ^rlĭn

TEMĂ

Why did not the servant clean my shoes and boots this morning? Has he not cleaned them? Then he must have forgotten it. He must clean them now. The tailor has made your coat too tight; you cannot move your arms. Have you lost any thing? Yes, I have lost my gloves and my pocket-handkerchief. I saw your gloves on your bonnet in your bed-room, and your pocket-handkerchief is on that chair. My sister has a white apron and a blue bonnet. My brother does not wear a hat, but a cap.

VERSIUNE

Maria a uitat mănușile sale. Cât timp aĭ purtat tu acest șorț? Nu știŭ, eŭ cred cinci dile. Haina mea este mai bună de cât jachetul teŭ. Atârnă gherocul teŭ în garderob; pentru ce este el aicí pe scaun? Pune batistele tale și jiletca ta în scrin. Cine a pus sfeșnicul pe spălătorul meu? Adu-l în bucătărie. Câte cutii sunt la scrinul tĕu? Trei. Altă dată eŭ aveam un scrin cu patru cutii. Noi aveam niște rolouri verdi în fie-care odae. Aveți voi gardine albe saŭ roșii în odaea voastră de locuit? Noi avem o sofa în fie-care odae.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

On instinct

Who taught the busy bee to fly Amongst the sweetest flowers; And lay her store of honey by, To eat in winter hours?

Who taught the little ants the way Their narrow holes to bore, And through the pleasant summer day To gather up their store?

Twas God who taught them all the way, And gave their little skill; And teaches children, when they pray, To do his holy will.

LECȚIUNEA 22-a

VOCABULAR

without furniture miserable necessary joiner things to plong friend mistress drive use fără
mobile
sărăcăcios
necesar
tâmplar
lucruri
a ara
amic
stăpână
plimbare
folos

uiðaut ferniciur mizerabel néseseri gióiner dings tu pláu frénd mistres dráiv iús master market saddle to sit

to ride
proud
field
to cost
how much
short
time
almost
cupboard
lamp
carelles
to break (broken)
to finish

back bookcase dark candle-stick to light between to hang up somebody to sleep slept, slept stăpân târg șea

şea a şedea, a se aşeda a se ţine pe a călări mândru câmp a costa cât

cât
scurt
timp
aproape
dulap
lampă
neglijent
a sparge
a fini, isprăvi

sfârși
îndărăt
bibliotecă
întuneric
lumânare
sfeșnic
a aprinde
între
a atârna pe
cine va
a dormi
dormif, dormit

màstêr márkêt sâdĕl

tu sit
ráid
práud
fild
tu cost
haŭ, mǔcĭ
sort
taim
ólmoust
cùbŏrd
làmp
kĕĕrles
bréic(bróukĕn)

finiş
băc
búckeis
darc
cândĕl
cândĕl-stic
láit
bituín
tu hăng ŭp
sûmbodi
slip

TEMA

A room without furniture looks miserable. Which are the most necessary pieces of furniture? I think tables and chairs. Who makes all the furniture? The joiner makes most things. This sofa is exceendingly pretty; do you know how much it cost? No, I cannot tell you, I forgot (saŭ I have forgotten it). How long have you had this wardrobe? We have had it only a short time; it is almost new. Put these cups and plates into the cupboard; why are they here on the chest of drawers? We had a nice lamp, but the servant dropped it and broke it to pieces.

VERSIUNE

Cum îți plac aceste scauné? Ele sunt foarte frumușele, dar eŭ cred că ele nu sunt foarte tari. Ia ceșcile din dulap și pune-le pe masă. Ai vědut sfeșnicul meŭ? Cine-va l-a luat din odaea mea. Eŭ n'am védut nici o-dată o bibliotecă așa de frumușică. Vrei să aprindi această lampă? Este deja foarte întuneric; noi nu mai putem vedea fără lumânare. Bună dimineața, scumpe tată, bună dimineața, scumpă mamă. Cum ați dormit? Eŭ am dormit foarte bine. Noi n'am dormit foarte bine. Ați fost de mult timp desteptați (up)? O! da, de aproape (nearly) o oră.

CITIRE

Washington's Father

When Washington was a little boy, his father gave him an axe, and he went into the garden, and cut a beautiful tree in several parts till he ruined it. It was a favourite tree of his father's who, when he saw the mischief, was very sorry and asked every one in the house who it was that had ruined the tree. George then came in, and his father said «George, who ruined my beautiful cherry-tree?»

CONVERSAȚIE

When Washington was a child what did his father give him: What did he do with it?
Why was his father sorry for?
What did his father ask?

LECTIUNEA 23-a

VOCABULAR

to pull down	a trage jos	
	a lăsa jos	pul dáun
year	an	iiĕr
months	lună	mŭnθs
week	sĕptĕmână	uik
day	đi [*]	déi
work	lucru	иŏrc
to get up	a se scula	tu ghet ŭp
early	de vreme	érli
directly	imediat, îndată	diréctli
minute	minută	minět
moment	moment	móument
cool	friguros	cul
all	tot, întreg	ól
wrong-place	locul nepotrivit	rong pléis

TEMA

She is very careless; she has broken a great many things. When you have finished your work, put your books back into the bookcase. We must have a light, it is too dark. Will you fetch a candle? There is no candle in the candle-stick. You have not pulled down the blinds; but first light the candle, if you please. The chest of drawers is in the wrong place; put it there between the two windows under the looking-glass. My mother has been ill a whole year. A year has twelve months, and a week has seven days.

VERSIUNE

Eŭ më scol în fie-care dimineață de vreme. Aĭ avut dejunul (těŭ)? Eŭ am avut dejunul meŭ. Putețĭ să-l avețĭ dacă voițĭ (y you please). Atuncĭ vreaŭ să-l am imediat. Mi-e tare foame.

Fratele meŭ cel maĭ tênĕr a fost treĭ lunĭ bolnav, dar acum este iarăṣĭ bine. Aĭ vĕḍut pe sora mea cea mică? Da, ea a fost aicĭ în acest moment; eŭ cred că ea s'a dus în grădina de florĭ. Această lună a fost foarte friguroasă. Unde ațĭ fost? Nu v'am vĕḍut tot acest dupĕ prânḍ. Sĕptĕmâna trecută noĭ am fost la bunicul nostru.

CITIRE

. (urmare)

George was silent for a moment: then he wiped away the tears that were in his eyes, and looking up into his father's face, he replied, «I can't tell a lie, father; it was I who cut it with my axe». His father took him in his arms, and said to him.

«You have told the truth, my dear boy; and that is better than a thousand trees, though all their fruits were silver or gold».

CONVERSAȚIE

What did George auswer to his father? What did his father do? And what did he say? Which was Washington's idea about truth?

LECTIUNEA 24-a

VOCABULAR

formerly al cream small cream small of the find and dry us tasteless fautodie a kindness word cm to go a

altă dată
smântână
o masă, un prând
a găsi, a descoperi, a vedea
uscat, însetat
fără gust, anost
a muri
bunătate
cuvênt, vorbă
a merge

fórmerli crim mil fáind drái téistles dái cáindnes uêrd tu góu

merseiŭ uent gone mers góon I have gone eŭ am mers I had come eŭ venisem Sunday Duminică Monday Lunĭ Tuesday Marti Wednesday Mercuri Thursday Friday Vineri Saturday Sâmbătă satêrdei church biserică cîrcĭ generally de obiceiŭ génerăli six o'clock sease ore six o'clóc busy ocupat bízi to learn a învěta bern lesson lectie lésĕn to write ráit a scrie exercise exercițiu, temă éxĕrsaiz exercises exerciții, deprinderi éxêrsaizes afternoon dupě prând áftěrnůn. evening seara ivning to take a walk téic éi uác a face o plimbare field câmpie fild hour oră áuer. short scurt sort minute minet minută nearly nierli aproape age éigi vêrstă seldom séldőm to taste tu teist a gusta excellent excelent excelentă elesteŭ pond

TEMĂ

On Sunday we go to church and on week-days we go to school. Name all the days of the week! Sunday, etc. When do you get up? At six o'clock, but sometimes at five (o'clock). That is very early. I always sleep till seven o'clock. In the morning we are always busy; we learn our lessons, or write our exercises; but in the afternoon and in the evening, we often play in the garden or take a walk in the fields. Hours are short, but minutes are shorter

still. Where have you been all the afternoon? We have been in the garden. Did you not see us?

VERSIUNE

Ce vêrstă ai? Eŭ sunt de 10 ani. Când a fost diua nascerii tale? Diua nascerii mele a fost joia trecută. Corpul boilor și al vacilor nu este așa de frumos ca corpul cailor. Noi am cumperat astă-di mulți cartofi. Şunca este mai sănătoasă și mai nutritoare de cât carnea de berbec și carnea de vițel. Ai gustat deja această brândă? Ea este excelentă; pot să /Mŷ I' ve ofer o bucățică? Rar am mâncat ast-fel (such) de brândă. Voi avea eŭ un oŭ la (with) dejunul meŭ. Tu poți (you may) să ai unul, dacă doresci.

CITIRE

How dogs help each other

1. One day two dogs were playing near a pond, and one of them fell into the water.

2. The poor dog tried hard to get out of the water, but he could not stretch his paw far enough. He tried again and again, but each time he slipped back into the water.

3. The poor animal, at last, began to howl. At his cry of distress the other dog came to the poud and looked over. What do you think he did?

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the poor dog do?
Why did he find it so hard?
What happened whenever he tried to get out of the water?
What did he do at last?
At the cry of his distress what took place?

SERIA IV

ORAȘUL. - PĂMÊNTUL. - ATMOSFERA.

LECȚIUNEA 25-a

VOCABULAR

late târdiŭ to break fast a dejuna enough destul to day astă-dĭ tired ostenit night noapte dirty murdar dress coat gheroc septemâna viitoare next week

léit
tu brecf est
enŭf
tu dei
táierd
nait
dêrti
drés-cout
next uic

I shall have thou wilt saŭ shalt have he, she, it will saŭ shall have we shall saŭ will have you will saŭ shall have they will saŭ shall have Shall I have? wilt thou? will, he, she, it have? shall we have? will, you have? will, they have?

eŭ voiñ avea tu veï avea el, ea (it) va avea noĭ vom avea voĭ vețĭ avea eĭ, ele vor avea voĭ avea eŭ? veĭ avea tu? va avea el, ea? vom avea noĭ? vețĭ avea voĭ? vor avea eĭ, ele? I shall be
thou wilt be
he, she, it will be
we shall be
you will be
they will be
I shall play
I shall have had
I shall have playd
I shall have gone

eŭ voiŭ fi
tu veĭ fi.
el, ea va fi
noĭ vom fi
voĭ vetĭ fi
ele, eĭ voiŭ juca
eŭ voiŭ fi avut
eŭ voiŭ fi fost
eŭ voiŭ fi jucat
eŭ voiŭ fi mers

TEMĂ

We must go to bed; it is late. What o'clock (san what time) is it? It is nine o'clock. I have been very busy to-day; I am very tired, and will go to bed directly. So good night! Have you had your breakfast? Yes, I breakfasted at eight o'clock. What had you for breakfast? I had a cup of coffee and some bread and butter. I always drink a glass of milk at breakfast. There is no water in the bottle; will you be kind enough to fetch some? Here is a cup of chocolate for you; will you tell me if it is sweet, enough? Thank you, It is quite sweet enough; I do not take much sugar.

VERSIUNE

Una din lingurițele mele este perdută; a vědut-o cine-va (some-body)? Pune toate lingurile în dulap. Noi trebue să avem o față de masă curată; cea veehe este murdara de tot. Să aduc în bucătărie vasul de cafea? Da, fă-o și pune zaharnița în dulap. Această haină este rea; nu pot s'o port mai mult (any longer). Croitorul trebue să'ți facă un alt gheroc. Când va fi el gata? Eŭ cred că septemâna viitoare. Sora mea a cumperat o pălărie nouă; vrei să o vedi? Am vedut-o; ea este foarte frumușică.

CITIRE

(urmare)

- 4. The clever dog streched out his neck as far as he could, and cought hold of the other dog's ear. In a moment the dog in the water gave a sudden spring, and the one on the bank gave a clever pull.
- 5. In a moment more both dogs were running about the field as happy as ever.
- 6. We may learn from this story to be always ready to lend a helpinghand to anyone in distress. How true it is; A friend in need is a friend indeed.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the clever dog do? How was the dog saved from the water? After his being saved, what did the two dogs do? What do we learn from this story?

LECȚIUNEA 26-a

loc.

VOCABULAR

d

thirsty
to refresh
nothing
refreshing
inn
never mind
to hear
I heard, hear
to sell
I sold, sold
pair , som
to burn
not at all
or are all

sete
a răcori
nimic
recoros
han, otel
nu é nimic
a audi
audeam, audit
a vinde
vênduiŭ, vêndut
pereche
a arde
nici de cum, de

de fel

thêrsti
tu rifrės
nŭθing
rifrésing
in
névèr maind
híĕr
hĕrd
sel
sould
pėĕr
bùrn
not at ol

TEMĂ

The wine seems to be sour. I am very thirsty; I must have a glass of water. That glass of water has quite refreshed me. Nothing is so refreshing as cold water. Let us go into that inn to have a bottle of wine; I am quite tired. I never drink wine; but never mind, I will go with you and take a cup of coffee. Have you heard that my father has sold his horse? No, why has he sold it? It was too old. We never had a better cow than this one. Our cat has just caught a mouse. There are a great many mice in our house, especially in the cellar.

VERSIUNE

Pune mănuşile tale şi batistele tale în scrinul teu. Să pui şi ciorapii mei în scrin? Nu, dă-mi'i mie. Chiar acum am fost la croitor ca să comand o pereche de pantaloni. Când vor fi gata? Duminica viitoare. Unde este pălăria mea? Ea era adi dimineață pe garderob. Du-te la cismar și întreabă-l dacă a făcut cismele și ghetele mele. Ce este în această cutie? Eŭ cred că voiu avea în curând o peniță bună.

+

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

My Pussy

Oh here is Miss Pussy; she's drinking her milk; Her coat is as soft and as glossy as silk, She sips the milk up with her little lap-lap; Then wiping her whiskers, lies down for a nap, My Kitty is so gentle, she loves me right well; How funny her play is I'm sure I can't tell, Now under the sofa, now under the table, She runs and plays bo-peep as well as she's able. Oh, dearly I love her! You never did see Two happier play-mates than Kitty and me.

LECȚIUNEA 28-a

VOCABULAR

through prin everything tot, tot ceea ce évri@ing rimarkabel remarkable remarcabil street stradă end capet, sfârșit, margine end building clădire bilding to stop a se opri, a sta stop townhall taunhol primărie gloomy întunecos, posomorît glumi to contain contéin a contine rampart fort rampart round raund împre ur bridge brigi magnificent mägnifisent important, măreț, falnic ornament ornament, podoabă tower taner. turn world uŏrld lumea ădmáiĕr admire a admira to lead lid a conduce, a duce, a îndrepta Let us let us lasă-ne gate ghéit poarta

TEMĂ

Are my children's clothes ready? No, Sir, not quite. But when will they be ready? You shall have them by to-morrow evening. Let us take a walk through the town and see everything remarkable. This is the principal street which leads from one end of the town to the other. Here we shall see the largest and most beautiful buildings. Now we must stop a moment to look at the townhall. It is the largest and oldest house in the whole town. It looks very dark and gloomy, but it is very strong, and contains, large and beautiful rooms.

VERSIUNE

Ce gândiți despre forturi? Ele sunt extra-ordinar de frumoase. Eŭ fac astă-seară o plimbare împrejurul orașului. Atunci să nu uiți să eși pe poartă; acolo vei vedea un pod frumos. El este aproape nou și este unul din cele mai importante ornamente ale orașului. Ați vedut și primăria? Da, eŭ am vedut-o; nu este o zidire frumoasă dar pare a fi foarte tare. Dar toate bisericile sunt mari și frumoase; mai ales una cu turnul cel înalt. Da, acel turn este foarte frumos, toată lumea îl admiră.

CITIRE (urmare)

How pretty it is to see him pick up the crumbs and hop about upon the floor, the table and the chairs. Perhaps, when he has done eating he will sing us a song. But we must not keep him here always. Birds do not like to be shut up in a room, or in a cage. They like to fly about in the open air to pick up seeds and worms in the fields, and to hop about on the grass, and in spring, how busy they are building their nests, and taking care of their young ones!

CONVERSAȚIE

What do you find pretty in the Robin's doings? What would the children like him to do? What do not birds like? And what do they like? What do Robins do in spring?

LECȚIUNEA 29-a

VOCABULAR

fine steeple it is a pity harbour way nook corner park shop ship theatre to step in to forget high every body because to walk about

frumos, subtire, delicat turlă, clopotniță e păcat port drum unghiŭ, colt colt parc prăvălie corabie teatru a intra înăuntru a uita înalt, sus toată lumea fiind-că a se plimba, a merge

împrejur

fáin stipěl it iz ei piti hàrbĕr uéi nuc corner parc sop sip 1 Oiater tu step in forghet hái évribodi bicóz

tu uác ăbáut

TEMA

How many churches are there in this town? There are five; and in a few minutes you will see the finest of all. Here it is. Ah, that is a noble building indeed; and what a magnificent steeple! It is a pity that we have not the time to step in, for it is worth seeing. But we must go on. Let us first go to the harbour. Do you know the way? Oh yes, I know every nook and corner in this town. This street leads directly to the gate and ramparts. How beautiful the ramparts are! They look more like a park than like the ramparts of a town.

VERSIUNE

Care stradă este mai mare și care este mai frumoasă? Strada principală este lungă și frumoasă; toate casele sunt foarte mari și toate prăvăliile par a fi mărețe. Eŭ nu gândesc mult despre port, poate fiind-că nu eraŭ multe corăbii acolo. Veți merge astă-seară la teatru? Nu, nu voi merge acolo. Eŭ am să mă plimb mai bine prin oraș. Dar ce ai să vedi prin orașul acesta? Orașul este noŭ și n'are interesant de cât câte-va elădiri bine făcute.

CITIRE (urmare)

Robin has flown against the window; he wants to get out. Well let us open the window; he may fly away. When he is hungry, he may come again. We will give him some more crumbs.

MEMORISARE

I would not in a cage be shut, Though it of gold should be; a I love best in the woods to sing, And fly from tree to tree,

CONVERSAȚIE

Where is Robin gone?
Why?
Why did they open the window (the children).
What did the children say when the Robin flew out?
Do you know the little poetry by heart?
What does the little song mean?

LECȚIUNEA 30-a

VOCABULAR

cer sky above deasupra pămênt earth stea stars moon SIIII. soare noros cloudy cloud nor I am afraid mi-e teamă thunderstorm furtună cu bubuit rainy ploios a ploua to rain violent violently furtunos stormy vêntul wind snow zăpadă ice gheată fog ceată foggy neguros disagreeable neplăcut to spoil a strica mai multi, mai multe several bureală, ploae repede shower trecut past to get dark a se întuneca timpul the weather a apare to appear aparut appeared plouă It rains it snows ninge plouă cu peatră, a da grindină it hails it freezes îngheață it thunders tună

e furtună

a lumina

luminaiŭ, luminat

it storms

to shine

I shone, shone

scai ăbûv prA. stars SIIII claudi claud afréid 0 inderstorm tu rein snou fog fóghi disăgriăbel tu spoil sevaral sáuěr

darc néthěr ăpiěrd reins shóuz héils frizes •0ûndrěz stórms şáin sóun

TEMĂ

The sky is above the earth. In the sky there are all the stars, the moon and the sun. The sun is the great light of the day, and the moon and stars shine at night. Sometimes the sky is clear and blue, sometimes it is cloudy. Look, how dark those clouds are! I am afraid we shall have a thunderstorm.

VERSIUNE

Noĭ avem o di ploioasă. A plouat toată dimineața. A plouat mult (a long time), dar nu a plouat (it did not rain) violent. Noĭ am avut anul acesta foarte multe ploĭ (a great deal of). Soarele nu a (did not) apărut toată sĕptĕmâna. Noaptea trecută a fost foarte furtunoasă; vêntul a stricat un pom în grădina noastră. Este deja foarte frig. Vom avea în curând zăpadă și gheață. Noĭ am avut deja multă ceață. Joia trecută a fost foarte neguroasă. Dilele neguroase sunt foarte neplăcute.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

The great Shepherd

Knowest thou how many stars
There are shining in the sky?
Knowest thou how many clouds
Every day go floating by?
God the Lord, has counted all:
He would miss one, should it fall.
Knowest thou how many flies
Flicker in the noon-day sun?
Or of fishes in the water?

LECȚIUNEA 31-a

VOCABULAR

gas to prefer to night to rise moonlight to twinkle poker bright to set beautifully thunder lightning it lightens for a long while ground to scorch to water else

a preferi, a pretui mai mult de seară, astă seară a rĕsări lumina lunei a sclipi, a scăpăra vătraiŭ luminos a apune în mod frumos tunet fulger fulgeră de mult timp pămênt a arde, a pârli a uda

gaz prifér to nait munlait tuinkel fáiĕr poukér bráit biutifuli 0 ûnder laitning laitens uáil graund tu scorci tu nater éls

TEMĂ

alt-fel

We shall not have a thunderstorm; it is too cold. The wind is very high (tare). It has been windy for several days. Do you think so; the wind is too high (strong). It has been stormy the whole week. Did it not hail this morning? Yes we had a little shower of hail. Where have you been all the afternoon? We have been in the garden. What time is it? It is past six o'clok. It gets dark. Light the gas. We shall soon have fogs again. I do not like foggy weather at all. I prefer a good shower of rain or snow, to fog.

VERSIUNE

Maria a uitat mănușile sale. Ia cescile din dulap și pune-le pe masă. Pune batistele tale și jiletca ta în scrin. Diua nasceriĭ mele a fost Joia trecută. Mie'mĭ place gheață și zăpadă. Uite cum luminează luna prin aceĭ arborĭ. Este o noapte frumoasă. Nu e nicĭ un nor pe cer. Uite cum lucesc stelele micĭ! Lumina luneĭ este aproape maĭ plăcută de cât lumina soareluĭ, căcĭ este foarte dulce.

CITIRE

The Chancellor's Country-seat

During a visit that Queen Elizabeth paid to the famous Lord Chancellor Bacon, at a small country-seat which he had built for himself before his preferment, she asked him how it was that he had made so small a house for himself.

«It is not I, Madam «replied he,» who has made my house too small for my self, but your Majesty, who has made me too big for my house.

LECȚIUNEA 32-a

VOCABULAR

is breaking
to hope
coal
raining
is lying
fender
to dance
lawn
pleasure
blind man's buff
foot ball
meadow
to disturb
common
to play at hide
and seck

(de soare) apare, ese a spera cărbune plouând, ploae este, zace, el se află galeria de sobă a dansa pajiște plăcere baba-oarba de-a mingea livedea tulbura, deranja, fânaț comunal, islaz a juca d'a ascunsele

iz bréiking
tu hóup
cóul
réining
láing
fénder
tu däns
lóon
pléjür
blaind mäns buf
fútbol
médou
distêrb
cómön
tu plei ät háid
änd sic

TEMĂ

Now the sun is breaking through the clouds; I hope we shall have a fine afternoon. When does the sun set? At seven o'clock, I believe. Will there be moonlight to night? Yes, the moon will rise at about eight o'clock. I hope we shall have a clear sky to-night. I like to see the stars twinkle. It is very cold; yes, it is raining nearly all day. Put some coals on the fire.

VERSIUNE

Ingheaţă deja, vom avea în curând gheaţă. Atunci noi putem să ne jucăm iarăşi pe gheaţă și pe zăpadă. Eri noi dansam pe pajişte în grădină. Era o seară frumoasă și noi toți simţeam multă plăcere. Veți dansa astă-di iarăși. Nu, astă-seară vom juca baba-oarba saŭ d'a v'aţi ascunsele. Eŭ prefer să mă joc cu mingea. Să jucăm /shall we/ mingea în livedea noastră cea mare? Nu, noi vom tulbura vacile și boii.

CITIRE

The Seasons

It is winter now, cold winter. It freezes. The pond is frozen and the river is frozen. We can walk upon the river now. Don't be afraid! the ice is very thick and hard. There is a man skating; and there are some boys sliding.

It snows. How fast it snows! We cannot see the grass, or the road. There is thick snow upon the trees and the bushes. How pretty the snow is.

CONVERSAȚIE

What is it now? What is frozen?

When ponds and rivers are frozen, what can we do on them? When the ice is thick and hard what amusements have we? Why is the ground and the grass now white? Do you like to see the snow falling?

Why?

SERIA V-a

JOCURI. - PROFESIUNI.

LECȚIUNEA 33-a

VOCABULAR

joe (partidă) game cricket (joc cu mingea) criket place sah (joc) chess by no means nici de cum îndemânatic la aceasta clever at it beginner începetor interesting interesant carte de joc card both amêndoĭ, ambiĭ câștigat won dola păpușe a se juca cu mingea to play at ball to win a câștiga merchant negutětor Hamburg Hamburg comercial town oras comercial people oamenĭ

ahéim criket pléis ces bái nóu mins clévér bighiner intèresting card bous iiin. dol pléi at bol merciant Hàmbữa comèrsăl taun pipěl

TEMĂ

Now let us go out of the town to have a game of cricket. I do not like to play (at) cricket; I prefer to take a walk

in the fields. Well, do so, if you prefer it; but I am for a good game of cricket. The common is a beautiful place for it; let us go there. Do you play chess? Yes, I do, but I am by no means clever at it; I am quite a beginner. It is a very interesting game, and I like it exceendingly, especially in the evening. What shall we do this evening? Let us play (at) cards; he says it is not a game for children?

VERSIUNE

Ați jucat șah? Da, noi am jucat mai mult de doue ore. Care (which) din voi joacă mai bine /best/? Noi suntem amândoi începetori și amândoi nu suntem îndemânatici la aceasta. Eŭ am câștigat două jocuri, el trei. Sora mea cea mică este fericită când poate să se joace cu păpușa sa. Sunt frații tei în tot-d'auna ascultători? Nu, ei sunt adese-ori neascultători și apoi părinții mei sunt siliți să 'i pedepsească. Sunt mulți comercianți în Hamburg? Da, Hamburg este un oraș comercial și cea mai mare parte (and most) din oameni sunt comercianți.

CITIRE (urmare)

When the sun shines, and the weather is warmer, the snow that is on the ground will melt and it will sink into the earth as the rain does.

When winter is quite over, spring will come again. Oh, spring is very pleasant! There will be a great many pretty flowers. There will be blossoms and green leaves upon the trees; and there will be young lambs aed chickens.

CONVERSAȚIE

When the sun shines and it is warmer, what happens?
What season comes after winter is gone?
Do you like spring? What do you prefer spring or winter?
What does spring bring with?
What will the trees have?

What else do we see in spring?

LECȚIUNEA 34-a

VOCABULAR.

to send, sent hide seek afterwards capital fun SOTTY to be obliged to do to fly a kite shopkeeper grocer linendraper green-grocer silk to build built to bring brought silks to leave off

a trimete, trimis
a ascunde
a căuta
pe urmă, mai târdiŭ
excelent, minunat
glumă
trist (căruia îi pare reŭ)
a fi obligat de a face
a înălța un smeŭ
prăvăliași
băcan
manufacturist
vêndetor de fructe, zarzavagiŭ
pânză
mătase
a zidi

lu sic afleruardz capităl fun sori tu bi oblaiged tu flai ei cait sopkipër grouser linendreipe" grin-grouser sile bild bilt bring brot siles tu liv of

send, sent

tu haid

TEMĂ

zidit

adus

a aduce

mătăsuri

a înceta

This afternoon we played at hide and seek, and afterwards we played at blind man's buff. It was capital fun, and we were quite sorry when we were obliged to leave off. To-morrow, if it is windy enough, we shall fly our kites; but if there is no wind, we will play (at) football. Little girls like best to play with their dolls. In large towns there are generally many rich merchants and shopkeepers. The servant must go to the grocer's to get some coffee, tea and sugar. Is there a green-grocer in this street? What does a linendraper sell? A linendraper sells linen, silks, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.

VERSIUNE

Care băcan are cel mai bun ceaiă? Pot să ve recomand pe Domnul N., vecinul meŭ. El are lucruri excelente mai alesceaiŭ bun, cafea și zahăr. A trimes deja zarzavagiul cartofii? Da el i-a trimes aseară. Eŭ trebue să cumper o cravată și câte-va mănuși. Puteți să'mi arătați o prăvălie bună? Da, acolo locuesce un manufacturist. Acolo puteți să cumperați cravate, de asemenea și mănuși. Vrei să aprindi această lampă? Este deja foarte întuneric. Du-te la cismar și întreabă-l dacă a făcut cismele mele.

CITIRE (urmare)

The birds will sing sweetly, and they will be very busy picking up bits of hay and moss, and wool, to build their nests with; and the cuckoo will sing cuckoo! cuckoo! The days will be longer than they are in winter, and the weather will be warmer.

When spring is over, it will be summer. Then the weather will be hot, and the days will be long. There will be hay time and harvest, and thunder and lightning. The fruit will be ripe, cherries, peaches, plums, and a great many other kinds of fruit; and there will be moss-roses, which smell so sweet.

CONVERSAȚIE

What do birds in spring?
With what do they build their nests?
What do we know about the day and night in spring?
What season comes after spring?
What have we during summer?
When do fruits ripen? and what fruits?

LECȚIUNEA 35-a

VOCABULAR

ca pěniě carpenter dulgher window panes uinduo-peins geam geamgiŭ, sticlar glazier aléijer satisfied satisfaid multumit butcher bucer măcelar léitli lately de ună-di nu de mult înăuntru artisan meserias ártizán haker brutar béiker painter zugrav péintér to paint a zugrăvi péint miller morar miler mill moară mil a recomanda to recomend ricomend Domn mister neighbour vecin néibèr mill-stones petre de moară mil-stónes dressmaker croitoreasă, croitor de dame drésmeiker cusătoreasă simstres seamstress hé10 health sănătate stone peatră stonn

TEMĂ

What does the carpenter make? The 'carpenter builds houses, bridges, etc. What does the joiner make? The joiner makes all sorts of furniture, especially sofas, tables, chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, etc. One of the window-panes in my bed-room is broken; you must send for the glazier directly. How are you satisfied with your butcher? Does he send you good meat? He generally sends good meat, but lately it has not been so good. His beef is always excellent. Is. Mr. B. in? He is not at home. When will he be at home? To morrow.

VERSIUNE

Noi avem buni meseriași în acest oraș, mai ales buni tâmplari, croitori, cismari, sticlari, brutari și măcelari. Aŭ isprăvit deja jugravii lucrul lor? Nu, ei nu-l vor isprăvi înainte de Sâmbătă. Morarul nostru a vêndut petrele sale de moară; el are acum numai o moară de apă. Puteți să'mi recomandați o bună croitoreasă? Da, sora grădinarului nostru; ea lucrează bine și nu este scump. Veți merge astă-seară la teatru? Nu, eŭ nu voi merge acolo. Cât timp ai purtat tu acest sorț? Nu știu eŭ cred șeapte dile. Veți dansa astădi? Nu, nu vom dansa.

CITIRE (urmare)

When summer is over, the days will become shorter and shorter there will be very few flowers left in the fields and in the gardens; the leaves on the trees will begin to fade, and they will fall off. The weather will be cold, and there will be thick fogs. But it will not be winter as soon as summer is over. No, first comes autumn. Then apples, pears, grapes and walnuts will be ripe.

When autumn is over, winter, cold winter will come again, with its frost, ice, snow, and short dark days and long nights.

CONVERSAȚIE

What comes after summer?
How do we understand it?
How is the weather in autumn?
What fruits are ripe in antumn?
What comes after antumn and where do we know it from?

LECȚIUNEA 36-a

seana

VOCABULAR

saddle
saddler
workman
water-mill
wind mill
soldier
fortress
corporal
drummer
cannon
barracks
to live
general
officer
to march

musket lieuteuant sword sabre off to shoot trumpeter to blow to arrive sunshine

to glitter along

selar lucrător moară de apă moară de vênt soldat fortăreață caporal tobosar tun casarme a locui general ofiter a porni, a pleca în mars puscă locotenent spadă, sabie sabie departe a trage cu pușca trompetă a suffa, a suna

saděl sadlěr uéremán uátermil uínd mil soulgier fortres corprăl drumêr canon barács tu liv génerăl ofisér

to márci műsket lefténánt sórd séiběr of sut trůmpetěr blóu áráiv

sùnsain gliter ălóng

TEMĂ

Has the baker sent the bread? Yes, he has sent it this minute. I must have a new saddle for my horse; can you recommend a good saddler? Yes, there is one at the other end of this street. I believe he has very good things. Who has painted the door of your house? A young painter of

a sosi

soare, lumina

a străluci, a luci

soarelui

de-a lungul

th name of N. He is a capital workman; I can recommend him. Our miller has two mills, a water-mill and a wind-mill. Has the dressmaker sent my dress? No, she has not yet sent it; she will send it this afternoon.

VERSIUNE

Sunt (acolo) mulți soldați în acest oraș? Da, aci sunt foarte mulți. Acest oraș este o fortăreață. Doi din frații mei sunt soldați; unul este caporal cel-l'alt este toboșar. Pe întăriturile acestui oraș sunt multe tunuri și în oraș se afă multe casarme. Soldații locuesc în casarme. In orașul nostru (acolo) este numai un general, dar (acolo sunt) mulți ofițeri. Soldații pleacă în marș chiar acum din oraș; ei vor da iarăși cu pușca. Eri aŭ dat cu pușca tot dupě prânzul. Ei trag cu pușca în fie-care di. Locotenentul a rupt spada sa.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

(urmare)

God has counted every one
Every one He called by name,
When into the world it came.
Knowest thou how many babes
Go to little beds at night
That without a care or trouble
Wake up with the morning light?
God in Heaven each name can tell
Knows thee too, and loves thee well.

LECȚIUNEA 37-a

VOCABULAR

milkman lăptar James Iacov William Vilhelm exercitând drilling afară din outside regiment regiment puscă gun on horseback călare splendid, märet splendid uniformă uniform a purta to wear maior major pistol pistol parade paradă steam-boat vaporas vedere, privire sight a naviga, pluti cu pânză to sail fast inte fortress fortăreată frumos, plăcut, elegant handsome sail pânză de corabii sailor marinar almost aproape forest pădure to drill a exercita sailing-vessel corabie cu pânză ship corabie vessel steamer vapor

milcman gieims uiliăm driling autsaid régiment gun hórsbác splendid iuniform tu uéĕr méigiër pistol păreid stimbout sait seil fäst fortres hânsăm séil séiler *olmoust* fórest tu dril séiling vesel sip vésel stimer

TEMĂ

This gardener has beautiful flowers in his garden. Our milkman brings us fresh milk in the morning and in the evening. How are you? I hope you are in good health. What is your name? My name is James. Have you not a brother? I have a brother. This is he. His name is William.

Are you older than he? Yes, I am two years older. The soldiers are drilling this morning outside the town; let us go and see them. A regiment of soldiers is a pretty sight. Who is that officer on horseback? It is the general. What a splendid uniform he wears!

VERSIUNE

Uniforma ofițerilor este forte plăcută. Nu este fratele těŭ (un) maior? Nu, el este (un) căpitan. Un soldat trebue să fie ascultător ofițerilor. Un pistol este mult mai mic de cât o puşcă. La /at/ prând (acolo) va fi o paradă; să mergem să audim mu zica frumoasă? Da, noi vom merge dacă timpul va fi frumos Sunt acum mai multe corăbii în port de cât pot eŭ să numěr. Sunt câte-va vapoare, dar cea mai mare parte din ele sunt corăbii cu pânză. Corăbiile cu pânză aŭ o vedere mult mai plăcută, dar ele nu plutesc așa de iute.

CITIRE

The bear and The Kettle

A bear could find no more food in the wood where he lived. «I will go» said he «into the village, to try my fortune there».

The door of the first house he came to was open. Peeping in, and finding no one at home, in he walked.

The bear smelt all round and poked his nose into all the cupboards. But nothing could he find to eat.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the bear do seeing he could find no more food in the wood?

What did he do seeing that the first house he came to was open?

What did he do coming into the house?

What was the result?

LECȚIUNEA 38-a

VOCBAULAR

tu comand to command a comanda firing împuscătură focuri faiering mate cârmaciul meit deck covertă, punte déc fluviu river river mare si sea apermite, îngădui to allow ălán cabin cabină càbin catart mast mast port port port number numer nûmber aproape near rigging echiparea uneï corăbii righing appearance aparenta apiarans aripă uing wing pe bord on board bord river bout river-boat corabie (de fluviu) sea-vessel corabie de mare si-pesel a se duce înăuntru tu uác in to walk in thick Dic

TEMĂ

Is not your brother an officer? Yes, two of my brothers are officers; one is a captain and the other is a lieutenant. Do you know the officer who is commanding? Yes, he is a major. How their swords, sabres, and muskets glitter in the sunshine! Now they are going to shoot. They have been firing several times. There they are firing again. They were also shooting when we arrived. This afternoon they are going to drill again; then they will shoot with the cannon. Now the trumpeter is blowing; I believe they are going to march home.

VERSIUNE

Sunteți d-voastră căpitanul acestei corăbii? Nu, eŭ sunt carmaciul. Căpitanul nu este pe bord; el s'a dus în oraș. Este această corabie de fluviu saŭ de mare? Este o corabie de mare. Voiți să'mi permiteți să ved corabia? Cu plăcere. Puteți să vedeți tot ce doriți (like). Unde este cabina? Ea este aci; puteți să ve duceți înăuntru dacă poftiți. Cabina nu este prea mare, dar foarte frumușică. Când a sosit (came) corabia în port? A sosit Lunea trecută. Catartele acestei corăbii sunt foarte înalte.

CITIRE (urmare)

At last he came to a kettle on the fire. It was boiling and the steam was coming out of the spout. «Here I am in luck at last» thought he. Here is a fine dinner, all smoking hot!»

Wishing to know what was inside, he began to smell the kettle. The hot kettle, not meaning any harm, burnt his nose. «I will pay you out for this» said the surly bear to himself.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did he find at last? Finding the kettle, what thought he? Did he wish to see, what was in the kettle? And which was the result? What did the bear say?

LECȚIUNEA 39-a

VOCABULAR

grand măreț grand anker ancoră anchor rândea plane pléin hâměr hammer ciocan greŭ hêvi heavy ferestreul sóo saw a tăea cu ferestreul to saw tu sóo cracă branch branci daltă chisel cizel sfredel, burghiŭ gimlet ghimles foarfece seissors sizers al secură axe ax bardă hatchet . hacet aspru, furtunos rough ruf călătorie passage pasegi safe sănătos séif to stay a sta tu stéi joke glumă giouc a asigura to assure ăsiner return întoarcere ritern a tăea to cut ciit am tăeat, tăeat I cut, cut cut to do a face tu du I did ai did făcuĭ donefăcut dun tu dráiv to drive a goni, a mâna I drove am gonit Ai drouv driven gonit drivěn tu forghet to forget a uita forgot of I forgot uitaiŭ forgotten uitat forgótěn

TEMĂ

Now the drummers begin and off they march. Let us go along with them; I like to hear the music. There are a great number of vessels in the port; there are so many masts, that the harhour looks almost like a forest. Look! there is a steam-boat coming; do you know whose vessel it is? No, I do not know yet; perhaps I shall know her when she comes nearer. A sailing-vessellooks much better than a steamer. The sails, the large masts, and the rigging everything has a much grander appearance.

VERSIUNE

Câte pânze are această corabie? Uite (look) ce groasă este funia ancorei! Trebue să fie foarte tare. Ai dat linia la rândea. Nu, n'am dat-o la rândea; rândeaua mea era prea ne ascuțită. Dulgherul a făcut-o pentru mine. Acest ciocan este foarte greŭ. Vrei s'aduci ferestreul? Eŭ vreaŭ să taiŭ cu ferestreul această cracă. Tâmplarul lucrează cu rândeaua, cu dalta și cu burghiul. Croitorul și croitoreasa lucrează cu acul și cu foarfecele.

CITIRE (urmare)

So off he took the lid, and threw it into the fire; and in doing so burnt his paws. This made him more angry than ever.

The surly old bear took the kettle up in his fore-paws, and hugged it very tight.

This is a bear's way of putting to death.

The more he squeezed, the more he burnt himself and the more angry he grew.

CONVERSAȚIE

When he took the lid off and threw it into the fire, what happened?

Did the bear get angry for this?

What did he then?

How do bears put a thing to death?
Why did he get more and more angry?

LECȚIUNEA 40-a

VOCABULAR

I am glad sunt vesel, mul-Ai am glad tumit tu cást ánker to cast anchor a arunca ancora entering éntěrina intrând Argesh Arges Arges uátéring-pot watering-pot-(can) stropitoare tu luc for to look for a căuta neil nail cuin tool-box ladă de instrumente túl box to hammer a ciocăni tu háměr cred bine I dare deer tool uneltă tul state stéit stare impossible imposibil impósiběl to prepare a pregăti pripéer to rise tu ráiz a se scula stréit straight drept

TEMĂ

The sails look almost like wings. The steam-boat will be here in a few minutes; she goes very fast. Now I know the boat; it is the "John Bull" coming from London. How do you do Captain C.? I am glad to see you safe in port. It has been rather stormy; you must have had a rough passage. Yes, it was rather rough; we were obliged to cast anchor before entering the port. My mate was ill, and so I was obliged to stay on deck the whole night. It is no joke to be a sailor, I can assure you.

VERSIUNE

Când primeaĭ tu aceste cisme? Eŭ le primeam erĭ. Câte cutiĭ sunt la scrinul tĕŭ? Patru. Aṭĭ vĕḍut sfeṣnicul meŭ?

Cine-va l-a luat din odaea mea. Cum ați dormit? Eŭ am dormit foarte bine. Unde ați fost? Nu v'am vědut tot acest dupě prând. Veți merge astă seară la teatru? Nu, nu voi merge acolo. Ai udat deja crinii și lalelele? Nu le-am udat încă? Eŭ nu aveam stropitoare. Cine a avut stropitoare? Grădinarul a avut-o, dar el nu știe unde este. El trebue s'o caute. Eŭ am bătut un mic cuiŭ în acest pupitru.

CITIRE (urmare)

He roared with pain and anger and began to dance about with the kettle, in his paws, close to his breast.

As the lid was off, the boiling-water leaped out and scalded him. At last he dropped the kettle, and ran out of the house. He was glad enough to get to his den in the wood.

If a man hurts himself, when he is trying to hurt somebody else, people say he is like «the bear and the kettle».

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the pain and anger, make him do?
Why did the boiling-water leap out of the kettle and scald him?

What did he and where did he get at last? When is man like "the bear and the kettle"?

SERIA VI-a

GRANE ȘI PLANTE. — MANCAREA

LECȚIUNEA 18-a

VOCABULAR

to weigh pound scales full weight cotton to use order out of order to fear easely to fade exactly handle off expensive linen materials

livră (měsură)
balanță
drept la cântar
bumbae
a întrebuința
ordine, randueală
stricat
a se teme
ușor
a vesteji
tocmaĭ, drept
mâner
îndepărtat (cădut)
scump
de lână
stofe, materie

a cântări

tu uéi paund skéils ful uéit cótěn tu iuz order. aut of order tu fier izili tu féid exâctli hândĕl of expénsiv liněn mătirielz

TEMĂ

Do you know where the hammer is? I think I left it on the table downstairs. Just go and get the it. I must drive a nail into this swall. Here is the hammer and also

a nail; see if it is large enough. That will do. But I think I must first make a hole! Do you know where the gimlet is? I have not seen it, but I dare say it is in the tool-box. I will look for it. There is a good boy! When I have made to hole, you shall hammer the nail in. The saw is quite blunt; I never saw a tool in such a state.

VERSIUNE

Vreĭ să cântăresci această cafea pentru a vedea dacă este un pfund drept? Da, dă-mi balanța. Grădinarul a uitat stropitoarea în grădină; vreĭ să fii atât de bun s'o aduci în casă? Stofele de mătase sunt mai scumpe de cât stofele de lână și de bumbac. Eŭ amiprimit patru batiste de mătase în dar (as a) de diua nascerii. În (on) dilele de lucru, eŭ port [de obiceiŭ batiste de lână saŭ de bumbac, dar Duminica întrebuințez tot-d'auna una de mătase. Porți tot-d'auna ciorapi de bumbac saŭ de lână?

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

May Song

A merry little maiden, In the merry month of May, Came tripping o'er the meadow, As she sang this merry lay.

I'm a merry little maiden, My heart is light and gay And I love the sunny weather In the merry month of May.

I love the pretty lambkins That so gaily sport and play, And make such frolic gambols In the merry month of May.

LECȚIUNEA 42-a

VOCABULAR

lesson leather lecție pele tăbăcită lésŏn léthĕr

TEMĂ

It is quite impossible to saw anything with it. Well, Robert, where have you been? I have just come from school, papa! Just come from school? You are very late. Yes, I am rather late, my French lesson was not well prepared, I was kept in to learn it. I told you so. You should rise earlier. This ruler is not quite straight; will you plane it a little? My plane is out of order; I fear I cannot do it. Never mind, then I will send it to the joiner; he can easily plane it. Go and fetch the watering-pot, Charles!

VERSIUNE

Din ce este făcută jiletca ta? Ea este făcută de mătase saŭ de bumbac? Ghetele și cismele sunt făcute din pele tăbăcită. Cum (what) este culoarea acestor cireșe când ele sunt coapte? Acestea sunt cireșe negre; dar câte-va în acest pomet sunt roși. Ce fel de culoare aŭ viorelele. Culoarea viorelei este albastră. Aĭ tu și o brazdă de florĭ? Da, eŭ am una. Care animale aparțin animalelor domestice? Ațĭ jucat șah? Care din voĭ joacă maĭ bine? Aŭ isprăvit deja zugraviĭ lucrul lor? Nu, eĭ nu-l vor isprăvi de cât Sâmbătă.

CITIRE

The crow and the pitcher

A crow that was very thirsty flew to a pitcher, houping to find some water in it. Water there was, but so little of

it, that with all her efforts the poor crow could not so much as wet the tip of her bill.

«Never despair» said the crow to herself; «where there's a will there's a way!»

A clever thought came into her little black head. She could not get down to the water; but she might make the water rise up to her.

CONVERSAȚIE

Where did the crow fly, when she got thirsty? Why? Did she find any water? What did the crow say to herself? What clever thought came into her head?

LECTIUNEA 43-a

VOCABULAR

to want	a avea nevoe de,	
,	a trebui, a dori	tu uánt
gold	aur	gould
silver	argint	silvěr
precious	prețios	préşŭs
metal	metal	métăl
iron	fer	áiĕrn
straw	paiŭ	stróo
plumb	prună	plŭm
wooden-box	cutie de lemn	uúděn-box
steel	oțel	stil
to repair	a repara	tu ripéĕr
to ruin	a ruina	tu rúin
favourite	favorit	féivőrit
mischief	pagubă	miscif
silent	tăcut	sailent
to be silent	a tăcea	tu bi sailent
to wipe away	a-ĭ şterge	tu uáip ăuéi
tear	lacrimă	tiĕr
to look up	a se uita în sus	tu lúc ŭp
face	față	féis
lie	minciună	lái
to be blamod	a fi dojenit	tu bi bléimd

I am blamed thou art blamed he she it is blamed

I was blamed
Thou wast blamed
he she it was blamed
we you they were blamed
I have been blamed
I had been blamed
I shall be blamed
I shall have been blamed

eŭ sunt dojenit
tu esti dojenit
el, ea (it) este dojenită
eram dojenit
erai dojenit
era dojenit
era dojenit
am fost dojenit
fusesem dojenit
voi fi dojenit

voĭ fi fost dojenit

TEMĂ

I will water these flowers; they look quite faded. I can never believe that this is two pounds of butter. Just give me the scales! I will see if it is full weight. Exactly two pounds. I should not have thought so. The handle is off the hatchet; who has broken it? The gardener did it this morning, when he wanted to cut a branch from that tree. Gold and silver are precious metals. Which is the dearest, but not the most useful metal? Which is the most useful metal? Iron is the most useful metal. Why is iron more useful than gold and silver? Because so many useful things are made of iron.

VERSIUNE

Aĭ fost adĭ dupĕ prând la /to/ croitoreasă pentru a întreba dacă rochia mea e gata? Da, rochia ta este aproape /nearly/gata; va fi adusă astă-seară. Din ce se fac pălăriile? Pălăriile de bărbațĭ sunt făcute din mătase saŭ din lână și pălăriile de damă sunt făcute din pae saŭ din stofe de mătase. Micul meŭ frate a primit mulțĭ soldațĭ de plumb. Eĭ sunt într'o cutie de lemn. Aceste ace sunt făcute din oțel. Acest pod e zidit acum opt anĭ /eight year ago/ și acum el trebue să fie deja reparat.

CITIRE

(urmare)

The crow picked up a pebble, and dropped it into the pitcher; another, and then another. As they sank, the water began to rise.

Before the crow had dropped in many pebbles, her labour was rewarded, and she drank at her ease of the water, which, but for her clever thought, she would never have been able to reach.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the crow do? Which was the result?

Did the crow drop in the pitcher many pebbles, before she got the water?

Why?

Which was the reward she got?

LECȚIUNEA 44-a

VOCABULAR

for instance	de exemplu	Jo' instans
mail	tricoŭ, armură, sac de scri-	
	sorĭ, ladă	méil .
to mention	a mentiona	ménşŭn
money	monedă	môni
ring	inel	ring
watch	ceasornic	uăcĭ
chain	lanţ	.céin
country	tară	côntri
to grow	a cresce	gróu
corn	grăunțe	corn
wheat	grâŭ	uit
barley	orz	bárli
oats	ověz	óuts
rye	secară	rái
cutting	tăetor	cûting
to promise	a promite	prómis
principal food	nutriment principal	prinsipăl fud
wood	pădure	und

TEMĂ

What things for instance, are made of iron? Of iron are made: nails, hammers, knives, forks, scissors, chisels, gimlets, stoves, needles, and many other things which I cannot yet mention in English. Is steel also useful? Yes, very; it is used for all cutting tools, as knives, scissors, chisels, etc. Do you know anything that is made of silver? Oh yes, money is made of silver, and so are spoons, forks, and some knives; and my sister also has a silver thimble. What is made of gold? Some pieces of money, rings, watches, chains, and many other beautiful things.

VERSIUNE

Care din aceste animale sunt mai folositoare? Eŭ cred, caiï. Eŭ nu o cred, eŭ cred că vaci(le) sunt mai folositoare de cât caiï. Eŭ sunt mulţumit la ţară. Spune (tell) -mi ce cresce la ţară? La ţară cresc multe grăunţe ca (as): grâul, ordul şi ovezul. Grăunţele sunt foarte folositoare. Secara se întrebuinţează la facerea pânii negre; din grâŭ noi facem pâne albă, şi orzul se întrebuinţează la facerea berii. Fânul şi ovezul sunt nutrimente principale pentru cai. Inaintea casei noastre se află o livede mare şi în dosul casei este un câmp şi o pădurice. Ai vădut vr'o dată un plug?

CITIRE

The two Goats

On a wild mountain two goats met on a ledge just over a high cliff. The ledge was so narrow, that there was neither room for them to pass each other, nor to turn round and go back.

A steep rock rose straight above them — a deep dark chasm lay below! What do you think the two goats did?

One of them with great care laid herslef down on the narrow ledge, pressing as close to the rock as she could.

CONVERSAȚIE

Where did the two goats meet? What sort of ledge was it? What rose above them, and what lay below? How did they manage to get away?

LECȚIUNEA 45-a

VOCABULAR

Industrious copper tin kettle workpeople chiefly farm peasant to plough field to mow barn to thrash farmer cart flour to become to plant particularly wood to pay

to spend I spent, spent

to show
to sow
I showed shown
I sowed, sown
to get
to invite
invitation
visit

harnic aramă cositor cazan lucrători în mod principal moșie în arendă těran a ara câmpul a cosi sură a treera arendas cărută făină a deveni a planta mai ales a plăti, a înapoia (o visită)

visită)
a petrece, a cheltui
petrecuĭ, cheltuiĭ, petrecut, cheltuit
a arăta

a seměna eŭ seměnaiŭ, seměnat seměnaĭ, seměnat

a primi a invita invitare visită

indústriŭs cópèr tin kétěl uĕrcpipĕl cifli farm pézănt tu pláu fild móu bárn tu Oras fármér cart flauer tu bicum plant partikiulă,li und

tu péi spend

spent sou sou, soun soud, soun tu ghet inväit inviteisun vizit

to refuse holidays tu enjoy life to live busy ride drive carriage village over to return ever why to catch hold sudden spring pull to run happy story a helping-hand true need

a refusa serbătoare vacantă a se bucura de, a petrece a trăi preocupat plimbare (călare) plimbare în trăsură trăsură trecut, peste a se reîntoarce vr'o dată, o dată când-va de ce, pentru ce a apuca năprasnic, repede săritură tragere a alerga, a fugi fericit istorie, istorisire o mână de ajutor adevěrat nevoe

rifiuz hólideiz engiói làif tu liv bízi raid dráin cârigĭ vilăgi óuvěr ritêr n évêr tu căci hould súděn spring pul rün hâpi stóri hélping hand tru nid

TEMĂ

If Charles is very industrious and obedient, his father has promised him a gold watch and chain. What is made of copper and tin? They make kettles out of those metals. Are stones also useful things? Yes, of stone they make houses, gates, bridges, etc. Why do workpeople chiefly use wood for their work? Because all the furniture is made of wood, and so are many houses, bridges, etc. Tell me what is made of glass? Looking-glasses, windows, bottles, etc., are made of glass. My uncle has a large farm in the country.

VERSIUNE

Acest teran a arat câmpul seu; acum el vrea să semene grâne. Când grânele sunt coapte se cosesc și se aduc în șuri. Acolo vor fi treerate. Arendașul are multe care mari, (ca) să aducă grânele din câmp. Făina este deja foarte scumpă și oamenii dic că are să devie mai scumpă. Iarba din livede este foarte înaltă (lungă). Trebue să fie cosită. Ați plantat deja cartofii voștrii? Nu, noi îi vom planta septemâna viitoare. In această vecinătate se află câte-va moșii mari.

CITIRE

(urmare)

Then the other goat gently and softly stepped over his friend, till safely past her, she could lightly bound away.

The goat that had lain down then drew herself up from her lowly place, safe and sound, free to spring again from rock to rock and crop the sweet grass on the hills.

Two other goats had left the valley, and climbed far up the mountain. At length they met on the banks of a wild, rushing stream. A tree that had fallen across the stream, had formed a bridge from the one side to the other.

The goats looked at each other, and each wished to pass over first!

CONVERSAȚIE

And there?
What did the other goat afterwards?
What did other two goats do?
Where did they meet?
What was the bridge formed of?
What did they both wish?

LECȚIUNEA 46-a

VOCABULAR

of course to wish roast beef to dine convenient therefore to change soup to help to what a leg of mutton to my taste tender dupé cum trebue, natural of cors a dori tu uiş friptură de vacă róust b a lua masa dáin potrivit (convenabil) convint de aceia théĕrfor a schimba céingĭ a servi supă tu hélp ce fel ciosvârtă (de berbece) după placul meŭ (gust) fraged tu mai téndĕr

of cors
tu uis
roust bif
dáin
convinient
théĕrfor
céingĭ
sup
tu hélp tu
uát
éi leg of mútĕn
tu mai téist
téndĕr

TEMĂ

He invited me to pay him a visit, and I, of course, did not refuse this invitation. I spent my holidays with him, und enjoyed them very much indeed, Country life seems to me so agreable that I often wish to become a farmer too. I will tell you how I generally spent the day. In the morning I got up very early, sometimes at five o'clock, and generally took a long walk in the fields before breakfast. It gave me much pleasure to see what the different people were doing.

VERSIUNE

Ați dejunat deja? Nu, vom dejuna la opt ore. Servitoarea n'a pus ceșcile *(cups and saucers)* pe masă. Ea face acum cafea. Cafetiera este murdară trebue mai întâiŭ să fie curățită. (Acolo) nu este nici o linguriță în ceașca mea. Este (acolo) zahăr destul în zaharniță? Dacă acolo nu este destul, este mai

mult în dulap. Mi-e foame; va fi gata prândul îndată? Va fi gata într'o oră. Ce fel de carne vom avea noi la prând? Noi avem friptură de vacă.

CITIRE

(urmare)

They stood for a moment with one foot on the tree, each thinking that the other would draw back. But neither of them would give way, and they met at last on the middle of the narrow bridge!

They then began to push and fight with their horns, till at last their feet slipped, and both the goats fell into the swift flowing stream and were lost in the waters!

Both might have been saved if either of them had known how to yield at the right time.

CONVERSAȚIE

Why did they both stand with one foot on the bridge? What happened?
Once there, what did they begin to do?
Which was the result?
How could they have been saved?

LECȚIUNEA 47-a

VOCABULAR

riding	încălicând, mer- gând călare	ráiding
roast beef	friptură de vacă crud	roust bif
tough to try	tare, dur a încerca	tŭf trái
well done	bine fript (copt) jumětate fript "	uél dăn ŭndê ^r dăn
under done pudding	budincă	púding

TEMĂ

Some were ploughing the field, others were mowing the grass in the meadow, others were sowing corn, otc. They were all very busy the whole day. The greatest pleasure for me was to go riding, with my uncle, which I did almost every day. He had very good horses indeed. We sometimes had a drive in his beautiful carriage, to other villages or to some of the other farmers. I was very sorry when the holidays were over, and I was obliged to return home. My uncle has invited me again to spend my next holidays with him, and I hope my parents will allow me to go there again.

VERSIUNE

Friptura de vacă este bună; mie 'mi place mai bine parnea de vacă de cât carnea de vițel saŭ carnea de berbec. Acest ceainic este un cadoŭ de diua nascerii; eŭ l'am primit de la mătuşa mea în cea din urmă di a nascerii mele. Iți place această fața de masă? Da, mie 'mi place foarte mult; eŭ cred că este foarte frumușică. Cavnea este puțin cam crudă; mie nu 'mi place carnea când este puțin cam crudă. Carnea este foarte fragedă. Carnea tare nu este sănătoasă. Tata nu trebue să 'mi aducă o farfurie și de asemenea doue cuțite și o furculiță.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

(Urmare)

I love the little birdies
That sit upon the spray,
And sing me such a blithe song
In the merry month of May.

I love my little sisters And my brothers every day; But I seem to love them bétter, In the merry month of May.

I love all that's around me For all is green and gay, Good girls and boys are also glad In the merry month of May.

LECȚIUNEA 48-a

VOCABULAR

pie	pastet, plăcintă	pái
dish	strachină, mâncare	dis
pancake	clătită	påncăic
sufficient	suficient	sŭfisent
to lay	a aședa, a oua, a pune	léi °
I laid laid	puseĭ, pus	léid
to shut	a încuia	sut
I shut, shut	închiseĭ, închis	sut
to leave	a părăsi	liv
I left, left	părăsiĭ, părăsit	left
to fly	a sbura	tổ flái
I flew, flown	sburaiŭ, sburat	flu, flóun
to find	a găsi	fáind
I found, found	găsiĭ, găsit	faund
fowl	pasere de curte	fául
fowls .	găinĭ	fáuls
cock	cocos	coc
hen	găină, puică	hen
to crow	a cânta (cocos)	cróu
plumage	penis	plumeigi
A PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

TEMĂ

When do you generally breakfast? We always breakfast at seven o'clock. Do you drink tea, or coffee for breakfast? No, we always have some milk and bread and butter; but my parents take coffee or chocolate. When do you dine? We always dine at three o'clock. Formerly we used to dine at 1 o'clock, but that time was not convenient for papa; therefore we have changed it. Well what have we for diner to day? First we have some nice soup. Do you like soup? Yes, I like it very much. I am very fond of soup.

VERSIUNE

Noĭ mâncăm plăcintă odată pe sĕptĕmână, dar mâncăm pudingă aproape în fie-care di. Cum îțĭ place această supă? Vrei

să beĭ un pahar de bere saŭ un pahar de vin? Eŭ prefer un pahar cu apă. Prând(ul) este gata? Da, este deja pe masă. Ce mănâncĭ tu maĭ cu plăcere, pânea neagră saŭ pânea albă? Nu'mĭ place pânea neagră; eŭ mănânc tot-d'auna pâne albă. Găinele noastre ouĕ (bay) maĭ multe ouĕ de cât putem să întrebuinţăm. Aţĭ vêndut deja câte-va? Da, noĭ vindem câte-va în fiecare sĕptĕmână.

CITIRE

Bees

Look at that bee on the flower. See how it shakes its wings, and works with its little feet. Ah! it is off to another flower. It is working again!

Now it is off, to another! How busy it is! It does not rest a minute in one place. It seems to have a great deal of work to do, and to be in haste to get it done.

CONVERSAȚIE

What is there on the flower? What is it doing? What makes her so busy? and will not rest

SERIA VII-a

PASERI, INSECTE, PESCI, ANIMALE.

LECȚIUNEA 49-a

VOCABULAR

once to help lark singing-bird nest to feed I fed, fed droll to stretch out bill each portion naked hardly able nightingale

odată
a ajuta
ciocârlia
pasĕre cântătoare
cuib
a hrăni
hrăniŭ, hrănit
ciudat
a întinde
cioc
fie-care
porție
gol
abia
în stare
privighetoare

tu help
lárc
singhing bêrd
nest
fid
fed
drol
tu stréci áut
bil
ici
pórsŭn
néikěd
hárdli
éiběl
naitingheil

uàns

TEMĂ

May I help you to some soup? Please, Madam. What meat have we to-day? I ordered a leg of mutton this morning, but as the mutton, was not good, the butcher, has brought some veal. I am not very fond of veal. A nice

piece of roast-beef is much more to my taste. This veal seems to be very tender. Will you allow me to help you to another piece? Thank you, I will trouble you for a small piece more. Will you not try this ham? A small piece, if you please. You have no potatoes; allow me to help you to another piece? Thank you, I will trouble you for a piece of bread.

VERSIUNE

Ciocârlia aparține păsĕrilor cântătoare. In grădina noastră se află un cuĭb cu pasĕrĭ micĭ. Noĭ vedem adese-orĭ (cum) păsĕrile bĕtrâne le hrănesc. Pare foarte ciudat /droll/; ele întind, toate, gâturile lor micĭ, deschid ciocurile lor micĭ, așa de întins /far/, cât pot ele și fie-care /each/ primesce porția sa. Ele sunt aproape goale de tot, ele abia aŭ (câte-va) pene. Dar ele cresc foarte repede; ele vor fi în curând în stare să sboare. Noĭ n'avem privighetorĭ în grădina noastră.

CITIRE (urmare)

Now let us go to the other end of the garden.

Do you see those little straw houses, which have no windows and only a very small door?

They are the houses in which the bees live and are called hives.

A great many bees live in each hive. See how many are going in!

CONVERSAȚIE

Where must we go now?
What are those little homes, with no windows and a small door?

How are they called? Are there many bees in each?

LECTIUNEA 50-a

VOCABULAR

any some to distroy swan duck goose geese swim wicked roof sparrow stork a stork's nest to remain it gets cold delightful to delight insect pigeon pigeon-house pond to sit to hark hark! song to swing to and fro to care feather tail brood chicken nimble together to frighten to collect to protect none

câtĭ-va câțĭ-va a distruge leběda rata gâscă gâsce a înota rĕŭ acoperiş vrabie barză un cuib eu barză a rămâne se face frig încântător a încânta insectă porumbel porumbar, cotet de porumbeĭ pigiŭn-haus iaz a ședea a asculta ascultă! audi! cântec, ciripit a misca, a legăna icĭ colea a îngriji pană coadă clocitură, puiŭ sprinten, repede, iute împreună a speria a aduna a proteja nici (de cum)

éni sŭm distrói suan dùc quis ghis suim uikĕd ruf sparou storc storcs nest riméin it ghets could diláitful dilàit insect pigiun pond sit harc hárc song suing tu and from kéer féther téil brud cikěn nimběl tughéthě" tu fraiten tu colect tu protect non

TEMĂ

Do you like the meat well done, or underdone? Mutton and veal I always like well done, but beef, if it is not tough, I like a little underdone. Tell the servant to bring us clean plates. Now you must allow me to help you to a piece, of our pudding. Thank you, Madam, pudding is my favourite dish. I would rather lose the meat than the pudding. Are you fond of pancakes? I like them very much, but I prefer a good pudding, or a pie. Is supper ready? It will be ready in a minute.

VERSIUNE

Noĭ aveam anul trecut privighetori, dar câțī-va băețī rĕī aŭ distrus cuibul și privighetoarele ne-aŭ părăsit. Lebăda, rațele și gâscele pot înota pe apă. Cea maĭ mare parte din pasĕrĭ sboară în aer. Aŭ găinele voastre puǐ? Nu încă, dar într'o sĕptĕmână, eŭ cred că vom avea câțĭ-va puĭ. In toate satele sunt multe vrăbiĭ. Ele zidesc cuibul lor sub acoperișul caselor țĕranilor (farm-houses). Vrăbiile nu sunt de obiceiŭ favorite ale țĕranuluĭ, fiind-că ele mănâncă prea multe din grăunțele lor.

CITIRE (urmare)

When spring comes, and the flowers begin to bloom, the bees come out of the hives very early in the morning. They fly away, and gather the sweet juice out of the flowers.

The bee has a long tongue, which it thrusts into the flower to suck up the juice. Then it carries the juice to the hive, and makes it into honey.

CONVERSAȚIE

When spring comes, and the flowers begin to bloom what do the bees do?

Where do they fly?

How does the bee suck the juice out of the flowers? What does it do with the juice?

LECȚIUNEA 51-a

VOCABULAR

supper	
to catch	
buterfly	
fly	
II.y	
bee	
to gather	
honey	
wax	
to watch	
bee-hive	
busily	
The second of th	
load	
to hum	
back	
Duck	
cheap	

cină
a prinde
fluture
muscă
albină
a aduna
miere
ceară
a observa
stup
preocupat
încărcare
a bâzâi
îndărăt.
eftin

super
cácĭ
buterflan
flai
bi
gâthêr
hùni
uâcs
tu uácĭ
bihaiv
bizili
láud
hŭm
bác
cip
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

TEMA

What shall we have for supper? We have nothing, but cold meat, and bread and cheese. That is quite sufficient. I generally take only a slice of bread and butter, or little bread and cheese. Have you fed the fowls already: No, I am going to feed them now. How many have you got? We have got one cock and six hens. The cock is crowing. What a noble animal a cock is! Look at his beautiful plumage! The feathers are exceedingly pretty, especially on his neck and his tail.

VERSIUNE

Unde aĭ prins aceştĭ frumuşeĭ fluturǐ? Eŭ i-am prins adĭ dimineată pe livedea noastră. Aripele sunt drepte ca aripile muscelor, dar mult maĭ marĭ. Albinele sunt extraordinar de folositoare căcĭ ele adună [gather] miere și ceară din [from] florĭ. Să mergem în grădină să observăm albinele. Acolo sunt multĭ stupĭ. Uite! cât sunt (de) preocupate albinele. Unele sboară în câmp ca să aducă miere saŭ ceară, altele vin îndărăt încărcate. Cum bâzâesc ele preocupate, de la o floare la alta!

CITIRE

(urmare)

When a bee sets out in the morning to look for honey, it does not visit only the flowers near at hand. It goes very often more than a mile from its own hive; but it never loses its way. When a shower of rain comes on, it takes shelter in some little hole in a wall, or perhaps among the leaves of a tree or inside a large flower. When the sun peeps out again, it mounts up into the air and flies swiftly home.

CONVERSAȚIE

Does the bee visit only the flowers near its hive? How far does she often go? Does she lose her way sometimes? When it rains where does it take shelter? When does she fly back again home?

LECȚIUNEA 52-a

VOCABULAR

deal	cantitate, parte,	dil
big	gros, mare, mân-	
	dru	big
to fish	a pescui	tu, fis
pike	ştiucă	páic
scale	solz	skéil
oyster	stridie	oistěr
to bleed	a sângera	blid
to be fishing	a pescui	tu bi fising
a few	puţin, câţĭ-va	fiú
fish	pesce	fis iîl
eel	tipar	iil
the very place	locul potrivit	thi véri pléis
brook	râulet, pârâŭ	bruc
carp	crap	carp
pleased	multumit	plizd
bone	os	bóun
trout	păstrăv	tráut
frog	broască	frog
pain	durere	péin
ear-ache	durere de urechi	iereic
tooth-ache	durere de dinți	tii0eic

TEMĂ

Hens are not so pretty as cocks, but they are a great deal more useful; for they give us eggs every day. There comes a hen with a whole brood of chickens. Pretty little things! How nimble they are! Now the mother has found some food and calls her chickens together to eat it. The big dog has frightened them. Look, how the old hen takes them all under her wings, to protect them. Do you also keep geese? No, we have none; we are going to buy some. I like ducks better than geese.

VERSIUNE

Mîne noi vom pescui; eŭ sper că vom prinde o mare cantitate (many). Știucile aŭ mulți soldi mici. Sunt scumpe stridiile acum? Da, ele sunt încă scumpe, dar ele vor deveni în curând mai eftine. Nasul meŭ sângerează. El a sângerat de douĕ ori deja adi dimineață. Voiți să'mi dați o batistă curată? Fratele meŭ are adese-ori durere de urechi. El dice că durerea de urechi este mai rea de cât durerea de dinți.

CITIRE (urmare)

Bees gather not only honey, but also a kind of golden dust, from the inside of flowers. This dust they carry home on their hind legs. They use it to make bee-bread in the hive, as food for the young bees.

This dust they also use to make wax; and with the wax they build a great many little cells, all of the same shape and all nicely fitted together. They fill those cells with the sweet honey. The little waxen cells filled with honey are called the honey-comb.

CONVERSAȚIE

Do bees gather only honey? What do they do with it? What do they make wax from? What do they do with the wax? With what do they fill them? What does "honey-comb mean?"

LECȚIUNEA 53-a

VOCABULAR

buză lip lip barbă bierd beard to cover a acoperi ciivêr față, colórea feter complexion complécsun lady léidi to catch cold a răci lu cáci could pept brest brest genuchiŭ knee ní left stâng léft întepenit, tare stif stiff héer hair blond, luminos lait light lumină light right drept în fie-care dată uenévěr whenever to feel a simti tu fil

TEMĂ

My brother has a number of pigeons, and most of them are very pretty. There is the pigeon-house. Do you like pigeons? I am very fond of them; I like them better than any other birds. Have you ever seen a swan? Yes my uncle has some in his pond; I have often seen them. There is also a stork's nest on his barn. Storks remain only as long as it is warm; when it gets cold, they go to warmer countries. Are there any nightingales in your garden? Yes there are several; some of them have nests here. I think nothing is sweeter than the song of a nightingale.

VERSIUNE

Buzele roşií şi dinții albi şi curați sunt cele mai frumoase podoabe ale gurei. Barba acestui domn îi acoperă aproape fața întreagă. Această damă nu este tocmai (exactly) frumuşică, dar ea are o frumoasă culoare a feței. De fie-care dată când răcesc eŭ simt durere în peptul meŭ. Eŭ cădui eri pe genuchiul meŭ cel stâng și acum el este foarte înțepenit. Aŭ surorile tale per blond saŭ per negru? Ele aŭ per negru și ochii negrii. Copilul cădu pe spate. Eŭ m'am tăeat la deget, uite cum sângerează!

CITIRE SI MEMORISARE

Spring

Spring is coming, Spring is coming, Hark the little bee is humming, See the lark is soaring high, In the blue and sunny sky.

Little children, look, around you, Green and flowery fields surround you, Every running stream is bright, And the orchard trees are white.

Turn your eyes to earth and heaven, God for us the spring has given; Little children, gladly sing Praise to Him who made the spring.

LECȚIUNEA 54-a

VOCABULAR

soft	moale	soft
eurly	cret	kėrli
chirp .	ciripitul	cĭrp
concert	concert	cónsert
to float	a pluti	flout
going	mersul	góing
magestic	maestos	măgéstic
besides	afară de	bisaids
chirp concert to float going magestic	ciripitul concert a pluti mersul maestos	cĭrp cónsert flóut góing

TEMA.

Singing-birds are very useful animals; they not only delight our ears with their songs, but they also destroy a great many insects. Have you been fishing to-day? Yes, we have been fishing the whole afternoon but have caught only a few pike. There are very few fish in this pond. I think there must be some eels; it seems to be, the very place for eels. In that brook there are some trout; shall we try if we can catch a few? These carps are very large; are they out of your own pond? Yes, they are; we have them larger still. Carps have very large scales.

VERSIUNE

Carol are për aspru, dar fratele sëŭ are për moale și creț. Căntecul privighetoarei este încântător, ași dori să pot să'l ascult des. În pădurea noastră sunt multe feluri de paseri, și când începe ciripitul lor este ceva încântător; hai copii să mergem în pădure să petrecem ascultând la concertul lor. În parcul mătușei mele este un porumbar foarte important de visitat; acolo sunt poate peste trei-deci de feluri de porumbei. Lebedă este o pasere într'adever frumoasă de vedut și mai cu seamă când plutesce în apă cu mersul ci atât de maestos.

CITIRE

The Echo

«Hop, hop, hop!» shouted little Henry, as he was playing in a field near a wood.

«Hop, hop, hop!» came an echo in reply.

«Who is there?» asked Henry in surprise; for he had never heard an echo before. «Who is there?» replied the echo-«Foolish fellow!» cried Henry at the top of his voice.

«Foolish fellow!» was the reply from the wood. At this Henry became angry and called out many ungly names.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did little Henry shout when he was playing in a field near a wood.

Which was the reply?

Why did Henry ask in surprise "Who is there?" How did the echo reply?

LECTIUNEA 55-a

afară de

VOCABULAR

besides snake to be called water-snake land-snake poisonous to creep bush dangerous although people fising party coast wonderfully well as much... as danger ugly idea please not in the least even by delicious for the first time

searpe a se numi sarpe de apă sarpe de uscat sarpe otrăvitor a se târî tufis periculos cu toate că oamenĭ, lume, natiune partidă de pescuit minunat de bine atât cât pericol urât ideea a multumi de loc, nici de cum chiar de. la delicios, desfătetor la întâea dată

bisáids snéic tu bi cóld uátě^r snéic lănd snéic póizěnŭs lu criip bus déingěrŭs olthóu

pipěl
fising párti
coust
uánderfuli uel
ăz můci... ăz
déinger
ùgli
aidiě
pliz
not in thi list
ivěn
bai
dilişůs
for thi férst

táim

TEMA

Do you like fish? Yes, I like them well enough, but I am not at all pleased with their bones; they are very disagreeable. What other animals live in water, besides fish?

Frogs, and also some snakes. Snakes thad live in water are called water-snakes, and those living on land are called land-snakes. Some snakes are poisonous. They generally creep about in bushes and in the grass, and are sometimes very dangerous. Are frogs also poisonous? No, not the least, although a great many people are afraid of them.

VERSIUNE

Septemâna trecută familia noastră și câți-va prieteni am fost la o partidă de pescuit pe malul Argesului. A fost un timp într'adever încântător, și am petrecut minunat de bine. Am găsit pesce atât cât am vroit să prindem, si de tot felul: crap. stiucă și tipari. Numai un lucru a fost foarte neplăcut. Când plecaram să ne plimbam pe câmp, am găsit multi serpi, însă fugeaŭ de noi si prin urmare n'a fost nici un pericol. E ceva foarte urât de vědut serpĭ târându-se pe pămênt, si idea că sunt si otrăvitori ne multumea foarte putin.

CITIRE (urmare)

The voice from the wood sent back every word.

Now, when Henry could not see who was speaking from the wood he ran home and told his father that a boy hid in the wood had called him bad names!

«Ah Henry!» said his father, you have heard nothing but the echo of your own words. The bad names came first from your own lips. Had you used kind and gentle words, you would have heard kind and gentle words in return. «Kind words bring back kind echoes».

CONVERSATIE

What did the voice from the wood send back? What did Henry do?

What did the father reply?

LECTIUNEA 56-a

VOCABULAR

cheek nale matter inflamed shoulder gentleman eating-house bill of fare waiter head-ache to lie down to pray boiling hot price sauce into the bargain sly tu hurt I hurt, hurt to read I read, read to fall I fell, fallen to run I ran, run what is the matter with

falcă, obraz palid, galben pricină, causă inflamat spate domn, om birt, restaurant listă de mâncare chelner durere de cap a se culca a ruga (pe cine-va) ferbinte pret SOS viclean, siret a face rĕŭ făcui rĕŭ, făcut rĕŭ a citi citiĭ, citit a cădea căduĭ, cădut a alerga

pe deasupra, peste aceasta alergaĭ, alergat

cic péil mater infleimed soulder géntělmán iting-haus bil of feer uéitě" hédeic tu lai daun tu prei bóiling hot prais sos barghen slái hurt hurt rid red fol fel, fólen run răn, run

ce s'a întâmplat cu, ce avetĭ la

uat iz thi maler miθ

TEMĂ

They are even eaten by some people, and are said to taste very delicious. Few people like oysters when they eat them for the first time. How is it that your cheeks are so pale? Are you not well? No, I am quite well; my cheeks are never very red. The head is the principal part of the human body. What is the matter with your eyes? They are a little inflamed; I caught cold in

the last wind. I also have a pain in my left shoulder. That gentleman has light hair, but a dark beard. I am exceendingly thirsty; my lips and tongue are quite dry with thirst.

VERSIUNE

Erĭ am fost la ṭară în plimbare și la întoarcere trecând printr'un sat mi a fost foame. Am intrat într'un birt. Acolo am cerut să mi se dea lista de mâncare, dar chelnerul mi a spus că nu avea așa ceva (such a thing), dar mi a dat de mâncare și fiind-că eram foarte ostenit și flămând (hungry) am mâncat bine, iar bucatele mi s'aŭ părut delicioase. Dar întorcându-me acasă am simțit o mare durere de cap, care mi a inflamat urechea stângă. Se vede că recisem pe drum. Atunci m'am culcat și am rugat pe sora mea, Ana, să me acopere bine; beui un ceai ferbinte, și a doua di eram iar bine ca înainte.

CITIRE

Story of a Parrot

A poor man had a parrot. The parrot had been taught to say the words, «There is no doubt about it». These words were all it could learn and it might have been heard all day long either whistling a tune, or calling out, «There is no doubt about it!»

To every question Poll always gave the same reply «There is no doubt about it». One day its master went to market to sell it. Who'll buy my parrot?» cried he. «Twenty pounds for my parrot!»

CONVERSAȚIE

Which were the words the parrot had been taught to say? Whad did the parrot do all day? To what did Poll reply "There is no doubt about it"? Where did the master go with his parrot? Why?

And what did he pretend for it?

SERIA VIII

OBIECTE INCONJURĂTOARE

LECȚIUNEA 57-a

VOCABULAR

elbow across the street

painful Doctor sight robin merry to jump, to hop to pick worm seed crumbs it looks cage it is a wonder wonder God nature

gay

prin, de a curmezişul strădii
dureros
doctor
față (vedere)
prihor
vesel
a sări
a ciuguli
verme
scmințe
frimitură
par'că
colivie
este de mirat

minune

natură

vesel

Dumnede ŭ

cot

élbon ăcrós thi strit peinful doctor sáit róbin méri tu giump, tu hop tu pic uĕrm sid criims it lucs keigi it iz ei uander nander God neiciur ghéi

TEMĂ

You must have your hair cut; it is getting a great deal too long. Do not put your elbow on my copy-book! You must keep your hands cleaner; look how dirty your fingers and your nails are! When, I ran assoss the street,

I fell and hurt my knee. It is very painful just now. Have you ever had a tooth-ache? No, but I often have a very bad headache. For several days I have had some pain in my chest, if it does not get better, I must send for the Doctor. My sigt is getting very bad. I cannot read by candle-light at all.

VERSIUNE

Uite-te la prihor cât e de vesel sărind și ciugulind vermit si seminte de pe jos pentru dejunul lui. Hai să deschidem fereastra și să'i aruncăm câte-va firimituri de pâne. Uite-te cât de multumit este, vine foarte aproape de noi, par'c ar fi prieten cu noi de mult (long-ago). Ce păsărică frumoasă? As vrea să am una s'o pui într'o colivie. Este de mirat câte minuni a făcut Dumnedeŭ, vědênd atâta frumusete a natureĭ. Am dis că a'si fi vrut să am un prihor într'o colivie, dar să vedem, ce ar dice el dacă l'am închide, ar dori îndată să easă din ea (to get ont of it).

CITIRE

A man hearing the high price that was asked, turned to the parrot, and said, «Poll, art thou worth twenty pounds»?

«There is no doubt about it», was Poll's reply. The man was so pleased, that he bought the bird, and carried it home. Some time after, ke was sorry for his bargain. Standing beside the cage of the parrot, he said,

What a fool I was, to throw so much money away»! There is no doubt about it! cried the bird. And this time the parrot was right.

CONVERSATIE

Who asked the parrot if he was worth twenty pounds? What did it reply?

What happened then?
What did the man who bought the parrot say some time after, being recented for having bought it?

What did the parrot reply?

What do you think about his reply?

LECȚIUNEA 58-a

VOCABULAR

nicely to begin I began, begun naughty with pleasure food illness cousin slow to walk mistake I might I would I should I could I was not allowed frumuşel
a începe
început, început
necuviincios, rĕŭ
bucuros
mâncare, hrană
boală
vĕr, vară
încet
a merge, a umbla
greşală
eŭ aş putea
eŭ aş vrea
eŭ as trebui

eŭ as putea

nu'mi era permis

náisli bighin bighân, bigun nóti uio plėjur fud ilnes cuzin slon nác mistéic ai mait ai und ai súud ai chud ai uaz not ălaud

TEMĂ

Can your little brother walk now? Yes, now he walks very nicely; but he could not walk when he was two years old. He began very late. You may play in the garden when you have finished your exercise. You might have finished it by this time; you are too slow over your work. I called my cousin several times and although he heard me he would not come. He is sometimes very naughty and disobediend. The children were so tired that they could not walk any longer; so I was obliged to take a carriage.

VERSIUNE

Copii mănâncă bucuros unt cu pâne. Tu nu trebue să mănânci prea mult unt. Eŭ nu pot să mănânc încă această supă; ea este încă prea caldă. Odinioară eŭ puteam să mănânc mâncare mult mai caldă de cât acum. Noi toți doream să facem o plimbare adi dimineață, dar noi nu puteam fiind-că timpul era prea urât. Doctorul nu voia să viziteze pe verul meŭ fiind-că boala nu era periculoasă. Puteai tu să citesci când erai în verstă de 6 ani? Eŭ puteam să citesc și să scriu când eram în verstă de 5 ani.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

Mary's little lamb

Mary had a little lamb, His fleece was white as snow; And every where that Mary went The lamb was sure to go.

He followed her to school one day That was, against the rule; It made the children laugh and play, To see a lamb at school.

The teacher therefore turned him out; But still he lingered near, And on the grass he played about Till Mary did appear.

LECȚIUNEA 59-a

VOCABULAR

to copy teacher displeased punishment severe inattentive pupil to deserve to want wretched violent to bake flour wet to go out a copiea profesor nemultumit pedeapsä sever neatent scolar a merita a avea nevoe nenorocit violent, iute a coace făină ud a eși

cópi
ticer
displized
punisment
sivier
inatentiv
piúpil
dizerv
tu uánt
réced
váiolent
béic
flauer
uet
tu góu áut

TEMĂ

Why did you not come to the cricket-field last night? I could not; I was obliged to write my exercise again, having made so many mistakes. Why have you not watered your flowers? I could not, because the gardener wanted the watering-pot the whole evening. I will water them to morrow morning. First I would not take a walk this afteroon, because I had no one to go with me, and afterwards. I could not go out, because it was so windy and rainy. You must not play in the garden before you have finished your exercise.

VERSIUNE

Eŭ trebuiam să copiez toate exercițiile mele, fiind-că făcusem prea multe greșeli, Profesorii eraŭ foarte nemulțumiți cu lucrarea mea. Eŭ am căpătat o pedeapsă severă. Școlarii leneși ne atenți merită o pedeapsă severă. Eŭ nu puteam să dorm noaptea trecută fiind-că aveam violente dureri de măsea. Durerea de măsea este un lucru foarte neplăcut; ne face extraordinar de nenorociți. Sora mea dorea eri să coacă pâne, dar ea nu poate să capete făină. Copiii nu trebuiaŭ să se joace în grădină fiind-că era prea umed și frig. Pot copiii să facă mâne o preumblare? Da, ei pot, dacă timpul este frumos și pot să iasă încă (even) adi dupě prând, dacă ei n'ar avea așa de multă treabă.

CITIRE

The fox and the Cock

An old fox one day saw a plump cock on a perch beyond his reach. What a nice dinner he would make me thought the fox, if I could only get at him!

So he went up and said, «Have you heard the news?» »What news?» said the cock».

Why the birds and beasts have all sworn a truce, and there is to be peace among us.

CONVERSAȚIE

What did an old fox see one day and where? What did he think seeing it? What did he ask the cock? What news? What was his answer?

LECȚIUNEA 60-a

VOCABULAR

naid. wide larg îngust nàron narrow pavagiŭ peivment pavement side-walk alee pentru pietoni said-uac (trotuar) foot-passenger . pieton fut pasenger bean hob bin spoil to spoil a strica ótům toamna autumm spring primăvara spring lipsind, care lipsesce uanting wanting not... ither sau aither not ... either nici..... ori

I should have you would have he she it would have we would have you would have they would have

I should have had you would have had he she it would have had we should have had you would have had they would have had

If I had
If I played
If I were

aş fi avut

as avea

dacă aș avea dacă aș juca dacă aș fi

TEMĂ

Those inattentive pupils were not allowed to play in the garden, before they had copied their exercises. They had deserved a severe punishment. Their teacher had been very much displeased with their work. The streets of this town are very straight; but I should like them much better, if they were wider. The whole town would be much prettier, if the streets were not so narrow. The pavement is good enough; only a side-walk for foot-passengers is wanting.

VERSIUNE

Noĭ am eşi maĭ adese-orĭ, dacă am avea maĭ bune drumurī. Ațĭ plantat deja bobiĭ voștriĭ? Nu, nu încă, grădinarul i-ar planta sĕptĕmâna viitoare, dacă n'ar fi așa umed în grădina noastră. Noi trebue să așteptăm puţin, eĭ s'ar strica, dacă i-am planta acum. Eŭ port în tot-d'auna ciorapĭ de lână iarna și vara. Eŭ așĭ voi să port bucuros vara ciorapĭ de bumbac, dacă păi ințiĭ meĭ mĭ-ar permite; căcĭ eĭ trebue să fie mult maĭ rĕ-coroșĭ și maĭ plăcuțĭ. Voĭ ațĭ avea multe pasĕrĭ, dacă n'ațĭ distru ge în tot d'auna cuiburile lor. Pasĕrile cântătoare ne părăsesc toamna și vin iarășĭ primăvar. Tu n'aĭ fi fost așa de pedepsit dacă aĭ fi învĕţat lecţiunile tale. N'ar fi oameniĭ maĭ fericiţĭ dacă ar fi maĭ mulţumiţĭ?

CITIRE (urmare)

The wolf will not harm the lamb, the cat is not to catch the mice, the fox is not to rob, the hen-roost, and the dog are not to touch the fox».

The cock howerer, said nothing and did not stir, but he seemed to be looking at something in the distance.

What are you looking at? said the fox.

CONVERSAȚIE

Explain to me the sort of truce meant by the fox? What did the cock do, hearing all this? What did the fox say?

LECȚIUNEA 61-a

VOCABULAR

exchange	bursă	excéingĭ
view	vedere, privire	viú
surrounding	împrejur	sŭraunding
to travel.	a călĕtori	trâvel
wide	spatios	uáid
traveller	călĕtor	tràvelĕr
position	posițiune	pozisŭn
beauty	frumusețe	biutí

TEMĂ

It is too small a town; I should not like to live in it. I would rather live in a village. You would not like to live here either; should you? Perhaps not, but I should prefer this place to a village. Is this town a fortress? No, it is not a fortress, but there are several regiments of soldiers. Which are the most remarkable buildings? The town-hall and the exchange. One of the churches has a very high steeple; if you like, we will go up, to have a view of the town and the surrounding country.

VERSIUNE

Una din cele mai plăcute petreceri ale mele este aceea de a căletori. Intre orașele ce le-am visitat cel mai frumos este orașul Milan; are strădi foarte largi, cu pavagiul lor tot de peatră. Trotoarele sunt foarte spațioase, ast-fel că este o plăcere pentru pietoni de a se plimba pe ele. Pot să dic că nu lipsesce (there is wanting nothing) nimic în acest oraș, pentru ca omul să poată trăi cât se poate de bine. Are și o bursă de toată frumusețea și este foarte interesant pentru un căletor a vizita pozițiunile d'imprejurul acestui oraș, unde afară de alte frumuseți se poate admira și vederea încântătoare a orașului.

CITIRE

«Oh! only a pack of hounds that are coming this way. I suppose they are coming to tell us the good news».

«Then I must be off», said the fox, beginning to sneak away. «Do not go» said the cock; you have nothing to fear you know.»

«Ah» said the fox, «perhaps the hounds have not yet heard the good news».

CONVERSAȚIE

What did the cock reply?
What did the fox do hearing its reply?
By what words did the cock try to keep him from going?
What did the fox answer?

LECTIUNEA 62-a

VOCABULAR

inhabitant	locuitoriĭ	inhâbitănt
wealthy	avut	μėlθi
laborious	muncitor	labórius si leibórius
contended	multumit	conténted
daily	dilnic	déili
to lie down	å sta culcat	tu lái dánn
summer	vara	sümĕr
shade	umbră	şéid

TEMĂ

Look how dark the sky is getting! I fear we shall have rain before we get home. A black cloud is coming up; it looks as if it were going to hail. We have not had any rain for a month. The gardens and fields are exceedingly dry; if it does not rain soon, all the plants will die. It would rain, if we had not always such a cold wind. I should like a good thunderstorm, particularly if it is not quite near. I know, my mother and sisters would not like it; they are always afraid when there is a thunderstorm.

VERSIUNE

In satul unde trăesc locuitorii nu prea sunt avuți; cauza este că nu prea sunt muncitori și că se mulțumesc cu puțin. Dacă ei ar fi mai harnici este un fapt sigur că ar fi bogați, că ar avea case bune de locuit și că ar fi bucuroși să intre în casele lor cu mai multă plăcere dupě munca lor dilnică. Insă ele flind mici și murdare ei preferă să stea culcați pe earbă de cât să intre în casele lor. In fața lor nu e nici un fel de grădină, nici plante de nici un fel, nici pomi, ast-fel că în timpul verei n'aŭ nici cea mai mică umbră.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

(urmare)

At once he ran to her, and laid His head upon her arm, As if to say, I'm not afraid You'll keep me from all harm.

What makes the lamb love Mary so? The little children cry:
«Oh! Mary loves the lamb, you Know» The teacher did reply.

Work while you work, play while you play That is the way to be cheerful and gay. All that you do, do with your might; Things done by halves are never done right

LECȚIUNEA 63-a

VOCABULAR

dew	rouă	diú
maiden	fată mare, fecioară	méidĕn
air	aer	éĕr
snug	strâns, ascuns, li-	
	niştit	snŭg
oak	ştejar	<i>ouc</i>
cage	colivie	kéigĭ
coffee-colour	cafenie (coloare)	cofi-côlor
graceful	gratioasă	gréisful
to lay (eggs)	a depune (ouĕ)	tu léi (egs)
tu hatch	a scoate (puĭ)	hâcĭ
to bear	a nasce	beër
that are born	ce nasce	that ar born

TEMĂ

The Child and the Bird

Little bird little bird come to me I have a clean cage all ready for thee; Many brighth flowers I'll bring to you, And fresh ripe cherries, all wet with dew.

«Thanks little maiden for all thy care, But I dearly love the clear cool air; And my snug little nest in the old oak tree Is better than golden cage for me»!

Little bird, little bird where wilt thou go? When all the fields are buried in snow!? The ice will cover the old oak tree; Little bird, little bird, stay with me.

VERSIUNE

Leběda domestică este o pasěre foarte frumoasă. Iĭ place să înoate pe râulețe și eleştee. Când e tênêră e cafenie și nu e de loc o pasěre frumoasă dar când este în vêrstă este albă ca zăpada. Este o privelisce într'adevěr foarte grațioasă să vedĭ o lebědă înotând. Leběda îṣĭ face cuibul printre stufișurĭ și iarba mare, pe lângă apă. Ea îl construesce din lemne uscate saŭ pae și îl aṣadă pe pămênt. Aci leběda îṣĭ depune ouĕle. Indată ce puiĭ sunt scoṣĭ pleacă alergênd spre apă! Lor nu le trebue nicĭ o școală căcĭ Dumnedeŭ i-a făcut ast-fel în cât să poată înota îndată ce nasc tot ca și leběda cea bětrână.

CITIRE

The Wolf

The wolf is one of the fiercest of all the beasts of prey. It is an animal of the dog kind and is a little like a dog, and a little like a fox.

It has its den in the forest far away from the home of men. Here in summer it lives on birds, hares and other small animals.

But in winter, wolves often leave the forests in search of food. They then hunt in large packs or bands; and when pressed by hunger they become very fierce and bold.

They will even enter villages, and attack lambs, sheep, cows, and horses.

CONVERSAȚIE

What is the wolf?
Where does he live?
On what does he live in summer?
On what in winter?
What do they do when they cannot find any food?

LECȚIUNEA 64-a

VOCABULAR

nu, eĭ bine! nei nay ciër ful cheerful vesel, fericit joyful gióiful vesel to guide a călăuzi, a conduce gaid hil hill povârnis foolish imbecil, smintit, dobitoc fulis siner sure . sigur to lose a perde tu luz fri free liber web-foot uéb fut picior palmat to dive a se cufunda tu dàiv root rădăcină rut water-plant plantă aquatică uater plant sledge sanie slégi

TEMĂ

(urmare)

Nay little maiden, away I'll fly,
To greener fields and a warmer sky:
When Spring comes back with cheerful rain
My joyful song you will hear again.

Little bird, little bird, who will guide thee Over the hills and over the sea? Foolish one, come with me to stay; If you don't, I am sure you will lose your way.

Ah, no little maiden! God guides me Over the hills and over the sea: He made me free as the morning air, To drink the sunshine everywhere.

VERSIUNE

Ați vědut vre-odată picioarele unei lebede? Ele sunt făcute pentru a înnota. Toate paserile cărora le place apa și înoată în ea aŭ picioare palmate. Lebedele, rațele și un mare numer de alte paseri aŭ picioare palmate. Ele pot toate înota bine; dar găinile, puii de găină și vrăbiile nu pot înota de loc, pentru că n'aŭ picioare palmate ca lebeda și rața.

Lebĕda are un gât lung și cu el poate să prindă prada fără să se cufunde în apă cum face rața. Lebĕda se nutresce cu

semințe, frunde și rădăcini de plante aquatice.

CITIRE

(urmare)

In the depth of winter, when the snow is on the ground, a wild howl is often heard in the stillness of the night. And in the morning, the loss of a cow or a horse tells the people of the village that they have had a visit from the wild wolf of the forest.

Once a Russian noble and his wife were chased by a pack of wolves, when driving in a sledge drawn by four horses.

They were in great fear of being torn to pieces, and they had to leave first one, and then another of their horses, to occupy the wolves till they got out of their reach!

CONVERSAȚIE

What does one hear in the stillness of the night during deep winter?

Where from do the people of the village know that they had a visit from the wolf.

What happened once to a Russian noble and his wife? What did they do in order to escape?

SUBSTANTIVE NEREGULATE LA FORMAREA PLURALULUI

a) brother — brothers sau brethren 1), sow sau swine — sows sau swine, die — dies 2), die — dice 3), man — men, woman — women, ox — oxen, foot — feet, child — children, tooth — teeth, goose — geese, mouse — mice, louse — lice, penny — pence.

Formarea femeninului prin schimbare de cuvênt:

masc.	femen.	masc.	femen.
bachelor	maid	husband	wife ~
boar	sow	xking	queen
*bov	girl	lad	lass
Shrother	girl sister	×lord	lady
buck	doe	×man	woman
cock	hen	master	mistress
x dog	bitch	- milter	spawner .
bull si bullock	cow	ram.	ewe
duck .	drake	singer	songsterss și
earl	countess	•	singer
× father	mother	sloven	slut
friar	nun	*son	daughter
sir	madam	stag	hind
gander	goose	y uncle	aunt
hart	roe	wizard	witch
horse	more		

¹⁾ brothers se dice de frați, brethren se dice de membrii unei corporații, credințe, etc., d. ex.: brethren in Christ, frați în Christos.

²⁾ Boiea.

³⁾ Zar (la jocul de table).

Formarea femeninului prin adaogire de prefix:

masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
abbot administrator	abbess administratrix	jew narquis	jewess marchioness
adulterer ≠ambassador	adulteress ambassadress	mayor Patron	mayoress patroness
* arbiter	arbitress	peer	peeress
bridegroom	authoress bride	priest prince	pristess princess
benefactor	benefactress cateress	Sprior Sprophet	prioress propheiess
chanter	chantress	protector	protectress
-conductor -	conductress	sherpherd songster	sherpherdess songstress
deacon duke	deaconess duchess	sorcerer \xsultan	sorceress sultana si sul-
elector	electress		taness
emperor enchanter	empress enchantress	tiger traitor	tigress traitress
executor	executrix governess	tutor	tutoress
heir heir	heiress	viscount	tyranness viscountess
hunter Apero	huntress heroine	votary	votaress widow
host	hostes .		

Formarea femeninului prin schimbarea terminațiunii:

masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
cock sparrow	she goat	he ass	she ass
he goat		male child	female child
man servant		etc.	etc.

ADJECTIVE

cari formează gradele de comparație în mod neregulat, sunt următoarele:

Positiv	Comparativ	Superlativ
good bad, evil și ill	bètter worse	best worst
<pre> / near fore / little</pre>	nearer former	nearest și next foremost și first
much, many late	less more later	least most aud latest si last
far	farther, further solder elder	farthest, furthest oldest eldest

VERBE AUXILIARE

Sunt dece verbe auxiliare:

	VER	BE A	OXILI.	ARE		
t dece verl	be auxili	are:			Youce	4
Present Trecut Present Trecut	do did can could	have had am was	shall should must must	will would let let	may might ought ought.	1

Trecut co	uld was must	let ou	ght.
CONJUC	GAREA VERBULUI "1	O HAVE"	
	Indicativ mood		
Present ten (Present)	se Past tense (Imperfect)	Perfect ter (Perfect)	
I have thou hast he has we have you have they have	I had thou hadst he had we had you had they had	I have thou hast he has we have you have they have	had
Plu perf. tense (Mai m. ca perf.)	First Fut. tense (Viitorul I)	Sec. Fut (Viitor	
I had thou hadst we had he had you had they had	I shall sau will thou shalt » wilt he shall » will we you shall » will shall » will	If shall thou shalt he shall we you they shall	Ve Ve
	Potential mood		
Present tense (Present)		Past tense mperfecti	
	7 114 13	1 11 1	

F	otential mood
Present tense (Present)	Past tense (Imperfect)
I may saŭ can thou mayest saŭ canst he may saŭ can we you may saŭ can they	I might, could, should, would thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, wouldst he might, could, should, would we you might, could, should, would they
Prefect tense (Perfect)	Plu perfect tense (Maĭ m. ca perfect)
I may saŭ can thou mayest saŭ canst he may saŭ can	I might, could, should, would thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, wouldst he might, could, should, would

we

you they

might, could, should, would

we may »

you may » the may »

can

can can

Imperative (Imperativ)

Subjunctive Present (Subjunctiv present)

let me have have thou sau do thou have let him have let us have have you san do you have let them have

If I-If thou have If he have If we have If you have If they have

Infinitive present past. Present Participle Past Compound

(Infinit Present) to have trecut) to have had (Participiul Present) having trecut) had compus) having had.

CONJUGAREA VERBULUI .. TO BE"

Indicative mood

Present (Presi			tense erfect)	Perf (P	ect ten erfect)	se
thou he we you they	am art is	I thou he we you they	was wast was were	thou he we you they	have hast has	been

Pluperfect (Mai m. c. perf.) had

he

we

vou

hadst

had

shall sau will thou shalt » wilt he shall » we vou shall

First Future tense

(Viitorul I)

Second Future tense (Viitorul II)

shall sau will thou shalt » wilt he shall » vou shall » thev

Potential mood

Present tense (Presintele)

Past tense (Mai m. c. perf.)

may saŭ can thou mayest » canst he may can you } may can they

might, could, would thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst might, could, would, should he we might, could, would, should vou thev

^{*)} Dăm numai Subjunctivul presinte al acestui verb căci numai el e neregulat, celel'alte timpuri sunt toate regulate si primesc if înainte.

Perfect tense (Perfect)

Pluperfect (Mai m. c. perf.)

I thou he	may s mayest may			peen
we you they	may	>>	can	have

I might could, would, should thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst he might, could, would, should we you might, could, would, should they

Subjunctive *

Imperative

(Presin			Past t Imperf		let me be
If I If the If we If you If the	u be be be	If If If If	he we	were were were were were	be thou sau do thou be let him be let us be be you sau do you be let them be
			prese		to be to have been

,, past
Present Participle
Past ,,
Compound ,,

being been

having been

Verbele active se conjugă cu verbul to have.

Verbele pasive se conjugă adăogând la toate timpurile, modurile, persoanele și numerele verbului to be, participiul trecut al ver-

bului de conjugat.

Verbele reflexive se conjuga adaogând la toate timpurile verbuluï activ la persoana I-a sing. pe myself, la a II-a pe thyself, la a III-a pe himself, la pers. I-a plural pe ourselves, la a III-a pe yourselves, la a III-a pe themselves.

VERBUL ACTIV "TO LOVE"

Indicative

Present	Past tense	Perfect	Pluperfect
I love thou lovest he loves we you they	I loved thou lovedst he loved we you they	I have thou hast he has we you they have	I had thou hadst he had we you they had

^{*)} Dăm presintele și imperfectul subjunctivului, căci sunt neregulate; restul timpurilor sunt regulate și primesc numai pe if.

First Future tense

Second Future tens

I thou hs	shall shall		will will	
we you they	shall	»	will	

I shall sau will thou shalt will he shall will we you shall will will shall will hey

Potential

Present

Past tense

I thou he	may sau mayest » may »		U.A.
we you they	may »	can	Tol

I might, could, would, should thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst he might, could, would, should we you might, could, would, should they

Perfect

Pluperfect

I	may s			ed
thou	mayest	>>	canst	Ve
he	may	>>	can	10
we	1			e
you	may	>>	can	nar
they				1-0

I might, could, would, should thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst he might, could, would, should we you might, could, would, should they

Imperative

Subjunctive ')

let	me	love		
love	thou	saŭ do	thou	love
let	him	love		
let	us	love		
love	you	saŭ do	you	love
let	them	love		

Present

If I love If thou love If he love If we love If you love If they love

Infinitive present to love

past to have loved

Present Participle loving

Past , loved

Compound ,, having loved

^{*)} Dăm subjunctivul presinte căci e neregulat. Cele-l'alte timpuri sunt regulate și primesc pe if.

VERBUL PASIV "TO BE LOVED"

Indicative

\underline{P}	resent	Past tanse	Perfect	Pluperfect
thou he we you they	am art is	I was thou wast he was we you they were	I have hast he has we you they have	thou hadst ho had we you they had
		0	I shall sa thou shalt » he shall » we you they	Future tense will will will of the second will will will will will will will wil

Potential

Present

Pats tense

I thou he	may mayest may	>>	can canst can	oved	I might, could, would, should thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, should he might, could, would, should	st
we you they	may	»	can	be Ic	we you might, could, would, should they	be 1

Perfect

Pluperfect

I may thoun he ma	saŭ can nayest » canst nay » can	I mig thou i	tht, could, would, should mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst ight, could, would, should	been
we you they	may » can	they you they	might, could, would, should	have

Imperative

Subjunctive

let me be loved
be thou sau do thou, be
[loved
let him be loved
let us be loved
let vou saŭ do you, be
floved
let them be loved

If	I be loved
If	thou be loved
If	he be loved
If	we be loved
If	you be loved
	they be loved

Present

Pluperfect
If I were loved
If thou wert loved
If he were loved
If we were loved
If you were loved
If they were loved

Infinitive present to be loved

» past. to have been loved

Present Participle being loved been loved Past

Compound having been loved

VERBUL REFLEXIV "TO LOVE ONESELF"

			Indicati	ve		
	Pr	esent		P	ast tens	e
I thou he we you they	loves love love	myself thyself himself ourselve yourselv themselv	s wes ye	e lov	edst the ed his ed outed yo	yslef yslef mself irselves ourselves emselves
	Perf	ect			Pluper	fect
I thou he we you they	have lov has lov have lov have lov have lov	ed thyself ed kimself ed ourselve ed yourselv	h es w	had hou hads e had re had ou had ney had	loved loved loved loved loved loved	myslef thyslef himself ourselves yourselves themselves
	thou s	hall saŭ halt » hall » hall »	will will will will	love love love	myslet thyslef himself ourselve	

I	shall	saŭ	will	love	myslet
thou	shalt	»	wilt	love	thyslef
he	shall	×	will	love	himself
we	shall	»	will	love	ourselves
you	shall	»	will	love	yourselves
they	shall	»	will	love	themselves

Second Future tense

I	shall	saŭ	will	have	loved	myself
thou	shalt	>	wilt	have	loved	thyself
he	shall	»	will	have	loved	himself
we	shall	»	will	have	loved	ourselves
you	shall	»	will	have	loved	yourselves
they	shall	2	will	have	loved	themselves

Potential

Present

I	may	saŭ	can	love	myself
thou	mayest	>>	canst	love	thyself
he	may.	»	can	· love	himself
we	may	»	can	love	ourselves
you	may	>>	can	love	yourselves
they	may	>>	can	love	themselves

Past tense

1	might	could,	would,	should	love	myself
thou .	mightst	couldst,	wouldst,	shouldst	love	thyself
he	might	could,	would,	should	love	himself
we	might	could,	would,	skould	love	ourselves
vou	might	could,	would,	should	love	yourselves
they	might	could,	would,	should	love	themselves

Perfect

I	may	saŭ	can	have	loved	myself
thou	mayest	»	canst	have	loved	thyself
he	may	>>	can	have	loved	himself
we	may	>>	can	have	loved	ourselves
you	may	. »	can	have	loved	yourselves
thev	may	>>	can	have	loved	themselves

Pluperfect.

1	might,	could,	would,	should	have loved	myself
					have loved	
he	might,	could,	would,	should	have loved	himself
we	might,	could,	would,	should	have loved	ourselves
you	might,	could,	would,	should	have loved	yourselves
they	might,	could,	would,	should	have loved	themselves

Imperative

Subjunctive Present

jet	me love myself
,ove	thyself
let	thyself him love himsef
	us love ourselves
ove	yourselves
et	them love themselves

	I thou	love lovest	myself thyself
If	he	loves	himself
If	we	love	ourselves
If	you	love	yourselves
If	they	love	themselves

Infinitive present	to be loved
" past	to have been loved
Present participe	being loved
Past "	been loved
Compound ,,	having been loved

Cu aceste verbe se conjugă toate verbele din limba engleză, afară de verbele neregulate.



SFARSIT





ERATA

Pag.	rândul	din	în loc de	se va citi
9	18	vocabular	pupituru	pupitru
16	5	citire	vings	wings
18	2	temă	ceilling	ceiling
19	21	vocabular	şelfs.	self
21	3	memorisare	keepz	keep
22	6	temă	your	our
24	\ 4	temă	rosez	rose
25 27	2	citire	read,	read
27	7	temă	exceendingly	exceedingly well,
30	4	vocabular	moste wholesome	most wholesome
30	17	vocabular	béěr	biěr
30	23	vocabular	tea ·	ti
32	2	temă	miuch	much
33	I	citire	Should	should
33	6	citire	«Tain	«I am
37	9	vocabular	I shale	I shall
37 48	4	versiune	tex.	tea
49 58	29	vocabular	waist coat	waistcoat
58	7	citire	poud	pond
59	2	vocabular	to break fast	to breakfast
60	10	vocabular	have playd	have played
69	33	vocabular	0ûndrez	0 ûnderz
75	5	temă	exceendingly	exceedingly
75	7	citire	ued chikens	and chickens.
75 78	2	vocabular	uinduo-péins	uindou-péins
80	3	vocabular	uêremăn	uêrcmăn
81	I	temă	th name	the name
87	4	temă	vessellooks	vessel looks
	MARKET STATE OF THE PARTY.			



