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LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

PENTRU

CLASA VI-a REALĂ

BIBLIOTECA CENTRALĂ
UNIVERSITARĂ
BUCUREȘTI

DE

DUMITRU CALLIGARI-VALSAMACHI

17327

EDIȚIA II-a

CU TOTUL REVĂZUTĂ PREFĂCUTĂ ȘI APROBATĂ

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PREFAȚA

Prezenta carte conține 63 de lecțiuni compuse din 30 lecțiuni, cari conțin bucăți de traduceri foarte ușoare, coprinzând anecdote, descrieri, povestiri, câteva mici poezii pentru a fi memorizate de elevi și în fiecare lecție, câte o bucată de citire; iar restul lecțiunilor intercalate între lecțiunile sus menționate conțin, exerciții de stil compuse din versiuni, conversații pentru fiecare lecțiune de traducere, scrisori și câteva alte exerciții.

Fiindcă lecțiunile de conversație nu prezintă destulă materie pentru complectarea orei cursului, am mai pus câteva bucăți de citire, din care profesorul respectiv va putea scoate în caz de trebuință lecțiuni de conversație pe care le va putea întrebuința sau nu după cum va crede de cuvință. Astfel elevii nu mai au trebuință de altă carte nici pentru citire nici pentru conversație.

Prin conversație înțeleg întrebări scoase din bucățile de traducere și acele de citire la care elevii vor fi obligați a răspunde.

La sfârșitul cărții se va pune dicționarul aci alăturat complectat pentru toate cuvintele atât din bucățile de traducere cât și din cele de citire conform dorinței Onor. Consiliu Permanent al Onor. Minister al Instrucțiunii Publice.

Înainte dicționarului am pus și o listă a verbelor neregulate.

În ceea ce privește regulile de pronunțare se va urmări după regulile prevăzute în cartea mea de clasa V.

AUTORUL.

EXTRACT
DIN
PROGRAMELE OFICIALE

ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTUL SECUNDAR

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

CLASA VI-a

(3 ori pe săptămână)

a) **Citire și traducere.** — Bucăți alese foarte ușoare coprinzând *anecdote, descripțiuni și povestiri.*

Cu ocaziunea citirei și a traducerii acestor bucăți, se vor scoate, în mod incidental și treptat, regulele de gramatică și se vor însemna într'un caiet special (care se va păstra pentru a fi complectat în anii următori) locuțiunile proprii limbii engleze; aceasta cu scopul de a se îmbogăți vocabularul elevilor. Unele din bucățile citite și traduse se vor învăța pe din afară, fără însă ca numărul rândurilor de învățat deodată să treacă peste 10—12.

b) **Conversațiuni** asupra vocabularului usual (întrebuințându-se cuvintele învățate în clasa V) și asupra bucăților citite și traduse în clasă.

c) **Stil și compozițiune.** — Scrisori foarte scurte.

LECȚIUNEA 1-a

VOCABULAR

duty	datorie	<i>diūti</i>
monarch	monarh	<i>mōnarc</i>
to promote	a lucra	<i>promout</i>
welfare	fericire	<i>uelfēer</i>
subject	supus	<i>sū'bgect</i>
folio	în folio ; pagină	<i>foulio</i>
library	biblioteca	<i>laibreri</i>
chiefly	principal	<i>cifti</i>
octavo	octav (format)	<i>octeivo</i>
arch	arc	<i>arci</i>
fertile	fertil	<i>fērtail</i>
volcano	vulcan	<i>volcā'ino</i>
flourishing	înfloritor	<i>flū'rising</i>
hero	erou	<i>irou</i>
city	oraș (mare)	<i>siti</i>
valley	vale	<i>vā'li</i>
fought	luptat	<i>fōt</i>
to fight	a se lupta	<i>fāit</i>
to stop	a se opri	<i>stop</i>
voice	voce	<i>vois</i>
to push	a împinge (a da cu)	<i>pūș</i>
to stroke	a mângâia (cu mâna)	<i>strouc</i>

CONVERSAȚIE

de făcut în clase cu ajutorul profesorului

- What is a letter ?
 What must you put at the top of your letter ?
 What after that ?
 After explaining the fact you have to expose, what do you do ?
 How must you sign if the person you write to is your superior ?
 How if he is your inferior ?
 How if he is a relation ?
 How if a friend ?
 How if an indifferent person ?

CITIRE

THE SOLDIER AND THE HORSE

A poor soldier one day was seen to stop and look for some time at a horse on the other, side of the street.

I know him! I know him!» cried he.

He is my own old horse. Dear old fellow!»

The horse laid back his ears, and pushed his nose against the hand, that stroked him kindly.

After a few minutes, the poor soldier put his hand in his pocket saying: Yes he shall have it though it were my last penny! I have enough to buy him a feed of corn».

In a few minutes he came with the corn, kindly fed the horse with his own hand. After some time, he asked where his stable was, and went his way, saying to the driver. «Be good to him poor fellow! and use him well!»

This was a lesson of kindness to animals which some boys who were standing by were not likely soon to forget.

LECȚIUNEA 2-a

VOCABULAR

learning	știință	<i>lërning</i>
wealth	bogație	<i>uélô</i>
honour	onoare	<i>ónër</i>
preferable	mai de preferat	<i>préfërăbăl</i>
amusing	amuzant	<i>ămüüzing</i>
negro	negru	<i>nigrôu</i>
European	european	<i>iuropiăn</i>
hotel	hotel	<i>hotél</i>
opposite	peste drum	<i>ópozit</i>
valuable	prețuit	<i>văliuăbël</i>
one	unul, acela	<i>uân</i>
to wait	a aștepta pe	<i>uèit for</i>
University	universitate	<i>iunivêrsitî</i>
umbrella	umbrela de ploaie	<i>ămbrélă</i>
beggar	cerșător	<i>béghër</i>
blind	orb	<i>blăind</i>
to ask for	a cere	<i>asc for</i>
bear	urs	<i>bèër</i>
climber	care se agață, se sue	<i>clăimër</i>
hollow	găunos, scorbure	<i>hólou</i>
to gnaw	a roade, a mușca	<i>nô</i>
bark	scoartă, coajă	<i>barc</i>
paw	laba	<i>pô</i>
alms	milostenie	<i>amz</i>
spite	ciudă, necaz, ură	<i>spăit</i>

in spite of	in ciudă, cu toate că	<i>sting</i>
sting	întepătură, ac de albine	<i>θrűst</i>
to thrust in	a băgá în	<i>scűp</i>
to scoop	a scoate, a trage, a goli	<i>stóer</i>
store	provisiune	
cave	vizuină	<i>cáiv</i>
twig	creacă	<i>tuig</i>
snugly	comod, cald	<i>snű'gli</i>
beneath	dedesubt	<i>biniθ</i>
to roam	a rătăci, hoinări	<i>róum</i>
to hunt	a vâna	<i>hűnt</i>
skin	piele	<i>skin</i>
blanket	plapomă	<i>blánkět</i>
muff	manşon	<i>műf</i>
flesh	carne (crudă)	<i>fles</i>
fat	grăsimă	<i>făt</i>
funny	ciudat, curios	<i>fűni</i>
trick	glumă	<i>tric</i>
copper	aramă	<i>cópěr</i>
plenty	mult	<i>plěnti</i>

EXERCITIU

A useful book is preferable to an amusing one, because we learn many things from it. It teaches us that learning is wealth to the poor and an honour to the rich. I like very much reading such books, but we are living in an hotel opposite the Exchange, and you can understand how disagreeable it is to read with so much noise. In one of the books I am reading, I found a passage about gold. Well it seems that the gold of California is more yellow than the Australian one. Parents should always take care that their children should read useful books. It would be a loss of time for them to read amusing books. They have time enough to read such books, when they grow up.

CITIRE

THE BROWN BEAR

The brown bear lives in the woods. He is a good climber and likes to make his home in a hollow tree. He is very fond of wild fruit, of which he finds plenty in the

forest. He is also fond of honey, and robs the hives of the wild bees. The wild bees make their hives in hollow trees and the brown bear finds them out, by the smell of the honey. When he finds a hive, he climbs the tree and for hours he gnaws the bark and the wood, till he makes a hole large enough to let his paw in. Then in spite of the sting of the bees he thrusts in his paw and scoops out lumps of the comb with the honey in it. Nor does he stop till he has robbed the poor bees of all their store.

When winter comes, the bear creeps into a hole or cave under the thick trees. There he makes for himself a bed of leaves and twigs and when the snow comes, it covers him, and he lies snugly beneath it. He closes his eyes, and sleeps during the rest of the winter.

In spring he wakens up again, and begins once more to roam about the woods. Men go to the forest to hunt the bees. They wish to get his skin, to make coats and blankets, and muffs. They also eat his flesh, and make oil from his fat.

Brown bears when young, are caught alive and sold to a sort of Bohemian nomades, who teach them to dance and do some funny tricks. These tricks and dancing, they expose going about with one or two of them, from village to village, for which they get either a copper coin or some food.

LECȚIUNEA 3-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Why is a useful book preferable to an amusing one?

What does it teach us?

Why is it disagreeable for us to read such books?

Which gold is yellower (more yellow?) than the Australian one. Why should parents take care their children should read useful books?

When should they read such books?

Where does the wild bear live? And when does he make

his home? What is he fond of, and when does he find honey?

What does he do when he finds a hive in a tree?

After making a hole in the tree what does it do?

Does he leave any honey for the bear? What does the bear do during winter?

What does the brown bear do in spring?

Of what use is the bear to man, once killed?

Is the bear caught sometimes, and what is it good for alive?

LECȚIUNEA 4-a

STIL

Propozițiuni ale cărora elevii trebuie să schimbe persoana 1-a între a 2-a și a 2-a între a 3-a și a treia între a 1-a.

D. ex.: They are always glad when they see the swallows coming back, because they are sure winter is gone and fine spring days are to be expected.

I am always glad when I see the swallows coming back, because I am sure winter is gone and fine spring days are to be expected.

I like very much a cold winter-night, but you just told me you do not like it. I like it because I can sit near a good fire, have a nice and pleasant talk with some friends, and warm myself very comfortably drinking a good cup of tea.

I really think it a very agreeable thing, but you are right not liking it, because as you told me before you are suffering from very bad rheumatism and cold weather does not agree with it.

When spring is near they begin preparing themselves for going to the fields and arranging everything for their gathering their new crop.

I really do like so much the country life, and I am right too, it is so healthy and agreeable.

When I am (in the country) there, I like very much driving, riding and fishing.

I think you would like it also, but you never think of amusing yourself this way, you always go out walking for hours and hours so that you have no time for anything else.

LECȚIUNEA 5-a

VOCABULAR

proof	dovadă probă	<i>pruf</i>
innocence	inocență	<i>inosens</i>
flat	plan, întins	<i>flăt</i>
dwarf	pitic	<i>duârf</i>
to exhibit	a expune	<i>exibit</i>
brethren	frați	<i>bréthren</i>
pence	bani	<i>pens</i>
mousetrap	capcană	<i>mâustrăp</i>
not . . . any	nu . . .	<i>not</i>
immediately	imediat	<i>imidielli</i>
to waste	a risipi	<i>uëist</i>
to add	a adăuga	<i>ăd</i>
factory	fabrică	<i>fă'ctori</i>
collection of coins	colecție de monede	<i>colécsün of cöinz</i>
hive	stup	<i>háiv</i>
linger	a întârziă, a lincezi	<i>lîngêr</i>
alive	viu	<i>ălăiv</i>
smart	iute, viu	<i>smărt</i>
skill	dibăcie	<i>skil</i>
cell	celulă	<i>sel</i>
shaped	format	<i>șéipt</i>
mend	a repara	<i>mend</i>
tiny	mititel	<i>tâini</i>
drop	picătură	<i>drop</i>

TRANSFORMAREA POEZIEI ÎN PROZĂ

THE BEE

I love to see the busy bee
I love to watch the hive
When the sun is hot, they linger not
It makes them all alive.

God gave them skill, and with good will
They to their work attend:
Each little cell is shaped so well,
That none their work can mend.

Now, in, now out, they move about
 Yet all in order true ;
 Each seems, to know both where to go,
 And what it has to do.

Midsummer heat the honey sweet
 It gathers while it may
 In tiny drops and never stops
 To waste its time in play.

I hear it come, I know its hum
 It flies from flower to flower ;
 And to its store a little more
 It adds, each day and hour.

Just so should I my heart apply
 My proper work to mind :
 Look for some sweet in all I meet
 And store up all I find.

TRANSFORMAREA STROFEI I-a CA MODEL

I enjoy myself looking at the busy bee and watching its
 hive.

The bee does not linger when the sun is hot, but on the
 contrary it becomes very smart.

LECȚIUNEA 6-a

VOCABULAR

arabian	arab	ăreibiën
poet	poet	póet
bell	clopot	bel
to comb	a peptănâ	cóum
to wash	a spăla	uăș
to proceed	a merge, a proceda, a incepe	prosid
at noon	la amiazi	nūn
virtue	virtute	vě-riu

practice	exercițiu, practică	<i>prăctis</i>
art	artă	<i>art</i>
pious	pios, evlavios	<i>păiūs</i>
civil	civil, politicos	<i>sivil</i>
obliging	îndatoritor	<i>oblăiging</i>
improving	progresând	<i>impruving</i>
worthy	demn	<i>uērthi</i>
advice	povăță	<i>ădvăis</i>
swears	jură (el, ea)	<i>sueēr's</i>
peevish	artăgos	<i>pivis</i>
fretful	rău dispus, necăjit	<i>frētful</i>
good-humoured	bine dispus	<i>gudiūmērd</i>
wrong	nedreptate, rău	<i>rong</i>
bid	însărcinat	<i>bid</i>
sense	simț	<i>sens</i>
lamented	plâns	<i>lămēnted</i>
acquaintance	cunoștință	<i>ăccuēintăns</i>
stung	întepat	<i>stēng</i>
madness	nebunie	<i>mă'dnes</i>
revenge	răsbunare	<i>rivēngi</i>
overturned	răsturnat	<i>ouvertērnēd</i>
outrage	ultragiū	<i>ăntreigī</i>
provoked	provocăt	<i>provōuct</i>
fury	furie	<i>fiūri</i>
swarm	roiu	<i>suā'm</i>
utmost	cea mai mare	<i>ă'tmoust</i>
wounded	rănit	<i>uūded</i>
lamenting	plângând	<i>lămēnting</i>
misfortune	nenorocire	<i>misfōrciūn</i>
licking	lingând	<i>liking</i>
sores	buba (întepătura albini)	<i>sōē'z</i>
to forbear	a nu suferi	<i>forbēēr</i>
reflecting	gândirea	<i>riflēcting</i>
advisable	de povățuit	<i>ădvăizēbel</i>
patiently	cu răbdare	<i>pēisientli</i>
acquiesced	suferit	<i>ăccūist</i>
unprofitable	nefolositor	<i>ămprōfilēbēl</i>
resentment	mănie, supărare	<i>risentmēt</i>
anger	supărare	<i>ăn'ghēr</i>

EXERCITIU

At school says the English poet Leigh Hunt, we got up at the ring of a bell at six in summer and seven in winter and after we had combed our hair, and washed our hands and faces, at the ring of another bell we went to breakfast

From breakfast we proceeded to school, where we remained till eleven in winter and summer and then we had an hour's play.

Dinner took place at noon. Afterwards there was a little play till one, when we again went to school and remained there till five in summer and four in winter. At six was supper. We used to play after it in summer till eight. In winter we proceeded from supper to bed. Can you lend me a pen? I am sorry, I cannot; I have no pens at all. But I have a lead-pencil if you can use that. No thank you, I do not want a lead-pencil, I should like to write my idea on Leigh Hunt's description.

CIIIRE

THE BEAR AND THE BEES

A bear, having been stung by a bee, in the madness of revenge ran in to the garden and overturned the hive. This outraged their anger to a high degree and brought the fury of the whole swarm upon him. They attacked him with such violence that his life was in danger and it was with the utmost difficulty that he made his escape wounded from head to tail. In this desperate condition, lamenting his misfortune, and licking his sores, he could not forbear reflecting. How much more advisable it would have been to have patiently acquiesced under one injury, than thus, by an unprofitable resentment, to have provoked thousands.

LECTIUNEA 7-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What does the English poet Leigh Hunt say about the school he was in?

From breakfast where did they go?

When did they have dinner and what did they do after having dined?

When did they have supper, and what did they do after it?
Why would you have a pen instead of a pencil?

What did a bear do, stung by a bee, in the madness of re-
venge?

What was the result of this?

Why was his life in danger?

How did he escape?

Why could he not forbear reflecting?

What would have been more advisable?

VOCABULAR

evergreen	vecinic verde	<i>evergrin'</i>
shrub	căpăcel	<i>srüb</i>
glossy	lucios	<i>glösi</i>
quickly	iute	<i>cuicli</i>
dried	uscăt	<i>dráid</i>
rolled	învártit	<i>róuld</i>
packed	împachetat	<i>păct</i>
exposed	expus	<i>expóuzed</i>
roasted	fript	<i>róusted</i>
charcoal	cărbune	<i>ciárcoul</i>

CITIRE

THE TEA

Tea is the leaf of an evergreen shrub which grows in China and Japan, and also in some parts of India. The tea plant has glossy green leaves and white blossoms.

At a certain season the young leaves are gathered. They are then dried, rolled between the hands, and packed in boxes or chests.

Two kinds of tea are imported into this country, black and green. The difference in colour is due to different ways of drying the leaf. For black tea, the leaves are exposed to the open air for some time before they are roasted, and they are then dried slowly over charcoal fires. For green tea the leaves are roasted quickly almost as soon as they are gathered.

LECȚIUNEA 8-a

VOCABULAR

to inquire	a se informa, a întreba	<i>incuăiēr</i>
chimney-sweeper	coșar	<i>cimni-suipēr</i>
to conceive	a'și închipui, a crede	<i>consiv</i>
size	mărime	<i>săiz</i>
to remark	a observa	<i>rimărc</i>
standard	fixat de stat	<i>standărd</i>
weight	greutate, întreg la greutate	<i>ueit</i>
the less	atât mai puțin	<i>les</i>
lad	flăcău	<i>lăd</i>
ostrich	struț	<i>óstrici</i>
undoubtedly	fără îndoială	<i>ündăutēdli</i>
horseback	călare	<i>hór'sbăc</i>
measures	măsură (este lung de..)	<i>mějŭrs</i>
counter	teșgha	<i>căuntēr</i>
stretched out	întins spre afară	<i>strēcēd</i>
rump	târțița	<i>rŭmp</i>
mistaken	greșit	<i>mistēikēn</i>
plumage	peniș	<i>plŭmăigi</i>
mixture	amestecătură	<i>mixciŭr</i>

EXERCITIU

A chimney sweeper's boy went into a baker's shop for a two penny loaf, and conceiving it to be small in size, remarked to the baker that he did not believe it had the standard weight. «Never mind that» Said the baker «You will have the less to carry» «True, replied the lad, and throwing three half-pence on the counter, left the shop. The baker called after him that he had not left money enough. «Never mind that, said the boy». You will have the less to count.

CITIRE

THE OSTRICH

The ostrich is undoubtedly the largest of all birds, being nearly as high as a man on horseback. It measures seven feet from the top of the head to the feet, but from the back only

four; its neck is consequently three feet long. When the neck is stretched out, it measures six feet from the head to the rump. In its general figure it resembles the camel, and might at a distance be mistaken for that animal. The plumage is that which causes the ostrich to be most highly esteemed. In most of the species, its colour is a mixture of black and white, but in some it is said to be gray.

LECTIUNEA 9-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What did a chimney-sweeper's boy remark entering in a baker's shop, and why?

What did the baker answer?

What did the boy reply throwing three half-pence on the counter, and leaving the shop, to the baker who called after him?

What is the ostrich?

How high is he?

What does it measure?

How much does it measure, when it stretches its neck

To which animal does it resemble?

What makes the ostrich so highly esteemed?

Which are generally the colours of its plumage?

VOCABULAR

confidence	încredere	<i>cónfidens</i>
free from	liber de	<i>fri from</i>
fear	frică	<i>fiěr</i>
wild	nebun, sălbatec	<i>uáild</i>
terror	groază, spaimă	<i>téř</i>
helm	cărmă	<i>helm</i>
to manifest	a manifesta	<i>ta mănifest</i>
heavenly	ceresc	<i>hēvenli</i>
half	jumătate	<i>hāf</i>
trouble	trudă, deranjament, grije	<i>trēbēl</i>
to do away	a înlătură, a se înde- partă	<i>du àuēi</i>
story	poveste	<i>stóri</i>
on board a ship		<i>on bord ei șip</i>

CITIRE**A CHILD'S CONFIDENCE**

There is a story told of a boy who was on board a ship during a storm, and who was free from all fear, when others were wild with terror. When he was asked the reason of this :

«Oh» he said, «my father is at the helm!»

If we could manifest the same simple confidence in our Heavenly Father, who is at the helm in every storm, one half of our troubles would be done away with.

LECTIUNEA 10-aSTIL**De complectat golurile**

A—woman, in one of the cities of India had a — in the marketplace, where she — fruits. An elephant heppened to — go by, and always — to look — her stall. She knew how—the elephant was — fruit, and she —, now and then to give him, some.

One day the elephant — into a passion with his. — He broke — and ran — the market, trampling down everything before kim.

The people at the stalls ran away from the market, trampling — everything — —.

The people at the — ran — as fast as they. — The poor woman left her—and ran,—But, she forgot in—fright, that her little child was—on the ground, close by the stall.

It was just in the elephant's—, and you would think it must have been — to death. But the elephant — the child again, and knew that this was the stall where he —. — —, with fruit.

Though he—in a passion, he stopped. He—at the child and picked it up with his —. Then he took it out of his way and — you may think how glad the poor woman was to see her child—safe



CITIRE**THE PARROT IN EXILE**

A parrot from the Spanish Main,
 Full young and early caged, came o'er
 With bright winds to the bleak domain
 Of Mulla's shore.

To spicy groves where he had won
 His plumage of resplendent hue,
 His native fruits, and skies, and sun,
 He bade adieu.

For these he changed the smoke of turf,
 A heathery land and misty sky,
 And turned on rocks and raging surf
 His golden eye.

Pont petted in our climate cold,
 He lived and chattered many a day ;
 Until, with age, from green and gold
 His wings grew gray.

At last, when blind, and seeming dumb,
 He scolded, laughed, and spoke no more,
 A Spanish stranger chanced to come
 To Mulla's shore.

He hailed the bird in Spanish speech ;
 The bird in Spanish speech replied,
 Flapped round the cage with joyous screech,
 Dropt down, and died !

LECȚIUNEA 11-aVOCABULAR

capital	capitală	căpîtal
London	Londra	Lîndrën
dozen	duzină	dêzën
shirt	cămașă	sêrt
ell, yard	cot, yard	el, iárd
to measure	a măsură	mějër

battle	bătălie	bătél
ally	aliat	áli
comb	pieptene	cóum
ivory	fildeș	áivóri
tooth-brush	perie de dinți	túș brúș
Europe	Europa	iúrop
Rome	Roma	róum
Vatican	Vatican	váticăn
Florence	Florența	flórens
Naples	Neapol	néipelz
Athens	Atena	áthenz
picture-gallery	Galerie (de tablouri)	pikciúr-gáleri
antiquity	antichitate	ánticuiti
wolf	lup	uúlf
exactly	tocmai	exáctli
to resemble	a semăna	rizémbel
tribe	trib, rasă	tráib
disposition	dispoziție	dispozișún
propensities	pornire	propénsiliz
accordingly	prin urmare	ácórdingli
detested	urât	dítéstéd
savage	sălbatec	sávági
mankind	omenire	măncáind
droves	turme	dróuvr
to devour	a devora	diváucer
armed	armat	ár mēd
perchance	din întâmplare	pěrciăns
herd	turmă	hěrd

EXERCITIU

Yesterday was my birthday and my parents sent me four pairs of gloves, six pairs of stockings, two dozen shirts, a dozen cravats, a dozen silk pocket-handkerchiefs and a fifty yards piece of linen, a new hat, a gold watch, a beautiful pen-knife, a pair of boots and two pairs of shoes. Am I not very happy to have such good parents? Never a birthday of mine passes without their giving me a beautiful present. I hope next birthday they will give me an ivory comb, nail brush, hair-brush and tooth-brush, as I am in want of them.

The town of Bucarest is the largest town in Roumania. The town of Leipsig is remarkable for the battle between the French and the allies; it has also a remarkable university. London is the capital of the World, Paris the capital of Europe. Rome is renowned for its Vatican; Florence for its galleries. Naples has one of the prettiest natural positions in the world Athens is the capital of the antiquities.

CITIRE

THE WOLF

The wolf in its external form and internal structure, exactly resembles the dog tribe, but possesses none of its agreeable dispositions or useful propensities. It has accordingly, in all ages been much detested, and universally considered as one of the most savage enemies of mankind that exists in the animal creation. In countries where wolves are numerous, whole droves come down from the mountains, or out of the woods, in order to look after food. When the wolf is hungry and the earth is covered with snow and frozen so that the wolf cannot reach the earth, which it eats in want of other food, it will attack any animal in order to devour it. It will attack even man. But man knows this, and he always travels about in winter well armed. But very often he falls a victim also, when he perchance meets large packs of them.

LECȚIUNEA 12-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What did my parents send me yesterday for my birthday?

Why am I happy?

When do my parents always give me a beautiful present?

What should you like to have on your next birthday?

What is Bucarest?

- What is the town of Leipzig remarkable for?
 What is London? and what Paris?
 What is Rome renowned for?
 What for Florence?
 What has Naples?
 What is Athens?
 To what does the wolf resemble?
 What does it not possess?
 What has it been always considered to be?
 What do wolves do in hot countries? and why?
 What does the wolf do when he is hungry and the earth is covered with snow?
 What does man do in such a case?
 When does man also fall sometimes a victim?

VOCABULAR

fortune	noroc	<i>för ciuu</i>
vice	vițiu	<i>váis</i>
contest	dispută	<i>cóntest</i>
to contest	a se certă	<i>tu contést</i>
external	exterior	<i>extěrnăl</i>
boast	a se lăuda	<i>bóust</i>
evil	rău	<i>ivăl</i>
sufficient	suficient	<i>sűfisent</i>
whereas	fiind-că	<i>ueěr'ă</i>
to render	a face a reduce	<i>rěnděr</i>
completely	în mod complect	<i>complitti</i>
may	nu	<i>něi</i>
to endeavour	a încercă	<i>ěnděvěr</i>

CITIRE

FORTUNE AND VICE

Fortune and Vice had once a violent contest which of them, had it most in their power to make mankind unhappy. Fortune boasted, that she could take from men every external good, and bring upon them every external evil. Be it so replied Vice, but this is by no means sufficient without my assistance; whereas, without yours I am able to render them completely miserable, nay, in spite too, of all your endeavour to make them happy.

LECTIUNEA 13-a

VOCABULAR

Camel	cămilă	<i>cămel</i>
to load	a încărcă	<i>lôud</i>
I loaded	încărcai, încărcat	<i>lôuded</i>
laden	încărcat	<i>lêiden</i>
to start	a porni	<i>stărt</i>
to kneel	a îngenuchia	<i>nîl</i>
I Knelt, Knelt	îngenucheai, îngenuchi- chiat	<i>nelt</i>
sufferance	suferință	<i>su'fêrêns</i>
to relate	a povesti a spune,	<i>rilêit</i>
to save	a scăpa	<i>sêiv</i>
convalescence	convalescență	<i>convălêșens</i>

SCRISOARE

Calarași the 28-th October 1904

My dear friend,

I was so glad when I heard that your dear father is getting better. What a sufferance it has been for you all, seeing him on the point of death. When I received your letter relating me his illness I was very, very sad indeed. Now that everything is over, let us thank God for his having been so good as to save his life.

Write to me always my dear friend about his convalescence, because I like hearing news from you.

Good bye, your affectionate friend

AMALIA.

Se va răspunde de elevi în limba engleză în clasă.

Cuvinte pentru răspunsuri :

Thank, for, answer. Happily, the convalescence, going, every day, progressing. Hope, soon, leave, bed. Then, we will go, Sinaia, change, air. Promise to write.

Your, **Mary.**

THE CAMEL

When sailors cross the sea in a ship, the ship must carry everything they need. As the camel has to do the same for its master in the desert, it has been called «the ship of the desert».

When the camel is being loaded it kneels that its master may put the load on its back; and when the day's march is over, and the time for rest has come, it kneels again to have its load taken off.

The camel can go without food for a long time; and before it starts, it drinks enough of water to last it for several days.

LECȚIUNEA 14-a

VOCABULAR

light	luminos, (culoare) deschisă	<i>lăit</i>
lion	leu	<i>lăion</i>
lioness	leoaică	<i>lăiones</i>
on account of	din pricina	<i>ăcăunt</i>
stately	măreț	<i>stëilli</i>
appearance	aparență	<i>ăpiërëns</i>
mane	coămă	<i>mëin</i>
principally	mai ales	<i>prinsipăli</i>
to adorn	a împodobi	<i>ădörn</i>
proud	mândru	<i>prăud</i>
to attack	a atacă	<i>ătac</i>
to imagine	a închipui	<i>imăgin</i>
self-willed	încăpățânat	<i>sëlfuıld</i>
sound	sănătos	<i>săund</i>
to tread	a călcă, a umblă	<i>tred</i>
to bark	a lătră	<i>bărc</i>
to rush about	a alergă încoace și în colo, a se înghesui	<i>rüş</i>
to toss	a asvârli, a învârti	<i>tos</i>
torch	facie	<i>tórci</i>
to scare	a înfricoșă, a speria	<i>skëer</i>
zoological	zoologic	<i>zoológicăl</i>
annoyed	plietisit	<i>ănóid</i>

EXERCITIŪ

The lion is called the king of animals on account of his stately appearance. His greatest ornament is the beautiful mane on his neck. The lioness is less beautiful, principally because her neck is not adorned with such a mane. The lion is a very proud animal. It will never attack another animal, or man if he is not hungry, or annoyed by them, I have seen some of these beautiful animals in the zoological garden in London.

I know no girl more modest than our physician's daughter, who lives in a small house with her uncle. The house is well furnished and they are very happy in it. You cannot imagine a prettier landscape and more agreeable walk than the one that grows there. She has also a gardener whose daughter is very self-willed and very often she makes her very unhappy because she does not obey her at all.

CITIRE

JOHN MILTON

Description. The greatest English epic. poet.

Narative. 1608 Born at London; educated at Paul's School, and at Cambridge. 1632--37, Continues his studies for five years at his father's country house, writes l'Allegro and Il Pensieroso, and other poems. 1638 Travels in France and Italy. 1639, Undertakes the education of his nephew. 1642, on the outbreak of the differences between the king and the Parliament, he writes pamphlets on the popular side. 1639 he is appointed Foreign Secretary to the Commonwealth; defends the execution of Charles I; 1654 Loses his eyesight 1660 At the Restoration he is included in the act of Indemnity, but retires into obscurity. Writes, Paradise Lost which is published in 1671 Paradise Regained is published in 1674. Milton dies at London.

Character. A great scholar; a sublime poet; an earnest champion of civil and religious liberty, and of the freedom of the press. In religion he was a strict Puritan and was a man of sincere and pious sentiments.

LECȚIUNEA 15-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Why is the lion called the king of animals ?

Which is his greatest ornament ?

Why is the lioness less beautiful ?

What is the lion ?

When will he attack another animal ?

Where did you see some beautiful lions ?

Which is the most modest girl you know, and where does she live ?

Is the house well furnished ? and how do they live in it.

What do you have going that way ?

What has she still ? and why is she very unhappy ?

What was John Milton ?

When was he born, and educated ?

Which poem did he write first ?

What did he write in 1638 ?

What in 1642 ? and on what occasion ?

What did he do being Secretary to the Commonwealth ?

What happened to him in 1654 ?

What happened to him in 1660 ?

What poem of his appeared in 1667 ?

Which in 1674 ?

Where did Milton die ?

What was his character ?

VOCABULAR

wonderfully

to strike. struck

size

to graze

marsh

minunat

a lovi, lovit

mărime

a păște

băltoacă

ușoară

străic, stręc

săr

gręc

marș

to endeavour	a încerca	ëndě'věr
to expand	a întinde	expănd
portly	măreață	pórtti
magnitude	mărime	mă'gnitiud
to puff	a sufla	pěf
to swell	a umfla	suel
by no means	nici de cum	băi nou miu'
ridiculous	ridicol	ridikiulės
to the same purpose	pentru acelaș scop	șeim pěr pės
simple	simplicu, prost	simpěl
to burst	a plesni	běrst
to expire	expira	expáiēr
upon the spot	pe loc	ěpôn thi spôt
matters	afaceri, treburi	mă'tter

CITIRE

THE FROG AND THE OX

A frog being wonderfully struck with the size and majesty of an ox, that was grazing in the marshes, could not forbear endeavouring to expand herself to the same portly magnitude. After puffing and swelling for some time, «What think you, sister,» said she «Will this do?»

«Far from it.» Will this?» By no means.»

«But this surely will?» «Nothing like it.»

In short after many ridiculous efforts to the same purpose the simple frog burst and expired upon the spot. It is a folly of attempting to ape our superiors in matters beyond our reach.

LECȚIUNEA 16-a

VOCABULAR

to take notice of	a observa	lěik noutis
to happen	a se întâmpla	hăpën
absence	absență	ăb'sens
return	întoarcere	ritě'n'
owner	proprietar	proprăiële'
to request	a ruga	ricuěst
to reap	a cosi	rīp

provisions	proviziuni	<i>proviziën^r</i>
following	următoare	<i>foloung</i>
as before	ca odinioară	<i>biföer</i>
to inform	a informa	<i>informi</i>
to retire	a (se) retrage	<i>rilaiër</i>
lark	ciocârlia	<i>larc</i>
neighbouring	vecin	<i>nëibëring</i>
margin	mal	<i>mâr'gin</i>
lake	lac	<i>lëic</i>
to whirl	a asvârli	<i>uërl</i>
volley	descărcătură	<i>völli</i>
annoyance	plictiseală	<i>ănóiens</i>
terrified	speriat	<i>tërifaid</i>
hardy	curajos	<i>hãr'di</i>
to lift	a ridică	<i>lift</i>
surface	suprafață	<i>sürfeis</i>
practice	obicei	<i>prăelis</i>
race	rasă	<i>rëis</i>
to beseech	a rugă	<i>bisicï</i>
sport	petrecere	<i>spört</i>
dispute	ceartă	<i>dispiüt</i>
to prevail	a aveà trecere	<i>privëil</i>
cloak	palton	<i>clouc</i>
to assault	a atăcă	<i>ăsólt</i>
fury	furie	<i>fiuri</i>
wrapping	învelind	<i>rãping</i>
doubled	îndoi	<i>dëbëld</i>
efforts	sfortări	<i>efërts</i>
darted	isbeă	<i>dãrted</i>
insinuating	insinuositate	<i>insiniueiling</i>
melting	topind	<i>mëlling</i>
to compel	a obligă	<i>compël</i>
to resign	a rerunță	<i>rizain</i>
hence	de aici, prin urmare	<i>hens</i>
to effect	a reuși	<i>efëct</i>

STIL

Intr'un lan de grâu copt o ciocârlie aveà cuibul său cu pui. Când plecă după hrană poruncì puilor săi, să ia seama în lipsă ei. Când s'a întors ciocârlia, puii îi spuseră, că stăpânul lanului fusese acolo și se rugase de vecini să'i secere grâul. Ciocârlia spuse că nu erà încă paricol. A doua zi ciocârlia se duse din nou după hrană și la întoarcere puii!

spuseră că stăpânul lanului fusese din nou acolo și rugase câțiva prieteni să 'i secere grâul.

Niei acum nu e pericol, răspunse ciocârlia și sbură după proviziune ca și înainte.

Când însă ziua următoare îi spuseră că stăpânul și fiul său vor veni singuri să secere grâul ciocârlia zise, că acum eră timpul de a căuta un alt loc și îndată s'a mutat cu puii săi.

CITIRE

THE SUN AND THE WIND

The sun and the wind had once a dispute, which of them could soonest prevail with a certain traveller to part with his cloak. The wind began the attack, and assaulted him with much noise and fury; but the man wrapping his cloak still closer about him, doubled his efforts to keep it, and went on his way. And now the sun silently darted his warm insinuating rays, which melting our traveller by degrees, at length obliged him to lay aside that cloak, which all the rage of the wind could not compel him to resign. Learn hence, said the sun, that soft and gentle means will often accomplish what force and fury can never effect.

LECȚIUNEA 17-a

VOCABULAR

Great Britain	Marea Britanie	<i>gr̄it brit̄en</i>
Ireland	Irlanda	<i>ăīerlând</i>
to attach	a lega, a lipsi	<i>ătăci</i>
to unite	a lega, a uni	<i>ianăit</i>
area	suprafața	<i>ėiriă</i>
to include	a cuprinde	<i>inchid</i>
Scotland	Scotia	<i>sc̄ollând</i>
brawl	cearta	<i>br̄ol</i>
shameful	rușinos	<i>șeimful</i>
to chide	a se certa	<i>ciăid</i>
threatening	amenințător	<i>θrētning</i>

breath	sufflare	<i>breθ</i>
noisy	sgomotos	<i>nóizi</i>
club	măciucă	<i>clīb</i>
murder	omor	<i>màrdēr</i>
to remove	a ridica, a lua, a în- depărtat	<i>rimūv</i>
peace	pace	<i>pīs</i>
to dwell	a locui	<i>duél</i>

EXERCITIU

The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireiand includes England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Wales was attached in the year 1283; Scotland was united to it in 1707 and Ireland in 1800. The area of England and Wales is about 58000 English square miles; and that of Ireland is about 32.000 square miles. The number of inhabitants ot the whole Kingdom is about 38 mtllions.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORIZARE

Whate over brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home ;
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

Birds in their little nests agree ;
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight.

Hard names at first, and threatening words,
That are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs and naked swords,
To murder and to death.

Pardon, O Lord, our childish rage.
Our little brawls remove,
That as we grow to riper age,
Our hearts may all be love.

LECȚIUNEA 18-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What does the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland include

When was Wales attached to it ?

When was Scotland ?

And when Ireland ?

Which is the area of England and Wales ?

Which that of Ireland ?

Which is the population of the whole Kingdom ?

Whenever brawls disturb the street what should there be at home ?

Where should quarrels never come ?

What is a shameful sight to see between.

children of the same family ?

Where may hard names and threatening words arrive ?

What do we pray the Lord for ?

VOCABULAR

desert	pustiu	<i>déze^rt</i>
tract	regiune	<i>tract</i>
stream	râu	<i>strîm</i>
sand	ni-ip	<i>sând</i>
reach	ajunge	<i>rici</i>
rock	stâncă	<i>roc</i>
crossing	călătorind	<i>crósing</i>
dreary	trist	<i>driri</i>
to need	a aveà nevoie	<i>nid</i>

CITIRE

THE DESERTS

In some parts of the world there are great tracts of country called deserts. In the desert there are no houses, no pleasant streams and no trees. Nothing can be seen around but sand and stones and rocks, as far as the eye can reach. In crossing these dreary tracts the traveller must take with him every thing he needs on the way. He must carry enough of food and water to last him and those who are with him many days.

LECTIUNEA 19-a

VOCABULAR

to describe	a descrie	<i>discrăib</i>
language	limbă	<i>lânguăgi</i>
native	născut	<i>neitiv</i>
twice	de 2 ori	<i>tuais</i>
spider	păianjen	<i>spiăder</i>
web	pânza păianjenului	<i>ueb</i>
to teach	a învăța	<i>tici</i>
to weave	a țese	<i>uiv</i>
crop	recoltă	<i>crop</i>
to purchase	a cumpăra	<i>păr ciేశi</i>
to accept	a primi	<i>ăcsēpl</i>
midshipman	cadet	<i>midșipmăn</i>
to explain	a explica	<i>explēin</i>
affectionate	afecționat	<i>ăfēcēnăl</i>
whole	întreg	<i>houl</i>

Cuvintele răspunsului la scrisoare

received, dear letter, very glad, like, things, sent, cousin, Willy, be back, in about month, is, just imagine, happy, him, turning, information, good, obedient, matters, write, more regulary, loving father.

EXERCITIU

Look at the spider how nicely he works! He is making his web. When he'll have finished it, he will rest in it a little, and then he'll begin catching flies. He lives on flies and insects that he catches in his web. Well he begins, weaving as soon as he begins, living.

Be kind enough please to write two letters for me, but if you can write them in Mr. M's native language, that is in German. I have written to him twice and I have received no answer. It seems hecis angry because I have witten to him in roumanian. But I also know no other language. Please write to him to be so kind as to have the fruit frommy garden gathered.

SCRISOARE

London January the 27-th 1904

Dear Father,

I have just received the new books and playthings you have purchased for me. Accept my very best thanks for your kindness. I like the ship you sent me very much indeed, and I can tell the names of some of the ropes and sails having often heard my cousin William, the midshipman, describe them. When he returns from his voyage to the Mediterranean, he will explain the whole to me. This sea and the countries about it, I have found in the Geography you sent me.

Having nothing else interesting, to tell you, I remain, dear father, your affectionate son.

George

LECȚIUNEA 20-a

VOCABULAR

to be situated	a fi situat	<i>situat</i>
bank	mal, țărm	<i>bănc</i>
no doubt	fără îndoială	<i>nou dăut</i>
considerable	considerabil	<i>considerăbël</i>
luxury	lux	<i>lăxeri</i>
thief	hoț	<i>țif</i>
to loiter	a hoinări, a umbla hoină năruind	<i>lăităr</i>
to watch for	a pândi	<i>uăci</i>
opportunity	prilej, ocașiune	<i>oporciuniri</i>
to empty	a deșertă, a goli	<i>emli</i>
purse	pungă	<i>pêrs</i>
fellow-man	confrate	<i>fêlou-măn</i>
scal	focă, vițel de mare	<i>sil</i>
sharp	ascuțit	<i>șarp</i>
te melt	a se topi	<i>melt</i>
to pop up its head	a ridică, a arătă capul	<i>pop up its head</i>
a block of ice	un sloi de gheață	<i>bloc of ais</i>
fur,	blană, piele	<i>fêr</i>
to slip	a alunecă	<i>slip</i>
sole	talpă	<i>soul</i>
bye and bye	peste puțin	<i>băi and băi</i>

to pounce	a se arunca, a se repezi	<i>pâuns</i>
to drag	a trage	<i>drag</i>
treat	dar, cadou	<i>trit</i>
sea-weed	buruiiană de mare	<i>și uide</i>
to dive	a se cufundă	<i>dăiv</i>

EXERCITIU

The Capital of Great Britain is London; it is situated on both banks of the Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth, and is no doubt the largest city in the world. In 1815 it had 2.362.262 inhabitants, but at present it has about, four millions. London is the richest town in the world, but although a considerable part of the inhabitants live in luxury there are thousands that die in want. Hundreds and thousands of thieves loiter about the streets, watching for an opportunity to empty the pockets and purses of their fellow-men

CITIRE

THE WHITE BEAR

In the cold North, there is always snow on the ground. Even in summer it is very cold as great blocks of ice float about on the sea. Here is the home of the polar bear. He does not mind the cold, for God has given him a coat of thick fur to keep him warm. He enjoys the sharp air as you do the warm sunshine,

He never slips on the ice as you do, for the soles of his feet are covered with long hair. He walks as softly as if he had a pair of fur boots on. The bear lives near the sea; for he likes to swim in the water. And there too, he generally finds plenty to eat. He is very fond of catching a seal for his dinner. He roams over the ice till he comes to a place wide enough for a seal to pop up its head. So he sits down and watches. By and by, up comes the round head of the seal. The bear pounces upon it. He drags the seal

out of the water, tears it to pieces and eats it. Sometimes he dives into the water after a fish. and is so quick, that he catches it before it can escape. Sometimes he comes upon a bit of dead whale and thinks it a great treat. When he cannot find food on the coasts, he goes to some spot where the snow has melted and feeds on berries. If he is very hungry indeed, he is glad to eat even the sea-weed on the shore.

LECȚIUNEA 21-a

CONVERSAȚIE

- What is London and where is it situated
 How many inhabitants were there in London in 1815?
 How many are there now?
 Is London a rich town? and what do we observe?
 What is there to be found in the streets of London? and what are they watching for?
 What is there always to be found in the cold North?
 How is it there in Summer?
 What animal lives there?
 Why does he not mind the cold?
 Why does he not slip on the ice?
 How does he walk?
 Why does he live near the sea?
 For which other reason?
 What does he like to have for dinner?
 Till when, does he run over the ice?
 When the bear sees the head of a seal, what does it do?
 Can he catch fish and how?
 What does he think sometimes a great treat?
 When he can't get any food on the coasts, what does it do?
 What does he eat, when very hungry, and unable to get anything else?

VOCABULAR

to smoke	a fumă	<i>smóuc</i>
tobacco	tabac, tutun	<i>těbă'cou</i>
in deep thought	dus cu gândurile	<i>dīp θōt</i>

pipe
I threw, thrown
to run
help
thief
worm

lulea, pipă
aruncaî, aruncat
a alergă
ajutor
hoț
verme

păip
θrū θróun
rîn
help
θif
uerm

CITIRE

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first man in England who smoked tobacco. But he did not wish any one to learn it from him, so he only smoked when he was quite alone ; even his servant did not know of it. But one day, when he was sitting in deep thought with a pipe in his mouth, he forgot that his servant, must not see him smoke, called to him to bring a glass of water. When he came into the room and saw the smoke coming out of his master's mouth and nose, he threw all the water into his face and ran down stairs as fast as he could, crying with a loud voice :

«Fire! Help!

Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke is coming out of his mouth and nose».

LECȚIUNEA 22-a

STIL

De complectat de către elevi

One, day, lazy, and, never, his lessons, The master, continued, surely, fall, examinations, would, to begin, over again
The idea, only, staying, year, same class, frightened him so,
that he made his, up, to begin studying, This he really, and
to his great, in, months, he arrived and, began to be liked,
as well as by, fellow scholars, To his, astonishment, he not
only passed, examination, was, also between.

VOCABULAR

herd
caught
traveller
neatness
laid

turma
prins
călător
curățenie
pus

hěrd
cot
trăvêlěr
uitnes
lêid

block	bloc, butuc	<i>bloc</i>
straight	drept	<i>stréit</i>
push	impins	<i>puş</i>
engineer	inginer	<i>inginiër</i>
interesting	interesant	<i>interéstring</i>
march off	a porni	<i>márci of</i>
load	povară	<i>lôud</i>
fitted	aşezat	<i>fitèd</i>

Cuvintele de completat exercițiul

to know, to tell, him, have, class, mind, to do, delight master, best scholars.

CITIRE

STORIES OF THE ELEPHANT

In the Island of Ceylon, there are large herds of wild elephants. Many have been caught and tamed, and made useful in helping to build bridges, houses, and churches.

Travellers tell us, that some of them are as careful about the neatness of their work as men could be! An elephant has been known to step back a few yards to see if it had laid a block of wood or stone straight; and then, if not satisfied, to return and push it into its right place!

Some years ago, an engineer in Ceylon had to lay pipes to convey water nearly two miles, over hills and through woods where there were no roads. To help him in his work, he had to employ several elephants; and nothing could be more interesting than to watch the way in which the elephant engineers did their work.

Lifting up one of the heavy pieces of pipe, and balancing it in its trunk, each animal would march off with its load, and carry it safely over every obstacle, to the place where it was to be laid.

Once when one of the elephants found it hard to get one of the pipes it had brought fitted into another, it got up and went to the end of the pipe, and putting its head against it, soon forced it into its right place.

LECȚIUNEA 24-a

CONVERSAȚIE

- What did you find in my exercise yesterday?
Why did you not consult a dictionary?
What is the reason, you have not been a good scholar last year?
Do you know which is my wish?
- What is a crossing-sweeper?
What could crossing-sweepers claim beneath the sky?
Which was their tie?
Being poor and too proud to beg, what would they have done gladly in order to get an honest meal?
What was their only food sometimes?
When did they sleep under a market arch?
When did Ioc pick up an apple from the ground and what did he think?
After having seen that it was rather kicked about, but still good to eat, what did he say to his mate?
What did Bill answer?
Which was Ioc's reply?
What happened then?
Which is the lesson this story teaches to children?

VOCABULAR

to reward	a răsplăti	<i>riuá'd</i>
journey	călătorie	<i>giě'ni</i>
hay-harvest	cositu fânului	<i>hěi-há'vest</i>
gone	mers, dus	<i>gōn</i>
to ask	a întrebă	<i>asc</i>
to reply	a răspunde	<i>riplái</i>
fool	prost	<i>fūl</i>
to lose	a pierde	<i>tu lū'</i>
to afford	a conveni, a putea	<i>ăfōrd'</i>

A WOMAN'S INDUSTRY REWARDED

A king once made a journey through his country during the hay-harvest. One day he passed a field where only one woman was at work. The king asked her, where the rest of her companions were. The woman answered «They have gone to see the king». And why did you not go with them? «Asked his Majesfy». I would not give a pin to see him, «replied the woman» besides the fools that have gone to town will lose a day's work by it. That is more than I can afford to lose, because I have to work for five children».

«Well then» said the king, putting some money into her hand you may tell your companions who have gone to see the king, that he came to see you .

LECTIUNEA 25-a

VOCABULAR

I ought, ought	ar trebui, trebuiam	<i>ot</i>
I wrote, written	scrisei, scris	<i>ri'l'ten</i>
to read	a citi	<i>rid</i>
I read, read	citii, citit	<i>red</i>
I gave, given	dădui, dat	<i>ghéiv, ghevën</i>
to tell	a spune	<i>tel</i>
I told, told	spusei, spus	<i>tóuld</i>
I took, taken	luaui, luat	<i>tuc, téikën</i>
I said, said	zisei, zis	<i>sed</i>
to rely	a comptá pe	<i>rilái</i>
reciter	care recitează, declama	<i>risáitër</i>
anymore	încá	<i>ënimóër</i>
dancer	dansator	<i>dãnsër</i>
spending	cheltuind, cheltuiala	<i>spënding</i>
permission	voie	<i>përmişün</i>
leave	voie	<i>liv</i>
capital	minunat	<i>căpitát</i>
to leave	a plecá	<i>tu liv</i>

EXERCITIU

What a beautiful ball is the one you are playing with. I think you had several others this morning, what have you done with them? Some of the boys that were playing, lost one or two of them. Charles lost his — this morning, when he was playing in the garden. He is a careless boy; he loses everything. He ought to mind the old proverb: «a place for everything and everything in its place». If he follows this principle, I am sure he will not lose anything anymore in his life. I wish he would follow the advice I gave him and in order not to forget it, he should write it down. Tell him to do so.

Once a poor boy went to a school where his face had been well washed. When he returned home, his mother seeing his cheeks clean, washed her own. When her husband came from his work seeing her and his son clean, he also washed himself well. Once the son, the mother and the father were clean then the mother found her house dirty and ashamed of it, she began cleaning it inside and outside, so that the neighbours could not recognise anymore neither the house nor its inhabitants. This is one of the many things we learn in school: to be clean.

SCRISOARE

December 23-rd 1904.

Dear George,

You may rely on my being with you to-morrow, as mamma has given me her permission, and with your leave, I shall bring a school-fellow with me, who is a capital dancer, and one that will amuse us very much, his being a very good reciter. His name is B, but you have never seen him. He is spending a few days with us before he leaves for Eton. I stay at home for another week. So no more at present and „au revoir“.

Your loving cousin **Charles**

Nota. Se va răspunde în clasă de către elevi cu ajutorul profesorului respectiv în câteva cuvinte, în limba engleză.

Cuvintele răspunsului

received, letter, expecting, friend, greatest, pleasure, thank,
mother, given, her permission, your cousin

LECTIUNEA 26-a

VOCABULAR

carefully	cu îngrijire, cu băgare	<i>kēēfuli</i>
to scold	de seamă	<i>scóuld</i>
difficult	a certă, e dojeni	<i>dificũlt</i>
desire	dificil, greu	<i>dizăiēr</i>
customer	dorință, plăcere	<i>cũstũmēr</i>
to refresh oneself	consumator, client	<i>rifrēș</i>
to occupy	a se răcori	<i>ókiupai</i>
to elapse	a ocupa	<i>iláps'</i>
to serve	a trece	<i>sē,v</i>
countryman	a servi	<i>cũntrimãn</i>
impatient	compatriot	<i>impēisient</i>
gravely	nerăbdător	<i>grēivli</i>
trumpeter	serios	<i>trũmpētēr</i>
deprive	trâmbițaș	<i>dipraiv</i>
prisoner	a privă	<i>pr'ēnēr</i>
executio	prizonier	<i>exekiũșũn</i>
in excuse	execuție	<i>exkiũz</i>
mischief	pentru a scuza	<i>mis'cif</i>
weapon	rău	<i>uēpõn</i>
design	arma	<i>dizáin</i>
to excite	plan	<i>exáit</i>
bloody	a excita	<i>bládi</i>
abettor	sângeros	<i>ábētēr</i>
guilty	instigator	<i>ghilli</i>
to commit	vinovat	<i>comit</i>
wear	a comite	<i>to uēēr</i>
	a purta	

EXERCITIU

My cousin has had a great deal to do, and that is why he did not study his lesson, but his teacher punished him and did not allow him to go out for a walk. He is wrong in not letting children go out. It is such a healthy thing, that teachers must never punish naughty children by depri-

ving them of their walk. Next time my cousin will not learn more carefully, I'll ask him to scold him, not let him go to the theatre, but not deprive him of his walk.

If we had not had so much rain, we could have had fruit a great deal earlier. For this reason our park is full of grass, very petty indeed to the eye, but which must be cut. Our parents will be obliged to spend much money to clean it. I should prefer it to be cleaned sooner, although very difficult now because some good friends of mine wish to call on me and I should not like them to find the park dirty.

CITIRE

THE TRUMPETER TAKEN PRISONER

A trumpeter having been taken prisoner, and ordered for immediate execution, pleaded in excuse for himself, that it was unjust, that a person should suffer death, who, far from having an intention of mischief, did not even wear an offensive weapon. So much the better replied one of the enemy shalt thou die ; since, without any design of fighting thyself thou excitest others to the bloody business : for he that is the abettor of a bad action. is at least equally guilty with him that commits it.

LECTIUNEA 27-a

CONVERSATIE

Why did my cousin not learn his lesson ?

What did his teacher do to him ?

Why did the teacher do wrong not allowing him to go out for a walk ?

Next time my cousin does not learn his lesson, what shall I do ?

Why do we have fruit so late this year for ?

What is the result of so much rain this year ?
 Why must our paronts spend a lot of money for ?
 Why should I prefer the grass to be cut sooner ?
 What did a trumpeter condemned to death plead in excuse
 for himself ?

What did one of the enemy reply ?

Why ?

VOCABULAR

Bishop	arhiereu	<i>bî'sep</i>
countryman	țăran	<i>cû'ntrimăn</i>
to call at a Bishop	a vizită	<i>tu col ă't ăi bișup</i>
Lordship	senior	<i>lôr'dșip</i>
to be disturbed	a fi deranjat	<i>diste'r'bêd</i>

CITIRE

STUDIES OF A BISHOP

A countryman had often called at a certain Bishop's and was always told that his Lordship was at his studies and could not be disturbed.

«I wish» replied he at last,» the king would never make folks bishops who have not finished their studies.

LECȚIUNEA 28-a

VOCABULAR

honest	honest	<i>ónest</i>
talent	talent	<i>lă'lent</i>
to remember	a 'și aduce	<i>rimiembër</i>
thing	aminte de un lucru	<i>șing</i>
leap-year	an bisect	<i>lip'iër</i>
to enjoy	a se bucura	<i>engîoi</i>
blessing	binecuvântare	<i>blésing</i>
loss	perdere, pagubă	<i>los</i>
sight	vedere	<i>săit</i>
wondrous	minunat	<i>uândrûs</i>
sigh	suspîn	<i>săi</i>
to mourn	a jeluî, a plânge	<i>morn</i>
hapless	nenorocire	<i>hăpless</i>
patience	răbdare	<i>peîșiens</i>
wet	ud	<i>uêt</i>

STIL

TRANSFORMARE IN PROZĂ

(Citire și memorizare)

O say, what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must n'er enjoy ?
What are the blessings of the sight ?
O tell your poor blind boy !

You talk of wondrous things you see ;
You say the sun shines bright ;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night ?

My day or night myself I make,
Whene'er I sleep or play ;
And could I always keep awake,
With me twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe,
But sure with patience I can hear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheer of mind destroy,
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

Transformarea strofei a II-a ce va servi ca exemplu elevilor pentru strofele cealalte.

CONVERSAȚIE

You are talking of wonderful things you see and you are saying that the sun shines beautifully (bright). I feel him warm, it is true, but how is it possible that he should make the day and the night.

LECTIUNEA 29-a

VOCABULAR

in general	în general	général
misfortune	nenorocire	<i>misfôr ciün</i>
courageous	curagios	<i>curéigiüs</i>
cowardly	laş	<i>cäuêrdti</i>
benevolent	binevoitor, binefăcăto.	<i>benévolent</i>
brother-in-law	cumaat	<i>brüther -in-lo</i>
to start	a porni	<i>stárt</i>
and but	şi dacă n'ar fi fost	<i>néve-thilés</i>
nevertheless	cu toate astea	
upset	a răsturnă	<i>üpsét</i>
top	marginé, sus	<i>top</i>
fact	faptă	<i>făct</i>
to expose	a expune	<i>expóuz</i>
to sign	a semná	<i>sáin</i>
relation	ruda	<i>riléişün</i>

EXERCITIU

How do you find these cherries? I think they are exceedingly nice. Do you grow them in your own garden? Yes, we do; we have a great many cherry-trees in our orchard. What fruit do you prefer? I hardly know; I am fond of fruits in general. Here are also some gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and currants; do take a few, if you like them. Thank you, I could not eat any more.

A few days ago going out for a drive, all at once the horses got frightened and ran away with the carriage. The coachman unfortunately behaved very cowardly and but for our brother-in-law John, some great misfortune could have taken place. The coachman lost his place, and it is a pity for him, he nearly upset us, but nevertheless he is a very good man. We must beg our brother-in-law to be kind to him and to take him again in his service.

LECȚIUNEA 30-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Do you like these cherries ?
Have you many cherry-trees in your garden ?
What do you prefer, cherry-trees or apple-trees ?
Which are the fruits you like best ?
Have you seen how many beautiful fruits there are in the garden.
Will you help yourself (a te servi) with some.

What happened to you a few days ago, while you were driving.

What did the coachman do ?

Who saved you ?

What could have happened, if he had not saved you ?

Why did the coachman lose his place ?

What must we do for him ?

VOCABULAR

to lie asleep	a dormi dus	tu lái ăslîp'
to awake	a se deșteptă	tu ăwéik
to start up	a se sculă repede	to stă't ũp
to kill	a omoră	tu kil
to plead	a pledă, a se scuza de	tu plîd
grateful	recunoscător	gréitful
to trust	a se încredința a crede	trúst
to repay	a resplăti	ripéi
to roar	a mugi	róer
to smile	a surăde, a zâmbi	smail
net	laț, cursă	net
rope	frânghie	róup
to spread	a întinde	spred
hunter	vânător	hünter
to struggle	a face sportări mari, a	
labour	se luptă	strû'ghel
	muncă	léibër

CITIRE

THE LION AND THE MOUSE

One day as a lion was asleep in a forest some mice began running over him and awoke him; starting up he laid his paw upon one little mouse. The lion was just going to kill the little thing when it began to plead for its life, that the lion let it go. The mouse said: «Noble lion! I will repay your kindness some day.»

Sometime after this, the lion was caught in a net made of ropes and roared with pain and terror.

The little mouse ran to his help. It set to work with its sharp teeth; and at last it gnawed through the rope and set the lion free.

LECȚIUNEA 31-a

VOCABULAR

birthday	zi de naștere	<i>băr̄θdei</i>
party	sintrofie	<i>part̄i</i>
to recite	a recită	<i>to risăit</i>
style	stil	<i>slăil</i>
took upon himself	a luat (asupra lui)	<i>tuc ūpōn himself</i>
master of ceremonies		<i>măster of seremo nir</i>
proud	mândru	<i>prăud</i>
to scribble	a măzgăli	<i>tu scribël</i>
to expect	a se așteptă	<i>tu expēct</i>
to remember	a reaminti	<i>tu rimémber</i>

SCRISOARE

January 20-th 1904.

Dear aunt Margaret,

As yesterday was my thirteenth birthday, we had a very large party and Mamma allowed us to continue dancing and amusing ourselves till late. We also had music and singing; and a school-fellow of ours Charles recited a piece so well

and in so comic a style, that greatly amused us all. George though but a little fellow as you know took upon himself the office of master of the ceremonies and I assure you he performed his part with considerable tact. He is very proud now because he is going to a preparatory school. He says he will scribble some letters to us when he goes there and has time; but we must not expect long ones. Please remember me affectionately to Grandmamma, and believe me yours very sincerely.

Jane.

Se va responde de elevi în limba engleză în scurt pe baza cuvintelor de mai jos.

Data.

Părerea de bine pentru primirea scrisorii; urări pentru ziua de naștere. Bucuria pentru petrecerea frumoasă ce s'a făcut în seara aceea. Serie lui George că mătușa Margareta ar fi foarte mulțumită primind scrisorile lui deși scurte, Salutări din partea unui nepot către mătușa. Semnarea ei.

Cuvinte pentru compunerea scrisorii

Very happy, received letter, with, many happy returns, birthday, glad, beautiful, amusement, dancing. Will you kindly tell George, pleasure, receiving, short.

Aunt Margaret.

LECȚIUNEA 32-a

VOCABULAR

for my part	din partea mea	<i>part</i>
to enlarge	a mări	<i>enlar'gi</i>
root	rădăcină	<i>rut</i>
orphan	orfan	<i>orfan</i>
to plant	a planta	<i>plant</i>
to weep	a plânge	<i>uip</i>
ill-fated	fără noroc	<i>il-féitéd</i>
to toll	a suna	<i>tol</i>
knell	sunetul clopotului de moarte	<i>nel</i>
bounty	generositate	<i>báunty</i>
to entreat	a ruga	<i>entrit</i>
to earn	a câștiga	<i>ern</i>
pride	orgoliu, mândrie	<i>práid</i>
to yield	a cedă	<i>iill</i>
employ	lucru, post	<i>emplói</i>

EXERCITIU

Yesterday I had a tooth-ache, and to day I have a head-ache. Have you ever had a tooth-ache? I am happy to say that I never had; I do not know that pain at all. I wish I could say as much for my part, but I once had it more than two months, and hope I shall never have it again. Those that have had it once, never wish for it a second time.

The gardener is planting trees in our orchard. He has already planted some apple and pair-trees and now he is going to plant some cherry and plum-trees. We are going to enlarge our orchard, We will plant some more trees if we get some more from the city-gardener or from the king's gardener. Yesterday I received a letter from each of them and they both promise to send me about 70 trees (roots).

CITIRE ŞI MEMORIZARE

THE ORPHAN BOY

What is an orphan boy? I cried,
As in my mother's face I smiled;
My mother through her tears replied;
You'll know too soon, ill-fated child!

And now they've toll'd my mother's knell,
And I'm no more a parent's joy;
Alas! Alas! I've learn'd too well
What 'tis to be an orphan boy.

O were I by your bounty fed!
Nay, I entreat you, do not chide,
Trust me, I mean to earn my bread
The orphan boy has honest pride.

You yield, you weep. Ha! this to me?
You give me clothing, food, employ;
Look down, dear parents, look and see
Your happy, happy orphan boy.

LECȚIUNEA 33-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Do you know what is a tooth-ache ?

Well what do you think of it ?

What do those that have had it once, think ?

What is the gardener doing ?

What has he already planted in our garden ?

What are you going to do with your orchard ?

Try and plant some more trees in it, will you ?

What news have you from the king's gardener about the trees you want him to send you ?

What is an orphan boy ?

What did the mother answer to her boy while she was crying ?

Why was the boy no more a parents joy ?

What did this teach the boy ?

What did the orphan boy pray for ? and why ?

Did the good God hear his prayer ?

And what did he say ?

VOCABULAR

The whale	balena	<i>uēil</i>
to breath	respiră	<i>brith</i>
to swim	a înotă	<i>sui'm</i>
fins	aripioară de pește	<i>finz</i>
spear	lanceie	<i>spiē</i>
harpoons	cange	<i>harpu'n</i>
to upset	a răsturnă	<i>upsēt</i>
blow	lovitura	<i>blou</i>

CITIRE

THE WHALE

The whale is the largest animal in the world. It is called a fish and breathes air as we do. It swims in the sea by the help of its tail and fins.

It has a large mouth with no teeth; so it lives on the small creatures that it finds swimming in the sea. Men go

in ships to those parts of the world where whales are found and kill them with iron spears, called harpoons. But it is a very dangerous work, for a whale often upsets a boat with a blow of its tail.

LECȚIUNEA 34-a

VOCABULAR

cereal	cereale	siriël
state	stat	stëit
commerce	comerciu	cómërs
charming	încântător (foarte plăcut)	ciârmîng
goods	marfă	gūd̄z
to reign over	a domni peste	rëin ouvër
Russia	Rusia	rûșë
cargo	încărcătură de vapor	câr̄gou
by chance	din întâmplare	bái ciëns
to quench	a'și potoli	cuënci
to flow	a curge	flōu
the former	cel d'întâiu	fōrmër
towards	către, spre	lōuardz
latter	al doilea, acesta	lâ'ër
humble	umilit, plecat	humbël
distance	distanță	distăns
currants	stafide	cūrānts
resolved	hotărât	rizólvëd
quarrel	ceartă	cuârel
to accuse	a acuza	ăkiüz
to disturb	a turbura	distërb
fright	frică, spaimă	fráit
to mean	a avea de gând	tū min
offence	ofensă	ofëns
no matter	nu e nimic	mătër
to encourage	a îndemna, a încuraja	encūrëgi
hound	căine de vânatoare	hāund
to pursue	a urmări	përsiü
to pardon	a erta	părdën
innocent	inocent, nevinovat	inosent
victim	victimă	victim

STIL

Regele Angliei domnește peste mai mult de 350.000.000 de locuitori. Imperiul Rusiei este cel mai mare imperiu din lume și amândouă aceste imperii au un comerț foarte mare

Rusia cu cerealele ei, iar Anglia cu industria ei. Din aceste două state vin totdeauna multe vapoare cu marfă. Domnul. S. a primit chiar acuma o încărcătură de vapor de marfă. Corabia cuprindea 4850 pfunzi de cafea, 5194 pfunzi de zahar, 833 pfunzi de ceaiu, 187 pfunzi de bumbac și 275 pfunzi de stafide. Știi tu câți pfunzi sunt cu totul în vaporul nostru, care a ajuns a seară? Da 240 pfunzi de stafide, 316 de bumbac, 411 de ceaiu, și mai mult de 1400 pf. cereșe uscate, restul vaporului este încărcat cu cereale.

CITIRE

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB

A wolf and a lamb by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at a humble distance. The wolf resolved to have a quarrel, ran down to the lamb and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking.

«How can I disturb it?» Said the lamb, in a great fright, «the stream flows from you to me and I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence».

«That may be» replied the wolf, «but you know, six months ago you spoke ill of me».

«Impossible» answered the lamb, for I was not born about that time».

«No matter» said the wolf, «but it was only yesterday that I saw your father encouraging the hounds that were pursuing me».

«Pardon me» replied the innocent animal, «my poor father fell a victim to the butcher's knife a month ago».

It was your mother then, or some of your family, answered the enemy. So saying. he sprang upon the lamb and immediately tore it to pieces and eat it.

LECTIUNEA 35-a

VOCABULAR

behaviour	purtaŕe	<i>biheivier</i>
spacious	spatios	<i>speisus</i>
education	educatie	<i>ediukeisun</i>
absence of mind	distractie	<i>absens of mind</i>
Isaac Newton	Isac Newton	<i>azac niuten</i>
celebrated	celebru, vestit	<i>selebrited</i>
philosopher	filosof	<i>filozofër</i>
to eat, I ate	a mânca, mâncai	<i>to it, eit</i>
engaged	ocupat, infundat	<i>engheigid</i>
house keeper	ingrijitor, menageră	<i>hauskipër</i>
fasting	postul	<i>fasting</i>
saucepan	cratiță, tingire	<i>sospän</i>
to boil	a fierbe	<i>boil</i>
to cook	- a fierbe (a găti)	<i>cuc</i>
amazement	mirare	<i>amëizmënt</i>

EXERCITIU

Last week we had a visit from our friend A. He is very pleasant indeed; I wish you had had the pleasure of seeing him. Why did you not come that evening? I could not because I had too much to do. Next week we shall have a little tea party and then I hope to see you. He will be also invited, so that you will have the pleasure to meet him. He is such a nice fellow, and so amusing. He is also a very good musician, and we shall have a lot of music.

Our parents lived formerly in London; since 4 yeas they live in Hamburg because in this town there is a very much renowned school for boys and they send my brothers to that school, for them to receive a good education. It is a very good school for learning as well as for good manners and what is very important children are well fed and enjoy very good health because the school is situated in a very healthy position far from the town.

CITIRE

ABSENCE OF MIND

Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated English philosopher was one morning deeply engaged in the study of a difficult

problem, and he would not leave it, to go and breakfast with the family.

His housekeeper, who feared that long fasting might make him ill, sent one of the servants into his study with an egg and a saucepan of water.

The servant was told to boil the egg on the study-fire and stay while her master ate it. But Newton who wished to go on with his studies, sent her away, and told her, he would cook it himself.

The servant put the egg by the side of his watch on the table, told him to let it boil three minutes, and then went out.

Some time after the servant went in again to fetch the breakfast things away. To her amazement, she found him standing by the fire-side; with the egg in his hand and his watch, boiling in the saucepan.

LECTIUNEA 36-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Do you know our friend Mr. A.

Why are you sorry I have not seen him?

Why did you not come that evening?

Give us next week a little party and invite him also, will you?

Is he a good musician?

Where did you parents live formerly?

Since when are they in Hamburg, and why?

What sort of school is the one your brothers go to?

What do they get except learning and good behaviour?

Where is the school situated?

Why could not Isaac Newton one morning, go and breakfast with his family?

Who was Isaac Newton?

What did his housekeeper do?

Why did she do that?

What did the housekeeper tell the servant to do?
 What did Newton do, wishing to go on with his studies?
 What did the servant do then?
 When the servant came back to fetch the breakfast things away, what did she find?

VOCABULAR

basket	coş	<i>básket</i>
was carrying	ducea	<i>uás cǎrriing</i>
plums	prune	<i>plüms</i>
picked up	ridică	<i>picl-üp</i>
saw (to see)	văzú	<i>so</i>
brought (to bring)	duse	<i>bröt</i>
pick	alege	<i>pic</i>
to steal	a jurá	<i>stíl</i>

CITIRE

THE BOY AND THE PLUMS

A man was carrying one day a basket of plums on his head. As he walked along the road, three four of the plums fell on the ground. A poor boy saw them fall and picked them up.

Here! Here! he called to the man who stopped, till the boy brought the plums to him. «Thank you kindly» said the man, and now said he putting his basket on the ground» take the best you can pick for yourself, for you are an honest boy «A lad who was present came up and said to the boy:» You might as well have kept all, that fell; for then you could have given some to me».

«No; no» replied the boy; You may have this plum if you like; but if I had given you what was not mine, I should have been stealing. Poor as I am, I am too proud to lose my good name».

LECTIUNEA 37-a

VOCABULAR

call on	a vizitá	<i>col on</i>
fortunately	din nenorocire	<i>ánfor'eciuneilli</i>
awfully	foarte mult	<i>ofnli</i>
disappointed	desamăgit	<i>dizápóinted</i>

lucky
business
partnership
same

norocos
afacere
tovărășie
acelaș

lăki
biznes
partnership
seim

SCRISOARE

Braila the 7-th of June 1905

My dear cousin,

When I last visited Bucarest, I called on you, but unfortunately you were all gone for an excursion in Dobrogea. I was awfully disappointed not finding you there; I wished so much to see you and especially my dear aunt, your mother, whom I have not seen for a long time.

But as I'll be obliged to go again to Bucarest, I'll come and call on you for a second time, hoping to be more lucky this time, finding you all at home I have a lot of things to tell you, and at the same time I am going to offer you some good business out here, which could be done if somebody would help us a little. It is a business in petroleum but a splendid one. I want to do it with you in partnership.

So I hope to meet you soon and asking you to remember me kindly to my aunt.

Believe me your very affectionate cousin

IANE.

Se va răspunde de elevi în clasă cu ajutorul d-lui profesor respectiv.

Cuvintele răspunsului :

Received, kind, very, glad, to see, regret, not having been, home, mother, wish, uncle, meet, When, come, next, hope, meet, very, anxious, affair. I can, find, to help us.

LECȚIUNEA 38-a

VOCABULAR

to intend
fortnight
well-behaved

a avea intențiune
14 zile
bine crescut

intend
fornait
uelbehievéd

**BIBLIOTECA CENTRALĂ
UNIVERSITARĂ**

to continue
thus

certainly
to leave off
wicked
reproach
doeth
to bless
benefits
to gain
exalted
science
diligence
fortune
death

a continua
astfel

de sigur
a înceta
răutăcios
mustrare
in loc de does
a binecuvântă
beneficii
a căștigă
înălțat
știință
silință
noroc
moarte

continiu
thüs

sârtenli
liv of
uikêd
riprüci
düeð
bles
bênefits
ghêin
exólted
sâiens
diligens
forciün
deð

EXERCITIU

Where is your friend at present? He is now with his uncle in Hamburg, but he intends to be at home in a fortnight. Is he still as industrious as he was formerly? I am glad to hear that he is still such a good well-behaved boy. If he continues thus, he will certainly be a great man one day. Where have you met him children? We have met him in the park.

CITIRE

LESSONS TO BE TAUGHT TO YOUTH

A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but he that doeth right is an honour to his gray hairs. Teach thy son obedience, and he shall bless thee; teach him modesty and he shall receive benefits; teach him charity and he shall gain love; teach him temperance and he shall have health; teach him prudence and fortune shall attend him; teach him justice, and he shall be honoured by the world; teach him sincerity and his own heart shall not reproach him; teach him diligence and his mind shall be exalted; teach him science and his life shall be useful; teach him religion and his death shall be happy.

LEȚIUNEA 39-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Where is your friend now ?

What does he intend to do ?

Is he always as industrious as he was before ?

What will he become if he continues like that ?

Where did you meet him ?

What is a wicked son to his father ?

What is a righteous one ?

What will your son do, if you teach him to be obedient ?

What if you teach him to be modest ?

What else must you teach your son in order to cause him useful qualities.

VOCABULAR

den	culcuș	den
fierce	feroce	fier's
bold	curagios	bóuld
noble-looking	cu aer nobil	nóubel' lúkin
strength	putere	strengθ
seldom	rare ori	seldám
to go forth	a merge înainte	goufo-θ
to hunt	a vâna	hânt
to steal along	a se furișa	stil álóng
sound	sunet	sáund
to tread	a călca	tred
to bark	a lătra	ba·c
to rush	a da fuga	ră's
to light	a lumina	lái't
to toss	a aruncă	tos
to scare	a goni, a speria	tu shcěě

CITIRE

THE LION

The lion is called «the king of beasts». He is fierce and bold, very noble-looking, and of great strength. The home of the largest lion is far away in the wild mountains and great plains of Africa. The lion lives also in Asia; but there he is not so large and strong as the lion of Africa. He is

seldom seen abroad during the day; but when the sun is going down, the lion leaves his den and goes forth to hunt. He steals along softly and makes no sound as he treads. When all is still, his terrible voice is heard. In the silence of the night it sounds like thunder. If he is near a village, the dogs bark, and the horses, oxen, and camels rush about in terror, for they know the voice of the lion. The men light fires all around, and toss about flaming torches to scare him away.

LECȚIUNEA 40-a

VOCABULAR

bailiff	șef magistrat	<i>béilif</i>
squire	domn, proprietar	<i>scuaier</i>
coy	modest	<i>cói</i>
bestow	a acorda	<i>bislóu</i>
ragged	port sdrăntșeros	<i>răged</i>
attire	port	<i>ălăier</i>
inquire	cerceta	<i>incuăier</i>
to start	tresări	<i>sta,l</i>
rein	frâu	<i>réin</i>
care	grija	<i>kéeř</i>
to deãl	a avea aface, a suferi	<i>tu dil</i>
scorn	dispreț	<i>sco:n</i>
I prithee	te rog	<i>Ai pri thi</i>
I will into	I will go into	<i>Ai uil intu</i>
to stand	stă (standeth în loc de stands)	<i>tu stănd</i>

STIL

DE FĂCUT ÎN PROZĂ

THE BAILIFFS DAUGHTER OF I'SLINGTON

There was a youth and a well beloved youth
 And he was a squire's son,
 And he loved the bailiff's daughter dear,
 Who lived at Islington.

But she was coy, and never would
 On him, her love bestow
 Till he was sent to London town,
 Because he loved her so.

When seven long years had passed away,
She put on ragged attire,
And forth she went from, Islington
Her true love to inquire.

And as she went along the highway —
The weather being hot and dry —
She sat her down upon a green bank,
And her true love came riding by :

She started up, with a colour so red,
And caught hold of his bridle rein, —
„One penny, one penny, sir“ she said,
„Will care me of much pain“.

„Before I give a penny, sweetheart,
Pray tell me where you were born“,
„At Islington, kind sir“ she said,
„Where I have dealt with many a scorn“.

„I prithee, sweetheart, oh tell to me,
Oh, tell me if you know
The bailiff's daughter of Islington?“
„She 's dead, sir, long ago“.

„If she be dead, then take my horse,
My saddle and bridle also :
For I will into some far country,
Where no man shall me Know“.

„Oh stay, oh stay, thou goodly, youth —
She standeth by thy side,
She is not dead; she is here alive,
And ready to be thy bride.

Transformarea strofei I-ia

Once there was a young man, very much liked, who was
a squire's son and who loved dearly the daughter of the
Bailiff of Islington.

LECTIUNEA 41-a.

VOCABULAR

to meet	a întâlni	<i>mîi</i>
minister	predicator. preot	<i>ministêr</i>
to preach	a predica	<i>prîci</i>
to cry	a striga, a plinge	<i>crâi</i>
pit	parter	<i>pît</i>
box	loje	<i>box</i>
queen	regină	<i>cuin</i>
until	până	<i>ûntil</i>
to faint	a leșina	<i>féint</i>
exhaustion	oboseală	<i>exôsciîn</i>
to determine	a hotărâ	<i>dî'êmin</i>
humanity	omenirea	<i>iumânili</i>
princess	principesă	<i>prînses</i>
ăloud	cu voce tare	<i>ălăud</i>

EXERCITIU

I longed to see my friend James again, but I did not know when and where I could meet him. Although nobody could tell, I always hoped, I should see him again some day, Great was my pleasure in meeting him last Sunday at church. As soon as the minister finished preaching we left the church and after having told each other all our past joys and sufferings and having cried a great deal from joy, for having met again, we went in town to have a good dinner. After dinner we went to the theatre. We took two seats in the pit and we amused ourselves very much. They were playing Shakespeare's «King Lear». What a capital man Shakespeare was! I believe he was born on the 23-th April 1564 at Staford-on-Avon. Every seat in the theatre was full, all the boxes also were full with very pretty ladies. Coming out of the theatre we saw that while we were amusing ourselves a dreadful thunderstorm had broken down several trees on our way home which was full of their leaves, it was so strong; when we arrived home we went on talking and relating, our life since we parted until about four in the morning.

QUEEN CAROLINE

Queen Caroline wife of George II, was once told that her eldest daughter Anne used, every evening to make one of the ladies of the court stand and read to her, until she fell asleep, and that on one occasion, the lady was near fainting from exhaustion. The Queen determined to give her daughter a lesson on humanity. The next night when she went to bed, she sent for the princess and commanded her to read aloud.

After some time Anne felt tired of standing and paused in hope of being permitted to sit down. «Proceed» said her mother. Soon a second pause pleaded for rest.

«Read on» commanded the Queen. The princess again stopped and again received the same order, till at last, faint and breathless she was obliged to complain.

«Well» said her mother, if you feel so much pain from this exercise on one evening only, what must the lady feel who does it every night?

CONVERSAȚIE

Where did you meet your friend James again?

What did you feel seeing him?

What did you do after having left church?

Where did you go with him after having dined?

What were they playing at the theatre?

Who was Shakespear?

Where was he born? and when?

What did you observe in the theatre.

What happened while you were in the theatre?

What did you do on your way home?

Who was Queen Caroline?

What did she hear about her daughter Anna?

What happened one evening while the lady was reading?

What did the Queen decide to do?

What did she do the next night when she went to bed?

What happened while Anna was reading ?

What happened to the princess, forced by the Queen to read on continually ?

What did the queen say seeing at last that her daughter felt so much pain ?

LECȚIUNEA 42-a

VOCABULAR

flatterer	adulător	<i>flătērē</i>
to break out	a izbucni	<i>brēik aut</i>
to exclaim	a exclama	<i>excleim</i>
seashore	coasta mării	<i>sišoēr</i>
tide	flux	<i>tâid</i>
to be rising	se ridică	<i>râizing</i>
to approach	a se apropia	<i>ăprōuci</i>
ocean	ocean	<i>ōușan</i>
to feign	a se preface	<i>fēin</i>
expectation	așteptare	<i>expectlēișun</i>
submission	supunere	<i>sūbmișun</i>
billow	val de mare	<i>bilou</i>
feeble	slab	<i>fībel</i>
impotent	neputincios	<i>impōatēnt</i>
power	putere	<i>păuē</i>
to reside	a exista	<i>rizâid</i>
being	ființa	<i>biing</i>

CITIRE

ANECDOTE OF CANUTE, KING OF ENGLAND

Some of Canute's flatterers breaking out one day in admiration of his grandeur exclaimed, that every thing was possible for him; upon which the monarch, it is said, ordered his chair to be set on the seashore, while the tide was rising; and as the waves approached, he commanded them to retire, and to obey the voice of him who is lord of the ocean. He feigned to sit some time in expectation of their submission; but when the sea still advanced towards him and began to wash him with its billows, he turned to his

courtiers, and remarked to them, that every creature in the universe was feeble and impotent and that power resided with one Being alone, in whose hands were all the elements of nature.

LECTIUNEA 43-a

STIL

VOCABULAR

misfortune	nenorocire	<i>misfórciün</i>
to suppose	a presupune	<i>tü süpóuz</i>
to be no more	a nu mai fi, a muri	<i>tu bi nóu móër</i>
dying	moartea	<i>daing</i>
term	condițiune, relație	<i>těrm</i>
to err	a greși	<i>tu őr</i>
to meddle	a se amestecà	<i>tu méděl</i>
touching	mişcătoare	<i>tăcing</i>

SCRISOARE

Bucarest 5-th September 1903.

My dear friend,

We had the misfortune of losing a few days ago a very good friend of ours. I suppose you know who Mr. Mac Donald was? Well he is no more, he has left us for a better life, and has left behind him a very numerous family. Before his dying he called all his children near his bed and spoke to them as follows My dear children my end is come, and what I recommend to you is. Live in good terms with each other: love each other as I have loved you. Try and err the less possible, offend nobody. and never meddle in other's business. Be honest and industrious and God be with you. As for me I have lived enough, You boys mind love your mother and sisters and continue my work for them.

The scene was very touching and as I knew it would be a pleasure for you to hear all about it, I write it to you.

Good bye my dear friend hoping to have some news from you.

Believe me yours very affectionate

Mary.

Se va răspunde de elevi în limba engleză, în puține cuvinte, mulțumind pentru scrisoare cu descriere interesantă, arătând cât ar fi fost de mulțumită Mary dacă ar fi fost prezentă la scena mișcătoare a morții D. Mac. Donald, și salutări copiilor spunându-le să fie curagioși.

Cuvinte pentru compunerea scrisorii

Thank. for, kind, letter, containing, most interesting scene, death, such a touching, kindly remember me, tell, couragious.

Elizabeth.

LECȚIUNEA 44-a

VOCABULAR

French	frantuzește	frēnci
to distinguish	a distruge	distinginș
fox	vulpe	fox
proprietor	proprietar	propriētēr
executed	executat	ēxekintēd
pause	pausă oprire	pōz
to permit	a permite	permit
breathless	fără să respire gâfâind	brēθles
to complain	a se plânge	complēin
youth	tinerete	iūθ
betimes	la timp	bitáimz
wisdom	înțelepciune	uizdēm
to trust	a se încrede	trēst
liar	mincinos	láiēr
to abhor	a urî	ābōr
deceit	înșelăciune	disit
to confirm	a confirma	confērm
wicked	rău	uikēd
brimstone	pucioasă	brimstoun
hell	iad	hel
reckoning	socotind	rēcning
fluently	lesne	flūentli

EXERCITIU

Do you learn English? Yes, Sir, I do; and so does my cousin William. How long have you studied it? We have studied it about six months; and the longer we study it,

the more we like it. Who teaches you English? Mr. S. does. Is he a native of England? No, Sir, he is a German; but he speaks English so fluently and well, that you would scarcely be able to distinguish him from an Englishman.

CITIRE ȘI MEMORISARE

O'tis a lovely thing for youth
To walk betimes in wisdom 's way;
To fear a lie, to speak the truth,
That we may trust to all they say.

But liars we can never trust,
Though they should speak the thing that's true;
And he, that does one fault at first,
And lies to hide it, makes it two.

Have we not known, nor heard, nor read,
How God abhors deceit and wrong?
How Ananias was struck dead,
Caught with a lie upon his tongue;

So did his wife Sapphira die,
When she came in, and grew so bold
As to confirm that wicked lie,
That just before her husband told.

The Lord delights in them that speak
The words of truth; but every liar
Must have his portion in the lake,
That burns with brimstone and with fire.

Then let me always watch my lips,
Lest I be struck to death and hell,
Since God a book of reckoning keeps
For every lie that children tell.

LECȚIUNEA 45-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Do you learn English?

How long have you studied it?

What did you remark while you were studying it?

Who is, your teacher?

Is he a native of England?

How can he teach you good English, being a stranger?

What is lovely in a young person?

Why?

What happens to liars?

What does one who says a lie do, in order to hide it?

What do we know about deceit and wrong?

What happened to Ananias and why?

What happened to his wife Sapphira and why?

What does the Lord delight in?

What must every liar get?

What must children do, to avoid being struck to death and going to hell?

VOCABULAR

crane	cocor	<i>créin</i>
stork	barză	<i>storc</i>
unfortunately	din nenorocire	<i>ünfórciüneillē</i>
simple	prost naiv	<i>simpēl</i>
despatched	expediat	<i>dispăcēt</i>
to plead	a pleda	<i>plid</i>
thief	hoț	<i>θif</i>
sufficiently	destul	<i>süfișentli</i>
suspicious	suspect	<i>süspišüs</i>
therefore	prin urmare	<i>thē'for</i>
suffer	sufēr	<i>sü'fer</i>

CITIRE

THE FARMER, THE CRANES AND THE STORK

A stork was unfortunately drawn into company with some cranes, who were just setting out on a party of pleasure, as they called it, which in truth was to rob the fish-ponds of a neighbouring farmer. Our simple stork agreed to make one; and it so happened that they were all taken in the fact. The cranes having been, old offenders, were presently despatched, but the stork pleaded hard for his life: to which the farmer answered, your being in company with thieves

is a circumstance of itself sufficiently suspicious and therefore you must be content to suffer the consequences.

LECTIUNEA 46-a

STIL

VOCABULAR

sewing	cusând	<i>sóuing</i>
smoothed	netezit, potrivit, întins	<i>smuthěd</i>
folded	strâns, (îndoit)	<i>fóulděd</i>
rook	un fel de cioară	<i>ruc</i>
caw	croncănit	<i>có</i>
flight	sbor	<i>fláit</i>
to neigh	a necheza	<i>nei</i>
to low	a mugi	<i>lôu</i>
pink	culoarea roză	<i>pine</i>
ball	glob	<i>bol</i>
foxglove	degețel	<i>fóxglěv</i>
bent	curbat încovoiat	<i>beni</i>
bowed	aplecat	<i>báud</i>
tied	legat	<i>táid</i>
prayer	rugăciune	<i>prěer</i>
pillow	perină	<i>pilou</i>
right	bine	<i>ráit</i>

STIL

CONVERSAȚIE

TRANSFORMAREA POEZIEI ÎN PROZĂ

A fair little girl sat under a tree
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work and folded it right,
And said: „Dear work, Good night! Good night!”

Such a number of rooks came over her head
Crying „Caw! Caw!” on their way to bed;
She said, as she watched their curious flight
„Little black things, Good night, Good night!”

The horses neighed, and the oxen lowed;
The sheep's „Bleat! Bleat!” came over the road;
All seeming to say with a quiet delight,
Good little girl, „Good night! Good night!”

She did not say to the sun „Good night!“
 Though she saw him there, like a ball of light!
 For she knew he had God's time to keep
 All over the world and never could sleep.

The tall pink foxglove bent his head
 The violets bowed and went to bed;
 And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
 And said on her knees, her favourite prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay,
 She knew nothing more till again it was day;
 And all things said to the beautiful sun.
 „Good morning! Good morning! our work is begun!“

Transformarea strofei I care va servi de model

A fair little girl was sitting under a tree sewing as long as her eyes allowed her to do so, then she smoothed and folded her work well and said „Dear work, good night!“

LECȚIUNEA 47-a

VOCABULAR

wealthy	bogat	<i>uélθi</i>
wise	cuminte	<i>uáiz</i>
troops	trupe	<i>trups</i>
numerous	numeros	<i>niümëres</i>
against	în contra	<i>ăghéinst</i>
war	război	<i>uă</i>
defence	apărare	<i>difëns</i>
gameke ^{apër}	pădurar	<i>ghëimkipër</i>
starling	graur	<i>stărling</i>
to utter	a articula	<i>ütë</i>
sentence	frază	<i>sëntens</i>
to fail	a lipsi	<i>fëil</i>
frequently	adeseori	<i>fricuentli</i>
to seize	a apuca	<i>sîz</i>
booty	pradă	<i>bütî</i>

EXERCITIU

Early to bed, and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. This is indeed a very good principle that we must all try and keep. People who go to bed late cannot get up early in the morning. On the contrary they get up late and lose their best hours for work, the early hours. The best work is done in the morning, They therefore are always behind other people in their work and they naturally do very badly in their business. They become poor and afterwards tired and sad they finish by losing their health. Then we must go to bed early and get up early in the morning.

How did you amuse yourself at the ball? Thank you I never amused myself better than last time. There were many people as well as many officers. But whence so many officers? Why do you not know? We have many troops around the town. It is (spoken) said that we are going to have war and as we are near the frontier, the government sent numerous troops: but it seems that they are not enough for the defence of the place.

CITIRE

THE BOY AND THE STARLING

An old gamekeeper had a starling in his room, that could utter a few sentences. For instance when his master said «Starling where are you?» the bird never failed to answer «Here I am».

Little Charles the son of one of his neighbours always took a particular pleasure in seeing and hearing the bird, and came frequently to pay it a visit.

One day he arrived during the absence of the gamekeeper. Charles quickly seized the bird, put it into his pocket, and was going to steal away with his booty. But that very moment the gamekeeper came back. Finding Charles in the

room and wishing to amuse his little neighbour he called to the bird as usual :

«Starling where are you?» «Here I am» sung out the bird with all its might from the little thief's pocket.

LECȚIUNEA 48-a

CONVERSAȚIE

Which principal must we all try to keep?

Why?

What happens to people who go late to bed?

Why do people who get up late do badly in business?

What happens to them?

Which is the best advice in such a case?

How did you like the ball?

How did you amuse yourself?

Were there many people there?

How is it there were so many officers?

What do you think about the troops sent by the government?

What is a starling?

What did the starling answer when his master asked him where he was?

What did a little neighbour of the bird's master use to do?

What did he do one day finding the bird alone?

What did the master do coming back?

Where did the bird's answer come from?

Zilele fiecărei luni

leap-year — an bisextil

Thirty days hath September

April, June and November

All the rest have thirty-one

Except February, has twenty-eight

And when leap-year's time's begun

February days are twenty-nine.

Un mod lesne pentru ca să se găsească câte zile are fiecare lună. Elevul trebuie să învețe bine pe din afară aceste linii.

LECȚIUNEA 49-a

VOCABULAR

to know about	a ști despre	<i>tu nou ăbăut</i>
liable	expus	<i>lăiăbël</i>
fault	greșală, defect	<i>difect</i>
obliging	îndatoritor	<i>oblăiging</i>
to desire	a dori	<i>tu dizăiër</i>
to spend	a petrece	<i>spend</i>
to disappoint	a desamăgi	<i>disăpóint</i>
splendid	splendid	<i>splendid</i>
fun	veselie, glumă	<i>fën</i>
a good many	mai mulți	<i>ei gud ménî</i>
mind	bagă de seamă	<i>măind</i>

EXERCITIU

Did you know that we were there? I did not know anything about it. Having been very ill for several weeks, it was impossible for me to walk so far as to hear about your arrival. I ought to have sent after some news about you, but we are all liable to mistakes, and no man has ever been without faults. I beg of you to excuse my not having sent. I should have been exceedingly happy, if I had known it before, for I would have come to see you, and as you are always very obliging I know you would have seen me with pleasure.

SCRISOARE

January 29-th 1904.

My dear cousin,

Mamma desires me to invite you to spend the evening with us to-morrow, if my aunt will permit you to come. A good many of our young friends will also be here as it is my sister Jane's birth-day; therefore do not disappoint us; you know how great will be our pleasure in seeing you.

So now, dear Charles, do not forget that we shall fully expect you to-morrow, mind do not omit bringing your dancing-shoes.

Farewell till then,

Your affectionate cousin

Mary.

P. S. We shall have at our party a good friend of mine who is a splendid dancer, and a man who is very amusing in society, so that we are going to have great fun, and try by all means to come.

Se va răspunde în clasă de către elevi cu ajutorul profesorului respectiv. pentru a mulțumi și a răspunde, că invitația a fost primită cu plăcere.

LECȚIUNEA 50-a

VOCABULAR

to translate	a traduce	<i>trănsletî</i>
translation	traducere	<i>trănsleșiun</i>
midsummer ho-		
liday	vacanța cea mare	<i>midsuměr holidei</i>
fleet	flotă	<i>flit</i>
twig	ramură	<i>tuig</i>
stranger	strein	<i>streingěr</i>
steed	cal, armăsar	<i>sliđ</i>
donor	donator	<i>dôněr</i>
to ascend	a se sui	<i>ăsënd</i>
turnip	gulie	<i>těrnip</i>
crown	coroană (monetă)	<i>cráun</i>
to request	a ruga	<i>ricuést</i>
footman	lacheu	<i>fűlmán</i>
pitch	grad	<i>picî</i>

EXERCITIU

My parents desired me to write down for them, all such passages that could present any interest in the books I read. While I was reading, my English History I met something very interesting about Lord Nelson, and in order to please my parent's desire I wrote it down. «England expects every man to do his duty» said Lord Nelson, when he was going to attack the French fleet of Cape Trafalger. This he said while he was dying!

CITIRE

LEWIS THE ELEVENTH

Lewis the Eleventh, when young, used to visit a peasant whose garden produced excellent fruit. Soon after he had

ascended the throne, that peasant waited on him with his little present, a turnip of an extraordinary size. The king smiling, remembered the hours of pleasure he had passed with him, and ordered a thousand crowns to be given to him.

The squire of the village, hearing of this liberality thought within himself: If the peasant gets a thousand crowns for a turnip, I have only to present his Majesty one of my horses. He therefore, took some of his bests horses, and arrived at court, requested the king's acceptance of one. Lewis highly praised the steed, and the donor's expectations were raised to the highest pitch, when the king exclaimed:

«This is indeed a noble animal and I hope you will not find me ungrateful».

He then told one of his footmen to bring him the gigantic turnip. When the footman arrived the king presented it to the nobleman saying:

«This turnip is the most wonderful thing I possess It was brought to me by one of your farmers; I paid a thousand crowns for it, and I give it you in return for your horse.

LECTIUNEA 51-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What did your parents desire you to do?

What did you find interesting about Nelson?

Where did Nelson say that?

What used Lewis the eleventh to do when he was young?

What did the peasant do when Lewis came to the throne?

What did the king do?

What did the squire of the village think of on hearing the king's generosity?

What did Lewis do on seeing the steed?

What orders did he give?

When the turnip was brought, what did the king say?

VOCABULAR

to ride	a merge cu trăsură	<i>ráid</i>
coach	trăsură	<i>cóuci</i>
bare-foot	descult	<i>béěr -fút</i>
seemingly	în aparentă	<i>sîmingli</i>
foot-sore	cu dureri la picioare	<i>fút-sóěr</i>
to reach	a ajunge	<i>rici</i>
bound	îndreptat	<i>báund</i>
wearily	ostenit	<i>uirili</i>
to pull up	a trage în sus	<i>tu pul ıp</i>
to feel	a simți mila	<i>tu fiť</i>
to burst	a plezni	<i>tu béřst</i>

CITIRE

KINDNESS REWARDED

One day a lady, who was riding in a coach, saw a lad on the road bare-foot and seemingly very foot-sore. She asked the coachman to take him up, and said she would pay for him. When the coach reached the end of its journey, the kind lady found that the poor lad was bound for the nearest sea-port, to offer himself as a sailor. Twenty years afterwards on the same road a sea captain who was on a coach saw an old lady walking wearily along and he made the coachman pull up his horses. He put the old lady inside saying. «I'll pay for her» When they next changed horses the old lady thanked the captain; «for» said she «I am too poor to pay for a ride now» The captain told her that he always felt for those who had to walk as she had been doing; and said, «I remember, twenty years ago, near this very place, I was a poor lad walking along the road, and a kind lady paid for me to ride. «Ah said she« «I am that lady! but things have changed with me since then» «Well» said the captain, «I have made a fortune, and have come home to enjoy it. I will allow you twenty-five pounds a year as long as you live». The old lady burst into tears, and gratefully accepted the sailor's offer.

LECȚIUNEA 52-a

VOCABULAR

to discover	a descoperi	<i>discēvēr</i>
century	secol	<i>sēntiuri</i>
globe	glob	<i>glóub</i>
born	născut	<i>bō'n</i>
consequently	prin urmare	<i>cóusicuentli</i>
gooseberry	coacăză, agrișă	<i>gū'zběri</i>
raspberry	smeură	
laurel	laur	<i>lōrel</i>
slender	subțire	<i>slénděr</i>
to sail	a naviga	<i>séil</i>
shrub	buruiiană	<i>șrúb</i>
stem	tulpină, trunchiu	<i>stēm</i>
pointed	ascuțit	<i>póinted</i>
to cluster	a se forma ciorchină	<i>clēstěr</i>
berry	bob	<i>běri</i>
southern	meridional	<i>săthě'n</i>
states	statele	<i>stēits</i>
North America	America de Nord	<i>nórθ âmēricá</i>
Brazil	Brazilia	<i>brázil</i>
blossom	floarea	<i>blósăm</i>
to grind	a măcina	<i>gráind</i>

STIL

În grădina unchiului meu sunt foarte frumoase fructe și idea mea ar fi să mergem să ne plimbăm în ea. Acolo vom găsi foarte multe coacăze și cred că îți plac. Intr'adevăr îmi plac foarte mult (immensely) și o preumblare până acolo ne ar face mult bine, căci am face puțină mișcare și în acelaș timp am putea mânca câteva coacăze și poate și alte fructe. Fructele sunt foarte sănătoase. Mi se pare că am auzit pe moșul d-tale zicând că are și agrișe bune și în cazul acesta voi mânca mai multe agrișe decât alte fructe, căci le prefer orcăroră. Atunci, te rog, scrie moșului d-tale fără a murdări hârtia, după cum este obiceiul d-tale și spune că astăzi vom merge să'l vizităm.

CITIRE

THE COFFEE

The coffee plant is a shrub which resembles the laurel. It has a slender stem, pointed glossy leaves and clusters of pretty white blossoms.

When the flowers fall off, green berries are left behind. When the berries are ripe, they are found to contain two seeds. From these seeds when roasted and ground, we make the pleasant drink called coffee.

The coffee plant grows in Arabia, in the southern States of North America in Brazil, in the East and West Indies and in Ceylon.

LECTIUNEA 53-a

VOCABULAR

reaper	secerător	<i>ripë</i>
farmyard	curte dosnică (curte de fermă)	<i>farmia^rd</i>
harvest time	timpul secerişului	<i>harvest taim</i>
hedge	gard	<i>hëdgî</i>
to be in a hurry	a fi grăbit	<i>hëri</i>
nurse	bonă, doică	<i>në^rs</i>
to glean	a spicui, a culege	<i>glîn</i>
black-berry	dudă sălbatică	<i>blăc^{ber}i</i>
ear	spic	<i>iër</i>
to succour	a ajuta	<i>së^kër</i>
authority	autoritate	<i>othóriti</i>
pastor	păstor	<i>păstë^r</i>
lout	cu umilință	<i>lôuli</i>
hurt	a face rău	<i>hë^rt</i>
deed	fapt	<i>diă</i>
dealings	fapte	<i>dilings</i>
hatred	ură	<i>hëitred</i>
to slander	a calomnia, a vorbi de rău	<i>slăndë^r</i>
temperance	cumpătare	<i>tëmperëns</i>
soberness	moderație, cumpănire	<i>sóubë^rnes</i>
chastity	castitate, puritate	<i>cëistili</i>
to covet	a dori	<i>cëvet</i>
harvest cart	car de snopi	<i>hăr^hestca^rt</i>

Ruth	Rut	<i>rūθ</i>
kindred	rude, rudenie	<i>kīndred</i>
baby-boy	copilaș	<i>bēibi-boi</i>
too	de asemenea	<i>tū</i>
grandson	nepot	<i>grāndsēn</i>
(sau) grand-son	nepot	<i>grān'sān</i>
to become	a deveni, a se face	<i>bicēm</i>
I became, become	devenii, devenit	<i>bikēm</i>
Holy	sfânt	<i>hōili</i>
Bible	Biblie	<i>Báibēl</i>

EXERCITIU

The reapers were busy reaping the corn; then they put it into large carts and took it to the farm-yard. There was no school in harvest time, so Tom had no lessons to learn. He and his two sisters Anne and Mary, went into the corn-fields to see the reapers. The hedges were full of blackberries; but they did not stay to eat them. They were in a hurry to go and help their poor old nurse to glean corn.

They walked with her behind the harvest-cart, and picked up the ears that were dropped. Poor nurse was very thankful for she had now corn enough to last her a long time. They told their mother they had been gleaning in the corn-fields. Ruth was a good daughter and she went into the fields to glean the corn for her mother. The master of the field saw her, and he told his men to leave plenty of corn behind them, that Ruth might pick it up.

He liked Ruth so much that he talked to her and asked who she was and he found out that her mother was one of his kindred. So he took Ruth to be his wife, and from that time she had no need to go gleaning in the fields any more. She had a little baby boy and her mother took the child and was its nurse. Her neighbours were glad when they saw it, and they said to her: «Ruth thy daughter which loveth thee, is better to thee than seven sons». The boy grew up, and had a son too, and a grand-son who became a great king.

«This pretty story of Ruth you may read in the Holy Bible»:

CITIRE

DUTY TO OUR NEIGHBOUR

My duty towards my neighbour is, to love him as myself; and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love honour and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to my betters, to hurt nobody by word or deed to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness and chastity; not to covet nor desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

LECTIUNEA 54-a

CONVERSAȚIE

- What were the reapers doing on the field?
Why did Tom have no lessons to learn?
Where did Tom and his sisters go?
Why did they not stay and eat the black-berries, on their way?
What did they do with their old nurse!
Why was the nurse so thankful for?
What did the children say to their mother?
Who was Ruth, and what did she do?
When the master of the field saw Ruth, what did he order?
What did the master find out by talking to Ruth?
What did he do then?
What did God send then?
Who nursed the child?
What did the neighbours say when they saw the child,

Which is the duty to your neighbours?
 What must you do to all men?
 What to your father and mother?
 What must you do for your king?
 To whom must you submit yourself?
 To whom must you order yourself lowly?
 What else must you do towards your neighbour?
 What else must you do until it shall please God to call you.

VOCABULAR

allowed	permis	ălăud
endeavour	a încerca	ëndevër
to prevail	a influența	privël
proposal	propunere	propózăl
ransom	preț de rescumpărare	rănsëm
surrender	a supune	sÛrendër
affected	influențat	ăfëctëd
banished	exilat	bă'nist
enshrined	întipărit	ënsrăinëd

CITIRE

JOHN, KING OF FRANCE

John, king of France, was taken prisoner in battle by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England. After remaining there in captivity four years he was allowed to return to his own country that he might endeavour to prevail upon his subjects to agree to a peace proposed by the king of England. The proposals of the English king, which, among other things, stipulated for four millions of gold crowns as a ransom for the French monarch, were not favourably received in France, and the peace was not concluded.

When king John found that his people would not pay the money required for his liberty, he did not, as many would have done, resolve to stay in France, but determined immediately to return to England, and surrender his person once more into the hands of king Edward. Some of his counsellors advised him not to take this step, but he was not affected by their counsels. «If faith and loyalty «said

he» were banished from the rest of the world, they ought still to remain enshrined in the heart of kings. He accordingly returned to England, became a prisoner again, and soon after died in London.

LECȚIUNEA 55-a

VOCABULAR

mutually	mutual reciproc	<i>miúciuáli</i>
distant	îndepărtat	<i>distânt</i>
to miss	a simți lipsa cui-va	<i>mis</i>
company	tovărășie	<i>câmpăni</i>
thus	așa, altfel	<i>thüs</i>
to act	a lucra, a face, a se purta	<i>ăct</i>
towards	către, spre	<i>touardz</i>
real	adevărat, real	<i>riel</i>
to strike	a bate (ceasul) a lovi	<i>straic</i>
I struck, struck	lovii, lovit	<i>strēc</i>
quickly	repede	<i>cuicli</i>
out of	afară	<i>ăút of</i>
breath	răsuflare	<i>breθ</i>
wrecked	naufragiat	<i>rect</i>
to steal	a fura	<i>stil</i>
I stole, stolen	furai, furat	<i>stóul, stóulen</i>
railway	cale ferată	<i>réiluei</i>
astonishing	surprinzător, de mirat	<i>ăstónising</i>
quantity	cantitate	<i>cuántiti</i>
relating	povestind	<i>riléiting</i>
slight	slab	<i>slăit</i>
affectionately	în mod afectuos	<i>ăfēcționălli</i>
who is longing	care dorește	<i>lónghing</i>
lucky	norocos	<i>lú'ki</i>

EXERCİȚIU

I still remember with great pleasure the days that we passed together. He visited me and I visited him. When we had to learn some lesson, we generally worked together and we mutually assisted each other. After, we had finished our work, we generally played together or walked to some distant village to enjoy the fresh air. I miss his company

very much now, and I am sure, I shall never find any one again who will act towards me as a real friend.

About 10 o'clock we are expecting some friends of mine to go out with them for a walk. When 10 o'clock struck, two of them came after having run very fastly, and out of breath to tell me that Mr. C's assassins were caught by a commercial ship which had been pushed by tempest towards the coast of Tyre, They were hidden there in a small boat, and all the stolen objects were found in it. It was lucky that one of the sailors knew one of the assassins. So our walk is put off for another day.

SCRISOARE

La această scrisoare se va răspunde de către elevi foarte scurt în limba Engleză atât cât se poate scrie pe o carte postală. Cuvintele sunt date.

Paris, March the 15-th 1904.

My dearest sister,

I received your last letter in time and I see how much you are enjoying yourself in London. Well the fact is that it is a most wonderful town and I quite agree with you, that it is a real pleasure to see all the beautiful and interesting things, there are to be seen.

One of the most important things and which strikes one immediately is the enormous quantity of railways. Railways on the earth, others under the earth, others over the earth and railways under the water.

Is that not astonishing? Have you observed that? I am sure you have.

I am expecting you back very anxiously, in order to hear you relating to me all the wonders you have seen, because when I went to London I stayed only three days, hardly enough to have a slight idea of it.

Good bye my dear sister, I kiss you very affectionately, your loving sister who is longing to see you.

Mary.

LECȚIUNEA 56-a

VOCABULAR

drowned	înecat	<i>dr'and</i>
blacksmith	ferar	<i>blăcsmiș</i>
flame	flacăra	<i>flēm</i>
to defy	a sfida	<i>difai</i>
autumn	toamnă	<i>otēm</i>
to step	a călca, a merge	<i>stip</i>
gap	spărtură făcută într'un gard	<i>gap</i>
fence	barieră, gard	<i>fens</i>
cradle	leagăn	<i>crēidēl</i>
basket	coșuleț	<i>băskēl</i>
to turn upside down	a răsturna	<i>tēr'n ēpsaid daun</i>
besmeared	a rupe, rupt	<i>tēer, lo'n</i>
to dash out	a umple cu, a murdări	<i>bismiēr'd</i>
brain	a asvârli	<i>dăș aut</i>
to preserve	creere	<i>brēin</i>
to deserve	a apăra	<i>prizērv</i>
affecting	a merita	<i>dize'r'v</i>
circumstance	mișcător	<i>ăfēcting</i>
striking	împrejurare	<i>sē'cēmstlans</i>
hastily	isbitor	<i>strāiking</i>
to give way	repede	<i>hēistili</i>
impulse	a da drumul, a ceda	<i>ghiv uēi</i>
sudden	impulsiune	<i>impēls</i>
unhurt	de odată	<i>sēd'den</i>
serpent	neatins, nelovit	<i>ēnhērt</i>
	șarpe	<i>sē'pēnt</i>

EXERCITIU

Vecinii buni

Copilul unui morar într'o zi pe când se juca pe malul unui râu căzù în apă și era aproape să se înece. Din fericire ferarul satului, care locuia pe malul celalt al râului îl scoase din apă și-l duse la părinții lui.

Un an mal târziu casa ferarului fiind în flăcări fără ca faptul să fie observat de cineva bietul om abia scapă din flăcări cu nevasta și doi copii; în spaima lor însă au lăsat din nebagare de seamă în flăcări pe mica lor fiică.

Nimenea n'avea curajul să și expue viața pentru dânsa.

Morarul auzind strigătele copilei aleargă acolo înfruntând cu curaj pericolul și scăpă copila.

Astfel răsplăti datoria către ferar, care-i scăpase copilul din apă.

CONVERSAȚIE

The farmer and his dog

A farmer who had just stepped into his field to mend a gap in one of his fences found at his return the cradle, where he had left his only child asleep turned upside down, the clothes all torn and bloody, and his dog lying near it besmeared also with blood. Immediately conceiving that the dog had destroyed his child, he instantly dashed out his brains with the hatchet in his hand; when turning up the cradle he found the child unhurt and an enormous serpent lying dead on the floor, killed by that faithful dog whose courage and fidelity, in preserving the life of his son deserved a very different return. These affecting circumstances afforded him a striking lesson. How dangerous it is too hastily to give way to the blind impulse of a sudden passion.

LECȚIUNEA 57-a

VOCABULAR

insolent	insolent, obraznic	<i>insolent</i>
to limp	a schiopăta	<i>limp</i>
aged	în vârstă, bătrân	<i>ëiged</i>
nobleman	nobil, boer	<i>noubëlmän</i>
compassion	mila	<i>compășün</i>
creature	creatură	<i>criciër</i>
myself	eu, en însu-mi, mă	<i>misëlj, maiself</i>
thymself	tu însuți	<i>thäiself</i>
yourself	ție, însuți, te, pe tine	<i>iöer sëlj</i>
himself	se, el însăși	<i>himsëlj</i>
herseff	se, ea însăși, ea	<i>hërsëlj</i>
itself	el însuși, ea însăși, singur	<i>itsëlj</i>
ourself	noi îșiine, noi	<i>äuër sëlj</i>
yourselves	voi (sau Dv.) înșivă	<i>iöer selbz</i>

themselves	își, și, se, însăși	<i>themsélvz</i>
oneself sau one's	pe sine însăși	<i>uansélf</i>
stroll	plimbare (mică)	<i>strol</i>
ramble	escursiune	<i>rămběl</i>
liar	mincinos	<i>láiěr</i>
to regret	a regreta	<i>rigrèt</i>
suddenly	de odată	<i>sédènti</i>
means	mijloace	<i>mīnz</i>
confounded	afurisit, blestemat	<i>confaundəd</i>
rogue	pungaș, nemernic	<i>róug</i>
to convince	a convinge	<i>convins</i>
knob	cap de baston	<i>nob</i>
cripple	ciunt, schiop	<i>cripěl</i>
invisble	nevăzut	<i>inviziběl</i>
I dress myself	eu mă îmbrac	<i>ái dres-máiself</i>
he dresses him- self	el se îmbracă	<i>hi drésēs hímself</i>
she dresses her- self	ea se îmbracă	<i>și dresēs hěrselř</i>
it dresses itself	se îmbracă	<i>it drésēs itsélf</i>
we dress oursel- ves	noi ne îmbrăcăm	<i>ui dres áuěrselřz</i>
you dress your- selves	voi vă îmbrăcați	<i>iü dres ióerselřz</i>
they dress them- selves	ei; ele, se îmbracă	<i>thěi dres them- sélřz</i>
one dresses one- self	se îmbrăă	<i>uan drésēs uán- self</i>
I long for the country	mi-e dor de țară	<i>ai long for thi cēntri</i>
clever	harnic	<i>clévěr, clévěr</i>
economy	economie	<i>icónomi</i>
diligence	silința	<i>diligens, diligens</i>

EXERCITIU

What pretty little creatures ! Now they are looking about for their mothers that are hidden behind those bushes. They have just seen them, and are now running to them as fast as they can. I like little lambs better than any other animals. I hope you will amuse yourself in your stroll through the fields and woods to-morrow. Oh ! I am sure, I shall amuse myself, for I am exceedingly fond of such rambles. We shall enjoy ourselves in the country very much especially as it is the time when we can admire the green fields with the beautiful little lambs.

We have helped him several times in his need, but he never thanked us for it. Such deeds are not believed, not even when they are true. It is regretful that there are such people in the world. Thy cousin John told me, he would not be in want if he was more diligent. The best way not to be in want is diligence and economy. Be diligent and you'll see that you'll never be in want, this is the best way of being happy.

CITIRE

INSOLENT BEGGARS

A limping beggar once asked an aged nobleman for some alms. The nobleman had compassion on his misery, and gave him a crown. «My Lord» said a stranger, who seemed to come from an opposite direction, «you are too kind to give any thing to this beggar; he is a confounded rogue, who only dissembles to abuse the kindness of others. The fellow is as straight as you and I. Please, give me your stick for a moment. I will immediately convince you of the act». So saying, he took the nobleman's stick, which had a gold knob, and attacked the pretended cripple, who at once made his escape. In a few minutes both were invisible, and the nobleman is still waiting for his stick.

LECȚIUNEA 58-a

CONVERSAȚIE

What are those pretty little creatures doing?

Where are they running so fast?

Do you like lambs?

Where are you going now?

Do you think you will amuze yourself there?

Why do you think that you will amuze yourself in the country?

Have you ever helped him?

What has he done instead?
 Are such things to be believed?
 What did yorr cousin John tell you
 Which is the way, never to be in need?
 Which is the way, to be happy?

Why did a nobleman give some alms to a limping beggar?
 What did a stranger say to him?
 What did he ask from the nobleman? and why?
 What did he do with the stick, and was the stick a valuable one?
 What is the nobleman doing now?

VOCABULAR

to cross	a trece	<i>cros</i>
a brook	râulet	<i>bruc</i>
mistook	greși	<i>misluc</i>
to carry	a duce	<i>cări</i>
to snatch	a smulge	<i>săci</i>
below	jos	<i>bilou</i>
to drop	a lăsa să cadă	<i>drop</i>
greedy	lacom	<i>gridi</i>
to grasp	a apuca	<i>grăsp</i>
to enjoy	a se bucura	<i>engioi</i>

CIIRE

As a dog was crossing a brook with a bone in his mouth he saw his own image in the clear water, and mistook it for another dog carrying another bone. Not content with what he himself possessed, the greedy creature snatched at the prize which he saw below. In doing so, he of course dropped the real bone, which fell into the brook and was lost!

The greedy, grasping at more than they have often, lose even that which they might in peace have enjoyed.

LECȚIUNEA 59-a

STIL

De complectat de către elevi

Good, boy, pious, God, dutiful, father, mother, obedient, masters, loving, play-fellows, civil, obliging, all, diligent, learning his book, takes pleasure, improving himself, in, thing, worthy, praise.

Rises early, morning, makes, clean and decent, and, his prayers. If he, done, fault, confesses it, is sorry, it loves to hear good advice, thankful, those, that, give, follows. Never swears, calls names, uses ill words, his companions.

Never peevish, fretful, but always cheerful and, humoured, would, rather, wrong, than do, any of them, always, ready, do, what is bid, and, minds, is said, him, these, means becomes, as, grows, man of sense, virtue, beloved, respected, by, know him, lives, world, with credit, reputation, and dies, lamented, acquaintances.

VOCABULAR

genius	geniu	<i>giniēs</i>
army	armată	<i>a' mi</i>
appointed	numit	<i>ăpóinted</i>
to defeat	a înfrânge	<i>difit</i>
to gain	a câștiga	<i>tu ghéin</i>
unexpectedly	pe neașteptate	<i>ēnexpēctēdli</i>
overthrow	răsturnă	<i>óuvē' rón</i>
vanquish	învinge	<i>văn' cuiș</i>
to subdue	a supune	<i>tu sēbdiū</i>
to lead	a conduce	<i>tu lid</i>
campaigns	campania	<i>cămpēinz</i>
to drive out	a goni	<i>drăiv' áut</i>
to undertake	a întreprinde	<i>ēndertēik</i>
to retreat	a se retrage	<i>tu ritrīl</i>
to abdicate	a abdică	<i>ăbdikeit</i>
to retire	a se retrage	<i>rităiēr</i>
banished	exilat	<i>bănist</i>
to devise	chipzui	<i>divăiz</i>
heedless	negligent, nepăsător	<i>hidles</i>
cruel	crud	<i>crüel</i>
to disturb	a deranja	<i>tu distērb</i>

CITIRE

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Description. The greatest military genius of modern times

Narrative 1769. Born in Ajaccio in Corsica; educated for the army. 1793 Is appointed to command artillery before Toulon, and expels the English. 1796 Takes the command in Italy; defeats the Austrians and Italians and gains territory for France. 1798 The French directory, jealous of his popularity sends him to Egypt; 1799 he returns unexpectedly to Paris, overthrows the directory and is made First Consul. 1804 Becomes Emperor of the French; 1805 vanquishes the Russians and Austrians at Austrelitz, and the Prussians at Iena in 1806. 1808 subdues Spain, and places his brother Joseph on the throne; this leads to the Peninsular War, in which after five campaigns, Wellington drives the French out of Spain, 1813; 1812 Napoleon undertakes his great Russian expedition forced to retreat from Moscow in winter, he loses nearly the whole of his army. 1814 He abdicates and retires to Elba but in less than a year he returns; 1815 is defeated by Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo, surrenders to the English; is banished to St. Helena 1821 dies there.

Character. Brilliant in devising original plans; heedless of human life very ambitious vain and cruel. For seventeen years he continued to disturb the peace of Europe.

LECTIUNEA 60-a

VOCABULAR

ashes	cenuși	ășes
to rule	a guvernă	rul
Edward	Eduard	eduaʹd
precious stones	petre prețioase	preșusstouns
is worth	prețuește	is ȳerθ
through	printru	θru
carried	purtat	că'rid

Christianity	Creștinism	<i>crishtiã'niti</i>
temper	caracter	<i>tẽmpẽr</i>
neighbour	aproapele	<i>nẽibẽr</i>
slap	palma	<i>slãp</i>
precept	precept	<i>prisẽpt</i>
invidious	invidios	<i>invidius</i>
to hate oneself	a urî	<i>u hẽit uãnsẽlf</i>
for all	deși	<i>for 'ol</i>
e'er	vre-odată	<i>ẽ'ẽr (ever)</i>
wearing	purtând	<i>uẽering</i>
reduced	redus	<i>ridusẽd</i>
equable	drept	<i>icuãbẽl</i>

EXERCITIU

Kings and Queens are the chief persons in the countries over which they rule. The British Empire is ruled by king Edward. Kings and Queens have crowns, which are generally made of gold and precious stones. The crown of king Edward is worth more than one hundred thousand pounds. Some boys and girls may have seen the king of Great Britain, passing through the towns in which they live, but they have not seen him wearing his crown. It is too heavy to be placed on his head, but it is sometimes carried before him. Except upon great occasions, the king dresses just like any other gentleman.

Jesus Christ said that we must love each-other; what you do not like, do not do to others. That is the prettiest priciple of Christianity. Love your neighbour; if some-body gives you a slap on one cheek, turn also your otherone to be slapped. Such priciples cannot do anything else of us than happy men. But unhappily not all follow these precepts, and that is why the world is bad, invidious, and people hate each other.

CITIRE

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

Sir Isaac Newton's temper, it is said, was so equable and mild, that nothing could disturb it; as may be seen from the following anecdote; Sir Isaac had a little pet-dog, which was

called Diamond. Being one evening called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When after a few minutes Sir Isaac returned, he had the vexation to find that Diamond had overturned the lighted candel among some papers, the nearly finished labour of many years; and the natural consequence was that these papers were soon in flames and almost reduced to ashes. This loss for Newton's advanced age, was irreparable; but without punishing the dog at all he only exclaimed: «Oh! Diamond! Diamond you little know the mischief you have done!»

LECTIUNEA 61-a.

CONVERSAȚIE

What are kings and Queens?

Which is the king of England?

What are crowns made of?

How much is king's Edward crown worth?

Have people seen the king of England going about with his crown on?

Why?

How is a crown carried sometimes?

How do kings dress?

What did Jesus Christ say?

Which is the prettiest principle of Christianity?

Tell me another beautiful principle of Christianity?

What becomes of people who have such fine principles?

Why is the world bad, invidious, and full of hatred?

Who was Isaac Newton?

What do they say about his character?

What was Diamond?

What did Newton do one day with Diamond?

When he came back, what did he find?

When he saw his papers in ashes, what did he say?

VOCABULAR

habit	obicei	<i>hă'bit</i>
bridge	pod	<i>bridgî</i>
leading	ducând	<i>liding</i>
cruelly	crud	<i>ci'ueli</i>
goring	găurind	<i>gô'ring</i>
venture	a se expune	<i>venci'er</i>
trunk	trompa elefantului	<i>trënc</i>
suspect	a bănuî	<i>së'spëct'</i>
to give way	a cedà	<i>ghiv uei</i>
driver	conducător	<i>dráiver</i>

CITIRE

An elephant was in the habit of passing over a small bridge leading from his master's house into a town in India. He one day refused to go over it, and it was only by cruelly goring him with a spear, that he could be forced to venture on the bridge, the strength of which he first tried with his trunk, showing that he suspected something. At last he went on, but before he could get over, the bridge gave way, and both the elephant and his driver were cast into the ditch. The fall killed the driver, and very much injured the elephant.

LECTIUNEA 62--a

VOCABULAR

to ask	a rugà	<i>tu asc</i>
inst.	corent	<i>instânt</i>
to allow myself	a'mi permite	<i>a 'mi permite</i>
to print	a imprimà	<i>tu print</i>
to afford	a conveni	<i>tu ăfo.d</i>
to introduce	a prezenta	<i>tu introduiùs</i>
anticipatively	cu anticipație	<i>ăntisipëitioli</i>
acquaintance	cunoscut	<i>ăccuëintens</i>

Cuvintele pentru răspuns la scrisoare

received, friendly, expecting, you, very, as, regards, books, sure we'll do, both helping, you, as, introducing, behave, truly, yours.

SCRISOARE

Bucarest, June the 1-st 1905.

Dear Sir.

Profiting of your kind invitation, asking me to come and pay you a visit at your country-place near Braila, I am decided to do so about the 20-th inst. Except the pleasure I will have in seeing you, I will allow myself to ask you a favour. The intention of my visiting this year some of my acquaintances is in order to beg them to help me in printing two books of my own composition. Alone I cannot afford it, so that is what makes me address myself to some good friends of mine, asking their own material help, as well as that of some of their friends to whom I hope they'll introduce me.

Thanking you anticipatively, and expecting soon to have the pleasure of meeting you.

Believe me your's very truly

Demosthenes.

Să va răspunde de către elevi în clasă cu ajutorul d-lui profesor respectiv.

LECȚIUNEA 63-a

VOCABULAR

ignorant	ignorant	<i>ignorant</i>
laziness	lenevie	<i>lėizines</i>
consequence	consecință	<i>consicuens</i>
knowledge	cunoștință	<i>nóledgi</i>
to acquire	a câștiga	<i>accuăiēr</i>
deeply	profund	<i>dip'li</i>
to weep	a plange	<i>wip</i>
frivolous	ușuratic	<i>frivolės</i>
favour	favoare plăcere	<i>fėivēr</i>
promise	promisiune	<i>prómis</i>
bow	arc	<i>bóu</i>
gigantic	gigantic	<i>giaigăntic</i>
cabbage	varză	<i>cábăgi</i>
to travel	a călători	<i>tu trávēt</i>
quarter	sfert, parte	<i>cuār-tēr</i>
globe	glob, pământul	<i>glób</i>
among	printre	<i>ămung</i>
curiosity	curiositate	<i>kiuriósiti</i>

notice	observație, notiță	noutis
wonder	minune	uândër
according	după, conform cu	ăcōding
horseman	călăreț	hōrsmăn
battle-array	linie de bătălie	bă'tel-ărài
to perform	a execută	tu pěrform
to hinder	a împedica	tu hindēr
to refute	a refută	tu rifiul
to take the trouble	a și dà osteneala	tu tēik thi tră běl
Japan	Japonia	Dgăpăn
amazed	surprins	ămēizēd
to forge	a făuri	tu forgi
to employ in	a ocupa cu	tu emplōi
inside	înăuntru	insăid
to polish	a polei	pōliș
enormous	imens	ino'mēs
vessel	vas	vēsēl
to boil	a fierbe	tu bōil

SCRISOARE

My dear child,

If you had formerly been more industrious and attentive, you would not be so ignorant now. You see that your former laziness has had consequences. You would have been more industrious, if you had better companions but this was the school's fault and not yours. Be pious and you will be happy in future. You would have been more grateful to your parents, if you had a proper knowledge of their kindness to you and if you had not always been so lazy, you would have been a better boy. These are advices of an old and good friend of your father's. If you follow them you will not repent and you will become a better man.

Your affectionate friend

G.

EXERCITIU

The gigantic cabbage

A gentleman said he had travelled over the four quarters of the globe, and among the curiosities he had remarked there was one of which no other had taken notice. This wonder according to him, was a cabbage so large and so

high, that under each of its leaves fifty armed horsemen could put themselves unto battle-array, and perform the usual exercices without hindering one another. Somebody who listened to him, did not take the trouble to refute the story but very seriously said that he had also travelled, and been as far as Japan, where he was amazed to see more than three hundred workmen who were busy forging a copper and one hundred and fifty who were employed inside in the polishing of it. Of what use could that enormous vessel be? asked the traveller. «No doubt, it was» answered the other immediately, «to boil the cabbage in, which you have just spoken of».

VERIFICAT
2007



TABLOUL VERBELOR NEREGULATE

Cesintele	Imperfectul	Particip. trecut	Presintele	Imperfectul	Particip. trecut
<i>abide</i>	abode	abode	<i>dream</i>	dreamt	dreamt
<i>born</i>	was	been	<i>drink</i>	drank	drunk
<i>arise</i>	arose	arisen	<i>drive</i>	drove, drave	driven
<i>wake</i>	awoke	awaked	<i> dwell</i>	dwelt	dwelt
<i>born</i>	bore, bare	borne, born	<i>eat</i>	ate	eaten
<i>beat</i>	beat	beaten	<i>fall</i>	fell	fallen
<i>become</i>	became	become	<i>feed</i>	fed	fed
<i>befall</i>	befell	befallen	<i>feel</i>	felt	felt
<i>begin</i>	begot	begotten	<i>fight</i>	fought	fought
<i>begin</i>	began	begun	<i>find</i>	found	found
<i>begin</i>	begirt	begirt	<i>flee</i>	fled	fled
<i>behold</i>	beheld	beheld	<i>fling</i>	flung	flung
<i>bent</i>	bent	bent	<i>fly</i>	flew	flown
<i>bereave</i>	berest	berest	<i>forbear</i>	forbore	forborne
<i>besought</i>	besought	besought	<i>forgive</i>	forgave	forgiven
<i>beset</i>	beset	beset	<i>forsake</i>	forsook	forsaken
<i>bid, bad,</i>	bid, bad,	bid, bidden	<i>freeze</i>	froze	frozen
<i>bade</i>	bade	—	<i>get</i>	got	got
<i>bound</i>	bound	bound	<i>gild</i>	gilt	gilt
<i>bit</i>	bit	bitten	<i>gird</i>	girt	girt
<i>bled</i>	bled	bled	<i>give</i>	gave	given
<i>blew</i>	blew	blown	<i>go</i>	went	gone
<i>broke</i>	broke	broken	<i>grave</i>	graved	graven
<i>bred</i>	bred	bred	<i>grind</i>	ground	ground
<i>brought</i>	brought	brought	<i>grow</i>	grew	grown
<i>built</i>	built	built	<i>hang</i>	hung	hung
<i>burnt</i>	burnt	burnt	<i>have</i>	had	had
<i>burst</i>	burst	burst	<i>hear</i>	heard	heard
<i>bought</i>	bought	bought	<i>hew</i>	hewed	hewn
<i>could</i>	—	—	<i>hide</i>	hid	hid, hidden
<i>cast</i>	cast	cast	<i>hit</i>	hit	hit
<i>caught</i>	caught	caught	<i>hold</i>	held	held
<i>chid</i>	chid	chid, chidden	<i>hurt</i>	hurt	hurt
<i>chose</i>	chose	chosen	<i>keep</i>	kept	kept
<i>cleft, clove</i>	cleft, clove	cleft, cloven	<i>kneel</i>	knelt	knelt
<i>clung</i>	clung	clung	<i>knit</i>	knit	knit
<i>clad</i>	clad	clad	<i>know</i>	knew	known
<i>came</i>	came	come	<i>lade</i>	laded	laden
<i>cost</i>	cost	cost	<i>lay</i>	laid	laid
<i>crept</i>	crept	crept	<i>lead</i>	led	led
<i>crew</i>	crew	crown	<i>lean</i>	leant	leant
<i>cut</i>	cut	cut	<i>leap</i>	leapt	leapt
<i>durst</i>	dared	dared	<i>learn</i>	learnt	learnt
<i>dealt</i>	dealt	dealt	<i>leave</i>	left	left
<i>died</i>	died	died	<i>lend</i>	lent	lent
<i>dug</i>	dug	dug	<i>let</i>	let	let
<i>did</i>	done	done	<i>lie (être</i>	lay	lain
<i>drew</i>	drawn	drawn	<i>couché)</i>		

Presintele	Imperfectul	Particip. trecut	Presintele	Imperfectul	Particip. t
lose	lost	lost	sow	sowed	sown
make	made	made	speak	spoke	spoken
may	might	—	speed	sped	sped
mean	meant	meant	spell	spelt	spelt
meet	met	met	spend	spent	spent
melt	melted	molten	spill	spilt	spilt
mow	mowed	mown	spin	spun	spun
must	must	—	spit (cra- chei)	spat	spat
ought	ought	—	spit (em- brocher)	spitted	spitted
overbear	overbore	overborne	split	split	split
owe	ought	owed	spread	spread	spread
pay	paid	paid	spring	sprang	sprung
put	put	put	stand	stood	stood
read	read	read	stave	stove	stove
rend	rent	rent	steal	stole	stolen
rid	rid	rid	stick	stuck	stuck
ride	rode	ridden	string	stung	stung
ring	rang	rung	stink	stank, stunk	stunk
rise	rose	risen	strew	strewed	strewn
rive	rove	riven	stride	strode	stridden
run	ran	run	strike	struck	strusk
saw	sawed	sawn	string	strung	strung
say	said	said	strive	strove	striven
see	saw	seen	swear	swore	sworn
seek	sought	sought	sweep	swept	swept
sell	sold	sold	swell	swelled	swollen
send	sent	sent			
set	set	set			
shake	shook	shaken			
shall	should	—	swim	swam	swum
shape	shaped	shapen	swing	swung	swung
shave	shaved	shaven	take	took	taken
shear	shore	shorn	teach	taught	taught
shed	shed	shed	tear	tore	torn
shine	shone	shone	tell	told	told
shoe	shod	shod	think	thought	thought
shoot	shot	shot	thrive	throve	thriven
show	showed	shown	throw	threw	thrown
shred	shred	shred	thrust	thrust	thrust
shrink	shrank	shrank	trode	trod	trodden
shrive	shrove	shroven	upbore	upbore	upborne
shut	shut	shut	wake	woke	waked
sing	sang	sung	wash	washed	washed
sink	sank	sunk	wear	wore	worn
sit	sat	sat	weave	wove	woven
slay	slew	slain	weep	wept	wept
sleep	slept	slept	will	would	would
slide	slid	slid	win	won	won
sling	sung	slung	wind	wound	wound
slink	slunk	slunk	work	wrough	wrough
slit	slit	slit	wring	wrung	wrung
smell	smelt	smelt	write	wrote	wrote
smite	smote	smitten			

C.T.C. 2

