**INFO ZI AN 1**

**1.Present Tense Simple**

**1.1.Form: V1 (short infinitive)**

In the IIIrd person singular: **V1+-s/-es**

Example:

The conjugation of the verb ’’to work’’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Interrogative | Negative | Negative-Interrogative |
| I work  You work  He/She work**s**  We work  You work  They work | **Do** I work?  **Do** you work?  **Does** he/she work?  **Do** we work?  **Do** you work?  **Do** they work? | I **do not** work (**don’t** work)  You do not work (**don’t** work)  He/she **does not** work (**doesn’t** work)  We **do not** work (**don’t** work)  You **do not** work (**don’t** work)  They **do not** work (**don’t** work) | **Do** I **not** work? (**Don’t** I work?)  **Do** you **not** work? (**Don’t** you work?)  **Does** he/she **not** work? (**Doesn’t** he/she work?)  **Do** we **not** work? (**Don’t** we work?)  **Do** you **not** work? (**Don’t** you work?)  **Do** they **not** work? (**Don’t** they work?) |

**1.2.Spelling:**

a) The –*es* ending is added in the third person singular when the respective verb ends in:

-o: he/she do*es*/go*es*;

-s: he/she miss*es*;

-x: he/she mix*es*;

-ch: he/she teach*es*;

-sh: he/she wash*es*;

-zz: it buzz*es*.

b) –In the case of the verbs ending in –y, there are two cases:

C+ -y→ ies: to try: he/she tries (because –*y* is preceded by *r*, which is a consonant)

V+ -y→ys: to say: he/she says (because –*y* is preceded by *a*, which is a vowel)

**1.3.Use:**

- to express general, universal truths:

e.g. The Earth *rotates* around the Sun.

-to express a permanent state of affairs:

e.g. Tom *speaks* five foreign languages.

- to express repeated, habitual, actions, usually accompanied by:

-adverbs (*usually, never, seldom, often, always, almost always, nearly always, generally, normally, regularly, frequently, occasionally, sometimes, almost never, hardly ever, rarely, scarcely ever,* etc.)

- adverbial phrases*: every (day/week/month, year, etc.), once/ twice a day/week/month/year/morning/afternoon, evening, night, etc.*, *three/several times a day/week/month/year/ morning/afternoon, evening, night, etc.*, *every other day, every 4 years, every few days, on Mondays/Sundays, now and then, now and again, again and again, from time to time, at times, etc.*

e.g. He frequently *updates* his version of Yahoo messenger.

How often *do* you *use* this password?

I hardly ever *use* this programming language. (*hardly ever*, just like *almost never*, can not be used with a verb in the negative!)

!!! The adverbial phrases are usually placed at the end of the sentence. (However, there are cases when they may be placed at the beginning of the sentence, to avoid ambiguity.)

e.g. I *write* e-mails every day.

!!! The adverbs ended in *–ly* are not usually used at the beginning of the sentence:

e.g. I *check* my e-mail box hourly.

- instantaneous actions:

- in instructions and demonstrations:

e.g. First, you *press* this button. The, you *select* that option.

-in sport commentaries, on radio and television:

e.g. Hagi *hits* the ball and *scores*.

-stage directions:

e.g. Mary *enters* the room, *closes* the window and *sits* down.

-exclamations:

e.g. Here he *comes*!

- quotations (it is used with the verb ’’to say’’ when presenting something read in a book):

e.g. The author of the article *says*: ’’This new version of antivirus *is* the best on the market.’’

- newspaper headlines:

e.g. Steve Jobs *Dies*.

- in proverbs, sayings:

e.g. A friend in need *is* a friend indeed.

-it is used to refer to the past with verbs of communication (*to hear, to learn, to tell, to write, to say,* etc.), suggesting that the information transmitted is still valid (instead of the Present Perfect):

e.g. Mary *tells* me that the network administrator position is still vacant.

-it is used to express Narrative/Historic Present (when referring to a past time, to make more vivid a story):

e.g. Yesterday, I was in my office. Suddenly, a voice *calls out* of the corridor and *startles* me.

**- to express a future action:**

a) an officially planed action (timetables, events in the calendar):

e.g. The IT exhibition *opens* on Friday, next week.

!!! In this case, the presence of the time adverbial is compulsory!

b) in conditional clauses, instead of a Future Tense:

e.g. We shall print the documents **if** we *repair* the printer.

c) in temporal clauses, instead of a Future Tense:

e.g. They will explain us how to use this modem **when** they *arrive*.

**EXERCISES**

**X. Translate into English:**

**A.**

**Calculatorul conceput de von Neumann conţinea cinci părţi:**

* o unitate de intrare asemănătoare unei tastaturi ce permitea introducerea informaţiilor în calculator;
* o zonă de memorie pentru stocarea programelor şi datelor;
* o unitate aritmetică pentru efectuarea calculelor;
* o unitate de control care realiza transferul instrucţiunilor programului şi a datelor între memorie şi unitatea aritmetică;
* un dispozitiv de ieşire, cum ar fi o imprimantă.

Lucrarea lui von Neumann a fost publicată pe scară largă şi a schimbat definitiv modul de proiectare al calculatoarelor. (Aproape toate calculatoarele construite după ENIAC au fost calculatoare von Neumann).

Grace Hopper, care a lucrat în anii 40 la calculatorul MARK, a realizat în 1952 primul compilator- un program care traduce limbajul de programare în limbaj-maşină. Compilatoarele au schimbat modul de programare, permiţând programatorilor să introducă numere şi litere în locul secvenţelor de 0 şi 1.