

## Present Tense Simple

**aff.** SB + V1 (+ **s** / **es**\* – pentru “el” sau “ea”)

**int.** Do + SB + V1  
Do**es** - pentru “el” sau “ea”

**neg.** SB + don't + V1  
do**esn't** - pentru “el” sau “ea”

\*La persoana a III-a singular (“he”, “she”, “it”) se adauga “**es**” verbelor terminate in:

- sh: wash – he wash**es**
- ch: catch – she catch**es**
- x: he fix**es** (his car)
- o: she do**es**, he go**es**
- ss: she cross**es** (the street)
- “y” precedat de consoana (“y” devine “i”): she cri**es**, he tri**es**, he impli**es** (sugereaza ca) etc

### Expresii specifice:

- every day / night / week / year etc

\* adverbe de frecventa:

- often = adesea, deseori
- generally = in general
- sometimes = uneori, cateodata = occasionally
- seldom = rareori
- usually = de obicei = as a rule
- always = mereu, intotdeauna
  
- once = o data / twice = de doua ori / three times = de trei ori etc
- hardly = abia, foarte rar
- from time to time = once in a while = now and then = din cand in cand
- every other day = din 2 in 2 zile, every 4 years = din 4 in 4 ani

\* parti ale zilei / saptamanii:

- **in the**: morning / afternoon / evening
- **at: noon** / night / weekends

\* zile: **on** Sundays / Mondays etc

\* anotimpuri: **in** spring / summer / autumn / winter

**Situatii** cand este folosit:

- actiuni obisnuite, repetate, care au loc in fiecare zi / seara / saptamana / luna etc – **rutine, obiceiuri**:

ex. I go to school **every day**.

Father **goes** to work at five o'clock **in the morning**.

- adevaruri generale (care nu mai au nevoie de demonstratie), starea permanenta a lucrurilor:

ex. The Earth **moves** round the Sun.

A tailor **makes** clothes.

In England it **rains** very often.

Five times five **makes** 25.

- **!!!** actiuni viitoare care vor avea loc datorita unui program sau orar dinainte cunoscut, stabilit:

ex. The exhibition **opens** on Tuesday next week (in romana: “**se va deschide**”).

The train for Cluj **leaves** at 10.15 from platform number 5 (“**va pleca**”).

- actiuni care se desfasoara datorita unei meserii:

ex. The lifeguard **saves** people from drowning.

The doctor **cures** sick people.

A teacher **teaches**.

A gold miner **digs** for gold.

- in exclamatii introduse prin: “Here” / “There” = “Iata”, “Uite”

ex. Here **comes** the postman.

Here he **comes**.

There **goes** the bus.

- in zicale si proverbe:

ex. He that **laughs** last **laughs** best.

- cand dam citate din carti, anunturi, scrisori (de obicei cu verbul “say”):

ex. And then Harap – Alb **says**: “We will go to that kingdom!”

What **does** the notice say? (“Ce zice in anunt?”) - It **says** “No parking!”

- cand se dau indicatii sau explicatii:

ex. You go to the left, then go to the right and then you see the museum.

I go to the country because I like there.

- in comentarii sportive:

ex. He **hits** him with the right, then with the left, then he **knocks** him down.

- in retete:

ex. You take seven eggs and mix them.

- !!! in propozitii temporale, **in loc de viitor** (dupa “when”, “after”, “as soon as” = imediat (dupa) ce, “before”, “till” = pana sa, “until” = pana cand nu):

ex. I will go to eat when you come (cand vei veni). When you arrive home the car will be washed. He won't come until you invite him.

- !!! in propozitii conditionale, tipul 1 (**in loc de viitor**, cu “if”, “unless” = daca nu, “provided that” = cu conditia ca, “in case”:

ex. She will go out if the weather is fine. You will miss the plane if you don't hurry.