TRADUCERI TEXTE TEHNICE

PENTRU UZUL STUDENȚILOR ANULUI: II

FACULTATEA: STIINTE UMANISTE, POLITICE SI ADMINISTRATIVE

SPECIALIZAREA: LIMBI MODERNE APLICATE

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I. ENGLISH FOR ARCHITECTS

A. Shapes, Materials and Styles

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b.) | Volumes | Volume |
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the measurements  dimensiunile
the dimension  dimensiunea
the proportions  proproiile
the volume, the bulk  volumul, marimea
the scale  scara
space  spatiul, locul
spaciousness  marile dimensiuni
the depth  adancimea
the length  lungimea
the width  latimea
the height  inaltimea
the thickness  grosimea
the thinness  ingustimea
measure  a masura
size up  a estima
deepen  a adanci
lengthen  a prelungi
widen  a largi
broaden  a largi
raise (the level)  a ridica (un nivel)
spacious, roomy  spatosios, incapator
vast  vast
immense  imens
huge  enorm
squat  mic si lung
narrow  ingust
cramped  stramt
deep  adanc
long  lung
wide, broad  lat
high, lofty  inalt
soaring  inaltat
thick  gros
thin  subtire

c.)  Materials
wood  lemn
timber  cherestea
stone  piatra
brick  caramida
marble  marmura
clay  argila
sandstone  nisip
limestone  piatra de var, calcar
plaster  mortar
slate  gresie
a tile  o tigla
thatch  paie
cement  ciment
concrete  beton
reinforced concrete  beton armat
iron  fier
cast-iron  fonta
wrought iron  fier forjat
steel  otel
stainless steel  otel inoxidabil
paint  vopsea
glass  sticla
blend  a amesteca
carve  a sculpta
mould  a modela
a tile  a pune tigla
paint  a vopsi
hard  tare
soft  moale
resilient  elastic
steel  otelit
wooden, timbered  din lemn, din cherestea
tiled  acoperit cu stigla
soundproof  antifonic
rotproof  rezistent la putrezire
waterproof  impermeabil
watertight  etans

d.)  Styles
classicism  classicism
originality  originalitate
avant-gardism  avangardism
symmetry  simetrie
asymmetry  asimetrie
a pattern  un model, un motiv, un desen
a plan  un plan
an ornament  un ornament
classical  clasic
original  original
imposing  impunator
majestic  maiestuos
decorative  decorativ
ornate  incarcat cu ornamente
avant-garde  avangardist
ancient  antic
Romanesque  stilul romanic
Norman (Brit.) stilul romanic
Medieval medieval
Gothic gotic
Tudor stilul Tudor
Elizabethan stilul elisabetan
Georgian stilul georgian
Victorian stilul victorian
Colonial stilul colonial
Art-Deco stilul art-deco
Art-Nouveau stilul art-nouveau
Modern stilul modern
Contemporary stilul contemporan
Southern stilul sudist (in Statele Unite)

B. Town-and-Country Planning

a.) Town planning Urbanismul
a planner un urbanist
planning permission permisul de construire
architecture arhitectura
an architect un arhitect
the building trade/industry constructiile/industria constructiilor
a builder, a contractor un constructor, un contractant, un antreprenor
civil engineering lucrari publice
a developer un agent imobiliar
a building site/construction site un santier
a construction worker un muncitor in constructii
real estate domeniul imobiliar
an estate agent un agent imobiliar
an estate agency o agentie imobiliara
renovation, refurbishment renovarea
improvement imbunatatirea
demolition demolarea
plan a planifica
design a proiecta, a face planul de
build a construe
have a house built a avea casa in constructie
rebuild a renova
erect, put up a ridica
be under construction a fi in constructie
rise from the ground a ridica din pamant
renovate, refurbish a renova
revamp (coll.) a repara
restore a restaura
give a facelift to (coll.) a reface fatada
rehabilitate  a reabilita
upgrade  a moderniza
improve  a imbunatati
list  a clasifica, a inregistra
protect  a proteja
knock down  a demola
demolish, pull down  a demola, a darama
level  a nivel, a demola

b.) Space Organisation

Built-up Areas

a town
a city
a megacity, a major city
the inner city
a city dweller
suburbia, the suburbs
a suburbanite
a dormitory town
a market town
a village
a hamlet
urban
suburban
small-town
inhabited
uninhabited
residential
deserted

Urban Organization

a borough
a district
the neighbourhood
the city centre
the financial district
a shopping precinct
a pedestrian precinct
a ghetto
green areas
a road
a street
the High Street
a one-way street
an avenue
a lane, an alley

Organizarea spatiului

Aglomerarile urbane

un targ, un orasel
orase
un oras
o metropola
orasul vechi (de obicei in centru)
un locuitor al orasului
suburbia, periferiile
o suburbia
un orasel in apropierea unei metropole
un targ
un sat
urban
suburban
provincial
populat
nepopulat
residential
parasite, abandonat

Organizarea urbanistica

o circumscriptie administrative
un sector
cartierul, vecinatatea
centrul orasului
cartierul financiar
un cartier comercial
un spatiu pentru pietoni
un ghetou
spatii verzi
un drum
o strada
strada principiala
o strada cu sens unic
un boulevard
o alee
a blind alley
a cul-de-sac, a dead end
wasteland, waste ground
a park
a square
a block (US)
the pavement
a pedestrian crossing
a zebra crossing (Brit.)
a crosswalk (US)
a level-crossing

C. Housing

City Habitat
A House
a sash window
a front door
a bow window
the dorstep
a path
a terrace
a fence

Habitatul urban
O casa
o fereastra glisanta
o usa de la intrarea din fata
o arcada de fereastra pe un perete rotund
pragul usii
o ale, cararuie
o terasa
un gard

C. Housing

Communal Housing
housing
the project (US)
scrape

Locuinta Comuna
locuinta (in general)
proiect
a zaria

sociala
cladire cu multe etaje
zgarie-nori

a housing complex
a tower

a complex de case
locuinta

a high rise

a skyscraper

a block of flats
un bloc cu apartamente
o locuinta ieftina
storey
un etaj
studio flat
un apartament
a council flat
a flatmate
a penthouse
a bedsit(ter)
a loft
a slum
the slums, a shanty town

In the Country
a cottage
a thatched cottage
a farmhouse
a bungalow
a second home
a palace
a castel
conac, o casa de tara
house

Facilities
comfort
convenience
modernity
running water
alimentare cu apa
un robinet
lighting
a plug

La tara
o casa taraneasca
o casa taraneasca acoperita cu paie
o ferm
un pavilion de acelasi nivel
o resedinta secundara
un palat
a castel
a manor, a hall, a country

Facilitati
confort
comoditate, avantaj
modernitate
apa curenta
a tap
electricitate
iluminare
o priza de curent electric
the urban sprawl  expansiunea urbana  
the suburban sprawl  suburbiile tentaculare  
gentrification  imbunatatirile  
a mushroom town,  un oras in plina dezvoltare  
un oras infloritor  
o lipsa de locuinta  
a locui (in)  
move in  a se muta in  
moving out  a se  
moving own  a detine  
let, rent to  

a boom town  
a housing shortage  
live (in)  
settle  
move in  a se stabili  
moving out  a se  
moving own  a detine  

a detine  
a inchiria, a da cu chirie  
a inchiria, a da cu chirie  
a inchiria, a da cu chirie  

a(se) intinde, a desfasura  
gentrify  
mushroom  
commute  
a face naveta  
flock into, pour into  
sprawling  
tentacular  
gigantic  
dehumanized  
gigantic  
anonymous  

dezumanizat  
anonim  
overcrowded  
vacant  
abandoned, derelict  
abandonat, parasite  
polluted  
poluat  
of noisy  
dirty  
murderous  
rundown  
dilapidated  
insalubrious  
insalubru  
sordid, miser  
sordid, miser  
insecure  

unde criminalitatea face ravagii  

Urban Exodus  
Exodul urban  
country life  
viata la tara  
the back-to-nature-movement  
intoarcerea la natura  
the call of the wild  
chemerea salbaticiei, a naturii  
leave  
apleca, a parasi  
abandon  
apabona
move away from a se muta din
flee a fugi (din)
live in the provinces a trai in provincie
quiet linistit
isolated, secluded izolat, separate
guaint desuet, cu un farmec invechit
unpolluted nepoluat
bracing wholesome

D. Practice
1.) Describe the House:
   Use the words in bold type * to make up compound adjectives and complete these sentences.
   a. A house that looks Southern is a…
   b. A house with several stories is a multi-
   c. A room with a high ceiling is a..
   d. An architectural element shaped like an egg is a…
   e. Glass which is the colour of bronze is…
   f. Bedrooms where pastel colours are predominated are…
* caractere aldine

2.) Readers’ Corner:
   Read the extract and find the words corresponding to the definitions given below:
   a. A small country house: …
   b. An area where many shops can be found: …
   c. Items attached to a house to keep out light or thieves:…
   d. Style of architecture in the United States
   e. Rundown houses:…
   f. A private park: …

Paul had turned off the freeway now, and as he drew nearer to his goal the houses grew larger, the lawns wider and greener, and the underground sprinklers rose into higher fountains, as if heralding his coming. In Los Angeles, water equalled money. He had noticed this before, driving past the dry, barren yards of the slums near the Nutting Corporation – and down in Venice Beach, where the taps in Ceci’s kitchen often gave only a
brownish, brackish trickle, and no one could afford to water anything larger than a potted plant. 
Across Wilshire Boulevard, and through the Beverly Hills shopping district. Now Paul drove along wide streets lined with palms and flowers, richly bathed in artificial rain, and the houses had swelled to castles – but castles reminiscent of the cottages on his street, in that each one was built in a different style. Here the grounds, too, had been made to conform to the owners’ whims, so that the Louisiana plantation house was hung with limp wisteria and climbing roses, while the Oriental temple next door had a Japanese garden […] The movie executive’s castle […] was glaringly Colonial – white, with gables, shutters, wrought iron, and a comic weathervane, behind an expanse of lush green lawn.

From: The Nowhere City, by Alison Lurie (1965)

E. The Contemporary Context

Housing

- **gated cities**: in Statele Unite, locuinte de lux, incuiate si pazite
- **brownstones**: case new-yorkeze, construite din gresie bruna, in Harlem,
  In principal
- **(a row of) back-to-back-houses**: in Marea Britanie, o aliniere spate-in-spate a caselor
- **council houses**: in Marea Britanie, locuinte cu chirie moderate, care sunt adesea case mici
- **council housing estates (US:projects)**: cartiere muncitoresti cu locuinte chirie modice
- **the homeless**: cei fara domiciliu
- **township**: in Africa de Sud, e vorba despre ghetouri de negri, in perioada apartheidului
- **trailer parks**: in Statele Unite, locuinte in rolute (la periferia oraselor), unde traieste o populatie saraca
- **mobile homes**: mari rulote, folosite drept locuinte. In Statele Unite nu este neobisnuit ca pensionarii sa-si vanda locuinta sis a cutrei tara in mobile homes.
- **the sick-building syndrome**: maladia imobilelor, care afecteaza angajatii ce lucreaza in cladi cu climatizare

F. Idioms and Colourful Expressions

Focus on Home
the homeland: patria, tara de origine
home life: viata de familie
a home ground: un teren familiar
the Home Counties: tinuturile din apropierea Londrei (Essex, Kent si Surrey)
a homebody: o persoana casnica
a homemaker: un barbat sau o femeie care se ocupa de gospodarie
“Home Sweet Home”: Casa, dulce casa
to play a sport at home: a face un sport (la domiciliu)
to strike home: a lovi exact la tinta
to drive something home: a transmite unde trebuie (un mesaj)
to be home and dry (US) to be home and free: a fi salvat, a fi ajuns la capatul suferintelor
to make oneself at home: a se face comod
to be first home: a castiga o cursa
it is nothing to write home about: nu e nimic extraordinary

Focus on Building Materials
a marble cake: o prajitura marmorata
slate-blue: culoarea albastru ardezie
the Stone Age: epoca de piatra
It’s a stone’s throw from here: e la doi pasi de-aici, la o azvarlitura de piatra
stoned (slang): drogat
stone-cold: rece ca gheata
stone-deaf: surd de tot
to leave no stone unturned: a nu lasa piatra de piatra (turn: a intoarce)
to be set in stone: a fi gravat in piatra
to kill two birds with one stone: a nimeri doi iepuri dintr-o data
to have feet of clay: a avea picioarele moi

G. Saying and Proverbs

There is no place like home: Nicaieri nu e ca acasa
Home is where the heart is: Casa e acolo unde-ti este inima
An Englishman’s home is his castle: A fi stapan in casa ta
Charity begins at home: Caritatea bine coordonata incepe de la tine insurti
H. Translations

1. ANTONI GAUDI

If the stylistic definitions also play a part to support the reorganization and registering of the artistic events from a certain period, so that to be recorded, some artists and architects can be placed in no movement.

It is the case of Antoni Gaudi, whose work is unique in the history of architecture. However, it is considered that the Catalanian architect would belong to the Art Nouveau movement; his stylistic solutions forestall aspects of expressionism. It is enough to compare the windows of the Batllo House from Barcelona with one of Mendelsohn’s sketches of the Einstein Tower’s project in order to understand it. Beyond the afferent distinctions, a stylistic affinity is remarkable in the usage of the aggressive and incisive lines that could be sweetened and made more playful only by the exuberant fantasy of Gaudy.

The universe of the suggested shapes is proved to be a result of Viollet-le-Duc’s neo-gothic style what determined Gaudi to improve his own taste and sensibility by reading his books. This is also proved by his work, which may be considered his masterpiece, Sagrada Familia form Barcelona, what he was assiduously working on in the last part of his life. The pre-existent gothic plan was completely revolutionized by an impetuous fantasy changing the shapes and forms as if they were made of colored sand. Actually, the cathedral – from the point of view of its appearance – looks like the buildings of sand and water made by children on the coast. The engineering device used by Gaudi is a very subtle machine thus obtaining independent effects from the static law of physics.
One of the most courageous technical solutions is the usage of inclined columns capable of taking over the mass without resorting to flying buttresses. Another specific characteristic of Gaudi’s works is the picturesque feature worked out through a translucent and comprehensive reproduction of bulks and by using some simple material, but very colored, capable of changing the already vibrating and echoing surfaces. This kind of sensibility results from the lesson of Jonh Ruskin and the Arts and Crafts movement.

Life and Works

Originating in a family of artisans, (he inherited unusual skills from his father, a coppersmith); Antoni Gaudi I Cornet was born in Reus, Catalonia, in 1852. He studied architecture at the Barcelona Academy. The outline of his many-sided poetics results from the frequently attendances of the esthetic romantic philosophy courses and the analysis of Viollet-le-Duc’s texts. Gaudi became the protégé of Count Guell, a cultured and wealthy industrialist who would be one of his first clients, for whom he materialized the palace (1885-1889) and especially the Guell Park, entirely covered with pottery. His undefeatable fantasy knew how to adapt also to some traditional works – without self-betrayal – that he conceived in an uncommonly original way and almost unrepeatable. An example is Casa Mila, what completely changes the aesthetics of the apartment house. The burden of finishing the traditional neo-gothic styled Sagrada Familia was given to him in 1882. He was working on it until to the end of his life without succeeding to finish the building. He died in 1926.

2. JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

From formal point of view, Japanese architecture has been strongly influenced by the Chinese building methods (page 136-137), which appeared in the Land of the Rising Sun in the same time with the spread of Buddhism, in the second half of the VI th century A.D., during the reign of King Kimmei. Until that, in Japan, where the Chinese writing was already in use for some time, the dominating national worship was the Shinto: ”the gods way”, an animative religion which was claiming that the different aspects of nature and each emotion capable to rise to a superior dimension, was endowed with a spirit.

If during the XVI century the relationships with Europe intensified, due to the protestant and catholic missions in the region, at the beginning of the first half of the XVII century, Japan will have been closed for about two centuries, into a total isolation, with no permission for strangers to approach its shores. With the restart of the relationships with the Occident and together with the enthronement of King Meiji (1867-1912), the unmistakable charm of Japanese civilization will begin to attract more and more the occidental culture, which even nowadays sees Japan as a source of inspiration and mutual exchanges, especially in the architectural field.
Origins and characteristics

From the oldest traditional houses (*haniwa,* only a few terracotta models have been preserved, which highlights the resemblance with other house typologies from other countries of the southeast of Asia. The typical rural house, made of wood, paper and straw, had a raised floor, an attached veranda, and roofs with wide slopes, covered sometimes with cane. Other buildings, typical for the Japanese architecture, are: temples, palaces, fortified castles, rice storehouses on palafittes. The traditional building systems were preserved especially for the rural houses and the monumental complexes of the Shinto temples: these are situated in the inside of an area, closed by a trapezoid gate (*torii,* with an architrave built outside the retaining walls. In the construction of temples prevails the extremely simple hall-shape scheme, with an exterior pillar which holds the tympanum. Another version is the cross shape construction, with entrance on the long side. The strong relationship between the structure and the decorations is fundamental for this type of buildings. After the spread of Buddhism in Japan, with the beginning of the VIth century, the pagoda shape temples, typical for the Chinese culture, will be more frequent, and eventually will influence the Shinto constructions too.

3. ORIENT AND OCCIDENT

When, after almost 2 centuries the United States of America has imposed the shogun’s country to reopen its gates and to reconnect with the rest of the world (1853), the Japanese art will be displayed in the eyes of the surprised occidental artists. Monet even ends up projecting his garden from Giverny being inspired from the polychrome xilogravures brought from the Far East which will spread fast.

The moment is very favorable for architect’s sensibility, ready to respond to the stimulus and influences o such a different tradition from the Greek-roman one. On the other side, the main reference point and experience change will be the English architect Josiah Conder who in 1874 fonded at the Tokyo University the Institute of Architecture. European and American architects were starting to work in Japan. Among them was Frank Lloyd Wright (pp. 342-343), whom in 1916 projected The Imperial hotel in Tokyo (nowadays destroyed), assisted by the Czechoslovak Antonin Raymond, who will remain in Japan till the end of his life, projecting different buildings.

Especially in the 50’s of the XX century, the Japanese architects were starting to impose themselves at international level with avant- garde projects, also thanks to the earned fame of their foremost exponent, Kenzo Tange (pp.360-361). But traditional Japanese architecture continues to be the source of inspiration of occidental architecture: especially for the rigorous room essentiality, extremely lighted thanks to some natural solutions like the intense gliding porches, which often lead towards charming gardens. The house and garden constitutes almost an insoluble biome, so that the pletographs ka and tei- “house” and “garden”- for together the concept of house.
4. THE LOUVER AND LEOH MING PEI

The work that made famous Leoh Ming PEi, the only Chinese architect that is present in the international scene, is the glass pyramid designed by him in 1983 for the Louver created not just only for the modernizing the image of the Louver and also for the adapting of the new structures: first of all to receive a bigger number of visitors and in the same time to modify without damaging the architectural balance of the building that is considered a work of art. The Pei project was organized in 2 steps: the first step rearranging the main entrance conceived in a wide subterranean space in the direction of Napoleon’s backyard. The pyramids allows in the present the orientation of the visitors according to their itineraries through the 3 routes that intersects with the wings of the building.

The new structure offers new possibilities that are according to the newest and modern museums structures: information booths, wardrobe, ticket booths, a buffet, a big library and a meeting room. Using a metaphor we can say that the famous above pyramid assisted by the lighting of the tow little pyramids represents the edge of the technological and architectural iceberg conceived by Pei for the Louvre. This first phase ended in 1987, came the next one finished in 1993, that led to the transformation of the exposed spaces of Aripii Richelieu, that is in this moment occupied by the Minister of Finances. At the desire of the President Mitterrand, the project gave birth to the “Grand Louver” one of the most sophisticated museums of the world.

The life and works

Leoh Min Pei born at Canton in 1917 he emigrated when he was 16 to the USA. He studied here at Massachusetts Institute of Technology then with Walter Gropius, at the Harvard University in Cambridge. Teaming up with the New York builder William Zeckendorf between 1948 and 1955 has received his first important projects. At the age of 38 he opened a professional shop that is even today one of the most known in USA, receiving a series of works most representative being the reconstruction of the west wing of National Gallery from Washington.

The construction cut in soft volumes seems to be an exaltation of the rationalism forms, with an imposing suggestion of the idea of the classic and essential. The wide ray of the shop owned by Leo Ming PEI and partners (Pei, Cobb, Freed and partners from 1989) has allowed the elaboration of a stylish language sensitive to the newest things that in essence refer to the optimizing and functionality of the project independent of the esthetic options. In this way, the contribution of Pei has come to propose at the end of the 20 century the aspirations for the 21 century. In this way his workshop has produced masterpieces that tend to have post-modernism (such as The Holocaust Museum in Washington) as well as works that have the obvious print of the high tech style.

Is the case of the sky scrapers built for the bank of China from Hong Kong that recently became the symbol of the town and of the capitalist reorientation that China embraced at the end of year 1999 that was preparing to take the Administration of the city?
5. CANTERBURY

One of the English cities that best conserves the medieval aspect, headquarters to the prime archbishop of England, Canterbury has an almost circular town-planning, surrounded by walls from which still ample portions are kept. Situated on the banks of Stour river, it was the capital of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Kent in the 6th century, Christianized in 597 by the abbot Augustin (sent by the pope Grigorie the Great), who transformed it into an Episcopal headquarters and began construction of the cathedral. This is the most important monument of the city, its current aspect being the result of a bedding process finalized with the accomplishment of one of the most significant monumental complexes from England. After its founding by Augustin, there followed, between 1070-1077, the construction of the Norman cathedral desired by the archbishop Lanfranco from Pavia (1003-1009).

The church was build after the imposing edifice with quadrilateral towers of Saint-Etienne Church from Caen where Lanfranco was bishop. The Norman rule stipulated the presence of a bishop-abbot and soon, the number of the monks growing over one hundred made the need for space an issue. The complex was restored in 1096 and completely rebuilt in 1175 because of a fire. With the second intervention, lead by the architect Wilhelm the Englishman, the choir was built, the first Norman English gothic example. Around 1377 the ship and western transept were rebuilt in a late gothic style. In the next century, the northern tower of the façade was built. The Clastrum, the capitulary hall and the south-eastern and central towers date from the beginning of the 16th century.

6. LUBECK

City of great importance to the German Mid Ages and not only, the Hanseatic League was created in Lubeck (1358), a commercial company (Hansa) meant to assure economical advantages to the German cities in the Baltic region which were part of it, over two hundred in numbers and not always the same. These held a true monopoly which consisted in the fact that they could unload their cargo free of charge, at the same time compelling the foreign merchants to make stops here, paying a tax. Lubeck has gained an important role as a sorting centre of commercial ship cargos which, transiting from east to west, were heading to Prussia or Livonia (now Latvia). Founded rather late, at the beginning of the 12th century, Lubeck was initially a small settlement which was
moved in 1143 more to the north. Destroyed in 1157 by a fire, the city was rebuilt because of its ruler’s wish, Henry the Lion, thus the current historical centre took being.

The economic and political growth of Lubek reflects itself, on one hand, in the right to have its own currency, on the other hand, in the building, in 1229, of some robust walls from which important portions are kept. Comprised between two rivers, Trave and Wakenitz, Lubeck had its political and religious centre in the central square, towards which the Rathaus, the town hall (independent till 1937) and Marienkirche, which was completely rebuilt after a devastating fire, had an opening road. Due to internal conflicts, the restoration was not immediate, but it began only in the year 1282, after six years of delays, to be finished in 1300.

The Dome, on the other hand, occupies the southern part of the town and was established in 1247, although the modernization of the choir prolonged itself from 1277 to 1329.

7. MANASTIRILE

Unele dintre cele mai marete dintre toate cladirile medievale, au fost manastirile marilor ordine religioase catolice reprezentate de: benedictini, cistercieni, augustini, cavalieri templieri si ordinal ospitalierilor. Ei au construit Biserici asemanatoare catedralelor inconjurate de aglomerari de tip orasenesc formate din manastiri, refectorii, dormitoare, biblioteci, spitale si case de oaspeti. Ei erau fainosi pentru ospitalitatea lor si mai tarziu pentru marea lor bogatie. Aceste manastiri erau sedii de invatamant precum si de veneratie. Ei erau rareori atat de corupti cat incercau sa-i descrie tratatele si romanele Post-Reformatiei si cu siguranta nici pasionatii de sex si desfranare infatisati de autori calomniosi precum Sad in secolul al XVIII-lea, nici nu-i caracterizau infricosatologia locurilor invocate de scriitorii de romanii de literatura gotica timpuri la William Beckford (Vathek 1786) si Matthew Lewis (Calugarul, 1796).

Cuvintul manastire provine de la cuvintul grecesc monasterion insemnand,, singur,,. Primii calugari au fost sihastri si eremiti din sec. al III-lea din Egipt. Pe parcursul a 200-300 de ani ei au inceput sa formeze comunitati. Unele dintre cladirile manastiresti timpurii ramase pot fi gasite in peninsula Dingle in sud-vestul Irlandei. Monahii au venit in Irlanda din Tara Galilor cu Sfantul Patrick si de aici ideile si arhitectura lor s-a infiltrat in Anglia incepand cu anul 635 era noastra cand Aidan a fost trimis sa evangelizeze nordul Angliei. Aceste prime constructii erau rareori mai mult decat niste adaposturi din pietra simpla, bruta proiectata ca sa tina piept vanturilor puternice si ploilor frecvente de pe coastele de vest a Irlandei. Ele erau de asemenea refurgii si posturi in timp de violente.

Una dintre cladirile manastiresti irlandeze timpurii cel mai bine pastrate reprezentante de Oratoriu lui Gallarus la Dingle, comitatul Kerry, datand probabil din secolul al VIII-lea era noastra el seamana cu o barca rasturnata sau cu acoperisul de pietra al unei mari
case care s-a scufundat cu mult timp în urma într-un pamant reavan, e alcatuit dintr-o usa cu partea superioara patrata in partea de vest si o singura fereastra rotunjita in partea de sus in zona estica a cladirii.in acelasi timp o opera a artei peisagistice si sala de rugactune ,constructia poseda prropria ei frumusete elementata.

8. ORDINUL CISTERCIAN

Marile manastiri medievale au aparat o data cu naterea ordinului cistercian in Franta.Cistericenii erau un ordin puritan care s-a despartit de benedictini in anul 1098.Ei purtau robe albe nevopsite si cladirile lor erau frumoase dar sobre: fara vitralii, decoratiuni sau sculpturi.

Una dintre cele mai frumoase abatii cisterciene e reprezentata de ruinele de la Rievaulx , Yorkshire Anglia. Cladirile initiale erau simple, totusi relatia vizuala inspirata cu peisajul magnific le inalta la un inalt nivel de realizare artistica. In termeni stilistici, e interesant de remarcat felul cum cistercienii au adus idei franceze in arhitectura engleza, in adancul provinciei, cu ceva timp inainte ca acestea sa ajunga la oraș-cum ar fi la Catedrala Canterebury. Pe masura ce istoria arhitecturii s-a indreptat spre era industriala, situaua in care provincia dicta dezvoltarea stilului, in detrimentul orasului, a devenit ince in ce mai rara.

Corul de la Rievaulx a fost reconstruit într-o maniera mai somptuoasa in jurul anilor 1225-1249. Pe parcursul urmatorilor 300 de ani, cistercienii englezi au devenit posesorii unor averi din ce in ce mai semnificative, tragandu-si averea din venitul derivat din investitia lor pe termen lung, de succes, in cresterea oilor. Industria textila a lanii in Anglia a reprezentat una din cele mai importante surse de imbogatire dinaintea Revolutiei Industriale.

Manastirile crestine au evoluat intr-o varietate de stiluri de-a lungul si de-a latul Europei.Stilul gotic a devenit predominant de la aparitia sa din 1135 la abatia Sf.Denis , linga Paris cand abatele Suger a inceput reconstructia basilicii sale carolingiene , dar in alte parti au fost adoptate alte forme la fel de memorabile.

Manastirile grecesti si rusesti ale bisericilor ortodoxe au urmat modelul stabilit de arhitectura bizantina create in timpul domniei lui Iustinian I. Katholikon , Muntele Athos inaltata la sfarsitul sec X si inceputul sec XI e un model clasic bizantin un mic lant muntos de domuri asezat la poalele unui rand de dealuri si muntii. Planul bisericii cu dom este acela a unei cruci situate in cadrul unui patrat cu nave la fiecare capat al crucii.

9. STILUL ROMANESC

Tranzitia spre stilul gotic
Dezvoltarea stilului romanesc în vestul Europei s-a ivit din negura evului mediu. Timp de câteva sute de ani, triburile gotilor și alți nordici au maturat Europa distrugând orase apeduite și orice urma de invatatura clasica; dar în anul 800 era noastra, Papa l-a încoronat pe Carol cel Mare împarlat al Santului Imperiu Roman. Acest rege franc, analfabet dar unic, razboinic, fusese el insusi educat de calugari englezi din York. El a invatat despre lumea antica iar dorinta sa cea mai puternica a fost sa recreze imperiul roman.

Desi el a esuat în incercarea, ceea ce a reusit totusi a fost sa incurejeze un nou val de construire ambitioasa de biserici în toata Europa de vest; stilul romanesc ce a aparat pe baza elementelor de structura masive și a boltelor și arcurilor romane se potrivea în mod special lorzilor razboinici din nord care au invatat Europa în secolul X. Normanzi (în stilul romanesc e numit normand în Europa si Statele Unite) a adoptat si dezvoltat noul stil romanesc cu o vigoare militara. Normanzi erau vikingi care stabilit în nordul Franței în anul 911 era noastra, în Britania în 1066, iar mai tarziu în sudul Italiei și Sicilia. Desigur ei navigaseră pana în America de Nord deasemenea dar nu se stabiliseră acolo.

Una dintre cele mai importante constructii în stil Romanesc este Catedrala Durham (1093-1133) care e asezata sus pe un varf de deal coltos și domina peisajul în mod special lorzilor razboinici din nord care au invatat Europa în secolul X. Normanzii (în stilul romanesc e numit normand în Europa si Statele Unite) a adoptat si dezvoltat noul stil romanesc cu o vigoare militara. Desigur ei navigaseră pana în America de Nord deasemenea dar nu se stabiliseră acolo. 

Sobrietatea si masculinitatea militara a acestei forme de arhitectura poate fi vazuta de asemenea la cladiri care te-ai astepta sa aiba un aspect mai bland; Baptiseriu din Cremona(1167) e un bun exemplu. Un model de frumusete marata , elementara Baptiseriul e o cladire octogonala, decorata numai de randuri de pilastrii care coboara spre baza de la arcada care o inconjoara sub un acoperis inclinat. Stilul Romanesc s-a raspandit in Italia, desigur ei navigaseră pana în America de Nord deasemenea dar nu se stabiliseră acolo. Desigur ei navigaseră pana în America de Nord deasemenea dar nu se stabiliseră acolo. 

10. SCOLI REGIONALE DE ARHITECTURA

In Germania, bisericile Romanesti aratau de obicei precum cavalerii in armura, ceea ce pare potrivit: Catedrala Imperiala din Speyer (1030-61) si mai tarziu arata de parca ar fi gata sa porneasca in batalie, cele patru turnuri ale sale ridicandu-se desasupra acoperisurile sale ascutite ca lancile- te astepta sa vezi steaguri fluturand pe ele.

Zidurile superioare ale catedralei de la Speyer sunt caracterizate de o galerie exteriore situata in spatele arcadelor, o trasatura a catedralelor Italiene contemporane incluzand exemplul dramatic al Pisei(1063-1118) si (1261-72).
In Britania si Normandia, totusi arcade asemănătoare au fost construite către zidurile interioare privind pește nava. Arhitectura Normanda era masivă dar nu inflexibilă. Odata cu triumful modelului gotic stilul adecvezut dar pana in acel moment el începuse să includă tot felul de instrumente decorative si trucuri de structura; acestea au fost aduse in Europa Apuseana de primi cruciați de pelerini si de aceea care in Spania au venit in contact cu influenta islamica a Andaluzului.

In Spania situatia e complicata de fapul ca refugiatii crestini de catre califatul islamic in mod normal tolerant a construit biserici cum ar fi Santul Miguel de la Escalada, Leon (913 era noastra) .Acest stil se bazeaza pe acela al moschei din Cordoba dar cu influente vizigote culese in noua lor patrie.

11. THE PYRAMIDS

Probably, related to the Greek word “pyr” (fire), because of its sharp top which can be associated with a flame, the word “pyramid”, with an uncertain etymology, denotes the Pharaohs’ tombs. The Pyramid is a royal tomb, having a square foundation/base and four triangular front sides/ facades which meet at the top.

From Mastaba (dates from 1882: Arabic “mastaba” – stone bench) to the Pyramid

The royal Pyramid is considered to be the result of the monumental evolution of “mastaba”, an individual type of tomb spread in the Old Empire (2850-2230 B.C). The shape of these tombs - pyramid trunk with a rectangular foundation - looks like a bench (from here the Arabic word mastaba: ”bench”). It is about compact tumuli (sg. tumulus) made of stone and brick that have two openings on the long angles, which come across each other into hostel that leads to the mortuary room. On the outside, on the eastern side of the tumulus, have been at the beginning votive altars, which were used for offerings/ oblation/ sacrifice and they are going to be transformed in/changed into a room with the same functions. Later, other rooms have developed that were related to the daily life (courtyards, halls/ passages, decorated rooms with landscapes and paintings). The rich iconography which decorates these areas/ rooms, illustrates aspects of the daily life or of the deceased/ defunct traveling to the other world, also represented by statues. The pyramid is born, perhaps, from the ideal superposition of these individual tombs. With other words, the Pharaoh’s tomb acquires a symbolic aptitudes/ capacity multiplied with the one of a simple “mastaba”. The superposition of one “mastaba” to the other, (the one placed higher has to be smaller) becomes a staged pyramid, like the one of the Pharaoh Zoster (the oldest pyramid that is well - kept).

Characteristics

The final shape of the pyramid will be obtained by filling the areas between the stairs. Unlike “mastaba”, the pyramid doesn’t put into advantage the mortuary rooms that
are buried/entombed: the main rooms are inside the pyramid and the access to them is being made by long and narrow passages. The mortuary rooms have represented for the architects of that time, a trial stone that was used to build the rooms with vault. The room that play host to the mortal remains of the Pharaoh, was situated in the center of the pyramid, a big part of the monument pressing on the room. A series of devices like a discharging pseudo-arch, flat roofs shaped in returned/switched V had the task to take over the huge weight that was pushing the roof/ceiling of the empty room. But the pyramid was not an isolated monument; it presented collateral structures that were addressed to the funeral ceremonies.

**The fate of the pyramids**

Through their unusual and majestic form, the pyramids have fascinated other nations starting with the Romans. Once with the rediscovering of the Egyptian culture, the Renaissance took over and resuscitated the pyramid as the funeral monument and symbol of eternity and had been appreciated as such even in the neoclassical era. In the contemporary architecture, the pyramid lost these meanings but has generated new evocative/suggestive/reminiscent forms, innovating both through used materials and through its attributed function (the famous glass pyramid from Louvre, made by Pei).

**I. Test**

1. un dreptunghi
   a. a triangle
   b. a rectangle
   c. rectangles
   d. an triangle

2. arc
   a. arch
   b. ark
   c. arches
   d. arc

3. bolta
   a. pillar
   b. narrow
   c. dome
   d. vault

4. tavan
   a. ceiling
   b. seiling
   c. sealing
   d. sailing
5. iconografie
   a. aiconografy
   b. iconografa
   c. iconography
   d. iconographi

6. gresie
   a. tile
   b. slate
   c. thatch
   d. concrete

7. vopsea
   a. painting
   b. paintings
   c. to paint
   d. paint

8. adancime
   a. length
   b. to deepen
   c. deep
   d. depth

9. Piramida este un mormant regal, avand o baza patrata si patru fatete triunghiulare, care se intalnesc la varf.
   a. The Pyramids is a royal tomb, having a squar foundation and four triangular side which meet at the top.
   b. The Pyramid is a royal tumb, having a square fondation and four triangular side which meet at the top.
   c. The Pyramid is a royal tomb, having a square foundation and four triangular sides which meet at the top.
   d. The Pyramid is a royal tomb, having a squar foundation and four triangular sides which met at the top.

10. clay
    a. piatra de var
    b. caramida
    c. clei
    d. argila

11. to lengthen
    a. lungime
    b. a prelungi
    c. lung
    d. a largi
12. to carve
a. a modela
b. a pune tigla
c. a sculpita
d. a amesteca

13. votive (adjective, plural)
a. votiv
b. votives
c. votivs
d. votive

14. patrat
a. sckuare
b. skuare
c. cube
d. square

15. inaltime, altitudine
a. lofty
b. height
c. to raise
d. heigh

16. beton
a. cement
b. iron
c. thatch
d. concrete

17. plan, schita, contur
a. level something off
b. level
c. flat
d. outline

18. Forma acestor morminte aminteste de o banca.
a. The shape of this tombs looks like an bench
b. The shape of these tombs looks like a bench
c. The shape of those tombs look like a bench
d. The shapes of thise tombs looks like an bench

19. Este vorba de tumuli compacti din piatra si caramida, avand doua deschideri pe laturile lungi, care se intalnesc intr-un camin de vizitare ce conduce la camera mortuara.
a. It is about compact tumuli made of stone and brick that have two openings on the long angles, which come across each other into hostel that leads to the mortuary room.
b. Is about compact tumulis make of stone and brick that have two openings on the long angles, which come across each other into hostel that lead to the mortuary room.
c. It is about dense tumuli made of stone and brick that have two opening on the long angles, which come across each other into hostel that leads to the mortuary room.
d. Is about compact tumulus made of stone and bricks that have two opening on the long angles, which come across each other into hostel that lead to the mortuary room.

20. Forma definitiva a piramidei va fi obtinuta prin umplerea spatiilor dintre trepte.
a. The final shape of the pyramid will obtained by filling the areas between the stairs.
b. The final shape of the pyramids will obtained by filing the areas between the stairs.
c. The final shape of the pyramid will be obtained by filling the areas between the stairs.
d. The final shape of the pyramid will obtain by filling the areeas between the stairs.

II. ENGLISH FOR FORESTERS

A. Vocabulary

  A. The Countryside

  the land             pamantul,terenul
  the ground           solul
  the earth            pamantul
  the soil             pamantul(cultivabil)
  the topsoil          stratul arabil,cultivabil
  farmland             pamanntul cultivat
  hedged farmland      teren imprejmuit
  idle land            teren necultivat
  follow land          parloaga
  wasteland            parloaga
  a field              un camp
  a furrow             un ogor
  a meadow             o prerie,o pajiste
  an acre              un acru(4000 m)
  acreage              suprafata
  fertile,fruitful    fertil
  infertile            sterp,nefertil
  barren               steril,neproductiv
  arid                 arid
B. Farming

a) The Farm

the farmhouse corpurile de cladire ale fermei
the farmstead ferma cu dependintele
a medium-sized farm o ferma de marime medie
a pilot farm o ferma experimentală
an estate un domeniu
the outbuildings dependintele
a shed un sopron,o sura
a cowshed un staul
a barn un hambar
a stable un grajd
a granary un hambar
a mill o moara
a silo un siloz
a dairy-house o lapartie
a greenhouse,a hothouse o sera
the yard curtea
a well o fantana
a pond un iaz
the kennel un cotet de caine
a watchdog un caine de paza
a garden o gradina
a vegetable garden o gradina de legume
a patch un petic de pamant
a plot of land o parcela de pamant
an orchard o livada
a fruit tree un pom fructifer
a scarecrow o sperietoare de ciori

b) Agricultural Workers and Producers

a countryman/countrywoman un taran/o taranca
country people oamenii de la tara
countryfolk
a farmer un fermier,un agricultor
a farm manager un administrator de ferma
a tenant farmer un fermier arendas
a farm hand,a farm worker un lucrator agricol
a ploughman un plugar
a landowner un proprietar de terenuri
a planter un plantator
a market gardener un legumicultor
a wine-grower un viticultor
a nurseryman
woodcutter
own
run a farm
work on a farm
manage
farm
cultivate,till
live off the land

un supraveghetor de pepiniera
un taietor de lemne
a detine
a conduce o ferma
a lucra la o ferma
a conduce
a exploata(pamantul)
a cultiva
a trai din roadele pamantului

c) Farm-work

farm equipment
a tool,an implement
a roller
a sprinkler
a mower
a thresher
a harrow
a sowing-machine,a sower
a plough
a trailer
a binder
a combine harvester
a spada
a rake
a wheelbarrow
a watering-can
a tractor
a wine-press
a vat
a cask,a barrel
a tractor
a wheelbarrow
a watering-can
plough
dig
sow
plant
water
weed
grow
harvest
mow
thresh
bind

utilaje agricole
un instrument,o unealta
un tavalug
o stropitoare
o seceratoare
o treieratoare
o grapa
o semanatoare
un plug
o remorca
o masina de legat snopi
o combina
o sapa
o grebla
o roaba
o stropitoare
un tractor,o remorca
o presa pentru struguri
o putina
un butoi
un tractor,o remorca
o roaba
o stropitoare
a ara
a sapa
a semana
a planta
a stropi
a plivi
a cultiva
a recolta
a cosi,a secera
a treiera
a lega
graft
prune
get the crop in
rotate a crop
gather the grapes
press
bottle

a altoi
a reteza,a elaga
a depozita recolta intr-un loc acoperit
a alterna culturile
a culege strugurii
a stoarce
a pune in sticle

d.) Agricultural Production

Production
Subsistence farming
extensive/intensive farming
agribusiness
the food(processing)industry
a cannery
an agricultural cooperative
(farm)produce
the yield
a crop
a bumper crop
a staple crop
germinate
yield
natural
industrial
organic

agricultura de subzistenta
agricultura extensiva/intensiva
industria agro-alimentara
industria alimentara
o fabrica de conserve
o cooperativa agricola
produse agricole
recolta
o recolta
o recolta exceptionala
o cultura de baza/principala
a germina
a produce
natural
industrial
biologic

Cereal growing
cereal, grain
a seed
a bean
corn
wheat
sweet corn
a corn cob
barley
rye
oats
rice

cerealele
o samanta
un bob
cerealele
graul
porumbul
un stiulete de porumb
orz
secara
ovaz
orez

Market gardening
food crops
a greenhouse
fruit
a berry

culturile pentru hrana
o sera
fructe
un bob,o baca
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>legume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine-growing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vine</td>
<td>vita-de-vie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vine leaf</td>
<td>o frunza de vita-de-vie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vine stock</td>
<td>un butuc/butas de vita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vineyard</td>
<td>o podgorie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grapes</td>
<td>struguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bunch of grapes</td>
<td>un ciorchine de struguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the (grape) harvest</td>
<td>recolta de struguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>vinul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vintage(wine)</td>
<td>productie a unui an;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>vin de calitate superioara</td>
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<tr>
<td>a wine district</td>
<td>o regiune viticola</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) The Ills of Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weeds</td>
<td>buruieni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a blight</td>
<td>un parazit/o boala a plantelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a parasite</td>
<td>un parazit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pest</td>
<td>un daunator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a rodent</td>
<td>un rozator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a grasshopper</td>
<td>o lacusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a caterpillar</td>
<td>o omida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drought</td>
<td>seceta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flood</td>
<td>inundatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frost</td>
<td>gerul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail</td>
<td>grindina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hailstone</td>
<td>un bob de grindina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blight(a crop)</td>
<td>a parazita(o cultura)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat up</td>
<td>a devora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnaw</td>
<td>a roade</td>
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<td>rot</td>
<td>a putrezi</td>
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<td>infect</td>
<td>a infecta</td>
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<td>wither</td>
<td>a (se)ofili</td>
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<tr>
<td>parched</td>
<td>uscat</td>
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<tr>
<td>rotten</td>
<td>putrezit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frostbitten</td>
<td>muscat de ger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Animal Farming

a.) A Breeding Farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a studfarm</td>
<td>o crescatorie de cai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a poultry farm</td>
<td>o ferma de pui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pasture</td>
<td>o pasune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an enclosure</td>
<td>un tarc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fence</td>
<td>un gard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a breeder
a cattle-breeder
a shepherd
a cowherd
breed, raise, rear
breed
fence
brand
feed
force-feed (a goose)
fatten, feed up
shear

b.) Animal Production
Cattle Breeding
cattle
a head of cattle
the livestock
a herd
a flock
a horse
a mare
a heifer
a studhorse, a stallion
a colt, a foal
thoroughhorse
a donkey, an ass
a cow
a bull
an ox, a bullock
a calf
a pig
a sow
a piglet
sheep
a ewe
a ram
a lamb
a goat
a kid
carnivorous
herbivorous
omnivorous
voracious

The Poultry Yard
poultry, fowl
a fowl
a hen
a cock
a chicken
a chick
a duck
a drake
a duckling
a guinea-fowl
a turkey
a goose
a gander
lay an egg
brood, sit on (eggs)
hatch

Beekeeping
a bee
a beehive
a swarm
honey
wax
a beekeeper, an apiarist
keep bees
gather pollen from
sting

Fish Farming
fish
fishing
salmon
tROUT
a fishpond
a fish-farm
the roe
c.) Dairy
dairy farming
a dairyman
daIRy produce
milK
a milkmaid
a milkman
milk delivery  
distribuirea laptelui  
cream  
smantana  
butter  
untul  
cheese  
branza  
milk  
amulge  
skim  
a smantani  
curdle  
a inchega  
churn  
a bate untul  
deliver  
a livra  

D. New Trends  

a) Improving Production  
agronomy  
agronomia  
an agronomist  
un agronom  
an agricultural engineer  
un inginer agronom  
the farm-produce industry  
industria agro-alimentara  
agribusiness  
industriile agricole  
water supply  
alimentarea cu apa  
water distribution  
distribuirea apei  
irrigation  
irigarea  
irrigation  
drenarea, asanarea  
fertilisation  
fertilizarea  
manure  
ingrasamintele naturale  
compost  
humusul, compostul  
an organic fertiliser  
un ingrasamant natural  
a chemical fertiliser  
un ingrasamant chimic  
chemicals  
produse chimice  
agrochemicals  
agrochimia  
a herbicide, a weed-killer  
un erbicid  
a pesticide  
un pesticid  
pest-control  
lupta impotriva parazitilor  
biochemistry  
biohitrnologia  
biological engineering  
ingineria biologica  
genetic engineering  
ingineria genetica  
genetically engineered food  
alimente transformate genetic  
bioresarch, bioengineering  
cercetare biologica  

B. Translations
1. SILVICULTURE

Silviculture is the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values of landowners, society and the many cultures throughout the globe.

A. Regeneration

Forest regeneration is the act of renewing tree cover by establishing young trees naturally or artificially, generally promptly after the previous stand or forest has been removed. The method, species, and density are chosen to meet the goal of the landowner. Forest regeneration includes practices such as changes in tree plant density through human-assisted natural regeneration, enrichment planting, reduced grazing of forested savannas, and changes in tree provenances/genetics or tree species. "Human-assisted natural regeneration" means establishment of a forest age class from natural seeding or sprouting after harvesting through selection cutting, shelter (or seed-tree) harvest, soil preparation, or restricting the size of a clear-cut stand to secure natural regeneration from surrounding trees. "Enrichment planting" means increasing the planting density (i.e., the numbers of plants per hectare) in an already growing forest stand.

Common Methods

Silvicultural regeneration methods combine both the harvest of the timber on the stand and re-establishment of the forest. The proper practice of sustainable forestry should mitigate the potential negative impacts, but all harvest methods will have some impacts on the land and residual stand. The practice of sustainable forestry limits the impacts such that the values of the forest are maintained in-perpetuity. There are five different regeneration methods:

- **Single-tree selection** - The single-tree selection method is an uneven-aged harvest method most suitable when shade tolerant species regeneration is desired. It is typical for large and valuable specimens from the overstory/overstays to be removed thus creating a gap in the canopy simulating the death of an old-growth tree. Single-tree selection can be very difficult to implement in dense stands and residual stand damage can occur.

- **Group selection** - The group selection method is an uneven-aged regeneration method that can be used when shade intolerant species regeneration is desired. The group selection method can still result in residual stand damage in dense stands, however directional falling can minimize the damage. Additionally, foresters can select across the range of diameter classes in the stand and maintain a mosaic of age and diameter classes.

- **Clearcut** - An even-aged regeneration method that can employ either natural or artificial regeneration. Clear cutting can be biologically appropriate with species that typically regenerate from stand replacing fires, such as lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). Alternatively, clearcutting can change the dominating species on a stand with the introduction of non-native and invasive species as was shown at the Blodgett Experimental Forest near Georgetown California. Additionally, clearcutting can prolong slash decomposition, expose soil to erosion, impact visual appeal of a landscape and...
remove essential wildlife habitat. It is particularly useful in regeneration of tree species such as Douglas-fir which is shade intolerant.

*Seed-Tree* - An even-aged regeneration method that retains widely spaced residual trees in order to provide uniform seed dispersal across a harvested area. In the seed-tree method, 2-12 seed trees per acre (5-30/ha) are left standing in order to regenerate the forest. They will be retained until regeneration has become established at which point they may be removed. It may not always be economically viable or biologically desirable to re-enter the stand to remove the remaining seed trees. Seed tree cuts can also be viewed as a clearcut with natural regeneration and can also have all of the problems associated with clearcutting. This method is most suited for light seeded species and those not prone to windthrow.

*Shelterwood* - A regeneration method that removes trees in a series of three harvests: 1) Preparatory cut; 2) Establishment cut; and 3) Removal cut. The method's objective is establish new forest reproduction under the shelter of the retained trees. Unlike the seed tree method, residual trees alter understory environmental conditions (i.e. sunlight, temperature, and moisture) that influence tree seedling growth.

**B. Intermediate Stand Treatments**

1. **Release Treatments**
   - Weeding: A treatment implemented during a stand's seedling stage which removes or reduces herbaceous or woody shrub competition.
   - Cleaning: Release of select saplings from competition by overtopping trees of a comparable age. The treatment favors trees of a desired species and stem quality.
   - Liberation Cutting: A treatment that releases tree seedling or saplings by removing older overtopping trees.

2. **Thinning**
   The goal of thinning is to control the amount and distribution of available growing space. By altering stand density, foresters can influence the growth, quality, and health of residual trees. It also provides an opportunity to capture mortality and cull the commercially less desirable, usually smaller and malformed, trees. Unlike regeneration treatments, thinnings are not intended to establish a new tree crop or create permanent canopy openings.

   **Common thinning methods:**
   - Low Thinning (*thinning from below or German thinning*)
   - Crown Thinning (*thinning from above or French method*)
   - Selection Thinning (*thinning of dominants or Borggreve method*)
   - Mechanical Thinning (*row thinning or geometric thinning*)
   - Free Thinning

   Thinning in forestry is the selective removal of trees, primarily undertaken to improve the growth rate or health of the remaining trees. This may be done to make the stand more profitable in an upcoming final felling. Overcrowded trees are under competitive stress from their neighbors. Thinning may be done to increase the resistance of the stand to environmental stress such as drought, insect infestation or extreme temperature. A thinning in which the trees removed have little or no economic value is
called a pre-commercial thinning. Ecological Thinning is a variant of this being trialled for use in forest conservation in Australia.

In general, there are 4 major thinning types: High/Crown thinning (thinning from above), Low thinning (thinning from below), Selection thinning, Mechanical thinning

Ecological thinning is where the primary aim of forest thinning is to increase growth of selected trees, favoring development of wildlife habitat (such as hollows) rather than focusing on increased timber yields. Ecological thinning can be considered a new approach to landscape restoration for some types of eucalypt forests and woodlands in Australia.

3. Pruning

Pruning, as a silvicultural practice, refers to the removal of the lower branches of the young trees so clear knot free wood can subsequently grow over the branch stubs. Clear knot-free lumber has a higher value. Pruning has been extensively carried out in the Radiata pine plantations of New Zealand and Chile, however the development of Finger joint technology in the production of lumber and mouldings/moldings has led to many forestry companies reconsidering their pruning practices.

Sustainable forestry is a forest management practice. The basic tenet of sustainable forestry is that the amount of goods and services yielded from a forest should be at a level the forest is capable of producing without degradation of the soil, watershed features or seed source for the future. It differs from Sustained Yield Forestry and Sustainable forest management according to the sets of forest goods and services that we attempt to "sustain". The concept also assumes that human use will not detract from or degrade the use of forests by other organisms, that human use is ultimately subordinate to healthy ecosystems. The word 'forestry' implies use for human benefit, but to 'sustain' forests means to manage for healthy ecosystems, the by-products of which are "goods and services" like timber, recreation, wildlife and other resources that humans have come to expect from forests.

Sustainable forestry includes, clean water, wildlife, recreation natural cover and forest where seed trees are left for natural regeneration. The sensitive ecosystems are not all about the tall trees but rather the whole mosaic of forest entities. The potential natural vegetation, annual growth and the basal area, combined with the amount of trees per stand to develop a management plan for area sizes from a stand to an ownership through the entire forest, as well as considering the landscape and position of the forest within it are considered.

Urban forestry is the care and management of urban forests, i.e., tree populations in urban settings for the purpose of improving the urban environment. Urban forestry advocates the role of trees as a critical part of the urban infrastructure. Urban foresters plant and maintain trees, support appropriate tree and forest preservation, conduct research and promote the many benefits trees provide. Urban forestry is practiced by municipal and commercial arborists, municipal and utility foresters, environmental policymakers, city planners, consultants, educators, researchers and community activists.

Woodland management is the practice of managing woodlands, whether for the maximising/maximizing of timber production, or for the conservation of wildlife.
A well-managed woodland, such as one in which coppicing is practiced, can produce a steady supply of small timber (suitable for fencing, broom handles etc.). With its mixture of open glades, partial and total tree cover, it can also maintain a wide variety of environments for woodland species of birds, insects and flowers.

Other woodland management techniques include pollarding and shredding.

Lumber or timber is a term used to describe wood, either standing or that has been processed for use — from the time trees are felled, to its end product as a material suitable for industrial use — as structural material for construction or wood pulp for paper production. In the U.K. and Australia, "timber" is a term also used for sawn wood products (that is, boards), whereas generally in the United States and Canada, the product of timber cut into boards is referred to as lumber. In the United States and Canada sawn wood products of five inches (127 millimeters) (nominal size) diameter or greater are sometimes called "timbers".

Lumber is supplied either rough or finished. Rough lumber is the raw material for furniture making and other items requiring additional cutting and shaping. It is available in many species, usually hardwoods. Finished lumber is supplied in standard sizes, mostly for the construction industry, and is primarily one of a few coniferous (needle-bearing) species such as pine, cedar, hemlock, fir or spruce.

Logging is the process in which trees are sawed down usually as part of a timber harvest. Timber is harvested to supply raw material for the wood products industry including logs for sawmills and pulp wood for the pulp and paper industry. Logging can also remove wood for forest management goals. Logging is controversial due to its perceived environmental and aesthetic impacts. Well planned and well managed logging operations often have very low impact on the environment.

Gifford Pinchot (August 11, 1865 – October 4, 1946) was the first Chief of the United States Forest Service (1905–1910) and the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania (1923–1927, 1931–1935).

He is known for reforming the management and development of forests in the United States and for advocating conservation of the nation's reserves by planned use and renewal, or "the art of producing from the forest whatever it can yield for the service of man." He coined the term conservation ethic as applied to natural resources.

A tree is a perennial woody plant. It is sometimes defined as a woody plant that attains diameter of 10 cm (30 cm girth) or more at breast height (130 cm above ground). However, there is no set agreement regarding minimum size, the term generally applies to plants that grow to at least 5-6 meters (15-20 ft) high at maturity and having secondary branches supported on a main stem or stems, called a trunk. Most trees exhibit clear apical dominance, though this is not always the case. Compared with most other plants, trees are long-lived, some of them getting to be several thousand years old and growing to up to 115 meters (375 ft) high.

Trees are an important component of the natural landscape due to their prevention of erosion and the provision of a specific weather-sheltered ecosystem in and under their foliage. Trees have also been found to play an important role in producing oxygen and reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, as well as moderating ground temperatures. They are also significant elements in landscaping and agriculture, both for their aesthetic appeal and their orchard crops (such as apples). Wood from trees is a common building
material. Trees also play an intimate role in many of the world's mythologies (see trees in mythology).

2. DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is the conversion of forested areas to non-forest land for use such as arable land, pasture, urban use, logged area, or wasteland. Generally, the removal or destruction of significant areas of forest cover has resulted in a degraded environment with reduced biodiversity. In many countries, massive deforestation is ongoing and is shaping climate and geography.

Deforestation results from removal of trees without sufficient reforestation, and results in declines in habitat and biodiversity, wood for fuel and industrial use, and quality of life.

Since about the mid-1800s the Earth has experienced an unprecedented rate of change of destruction of forests worldwide. Forests in Europe are adversely affected by acid rain and very large areas of Siberia have been harvested since the collapse of the Soviet Union. In the last two decades, Afghanistan has lost over 70% of its forests throughout the country. However it is in the world's great tropical rainforests where the destruction is most pronounced at the current time and where wholesale felling is having an adverse effect on biodiversity and contributing to the ongoing Holocene mass extinction.

About half of the mature tropical forests, between 750 to 800 million hectares of the original 1.5 to 1.6 billion hectares that once covered the planet have been felled. The forest loss is already acute in Southeast Asia, the second of the world's great biodiversity hot spots. Much of what remains is in the Amazon basin, where the Amazon Rainforest covered more than 600 million hectares. The forests are being destroyed at an accelerating pace tracking the rapid pace of human population growth. Unless significant measures are taken on a world-wide basis to preserve them, by 2030 there will only be ten percent remaining with another ten percent in a degraded condition. 80 percent will have been lost and with them the irreversible loss of hundreds of thousands of species.

Many tropical countries, including Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka, Laos, Nigeria, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and the Cote d'Ivoire have lost large areas of their rainforest. 90% of the forests of the Philippine archipelago have been cut. In 1960 Central America still had 4/5 of its original forest; now it is left with only 2/5 of it. Madagascar has lost 95% of its rainforests. Atlantic coast of Brazil has lost 90-95% of its Mata Atlântica rainforest. Half of the Brazilian state of Rondonia's 24.3 million hectares have been destroyed or severely degraded in recent years. As of 2007, less than 1% of Haiti's forests remain, causing many to call Haiti a Caribbean desert. Between 1990 and 2005, the Nigeria lost a staggering 79% of its old-growth forests. Several countries, notably the Philippines, Thailand and India have declared their deforestation a national emergency.
Dendrology, from the Ancient Greek δένδρον meaning "tree" and λόγος meaning "study", is the science of trees, and more generally the study of woody plants. Woody plants may be trees, shrubs, and lianas.

There is no sharp boundary between plant taxonomy and dendrology. However, woody plants do not only belong to many different plant families, but these families may be made up of both woody and non-woody members. Some families include only a few woody species. This severely limits the usefulness of a strictly dendrological approach. Dendrology tends to focus on economically useful woody plants, their identification and horticultural or silvicultural properties.

Forest farming is neither forestry nor farming in the traditional sense. It is an agro forestry practice characterized by intentional, integrated, intensive and interactive management of an existing forested ecosystem wherein forest health is of paramount concern.

Forest farm management principles constitute an ecological approach to forest management through efforts to find a balance between conservation of native biodiversity and wildlife habitat within the forest and limited, judicious utilization of the forest's varied resources. It attempts to bring secondary growth forests that have been overused and whose ecosystems have become so fragmented that their natural processes are out of equilibrium, back into ecological balance through careful, intentional manipulation over time, emulating natural processes to restore original, natural diversity of species. In some instances, the intentional introduction of species for use as botanicals, medicinals or food products is added in combination with native species.

Methods include: intensive, yet cautious thinning of overstocked, suppressed tree stands such that no individual species is decimated and such that the crown cover is never depleted leaving the forest floor exposed to excessive sun, rain and erosion; multiple integrated entries to accomplish thinnings so that the systemic shock is not so great and interactive management leaving a cross-section of healthy trees and shrubs of all ages and species, rather than a monoculture of timber species.

Forest farm management is a type of forest stewardship ethic whose philosophy is that the term "sustainable" means what is sustainable for the earth, not what is sustainable for man's demand and its objective is to restore and maintain the health of the forest land's many and varied ecosystems.

A wildfire, also known as a wildland fire, forest fire, vegetation fire, grass fire, peat fire ("gambut" in Indonesia), bushfire (in Australasia), or hill fire, is an uncontrolled fire often occurring in wildland areas, but which can also consume houses or agricultural resources. Common causes include lightning, human carelessness, arson, volcano eruption, and pyroclastic cloud from active volcano. Heat waves, droughts, and cyclical climate changes such as El Niño can also have a dramatic effect on the risk of wildfires.

The word "wildfire" was once a synonym for Greek fire as well as a word for any furious or destructive conflagration. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the earliest known usages are specifically for lightning-caused conflagrations. The modern usage may have arisen in part from people misunderstanding the expression "spread like wildfire".

Forest management includes a range of human interventions that affect forest ecosystems, all about forestry management, conservation forest, and forest for
economically timber, planting and replanting of various species, cutting roads and pathways through forests and techniques for preventing or making outbreaks of fire.

Developed countries, the environmental have increased public awareness of natural resource policy, including forest management. As a direct result, primary concerns regarding forest management have shifted from the extraction of timber to other forest resources including wildlife, watershed management, and recreation. This shift in public values has also caused many in the public to mistrust resource management professionals.

**Old growth forest**, also called **primary forest, ancient forest, virgin forest, primeval forest** or **ancient woodland** (in the UK), is an area of forest that has attained great age and so exhibits unique biological features. Old growth forests typically contain large live trees, large dead trees (sometimes called "snags"), and large logs. Old growth forests usually have multiple vertical layers of vegetation representing a variety of tree species and age classes.

Forest regenerated after severe disruptions, such as clear-cut or fire is often called **second-growth** or **regeneration** until a long enough time passes that the effects of the disturbance are no longer evident. Depending on the forest, this may take anywhere from a century to several millennia. **Hardwood** forests of the eastern United States can develop old-growth characteristics in one or two generations of trees, or 150-500 years.

Old growth forests may be home to rare species which depend on this now-rare habitat, making them ecologically significant. **Biodiversity** may be higher or lower in old growth forests than in second-growth forests depending on specific circumstances. Logging in old growth forests is a contentious issue in many parts of the world.

**Wood pulp**, when dry, is a fluffy material composed of individual fibers obtained by chemically or mechanically separating the fibers which make up wood. When suspended in water the fibers separate further and become more pliable. This pulp suspension can be laid down on a screen to form a sheet of paper, and this is the primary use for wood pulp. Wood pulp is the most common material used to make paper. The timber resources used to make wood pulp are referred to as pulpwood. Wood pulp comes from softwood trees such as spruce, pine, fir, larch and hemlock, and hardwoods such as eucalyptus, aspen and birch.

**Paper** is thin material used for writing upon, printing upon or packaging, produced by the amalgamation of fibers, typically vegetable fibres composed of cellulose, which are subsequently held together by hydrogen bonding. While the fibres used are usually natural in origin, a wide variety of synthetic fibres, such as polypropylene and polyethylene, may be incorporated into paper as a way of imparting desirable physical properties. The most common source of these kinds of fibres is wood pulp from pulpwood trees. Vegetable fibre materials such as cotton, hemp, linen, and rice are also used.

Fundamentally, a **plantation** is usually a large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, or trees and the like are cultivated, usually by resident laborers.

A plantation is an intentional planting of a crop, on a larger scale, usually for uses other than cereal production or pasture. The term is currently most often used for plantings of trees and shrubs. The term tends also to be used for plantings maintained on economic bases other than that of subsistence farming.
Crops may be called plantation crops because of their association with a specific type of farming economy. Most of these involve a large landowner, raising crops with economic value rather than for subsistence, with a number of employees carrying out the work. Often it referred to crops newly introduced to a region. In past times it has been associated with slavery, indentured labour, and other economic models of high inequity. However, arable and dairy farming are both usually (but not always) excluded from such definitions. A comparable economic structure in antiquity was the *latifundia* that produced commercial quantities of olive oil or wine, for export.

**Richard St. Barbe Baker** (1889-1982) was an English forester, environmental activist, and author who contributed greatly to worldwide *reforestation* efforts. As a leader, he founded an organization, still active today, whose many chapters carry out reforestation internationally. As an expression of his spiritual bent and his broad humanitarianism, he became a Bahá'í in London around 1924.

The **Bahá'í Faith** is a religion founded by Bahá'u'lláh in 19th-century Persia, emphasizing the spiritual unity of all humankind. There are around six million Bahá'ís in more than 200 countries and territories around the world.

According to Bahá'í teachings, religious history has unfolded through a series of God's messengers who brought teachings suited for the capacity of the people at their time, and whose fundamental purpose is the same. Bahá'u'lláh is regarded as the most recent, but not final, in a line of messengers that includes Abraham, Buddha, Jesus, Muhammad and others. Bahá'u'lláh's claim to fulfill the eschatological promises of previous scriptures coincides with his mission to establish a firm basis for unity throughout the world, and inaugurate an age of peace and justice, which Bahá'ís expect will inevitably arise.

**Bahá'í** can be an adjective referring to the Bahá'í Faith, or used as a term for a follower of Bahá'u'lláh. **(Bahá'í** is not a noun meaning the religion as a whole.) The word comes from the Arabic word Bahá (بهاء), meaning "glory" or "splendour". "Bahaism" (or "Bahaism") has been used in the past but is fading from use.

### C. Test

1. **boala**  
   a. disease  
   b. disisea  
   c. desise  
   d. disesea

2. **grija**  
   a. cares  
   b. care  
   c. caring  
   d. carring

3. **copac de samanta**
1. seeder tree
2. seeds trees
3. seeding tree
4. seed tree

4. rate of growth
   a. rata pentru crestere
   b. rata de crestere
   c. cresterea ratei
   d. cresterea ratelor

5. stand
   a. recoltare
   b. a recolta
   c. recolta
   d. productia de cherestea

6. timber tree
   a. copac din cherestea
   b. arbre pentru cherestea
   c. arbre cherestea
   d. lemn

7. mensuration
   a. masurare
   b. masuratori
   c. a masura
   d. a masurat

8. cherestea, lemn de constructie
   a. stand
   b. timber tree
   c. lumber
   d. stand of timber

9. taiere rasa
    a. clear-cuting
    b. clean cutting
    c. clear-cutting
    d. clean-cutting

10. silvicultura
    a. silvicultur
    b. silvyculture
    c. foristry
    d. forestry

11. mecanica
    a. mechanics
    b. meckenics
    c. mechanic
    d. mekenics

12. Forestry comprises such specialties as dendrology, silviculture, forest protection, mensuration, engineering, ………… and management.
a. utilisation
b. utilization
c. utiliziting
d. utilillation

13. The ………… of technical forestry includes ………….. operations, from tree planting to harvesting.
   a. practical, all of
   b. practical, many
   c. practice, more
   d. practice, many

14. These measures fit into the pattern of an intensive forestry in which ………….. production is obtained ………….. technical ………….. and ………….. mechanization.
   a. bigger, in, knowledge, increased
   b. greater, through, knowledge, increazed
   c. greater, through, knowledge, increased
   d. bigger, in, knowledge, increased

15. tulipina
   a. strein
   b. strain
   c. stran
   d. strian
III. BUSINESS ENGLISH

A. Vocabulary

Achizite  - acquisition, purchase
Acord    - agreement
Actionar - shareholder, stockholder
Actiune(bursiera) - share, (US)stock
A administra(a conduce a gestiona) - to manage, (un cont) to handle
Administrator(conducator) - manager
Administratie (conducere) - management
Afaceri - business trade
Afacere(contract) - deal
Agricol - agricultural, farm, farming
Agricultor - farmer
Alocatie - allowance, subsidy
(cn) amanuntul - retail (a vinde cu amanuntul) to retail, to sell by retail
(vanzator) cu amanuntul - retailer
angajat - 1.(statut) employee 2.(calificare)clerk
angros - wholesale
angrosist - wholesaler
antreprenor - employer 2.(sens economic general ) entrepreneur, (pentru lucrari etc.) contractor
articol - article, item
asigurare - 1.(activitate) insurance 2. (societate) insurance company
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>balanta</th>
<th>balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banca</td>
<td>1. (institutie) bank 2. (activitate) banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bani</td>
<td>money, (metal) silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bani marunti, maruntis</td>
<td>small change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beneficiu</td>
<td>profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atentie benefit= 1) avataj 2) alocare alocatie subventie bloc (commercial)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bun, bunuri</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atentie, good nu se foloseste la singular decat in sens macro-economic: un mijloc de productie a capital good. In sensul de marfa, el nu se foloseste decat la plural (goods), o marfa a commodity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>stock-exchange, executive (piata bursiera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital, capitaluri</td>
<td>capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadre, personal de conducere</td>
<td>executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atentie: cuvantul englez capital folosit cu acest sens nu are pl: a-si procura fonduri to raise capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cadea, a scidea, a se reduce</td>
<td>to fall, to drop, to decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadere (scadre)</td>
<td>fall, drop, decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerere</td>
<td>demand (cerere si oferta law of demand and supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheltuiala, cheltuieli</td>
<td>spending, expense (pozitie bugetara) expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cifra</td>
<td>figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cifra de afaceri</td>
<td>turn over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comerciant</td>
<td>shopkeeper, trader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td>customer (servicii) client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comert</td>
<td>trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competitiv</td>
<td>competitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competitivitate</td>
<td>competitiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a concedia (a disponibiliza)</td>
<td>to lay-off, to dismiss, to make (workers) redundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concediere (economica)</td>
<td>redundancy lay-off, laying-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concentrare</td>
<td>concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrent</td>
<td>competitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrenta</td>
<td>competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurential</td>
<td>competitive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conjunctura** = atentie in lb engleza nu exista o traducere unica a acestui termen, folositi the economy sau expresii ca (present) economic trends, the (present) economic situation, the (present) state of the economy, the business outlook, the economic situation.

<p>| Constructie | housing, construction |
| Constituirea unei intreprinderi | business formation |
| (cererea unei intreprinderi) | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consum</td>
<td>consumpțion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a consuma</td>
<td>to consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consummator</td>
<td>consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont</td>
<td>contabilitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contabil</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>contabil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cota</td>
<td>contabil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creanta: debt [det]

Atentie: in lb engleza exista un singur cuvant pt creanta (bani care ne sunt datorati) si datorie (bani pe care ii datoram): dept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditor</td>
<td>creditor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A creste</td>
<td>to raise, to rise, to increase, to go up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cresterea</td>
<td>growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criza</td>
<td>slump, depression, crises(pl crises)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cumpara</td>
<td>to buy, to purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumparare</td>
<td>purchase , buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparator</td>
<td>buyer, purchaser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datorie</td>
<td>debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debuseu</td>
<td>outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>deficit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deflatie</td>
<td>deflation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deflationist</td>
<td>deflationary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depresie(economica)</td>
<td>depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dereglementare</td>
<td>deregulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(neitireventia statului ineconomie)</td>
<td>deregulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devize</td>
<td>currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>director</td>
<td>manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disponibilizare</td>
<td>mass-dismissal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distributie</td>
<td>distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dividend</td>
<td>dividend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drept</td>
<td>1.law 2.(vama etc) duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echilibru</td>
<td>balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic: economical

Atentie: economical inseamna economic in sensul de economicos, prin care se poate economisi sau rentabil.

Economie:
1. (stiinta) economics
2. (caracteristici economice ale unei tări sau conjunctură economică) (the)
economy; economia romanească: the Romanian economy (nu uitați articolul the!);
economii lumii a treia third-world economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>economii</td>
<td>saving, savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a economisi</td>
<td>to save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>econom (persoana care economisește)</td>
<td>saver, small investor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>export</td>
<td>export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a exporta</td>
<td>to export</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exportator
exporter
foreign, overseas (GB)
to manufacture, to make, to build
manufacturer, maker, builder
to invoice, to bill, to charge
invoice, bill
bankruptcy, failure
(adj.) financial
financing, funding
to finance, to fund
finance
financier
(fin the) tax authorities;
(GB) the Inland Revenue;
(US) the Internal Revenue Services (IRS)
tax, fiscal
flow
1.m.sg. fund 2.m.pl. funds,
capital money
1.(de personal) training
2.(a unei societăți etc.)
formation, forming,
founding, setting up, creation
to supply
supplier
to merge
merger
to globalize (to go global)
globalization
strike
importator
import
to import
to tax
taxation
tax, taxes
index, pl. indexes, indices;
indicator
industrializare
industrialization
industrializat
industrialized
industria
industry
adj. industrial
industrialist, businessman
inflation
inflaționist
informatică

interior (intern)
a investi
investiție
investitor
împrumut
a împrumuta (a lua cu împrumut)
încetinire
a înființa
întreprindere

liber schimb
lichidități
locuință
lucrător
marasm
marfă
mârfuri
masă monetară
materii prime
mană de lucru

menaj
mondial
monedă
multinațional
muncă
a muncî
muncitor
a muta
mutare
național
a naționaliza
naționalizare
a negocia
negociere
negustor
nivel
nivel de trai
obligațione (bursieră)
ofertă
a oferi, a face o ofertă

inflationary
information technology;
computing; computer
science;
data processing
domestic, home
to invest
investment
investor
loan
to borrow
slow-down
to set up
business, firm, enterprise,
concern
free-trade
cash, liquidities
housing
worker, (GB) working man
slump, doldrums
commodity, product
goods, commodities, products
money supply
raw materials
labour force, (US) labor
force, workforce
household
world, global
currency
multinational
work
to work
worker, (GB) working man
to relocate
relocation
national, home, domestic
to nationalize
nationalization
to negotiate
negotiation
merchant, dealer
level
standard of living
bond
supply
to make an offer
patron
patronat
pensionare
pensionar
piată
plafon
plată
a plăti
planșeu
plusvaloare

povară (fiscală)
a prevedea (a prognoza)
previziune (prognoză)
a privatiza
privatizare
producător
a produce
productivitate
produs
progres

Atentie: Pentru a traduce un progres(al stiintei etc )folositi advance sau breakthrough
profit
proportie
protectionism
protectionist
publicitate
rândament
raspundere
raspunzator
recesiune
recuperare(revenire,
restabilire)
a relansa
relansare
rentabil
rentabilitate
resurse
revendicare
salarit
salariu
sanatăte

manager, fam. boss
management
retirement
retiree, (GB) pensioner
market
ceiling
payment
to pay
floor
increase in value; (capitaluri)
capital gains
burden
to forecast
forecast
to privatize
privatization
producer
to produce
productivity
product(agricol)produce
progress

profit
rate
protectionism
protectionist ; adj. protectionist, protective
1. advertising 2.(=anunt) advertisement, ad
output ;(agricol,financiar)yield ;return
responsibility;(susceptibil de a antrena urmariri judiciare) liability
1. adj.responsible;(suscesptibil de a fi urmarit in justitie) liable
2. n.official; person in charge
recession
recovery ;(bursa) rally
to boost, to spur, to stimulate, to revive, to refuel
boosting, revival, stimulation, spurring; (prin investitiile de stat), pump-priming
profitable
profitability
resources
claim
wage-earner
salary (al unui muncitor) wage(s); (al unor cadre etc.)
health

50
schimburi trade
sectorul privat private sector
sectorul public public sector
servicii service(s)
serviciu,slujba employment,(o slujba-a job)
sindicalist union official,union member
sindicat union(GB trade union;US labor union)
social social
societate 1(inreprendere)company,business firm,US corporation
2society
Atentie:in afara sensului general(viata in societate)
society desemneaza o asociere in scop nelucrativ
sondaj (opinie) poll,survey
stoc(uri) inventory,stoc,store
strain foreigner(n.);foreign(adj.)
subventie subsidy;allowance
a subventiona to subsidize
suma amount
somaj unemployment;(US joblessness)
somer unemployed person

somerii, populatia the jobless,the unemployed
aflata in somaj

aflata in somaj

tarif(taxa,curs) rate
transport transportation
trimestru quarter
tara country
utilizator user
uzina factory, plant
valuta currency
vama customs

Atentie: nu omiteti s final in cuvintul englez

vanzator, vanzatoare (profesionist al vanzarilor)salesperson,
salesman,

vanzare saleswoman; seller
da vinde to sell

a) a creste, a se mari
to go up
to rise
to increase
to move up
to inch up a creste putin cate putin

51
to surge                        a creste dintr-o data
to balloon                    a creste rapid
to soar                       a urca
to skyrocket                  a creste fulgerator
to peak                       a atinge nivelul cel mai inalt, nivelul maxim
a rise                        an increase

b) a scadea, a cobori

to go down

to fall                        a fall

to drop                       a drop

to decrease                   a decrease

to sag                        a se prabusi

to slump                    a cadea brusc, a se prabusi  a slump o criza economica o recesiune

to plunge                    a plonja, a scadea in mod dramatic si brusc

to sink                        a scadea mult

to plummet                   a scadea brusc

to collapse                  a se prabusi  a collapse

to be on the skids            a fi in decline, a fi pe cale de a se scufunda

a downturn                  o cadere, o recesiune

c) a se stabiliza

dupa o scadere

    to bottom out (indica in acelasi timp faptul ca va incepe cursul sa creasca)

dupa o crestere

    to reach a plateau

    to level off

d) a se redresa

to recover                  a recovery

to look up

to turn up                   an upturn

to pick up

to pick up

to improve

    to rally (mai ales la bursa)  a rally

e) a fluctua

to fluctuate

to seesaw

    to go into a roller-coaster (a fi ca pe un tobogan cu suisuri si coborari)

f) a face sa urce, a face sa creasca
to raise
   a raise (US)
to hike (US)
   a hike
to drive up
to step up   a accelera ritmul
to boost    a stimula, a promova   a boost

g)  a face sa coboare, a face sa scada

to bring down
   a cut
to cut
    a cutback
to cut back
to slash    a reduce considerabil   a slash

2. PREPOZITII

Atentie la folosirea prepozitiilor:

an increase of 5% sau a 5% increase
an increase in production sau a production increase
it increased by 5% sau (US) it increased 5%

Acest lucru este valabil pentru toate verbele si substantivele care desemneaza cresterea sau scaderea (to go up, rise, drop, fall, decrease etc.)
Dar: a shortage of foreign currency.

3. FOLOSIREA VIRGULEI SI A PUNCTULUI

Atentie la folosirea corecta a punctului sau a virgulei:
2,5 la suta = 2.5 (two point five) per cent
0,5 la suta = 0.5 (zero point five) per cent sau .5% (point five)

10000 se scrie in engleza 10,000

5000 lire = £ 5000

2 milioane de dolari = $ 2 million sau $ 2 m.

Atentie si la :  

Sute/ mii/ milioane/ miliarde de dolari
Hundreds, thousands, millions, billions of dollars dar
Cinci sute/ mii/ milioane/ miliarde de dolari:
Five hundred/ thousand/ million/ billion dollars.

Hundred, thousand etc. sunt invariabile atunci cand sunt precedate de o cifra.
1. DATE GENERALE CU PRIVIRE LA ACTIVITATEA ECONOMICA

Agenti economici  economic agents
Agregate economice  economic aggregates
Ajustat (corectat) in functie de sezon  seasonally adjusted
Ameliorare (imbunatatire)  improvement
Anual  annual, yearly
Austeritate  austerity
Autarhie  self-sufficiency
Birocratie  red tape, bureaucracy
Bloc comercial  trading bloc
Bogatie  wealth
Brut  gross
Capitalism  capitalism
Cadere (scadere)  fall, drop
Ciclu  cycle
Cifra  figure, digit, number
Competitivitate  competitiveness
Concurent  competitor
Concurenta  competition
Conjunctura  current situation, current trend, economic outlook
Crestere  increase, rise
Crestere puternica  surge
Date  data
Declin  decline
Decolare  take off
Deflatie  deflation
Densitatea populatiei  population density
Depresiune  depression
dereglementare (neinterventie a statului)  deregulation
Dezvoltare  development
Economia unei tari  the economy
Economic (rentabil)  economical
Economic  economics
Economie (stiinta)  economics
Economie libera  laissez-faire economy, liberal economy
Economie paralela, subterana  underground economy
Economie planificata  state controlled, state-run, planned economy
Economist  economist
Eficienta  efficiency
Era post-industriala
Evolutie
Expansiune (avant, dezvoltare)
Expansiune
Flexibilitate
Fluctuatie
Fluxuri economice
Fluxuri migratoare
Grad, masura
Grafic
Impas
Imobilism
Independenta (economica)
Indexare
Indice
Indicatori economici
Indicatori de tendinta
Indicatori (principali)
Industrializare
Inferior
Infrastructuri
Imbatranirea populatiei
Incetinire
La scara redusa
Legea ofertei si a cererii
Liberalism
Libera concurenta, piata libera
Liber schimb
Lumea a treia
Lunar
Macroeconomie
Mercantilism
Mediu (adj.)
microeconomie
migrări ale populației
mișcare de fonduri
mișcare de mărfuri
mutare
neoliberalism

net
ofertă, cerere

post-industrial era
evolution
expansion, development
expansion
flexibility
fluctuation, swing
economic flows
migratory flows
scale, table
graph, chart
stalemate
status quo
self-sufficiency
indexing
index (pl. indexes, indices)
economic indicators
trend indicators
leading, key indicators
industrialization
lower
infrastructures
ageing
slowdown, slackness
small-scale
law of supply and demand
laisser-faire, free market economy,
liberalism (atentie la cuvantul liberal, care
in America de Nord denumeste o orientare
politica progresista, de stanga in alte cuvinte
(n. a.))
free market
free trade
Third-World
monthly
macroeconomics
mercantilism
average, median, mean
microeconomics
population shifts
movement of capital
movement of goods
relocation
neo-conservative economic policy
neo-liberalism
net
supply, demand
parteneri comerciați
perspectivă
pe scară largă
pe termen lung
pe termen mediu
pe termen scurt
piramida vârstelor
plafon
plan de relansare
planificare
politică economică
politică de prețuri
populația activă
prag
pragul sărăciei
preț
previziuni(prognoze)
economice
procentaj
productivism
proiect
progres
prosperitate, avânt
protecție socială
rata fericității
rata mortalității
rata mortalității infantile
rata natalității
rata
recesiune
redresare, recuperare
reformă
relansare(revigorare)
restructurare
rețea
revoluție industrială
rigoare
saturație
sărăcie
scădere
schimburi comerciale
societate bogată
societate cu doi parteneri
societate de consum
societate de servicii
speranță de viață
trade partners
outlook, prospects
large-scale
long-term
medium-term
short-term
age pyramid
ceiling
recovery plan, incentive plan
planning
economic policy
pricing policy
working population
threshold
poverty line
price
economic forecasts, survey
percentage
productivism
project
boom, prosperity
social protection
fertility rate
death, mortality rate
infant mortality rate
birth rate
rate
recession
recovery, rebound, rally
reform
revival
restructuring
network
industrial revolution
austerity
saturation, glut
poverty
decrease
trade exchanges
affluent society
two-tier society
consumer society
service society
life expectancy
2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INDEXES  INDICATORII ACTIVITĂȚII ECONOMICE

alocație  allowance
cheltuieli  expenditures, spendings
conducere(gestiune)  management
consum casnic (al menajelor)  household consumption
controlul preturilor  price control
costuri salariale  labour costs
credit  credit
creștere a cererii  excess demand
crestere a productivității  productivity gain
crestere zero  zero growth
disponibilizare  dismissal
disponibilizare (economica)  lay-of, redundancies
deficit  deficit
economii  savings
economii ale menajelor  household savings
econom (persoana care economisteste)  saver, investor
emisiune monetara  
money issuing
excedent  
surplus
export  
export
flexibilitate  
elasticity, flexibility
import  
import
impozit asupra consumului  
consumer tax
impozit asupra plusvalorii  
capital gains tax
impozit asupra venitulu societatilor  
corporate income tax
impozit direct/indirect  
direct taxation/indirect taxation, excise duties
impozit funciar  
land tax
impozit (taxa) de succesiune  
inheritance tax
impozit pe venit (al persoanelor fizice)  
(individual) income tax
indemnizatie  
allowance, indemnity
indicele costului vietii  
Cost of Living index (C.O.L. index)
indicele preturilor (bunurilor de consum)  
consumer price index
inflatie  
inflation
inflatie cu doua cire  
double digit inflation
 inghetarea salariilor  
wage-freeze
lipsa, penurie  
shortage
masa monetara  
money supply
masa salariala  
aggregate remuneration, payroll
menaj, gospodarie  
household
mic investitor  
small investor
nivel de trai  
standard of living
nivelul general al preturilor  
overall price level
PIB commercial  
merchant GDP
Plusvaloare  
capital gain
PNB pe cap de locuitor  
GNP per capita
Politica bugetara  
budget policy
Prestatii sociale  
social security benefits
Productivitate  
productivity
Produs intern brut (PIB)  
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Produs national brut (PNB)  
Gross National Product (GNP)
Putere de cumparare  
purchasing power
Randament  
return, productivity, yield
Rata de creste  
growth rate
Reducerea personalului unei societati  
downsizing
Relaxarea politicii de credite  
easing of credit restrictions, easy credit
policy  
profitability
Rentabilitate  
credit squeeze, tight credit policy
Restrictie de credit  
(natural) resources
Resurse (naturale)  
median wage
Salariu mediu  
minimum wage
Salariu minim  
wage and price spiral
Spirala inflationista
3. BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT  

**Agricultor**

Angajare cu jumatate de norma/ cu norma intreaga *part-time/full-time employment*

angajare pe viata  
lifetime employment

angajare temporara  
temporary, precarious employment

angajat  
employee

angajator(patron)  
employer

antreprenor, intreprinzator  
entrepreneur

aport social  
social contributions

aportul social al parto-nului(al angajatorului)  
employer’s social contributions

artisan, mestesugar  
craftsman, artisan

artizanat, activitate  
craft industry, cottage industry

mestesugareasca  

atelier  
workshop

autoritatile publice  
the public authorities

avantaje sociale  
benefits

beneficiu(comercial)  
profit

birou  
office

bogatii  
the rich

cadru, cadre (de conducere)  
executive, manager

cadru de conducere  
top executive

cadru mediu  
middle manager

cadru superior  
senior executive, senior manager

castiguri  
earnings

cecurile de afaceri  
business circles, quarters

cifra de afaceri  
turnover

clasa bogata  
the well-off

clasa conducatoare  
the ruling class
clasa de mijloc  the middle class
clasa defavorizata  the lower class
clasa muncitoare  the working class
clasa superioara  the upper class
clasa sociala  social class, social status
comerciant  shopkeeper, store operator(US), tradesman (GB)
companie, firma, societate  company
companie multinationala  multinational company
concern (clasă de comert)  concern
conducatorul întreprinderii  company manager, head, owner
conglomerat  conglomerate
cooperativa  cooperative
corporatism  corporatism
crearea(infiintarea)  (business) formation, start-up, set-up
unei întreprinderi

deposit  warehouse
faliment  bankruptcy
filiala  subsidiary, affiliate
firma  firm
functionar (al statului)  state employee, civil servant

fungare  merger, amalgamation
grevist  striker
grevist  striker
grika de salarizare  wage scale
grup  group
holding  holding company
inginer  engineer
intreprindere  firm, company (GB), corporation (US)
intreprindere de statie  state-owner company, public utility company
intreprinderi mici si  small and medium sized business
mijlocii(IMM)
maistru  foreman, supervisor
mana de lucru  workforce, manpower
munca minorilor  child labour
munca grea  hard labor
muncitor  worker
munctorii zilieri(sezonieri)  day laborers
nationalizare  nationalization
partener  partner
patronat  management circles, the employers
pensionare  retirement
pensioner  retiree, pensioner
pescar  fisherman
privatizare  privatization
profesie  occupation, trade
profesie (liberala)  profession
profesii liberale
profit
salariat
salariu
saracii
sectorul public/ privat
sectie (in fabrica)
sediu
serviciu public
sindicalism
sindicalist
sindicat
societate (comercială)
societate mixtă
sucursală
șef, patron, director,
angajator
șomer
șomaj
uzină

4. PRODUCTS, MARKETS AND FINANCE PRODUSE, PIEŢE ŞI FINANŢE

actiune
angrosist
aparate casnice
articol
bancă
bunuri
bunuri de folosinţă
îndelungată
bunuri de mărfuri
bursa de valori
capital, capitaluri
casă de economii
client (servicii)
client
client permanent
clientelă
comerciant
comerciant cu amănuntul
comerţ
comerţ en detail
(com cu amănuntul)
comerţ en gros
conducător, director,
manager

professional people
profit
wage-earner
wage, salary
the poor
public/private sector
the shop floor
head office, registered office
civil service, public service
trade unionism
unionist
trade union, labour union (US)
company, firm, corporation (US)
joint venture
branch
boss, owner, manager, employer
unemployment
unemployed
factory, plant

share, stock (US)
wholesaler
household appliances, white goods
item, article
bank
goods
durable goods, durables

commodity exchange, commodity market
stock exchange, stock market
capital
savings bank
client
customer
patron
clientele
shopkeeper, tradesman, dealer, merchant
retail dealer, retailer
commerce, trade
retail trade

wholesale trade
manager
consumator - consumer
creanță - debt
creditor - creditor
cumpărare - purchase
cumpărător - purchaser, buyer
datorie - debt
debitor - debtor
devize - currency
distribuitor - distributor
distribuție - distribution
distribuție în masă - mass retail, mass distribution
exportator - exporter
fabricant - manufacturer
febra cumpărăturilor - spending spree
finanțist - financier
fiscalitate, sistem fiscal - taxation, tax system
importator - importer
intermediar - middleman, intermediary
investiție - investment
investitor - investor
împrumut - loan
îndatorare - debt, indebtedness
marfă - commodity
mărfuri, bunuri - goods, merchandise, wares
mărfuri de larg consum - mass consumption goods
mărfuri de primă necesitate - staple goods, staples
mărfuri de uz casnic - household goods
mijloace de producție - capital goods
obligațiune - bond, debenture
oportunitate (pe o piață) - niche
piată - market
piațe financiare - financial markets
plasament (investiție mobiliară) - investment
politică fiscală - fiscal policy, taxation policy
politică vamală - tariff policy
producător - producer, manufacturer
producția internă națională - output, production
producție - in bulk production, output
produs (industrial) - product
produs agricol - produce
produs de lux - luxury goods
produs finit - finished product
produs semi-finit - semi-finished product
produse alimentare
produse lactate
produse perisabile
protecția consumatorilor
rata de schimb
rata dobânzii
rentă
reprezentant
servicii
subcontractare
subcontractor
taxă vamală
titlu (de valoare)
troc
unitate de producție
valoare (bursieră)
vamă
vânzător, -oare,
agent de vânzare
vânzare

5. MAIN VERBS VERBELE PRINCIPALE
a cădea
a câștiga (bani)
a cheltui
a comercializa
a concedia
a conduce
a consuma
a crește
a crește (puternic)
a cuceri (o piață)
a cumpăra
a da faliment
a dezvolta
a disponibiliza
(din rațiuni economice)
a economisi
a exploata (o
întreprindere)
a exporta
a fabrica
a face afaceri cu
a face o afacere cu
a gestiona (a administra)
a importa
produce, foodstuffs
dairy produce
perishable goods, perishables
consumerism
exchange rate
interest rate
revenue
representative, agent
services
subcontracting
subcontractor
customs duty
security
barter
production unit
security
customs
salesman, -woman; seller
sale
to drop
to make, to earn
to spend
to market
to dismiss
to run, to operate, to lead, to manage
to consume
to increase, to rise, to grow
to surge, to skyrocket
to grab, to seize, to corner
to buy, to purchase
to go bankrupt
to develop, to expand
to lay off, to make redundant
to save, to spare
to operate
to export
to manufacture
to do business with
to make a deal with
to manage, to handle
to import
a investi
a încheia (un contract, o afacere)
a înființa
a lansa
a se mări
a muta
a opri inflația, șomajul
a pătrunde (pe o piață etc.)
a produce
a realiza un profit
a reduce
a reduce (puternic)
a reforma
a relansa
a scădea
a scădea, a se prăbuși (prețuri)
a stupâni, a controla (costurile, cheltuielile)
a subcontracta
a suștine
a trata cu, a se confrunta cu
a vinde
to invest
to sign, to close, to clinch
to set up
to launch
to increase, to rise
to relocate
to curb, to stern the tide of, to check
to penetrate, to break into, to tap
to produce
to make a profit
to reduce, to cut, to lower
to slash
to reform
to spur, to boost, to revive, to prime
to decrease, to fall
to plummet, to collapse
to control
to subcontract, to contract out
to sustain
to deal with
to sell

6. A COUNTRY’S NATIONAL ECONOMY ECONOMIA NAȚIONALĂ A UNEI ȚĂRI
sectorul primar primary sector
sectorul secundar secondary sector
sectorul terțiar tertiary sector

1. AGRICULTURA FARMING
a) producția agricolă agricultural production
bere beer
cacao cocoa
cafea coffee
cartof potato
ceai tea
cereale cereals
citrice citrus
grâu wheat (US), corn (GB)
oleaginoase oilseeds
orez rice
pormub maize (GB), corn (US)
tutun tobacco
vita-de-vie
zahar
b) zootehnia (cresterea animalelor)
bovine
ovine
pasari
porcine
c) piscicultura (pescuitul)
flota comerciala
piscicultura
port pescaresc
d) industria forestiera
padure, lemn

2. INDUSTRIA ENERGETICA

carbune (huila, lignit)
energia nucleara
gaze naturale
hidroelectricitate
petrol
surse de energie alternativa solara, eoliana etc.

3. METALURGIA GREA

(siderurgie, minerale)
aluminiu
bauxita
cobalt
crom
cupru
fier
fosfati
mangan
nickel
otel
plumb
staniu
zinc

4. INDUSTRIA MINIERA

argint
aur
diamante

c) piscicultura (pescuitul)
flota comerciala
piscicultura
port pescaresc
d) industria forestiera
padure, lemn

2. INDUSTRIA ENERGETICA

carbune (huila, lignit)
energia nucleara
gaze naturale
hidroelectricitate
petrol
surse de energie alternativa solara, eoliana etc.

3. METALURGIA GREA

(siderurgie, minerale)
aluminiu
bauxita
cobalt
crom
cupru
fier
fosfati
mangan
nickel
otel
plumb
staniu
zinc

4. INDUSTRIA MINIERA

argint
aur
diamante
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. INDUSTRIA TEXTILA</th>
<th>TEXTILE INDUSTRY (THE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bumbac</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibre artificial</td>
<td>artificial fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fibre sintetice</td>
<td>synthetic fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iuta</td>
<td>jute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lana</td>
<td>wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matase</td>
<td>silk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ALTE RAMURI DE PRODUCTIE</th>
<th>OTHER PRODUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciment</td>
<td>cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cauciuc</td>
<td>rubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mase plastice</td>
<td>plastics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. INDUSTRIILE PRELUCRATOARE</th>
<th>PROCESSING INDUSTRIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>industria aeronautica si spatuala</td>
<td>aerospace industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria aparatelelor de cale</td>
<td>rail, railway, railroad industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria automobilelor</td>
<td>car industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria navala</td>
<td>shipbuilding (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. TRANSPORTURI</th>
<th>TRANSPORT, TRANSPORTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transportul aerian</td>
<td>air transport(ation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportul feroviar</td>
<td>rail transport(ation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportul maritim</td>
<td>sea transport(ation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportul rutier</td>
<td>road transport(ation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportul terestru</td>
<td>ground transport(ation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. DIVERSE</th>
<th>MISCELLANEOUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alimentatie</td>
<td>food diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analfabetism</td>
<td>illiteracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timp liber</td>
<td>leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanatate</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scolarizare</td>
<td>schooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rata dotarii</td>
<td>equipment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turism</td>
<td>tourism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS</th>
<th>INDUSTRII SI SECTOARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>industria agro-alimentara</td>
<td>agro-business (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria alimentara</td>
<td>food industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industia chimica</td>
<td>chemical industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria de armament</td>
<td>arms industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria de constructii</td>
<td>building industry,building trade (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria de telecomunicatii</td>
<td>telecommunications industry (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industriile de varf</td>
<td>leading industries (the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industria farmaceutica</td>
<td>pharmaceutical industry (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
industria grea/usoara
industria informatica
industria petrochimica
industria producatoare
de confectii
industria produselor de lux
industria spectacolului

industria de inalta tehnologie

8. MISCELLANEOUS
audiovizualul
averea imobiliara
editurile
industria producatoare de imbracaminte (productie in serie) ready-to-wear industry (the)
locuinte
mass-media
robotica
sectorul asigurarilor
sectorul bancar
telematica

9. Vocabular suplimentar
baraj
bazin
centrala (energetica)
companie aeriana
extractie de minereuri
foraj
furnal
linie de montaj
masina-unealta
mina
otelarie
piese de schimb
rafinarie
ssantier naval
transportator, caraus
zacamint

Additional vocabulary
dam
field
power plant
airline company
mining
drilling, boring
blast furnace
assembly line
machine tool
mine
steel mill
spare parts
refinery
shipyard
carrier, haulier
deposit

B. Sentences
1. Situarea economică în ultimele luni nu a fost încurajatoare.
2. Ritmul lent a persistat în tot cursul anului și cele mai multe previziuni au trebuit să fie revizuite în ritm descendent.
3. Perspectivele imediate sunt sumbre.
4. Există o ingrijorare larg raspândită cu privire la încetinirea ritmului afacerilor.
5. Afacerile se află într-un punct mort.
7. Consecința unei devalorizări este adesea o creștere a costurilor de producție, a prețurilor și a salariilor.
8. Ne indreptăm spre o criză.
10. Ne aflăm în plina stagnație.
11. Există informații nelinistitoare cu privire la creșterea dezordoniilor și a disponibilizărilor generalizate.
12. Somajul a crescut încetul cu încetul în tot cursul anului.
13. Industriile asaltate caută cu disperare mijloace pentru a face față valului de greve spontane.
14. Trebuie stopată mareea inflaționistă.
15. Sindicatele ar trebui descurajate să accelereze spirala inflaționistă (spirala salarii-prețuri).
16. În cazul în care cererea consumatorilor se stabilizează sau scade, patronii nu vor avea alta soluție decât reducerea de personal.
17. Guvernul are acum în vedere o inghetare a salariilor.
18. Vor trebui luate măsuri suplimentare pentru reducerea presiunilor inflaționiste asupra costurilor și a prețurilor.
19. Conform previziunilor expertilor, consumul casnic ar trebui să crească în următorul trimestru.
20. Speranțele unei revigorări a economiei în viitorul apropiat au fost inselate.
21. Multăi economisti consideră ca o stimulare artificială a cererii este preferabilă unei economii lipsite de vigoare.
22. Singură soluție este stimularea unei economii în descreștere.
23. Vor fi necesare niște masuri de relansare daca se doresc redresarea tarii.
24. Tara pare ca se află acum pe calea redresării.
25. Se dezvolta o puternică stimulare a cumpărătorilor.
27. Redresarea se simte și vestul tău este înca sub flagelul inflației.
28. În ciuda optimismului oficial, încă nu este evident că economia se redresă după relativa sa recesiune.
29. Vânzările cu amănuntul n-au crescut decât cu 3% fata de anul trecut ceea ce înseamnă de fapt o scădere a volumului, tinând cont de inflație
30. Se studiază serișe noi posibilități de stimulare a investițiilor de capital.
31. Este necesară stimularea angajărilor forței de munca și a consumului.
32. Problema este cum se poate pastra bunăstarea în timp ce este stopată inflația.
33. Cifrele corectate periodic, referitoare la somaj, par să indice că înfiintările de întreprinderi nu au fost atât de numeroase cum s-a sperat.
34. Oamenii de afaceri au fost reticenți în utilizarea creditului deja disponibil.
35. Odata cu scaderea ratei dobânzilor, capitalul speculațiv se va indrepta spre alte zone/regiuni.
36. Increderea nu se poate restabili de la o zi la alta (peste noapte).
37. Incetinirea afacerilor creează ingrijorarea în cercurile guvernamentale.
38. Produsul național brut (PNB) a crescut cu 5.25%.
39. Febra cumpărăturilor de Crăciun nu trebuie să fie confundată cu o redresare autentică.
40. Productia a scăzut cu 4,5% fata de anul trecut.

C. BUSINESS LETTERS

I. ENGLISH LETTERS

1. LETTER OF APPLICATION WITH MOTIVATION

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for the post of Export Manager, recently advertised in the Export Times. I am 31 years old, married, and have been working as Assistant Export Manager for ARMCO Inc. for the past 3 years. Since completing my business school diploma in 199... I have held a number of posts in foreign countries. I have considerable experience in exporting to communist countries and speak English and Russian. I now wish to broaden my experience and find a position with more responsibility. Further details of my career and qualifications to date are contained in the attached curriculum vitae.

I am available for an interview at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

2. LETTER OF APPLICATION (non-solicited)
Dear Mr Prest,

An experienced Electrical Engineer, I have been working for SudOil in the Middle East for 5 years. I now wish to relocate to Western Europe and would be interested to learn whether you have a vacancy in your company. I specialize in transformer maintenance but would be interested in extending my specialized knowledge in the right environment. I attach a copy of my curriculum vitae which will give you more complete details of my career to date.

Yours sincerely,

3. REPLY TO AN APPLICATION

Dear Mr Griffith,

Following your application for the post of … In our Meter Division I would be obliged if you would attend for an interview on … at … Please contact my Secretary Mrs Brand to confirm appointment. The interview procedure will last approximately 4 hours.

Yours faithfully,

4. A SALESMAN CONTACTS A NEW CUSTOMER

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your request for information on the BK707 which we brought out this year. I will be coming to your country from 14 to 30 September and would be very happy to give you a demonstration of our new model and show you its advantages. Please let me know a date and time when I could come to your office.

5. REPLY (positive)

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 30 August asking for an appointment. I could meet you on Tuesday 14 September at 3 pm. Looking forward to your visit.
6. REPLY (negative)

Following your letter of 30 August we are sorry to inform you that we will be unable to meet you.

However, we are still interested in your proposition and will not fail to contact you later to arrange a new appointment.

7. REQUESTING AN APPOINTMENT (American)

When we corresponded several months ago you suggested that I drop in to see you next time I came to … I find that I will be in your area from Monday next. If you can spare me a few minutes next week, I’ll be glad to make my plans accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

8. SUGGESTING A MEETING WITH A BANK MANAGER

Dear Sir,

We are examining the possibility of setting up a factory in your region; I would like to discuss some of the financial aspects of the project with you.

Would Tuesday the 18th May at 1 am be convenient?

9. A CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT

I, the undersigned, John Clement AKIN, Personnel Manager of PHENIX COPPER MINES, Lutoso, certify that John Henry DUMONT was employed by this company as Quality Controller from June 1982 to April 1984.

Signed.

J. C. Akin.

10. A TESTIMONIAL

To whom it may concern,

Mme Norma PELPOND.

I am very pleased to be able to recommend Madame Pelpond to you. Madame Pelpond has been in our employ as Personnel Secretary to the Export Manager since 1978. She has always proved herself to be exceptionally able and conscientious. She will be a credit to any company which employs her.
11. A FAVOURABLE REFERENCE

Private and confidential

Pillet et Tallez SA,
5, square Fontaine,
51000 Reims.

12 May 2001

The Staff Manager,
Korning, Rimple and Cadet,
Manpower Services,
3, Jermyn Streets,
London SE2 3SD.

Dear Mr Takomo,

In answer to your letter making inquiries about Mr Renee LIMP I can assure you that she is an extremely intelligent and hard-working person who has a sound grasp of auditing techniques. Ms Limp successfully completed a number of very difficult audits for us and we were very sorry to lose her.

I am sure your client will find her a valuable employee.

Yours sincerely,

12. UNSOLICITED APPLICATION USING SOMEONE’S NAME

A.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you on the recommendation of Mr Blake, your European Manager. I was a student in his Management Communication seminars and he suggested that I may be ideally suited for a post in your Finance Department. I am single, speak English fluently and I am willing to relocate. A recent graduate from … I am especially keen to broaden my knowledge of American management methods. I believe that the opportunity of working for a dynamic international company like yours would provide me with invaluable experience.

I am looking for a post with responsibility which will allow me to make full use of management training in a challenging environment.

I enclose a copy of my curriculum vitae and would be happy to provide any further information should you require it.

Yours faithfully,

B.
Dear Sir,

A graduate in Law, I majored in International Trade contacts and in particular in trade between Western Europe and the COMECON countries.

I have a good command of written and spoken English, German and Russian and completed my studies in International Law with a series of training periods in a number of different companies in order to make myself familiar with their specific problems. At this stage in my career I would like to play an active role in your International Relations Department.

Please find enclosed a copy of my curriculum vitae which will give you full details of my studies and experience. The Director of … School where I completed my higher education has kindly agreed to supply a reference. Should my application interest you I would be very happy to meet you at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

II. ROMANIAN LETTERS

1. Solicitarea unei intalniri (ingleza americana)

Stimatule domnule Schaeke,
As dorifoarte mult sa discut cu dvs. o serie de chestiuni importante care privesc compania dvs. Ma voi afla in El Paso intre 17 si 20 august si ma intrebam daca ati avea un moment liber in aceasta perioada. Programul meu este destul de flexibil, asa incat sunt sigur ca data si ora propuse de dvs. vor fi pentru mine cat se poate de convenabile.
Al dvs. ....

2. Raspunsul unei secretare

Stimate domn,
Va multumesc in numele domnului Schaeke pentru scrisoarea dvs. din ... si, la cererea sa, va propun o intalnire pe data de 14 la ora11. Va rog sa-mi comunicati daca acestea va convin.
Cu respect,

Doamna...........................
Secretara dlui, Schaeke.

3. Prospectare – studiu de piata

Stimate domn,
Realizez un studiu in Carolina de Nord si ma voi afla la .... timp de o saptamana, intre 12 si 19 februarie. As fi incantat sa ne putem intalni in aceasta perioada. Sfaturile si experienta dvs. mi-ar fi de mare ajutor la realizarea acestui studiu.

4. Raspuns

Stimate domnule....
Va multumesc pentru scrisoarea dvs. din ... . As fi foarte bucuros sa va intalnesc in perioada in care va veti afla la noi. Din pacate, programul meu este foarte incarcat in acel interval si singurul moment disponibil este marti, 18 februarie la ora 17. V-ar conveni aceasta data?

5. Obtinerea unei intrevederi la recomandarea cuiva

Stimate domnule Fritting,
Domnul Deblieck, pe care presupun ca il cunoasteti, mi-a sugerat ca m-ati putea ajuta sa examinez posibilitatile de dezvoltare comerciala din regiunea dvs. Ma voi afla la ... cel mai probabil in perioada 12-14 martie si v-as ramane indatorat daca ne-am putea intalni intr-una din acele zile.
Cu respect,
5. Raspuns

Am citit cu interes scrisoarea dvs. referitoare la proiectele de dezvoltare a regiunii noastre. Observ ca sunteti liber marti si miercuri; va propun sa ne intalnim in dimineata zilei de 13, ce parere aveti?
Va rog sa-i transmiteti complimente domnului Deblieck.

6. Recomandarea unui prieten

Stimate domn Gort,
Michel Machto, unul dintre prietenii mei, ar dori foarte mult sa va intalneasca in cursul deplasarilor pe care le efectueaza in prezent in centrul Scotiei. El analizeaza posibilitatea de a scrie o carte despre articolele de lux si ar dori sa se familiarizeze cu situata locala. Cred ca aceasta intalnire vi se va parea foarte interesanta si sunt sigur ca-i puteti oferi lui Michel tot sprijinul si sfaturile necesare. Mi-ati face un mare serviciu daca i-ati acorda cateva momente din timpul dvs. cu atat mai mult cu cat stiu cat sunteti de ocupat.
Va transmit salutarile mele cordiale,
7. Raspuns

Draga Peter,
Voi face tot posibilul sa-l ajut pe Michel. Dupa cum spui, proiectul sau mi se pare interesant. Sa ma sune imediat cum ajunge la aeroport.
Sper ca tu esti bine.
Francis Gort.

8. Scrisoare de reclamatie – inchiriere

Agentia dvs, careia ne-am adresat pentru inchirierea unei locuinte de vacanta, ne-a recomandat o cabana la Carlis. La sosirea noastra acolo am constatat cu surprindere ca locuinta nu corespundea in nici un fel descrierii care ne fusese facuta, drept pentru care doresc sa-mi exprim prin intermediul acestei scrisori nemultumirea mea profunda. Camerele stramte nu ofera decat un confort rudimentar, instalatia din bucatarie si baie era foarte veche si in stare de functionare proasta.
Prin urmare, consider ca pentru cele 3 saptamani petrecute in aceasta cabana chiria in valoare de ... £ nu se justifica absolut deloc. Ma vad nevoit sa solicit sa luati legatura cu proprietarul meu pentru a remedia aceasta situatie neplacuta.

Confirmam primirea scrisorii dvs. din ... in care va exprimati nemultumirea cu privire la conditiile de cazare de la cabana din Carlis.
Am contactat proprietarul si am verificat impreuna starea in care se afla locuinta. Se pare ca aceasta s-a deteriorat in timpul ultimei inchirieri pe termen lung, anterioara sosirii dvs. Am cerut asadar proprietarului sa faca reparatiile necesare cat mai repede cu putinta, iar fata de dvs. ne cerem scuze pentru acest incident neplacut.
Am dori sa va oferim ca despagubire o reducere de 20% pentru chiria achitata pentru cele 3 saptamani sau pentru o viitoare inchiriere.
Sper ca aceasta propunere sa fie in asentimentul dvs.

9. Reclamatie – cumparaturi prin comanda postala

Cu parere de rau va informez ca nu sunt pe deplin multumita de cele doua pulovere Shetland pe care mi le-ati expediat in urma comenzii facuta de mine pe data de 29 martie. Am specificat ca doresc doua articole culoarea roscat. Am primit in schimb doua pulovere bej. S-ar parea ca gresala este a dvs. si, prin urmare, va rog sa mi le inlocuiti cat mai curand posibil. Va inapoiez puloverele care nu corespund celor comandate de mine, cu rugamintea de a-mi rambursa cheltuielile de expediere.
10. Referinte universitare

JULES LATOUR


Imi revine placerea de a v-o recomanda pe dra. Julie Destors in cel mai calduros mod cu putinta. Ea va absolvi scoala in luna iunie si are toate sansele sa obtina o diploma de excelenta in .... . In acesti ani in care a studiat in scoala noastra, domnisoara Destors s-a specializat in ... . Este o studenta foarte activa si inteligenta, cu o minte stralucitoare. De-a lungul acestor ani de studiu, ea si-a impresionat toti profesorii prin dinamismul si entuziasmul care o caracterizeaza si si-a insusit temeinic materiile studiate. De asemenea, a dobandit cunostinte practice de limba engleza. Sunt convins ca domnisoara Destors s-ar putea face remarcata cu usurinta, indiferent de sectia pentru care ar opta.

Director de studii
IV. ENGLISH FOR POLITICS

A. VOCABULARY

A. COMMUNITIES

community comunitate
union uniune, unire
confederation confederation, federatie, liga, alianta
commonwealth Commonwealth
empire imperiu
society societate
country, land (literar) tara
nation natiune, popor
state stat
area zona
region regiune
province provincie
county tinut, comitat
municipality oras

town
borough oras mic, targ, cartier
neighbourhood vecinatate, cartier, regiune
B. POLITICAL SYSTEMS

democracy

democratic

republic

federation

federal

authoritarian

police stat

fascism

fascist

nazism

communism

socialism

capitalism

capitalist

democratie

democratic

republica

federatie

federal

autoritar

stat politienesc

fascism

fascist

nazism

communism

socialism

capitalism

capitalist

C. PARTIES AND POLITICS

party

politics/ policy

politician

political

power

the centre

party member

party membership

the left/ the right wing

a leftist/ a rightist

moderate

middle – of - the- road

radical

union

socialist

communist

grassroots

to nominate

nomination

election platform

sound bites

news programmes

partid

politica

politician

 politic

putere

centrul

membru al unui partid

calitatea de membru al unui partid

aripa de stanga/ de dreapta

persoana cu convingeri de stanga/ de dreapta

moderat

moderat

radical

uniune

socialist

comunist

baza unui partid

a numi

numire

platforma electorala

declaratii scurte, temeinic studiate, ale politicienilor,
declaratii care sunt foarte potrivite pentru emisiunile
dei stiri

emisiuni de stiri
spin doctors  colabornarii politicienilor care au misiunea de a influenta mass-media, astfel incat actiunile si declaratiile politicienilor sa apar intr-o lumina favorabila
imagemakers personele care ajuta un candidat sa faca o impresie cat mai buna
opinion poll de opinie, sondaj de opinie

**D. THE LEGISLATURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chamber</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parliament</td>
<td>Parlament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congress</td>
<td>congres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congressman/ congresswoman</td>
<td>membră/membră al Congresului</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP= member of parliament</td>
<td>parlamentar, membru in Parlament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senate</td>
<td>senat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senator</td>
<td>senator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leader</td>
<td>conducator, leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majority</td>
<td>majoritate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minority</td>
<td>minoritate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speaker</td>
<td>vorbitor, purtator de cuvant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backbenchers</td>
<td>parlamentari care stau in ultimele banci / randuri adica neimportanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontbenchers</td>
<td>politicieni importanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session</td>
<td>sedinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debate</td>
<td>dezbatere, a dezbatere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the minutes</td>
<td>process – verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speech</td>
<td>discurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make/ give/ deliver a speech</td>
<td>a tine un discurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filibuster</td>
<td>discurs lung, a tine un discurs lung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion</td>
<td>motiune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put forward/propose/make a motion</td>
<td>a inainta o motiune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table a motion</td>
<td>BE- a introduce o motiune / AE- a tergiversa punerea in discutie a unei motiuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veto</td>
<td>veto, a exercita dreptul de veto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ratify</td>
<td>ratificare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to abstain</td>
<td>a se abtine de la vot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abstention</td>
<td>abtinere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seat</td>
<td>loc (in parlament), mandate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committee</td>
<td>comitet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constituency</td>
<td>corp electoral, circumscripție electorală</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law, act</td>
<td>lege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enact a law</td>
<td>a adopta / a promulga o lege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amendment</td>
<td>amendament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill</td>
<td>proiect de lege (daca proiectul este validat, bill devine act)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
budget
lobbyist
to dissolve
referendum
election
election campaign
to elect
vote
to vote on a bill
voter
floating voters
ballot
candidate
to run, ran, run
incumbent
primary
term

buget
membru al unui lobby
a dizolva
referendum
alegeri
campanie electorala
a allege
vot, a vota, a allege
a vota in legatura cu un proiect de lege
alegator, votant
alegori nehotarati
vot (secret)
candidat
AE – a candida
ocupantul unei functii
AE – alegeri preliminare (in cadrul unui partid)
perioada de ocupare a unei functii politice, mandat

E. GOVERNMENT
government
government administration
administration
the White House
the White House No. 10 (Downing Street)
No. 10 (Downing Street) Whitehall
Whitehall
president
president
vice president/ veep
vice president/ veep
chancellor
chancellor
head of state
head of state
king
king
queen
queen
emperor
emperor
empress
empress
duke
duke
the Duke of Edinburgh
the Duke of Edinburgh
duchess
duchess
the Duchess of Kent
the Duchess of Kent
prince
prince
princess
princess
governor
governor
cabinet
cabinet
department
department
office
office
minister
minister
prime – minister
prime – minister
ministry
ministry

govern, guvernare, conducere, putere executive
govern, guvernare, conducere, putere executive administratie, govern
Casa Alba (Resedinta presedintelui SUA)
resedinta premierului britanic
mediile guvernamentale britanice
presedinte, presedinta
vicepresedinte
BE – ministrul de finante
seful statului
rege
regina
imparat
imparateasa
duce
Ducelu de Edinburgh
ducesa
Ducesa de Kent
print
printesa
guvernator
minister
minister
funcție, birou, cabinet, autoritate
ministrul
prim – ministrul
minister

80
to appoint a numi
appointment numire
to step down a se retraie dintr-o functie
to resign a demisiona
resignation demisie
to overthrow, overthrew, overthrown a inlatura (un guvern)
to succeed a succeda
successor successor
agency agentie
board colegiu, comisie, department
bureau birou, comisie, department
commission comisie

G. ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITY
protest protest, a protesta
protest rally/ demonstration manifestare/ demonstratie de protest
civil rights drepturi cetatenesti, drepturi civile
everaparliamentary opposition opozitie extraparlamantara
dissident dizident, persoana care critica regimul
passive resistance rezistenta pasiva
violence violenta
nonviolence non-violenta
demonstration demonstratie
strike greva
strikers grevisti
boycott boicot, a boicota
sabotage sabotaj, a sabota
agitat agitator
agitation agitatie
underground subteran, clandestin, conspirativ
conspiracy conspiratie, conjuratie
conspirator conspirator, conjurat
plot complot, conjuratie
political unrest tulburari politice/ instabilitate politica
insurrection insurectie, revolta, rebeliune
to suppress an uprising a reprimia o revolta
rebellion rebeliune, revolta, rascoala
revolt revolta, rascoala
to rise, rose, risen a se ridic
high treason Inalta tradare
terrorism terrorism
terrorist terrorist
terrorist acts actiuni/ acte teroriste
guerrilla gherila, luptator de gherila
revolution revolutie
revolutionary
counterrevolution
Coup [ku:] to oust [aust] to assassinate assassination to seize power ringleader

H. LAW AND POLICE
law law and order to enforce the law court court proceedings trial (law) suit to sue someone judge the jury to prosecute prosecution witness for the prosecution charge the defence witness for the defence counsel for the defence lawyer witness cross – examine a witness

misdemeanour offence crime to commit a crime felony homicide homicide squad murder manslaughter innocent guilty diminished responsibility mitigating circumstances penalty punishment

revolutions contrarevolutie lovitura de stat a elimina, a da afara a asasina asasinat/ asasinare a lua puterea instigator, lider al razvratiiilor

lege, drept lege si ordine a aplica legea judecatorie, tribunal, instanta de judecata proceduri judiciare process, judecare process, judecare, actiune de dare in judecata a da pe cineva in judecata judecator juratii a urmari penal acuzare martor al acuzarii acuzatie, invinuire, a acuza, a invinui apararea martor al apararii avocat al apararii martor a supune un martor la un interogatoriu incrucisat (de catre aparator si procuror) ofensa, insulta, incalcare, greseala delict, contraventie, ultraj crima, delict, infractiune a comite o crima infractiune grava crim, omor brigada omucideri crim a nuvinovat vinovat grad redus de responsabilitate circumstante atenuante pedeapsa pedeapsa
fine
remand – BE
bail
on probation
probation officer
prison
jail
appeal
law enforcement
law enforcement officer
police
police station
state trooper – AE
detective
detective superintendent
suspect
warrant
offender
first offender
repeat offender
juvenile/young offender
custody
to detain
detention

I. FORMS OF ADDRESS, TITLES

1. Daca domnul Peter Black este ridicat la rangul de cavaler, adica este innobilat (Mr. Peter Black receives a knighthood), el devine Sir Peter Black, mai scurt Sir Peter, si nu Sir Black.

2. Daca domnul Peter Black devine duce sau lord/ membru al House of Lords (He was raised to the peerage), el devine Lord Peter Black, mai scurt Lord Black, si nu Lord Peter.

3. Titurile feminine sunt: Mrs./ Dame/ Lady Anne Black ; Lady Black; Dame Anne.

4. Numele ambasadorilor (ambassadors) si ale altor personae care ocupa functii importante de demnitate publica (dignitaries) sunt precedate frecvent de titlul Excellency. e.g. His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America. Formula de adrese oficila este Your Excellency. e.g. I hope Your Excellency had a pleasant journey.

5. Formula de adrese in cazul celui mai puternic om al lumii, presedintele SUA (US President), este Mr. President sau Sir. Formulele cu care debuteaza si cu care se incheie
o scrisoare adresata preseintului sunt: (Dear) Mr. President.........(Very) Respectfully yours,
6. In cazul dezbatelor din Parlamentul britanic, parlamentarii se adreseaza colegilor lor cu the Honourable. e.g. Is the Honourable member aware that…..? (Onorabilul membru stie ca…..?)
7. In cazul unui membru al cabinetului (Cabinet Minister), numele respectivului demnitar este precedat de Rt Hon (the Right Honourable = deodebit de onorabilul/ onorabila).
   e.g. Among those present was the Rt Hon John Brown MP.
8. Formula de adresare corecta in cazul unei persoane care are functia de Chancellor of the Exchequer este Chancellor. e.g. Yes, Chancellor, but don't you agree that……? ( Da, domnule ministrului qui finante, darn u crede ca….?).
9. In Marea Britanie si in Statele Unite formula de adresare in cazul judecatorilor (judges)este Your Honour (onorate domnule judecator/ onorata instanta) sau my lord. e.g. Do I have to answer the question, Your Honour? That is correct, my lord.
10. In cazul clericii (members of the clergy) formula de adresare este Reverend (venerabil/ respectabil). e.g. Excuse me, Reverend, can I have a word with you?
11. Numele "muritorilor de rand" (ordinary mortals) este precedat de Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms [miz] (forma neutral, care nu denota faptul ca persoana in cauza este casatorita sau nu; aceasta forma echivaleaza cu masculinul Mr).
12. Daca o persoana are un anumit grad academic, in limba romana el se pastreaza: domnul profesor White. In limba engleza gradul didactic se pastreaza, dar se renunta la formulele: Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms. – e.g. Professor White. e.g. We have just heard from Professor White/ Dr. White that…..
13. Daca persoana respectiva este chirurg, se va spune Mr White. Formula de adresare doctor se utilizeaza numai in cazul medicilor: e.g. Goodbye, doctor, and thanks very much.

J. IDIOMS AND COLOURFUL EXPRESSIONS

the prince of liars 
regele mincinosilor
a friend at court 
prieteni cu pozitie/ functie inalta
to send to kingdom come 
a expedia pe lumea cealalta
kingdom come 
sa vina imparatia lui Dumnezeu
to queen/ lord it 
a juca rolul de mare senior
to live like a lord 
a trai ca un print, pe picior mare
fit for a king 
demn de un rege
king – size(d) 
gigantic, de format mare
as drunk as a lord 
complet beat, crita
on the King's/ Queen's highway 
pe drumul public
in the eyes of the law 
in ochii legii
I arrest you in the name of the law 
te arestez in numele legii
the law of the jungle 
lezia junglei
a cast – iron case 
un dosar beton

84
the devil's advocate
avocatul diavolului

to take the law into one's hands
a-se face singur dreptate

to do oneself justice
a se arata la justa sa valoare

to do justice to something
a avantaja, a pune in valoare, e.g. This photo doesn't do you justice = Aceasta fotografie nu te avantajeaza.

to do justice to a meal
a onora masa cuiva

to sign one's death – warrant
a-si semna condamnarea

B. PRACTICE

I. Give the equivalents of the followings:
1. a presta activitati in folosul comunitatii
2. comunitatea de culoare
3. Uniunea Europeana
4. Comunitatea Statelor Independente (CSI)
5. fostul Imperiu Britanic
6. rolul femeii in societate
7. societate de protectie a animalelor
8. tarile Europei de est
9. o tara a tuturor posibilitatilor
10. delegati din 50 de tari
11. rivalitatea dintre biserica si stat
12. statele care formeaza o natiune
13. o zona rezidentiala frumoasa
14. un razboi regional
15. zona cu teatre din New York
16. cel mai mare oras din lume
17. statul New York
18. orasul Toronto
19. o democratie parlamentara
20. forma de guvernament prezidentiala
21. Federatia Rusa
22. Republica Federala Germania
23. grupari neofasciste
24. sef/ lider de partid
25. partidul de guvernament
26. a respecta linia partidului
28. politica externa a Marii Britanii in anii '30.
29. un politician marcant al Partidului Laburist
30. un partid politic
31. important din punct de vedere politic
32. partidul care se afla acum la putere
33. daca ei vin la putere
34. o coalitie de centru-stanga
35. radicali/ extremisti de dreapta
36. partide de stanga
37. idei de extrema dreapta
38. un conservator moderat
39. politica moderata
40. partide radicale
41. schimbari radicale
42. radicalii si moderatii
43. Uniunea Crestin-Democrata
44. o miscare socialista
45. cand Socialistii erau la putere
46. partidul comunist
47. a consolida baza/ temelia partidului
48. a candida ca independent
49. o situatie buna la alegeri
50. separatia puterilor
51. Camera Lorzilor
52. Camera Comunelor
53. Camera Reprezentantilor
54. conducatorul/ liderul opozitiei
55. proces – verbal al ultimei sedinte
56. amendamente la Constitutia Statelor Unite
57. legile Statelor Unite
58. a citi a doua oara un proiect de lege
59. Legea Impotriva Poluarii Aerului, din 1970
60. Legea Imigratiei, din 1990
61. a echilibra bugetul
62. a dizolva Parlamentul si a cere organizarea de alegeri
63. urmatoarele alegeri generale

II. Give the equivalents of the followings:
1. the federal government
2. to form a government
3. under the Clinton administration
4. Chancellor Kohl's government
5. cabinet reshuffle
6. cabinet meeting
7. the shadow cabinet
8. the president's term of office
9. the prime minister of Bavaria
10. the German foreign minister
11. the Environmental Protection Agency (AE)
12. the Central Intelligence Agency = CIA
13. Federal Bureau of Investigation = FBI
14. the Commission on Civil Rights
15. conscientious objector
16. the civil rights movement
17. civil disobedience
18. the persecution of dissidents
19. acts of political violence
20. call a general strike
21. acts of sabotage
22. join the underground movement
23. go underground
24. a conspiracy/plot to overthrow the government
25. to rise in rebellion against
26. suppress a rebellion
27. terrorist attacks against US citizens
28. to fight a guerrilla war
29. revolutionary activities
30. revolutionary leaders
31. the ringleaders of the conspiracy
32. an out-of-court settlement
33. to take legal proceedings against…..
34. to file/bring a suit against someone
35. the charge is murder
36. to release without charge
37. the debate over capital punishment

II. Give the British and American equivalents of the followings whenever it is necessary:
1. centrul orasului
2. a candida
3. Partidul Conservator/Conservatorii
4. Partidul Laburist
5. liberal–democratii
6. Partidul Democrat/Democratii
7. Partidul Republican/Republicanii
8. liderul majoritatii din Senat
9. purtator de cuvant al Camerei Reprezentantilor
10. Ministerul de Interne
III. Translate into English:
1. Ontario este provincia cea mai populata a Canadei.
2. Anglia este impartita in comitate.
3. Hamburg este atat oras, cat si stat.
4. Mergi maine in oras ?
7. Restaurantele din centru sunt foarte aglomerate la aceasta ora.
8. Ei locuiesc semicentral, in Manhattan.
9. SUA are o forma de guvernamant presidentiala.
10. Cine guverneaza ?
11. Germania a fost sub nazisti.
12. Politica este arta posibilului.
13. Sora lui a intrat in politica.
15. Conventia decide in legatura cu platforma partidului.
16. Conform sondajelor, candidatii se situeaza pe pozitii similare.
17. In Marea Britanie, Parlamentul cuprinde Camera Comunelor si Camera Lorzilor.
18. Congresul SUA cuprinde Camera Reprezentantilor si Senatul.
19. Daca moare un parlamentar, au loc alegeri partiale.
20. Comitetul este acum in sedinta.
22. Senatorii din SUA incearca uneori sa blocheze anumite legi, tinand discursuri interminabile.
23. Presedintele poate face uz de dreptul de veto pentru a-si exprima dezacordul in legatura cu un proiect de lege.
24. Tratatele trebuie ratificate de catre Senat.
25. Laburistii au obtinut 350 de mandate.
26. Aceasta doamna este membra a mai multor comitete.
27. Putin a lipsit ca el sa castige./ A pierdut cu doar cateva voturi.
29. Sa votam in legatura cu asta!
30. Voi vota pentru Laburisti.
31. Noi am votat pentru reforma.
32. Alegerile prin corespondenta le dau posibilitatea alegatorilor de a vota fara a se prezenta la urne.
33. Care este pozitia adoptata de catre candidat in legatura cu intreierepearea sarcinii ?
34. El a candidat in functia de senator in 1987.
35. Membrii Camerei Reprezentantilor sunt alesi pe o perioada de doi ani.

IV. Translate into Romanian:
1. The cabinet/ The government/ The party **are** divided on the issue.
2. So far, the committee **have** been unable to reach a decision.
3. The president of the US is **both** head of state **and** head of government.
4. He became a member of the cabinet.
5. He took office on May 8.
6. He was appointed secretary of state.
7. The prime minister has stepped down.
8. Watergate forced Nixon to resign.
9. The dictator was overthrown.
10. Nixon was succeeded by Gerald Ford.
11. The board has 13 regional offices.
12. Who is going to chair the commission?
13. They staged sit-ins to protest against racial segregation.
14. They sabotaged the negotiations.
15. They were accused of plotting the state.
16. The insurrection was put down.
17. The peasants rose in revolt against the landowners.
18. The president was ousted in a bloodless coup.
19. Kennedy was assassinated.
20. That's what he told the court.
21. She threatened to take him to court.
22. She's on trial for perjury.
23. He lost the suit.
24. They sued us for damages.
25. The jury found in her favour.
26. He escaped prosecution.
27. It's an offence to drive a car without a licence.
28. Violent crime has risen by 5 per cent.
29. You're assumed to be innocent until proved guilty.
30. He faces the death penalty.
31. She was fined £ 50.
32. He's still on remand – he hasn't been convicted yet.
33. The defendant was released on bail.
34. He was sentenced to six years in prison.
35. He was jailed but freed for lack of evidence.
36. He appealed to the Supreme Court.
37. The case has been appealed.
38. The police are looking for a red Ford.
39. I'm a police officer.
40. We have a warrant for his arrest.
41. He was taken into custody.
42. She was detained for questioning.
43. One asylum [ә'sailәm] seeker died in detention.

V. Give the definitions of the followings:
V. Essays:
1. Revolutionary movements attract the best and the worst elements in a given society. (George Bernard Shaw- 1856 - 1950)
2. You can talk about capitalism and communism and all that sort of thing, but the important thing is the struggle everybody is engaged in to get better living conditions, and they are not interested too much in forms of government. (Bernard Baruch, 1870 - 1965)
3. Democracy is good. I say this because other systems are worse. (Jawaharlal Nehru, 1889 - 1964)
4. No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. (Abraham Lincoln, 1809 - 1865)
5. Emperors, kings, artisans, peasants, big people, little people – at the bottom we are all alike and all the same; all just alike on the inside, and when our clothes are off, nobody can tell which of us is which. (Mark Twain, 1835 - 1910)
6. In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king = In tara orbului, chiorul e imparat.
VI. Supplementary reading:

Political System in the UK

Monarchy

The head of state and theoretical source of executive, judicial and legislative power in the UK is the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. However, sovereignty in the UK no longer rests with the monarch, since the English Bill of Rights in 1689, which established the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty. Despite this the Monarch remains Head of State, akin to a President in European (but not American) political tradition.

Originally the monarch possessed the right to choose any British citizen to be her Prime Minister and could call and dissolve Parliament whenever he or she wished. However, in accordance with the current 'unwritten constitution', the Prime Minister is the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons and Parliament is dissolved at the time suggested by him or her. The monarch retains the ability to deny giving a bill Royal Assent, although in modern times this becomes increasingly more unlikely, as it would cause a constitutional crisis. Queen Anne was the last monarch to exercise this power, which she did on 11 March 1708 with regard to a bill "for the settling of Militia in Scotland". Other royal powers called royal prerogative, such as patronage to appoint ministers and the ability to declare war, are exercised by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, with the formal consent of the Queen.
Queen Elizabeth II. Today the Sovereign has an essentially ceremonial role restricted in exercise of power by convention and public opinion. However the monarch does continue to exercise three essential rights: the right to be consulted, the right to advise and the right to warn [1]. Prime ministers have weekly confidential meetings with the monarch.

In formal terms, the Crown in Parliament is sovereign even though in practical terms the political head of the UK is the Prime Minister (Tony Blair since 2nd May, 1997). However, the real powers of position of the Monarch in the British Constitution should not be downplayed. The monarch does indeed retain some power, but it has to be used with discretion. She fulfils the necessary constitutional role as head of state, and with the absence of a distinct separation of powers in the American model and a strong second chamber, acts as a final check on executive power. If a time came to pass, for instance, when a law threatened the freedom or security of her subjects, the Queen could decline royal assent, free as she is from the eddies of party politics. Furthermore, armed removal of Parliament or Government would be difficult, as the Monarch remains commander-in-chief of the armed forces, who swear an oath of allegiance to her.

Executive

Tony Blair, current British prime minister and leader of the British Labour Party. The Government performs the Executive functions of the United Kingdom. The monarch appoints a Prime Minister, guided by the strict convention that the Prime Minister should be the member of the House of Commons most likely to be able to form a Government with the support of the House. The Prime Minister then selects the other Ministers which make up the Government and act as political heads of the various Government Departments. About twenty of the most senior government ministers make up the Cabinet.

As in other parliamentary systems of government, the executive (called "the government") is drawn from and is answerable to Parliament - a successful vote of no confidence will force the government either to resign or to seek a parliamentary dissolution and a general elections. In practice members of parliament of all major parties are strictly controlled by whips who try to ensure they vote according to party policy. If the government has a large majority, then they are very unlikely to lose enough votes to be unable to pass legislation.

In November 2005, the Blair government suffered its first defeat, on a proposal to extend the period for detaining terrorist suspects to 90 days. Before this, the last bill proposed by a government that was defeated in the House of Commons was the Shop Hours Bill in 1986, one of only three in the 20th century. Governments with a small majority, or coalition governments are much more vulnerable to defeat. They sometimes have to resort to extreme measures, such as "wheeling in" sick MPs, to get the necessary majority. Margaret Thatcher in 1983 and Tony Blair in 1997 were swept into power with such large majorities that even allowing for dissent within their parties, they were assured of winning practically all parliamentary votes, and thus were able to implement radical programmes of legislative reform and innovation. But other Prime Ministers, such as John Major in 1992 who enjoy only slender majorities can easily lose votes if relatively small numbers of their backbench MPs reject the whip and vote against the Government's proposals. As such, Governments with small majorities find it extremely difficult to
implement controversial legislation and tend to become bogged down cutting deals with factions within their party or seeking assistance from other political parties.

**Government departments**

Arms of the British Government (a variation of the Royal Arms). The Government of the United Kingdom contains a number of ministries known mainly, though not exclusively as departments i.e Ministry of Defence. These are politically led by a Government Minister who often a Secretary of State and member of the Cabinet. He or she may also be supported by a number of junior Ministers.

Implementation of the Minister's decisions is carried out by a permanent politically neutral organization known as the civil service. Its constitutional role is to support the Government of the day regardless of which political party is in power. Unlike some other democracies, senior civil servants remain in post upon a change of Government. Administrative management of the Department is led by a head civil servant known in most Departments as a Permanent Secretary. The majority of the civil service staff in fact work in executive agencies, which are separate operational organisations reporting to Departments of State.

"Whitehall" is often used as a synonym for the central core of the Civil Service. This is because most Government Departments have headquarters in and around the former Royal Palace of Whitehall.

**Legislative**

Parliament is the centre of the political system in the United Kingdom. It is the supreme legislative body (i.e. there is parliamentary sovereignty), and Government is drawn from and answerable to it. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

**House of Commons**

The UK is divided into parliamentary constituencies of broadly equal population (decided by the Boundary Commission), each of which elects a Member of Parliament (MP) to the House of Commons. Of the 646 MPs there is currently only one who does not belong to a political party. In modern times, all Prime Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition have been drawn from the Commons, not the Lords. Alec Douglas-Home resigned from his peerages days after becoming Prime Minister in 1963, and the last Prime Minister before him from the Lords left in 1902 (the Marquess of Salisbury).

One party usually has a majority in Parliament, because of the use of the First Past the Post electoral system, which has been conducive in creating the current two party system. The monarch normally asks a person commissioned to form a government simply whether it can survive in the House of Commons, something which majority governments are expected to be able to do. In exceptional circumstances the monarch asks someone to 'form a government' with a parliamentary minority [2] which in the event of no party having a majority requires the formation of a coalition government. This option is only ever taken at a time of national emergency, such as war-time. It was given in 1916 to Andrew Bonar Law, and when he declined, to David Lloyd George. It is worth noting that a government is not formed by a vote of the House of Commons, merely a commission from the monarch. The House of Commons gets its first chance to
indicate confidence in the new government when it votes on the Speech from the Throne (the legislative programme proposed by the new government).

**House of Lords**

The House of Lords was previously a hereditary, aristocratic chamber. Major reform has been partially completed and it is currently a mixture of hereditary members, bishops of the Church of England known as Lords Spiritual and appointed members (life peers, with no hereditary right for their descendants to sit in the House). It currently acts to review legislation formed by the House of Commons, with the power to propose amendments, and exercises a suspensive veto. This allows it to delay legislation it does not approve of for twelve months. However, the use of vetoes is limited by convention and the operation of the Parliament Acts: the Lords may not veto the "money bills" or major manifesto promises (see Salisbury convention). Persistent use of the veto can also be overturned by the Parliament Act by the Commons. Often governments will accept changes in legislation in order to avoid both the time delay, and the negative publicity of being seen to clash with the Lords.

The House of Lords is currently also the final court of appeal within the United Kingdom, although in practice only a small subset of the House of Lords, known as the Law Lords, hears judicial cases. However, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 outlines plans for a Supreme Court of the United Kingdom to replace the role of the Law Lords.

**Judiciary**

The Lord Chancellor was the head of the judiciary in England and Wales. He appoints judges and magistrates for criminal courts on behalf of the Sovereign. The Lord Chancellor falls into all the three arms of state, taking roles in the executive, legislative and judiciary, which is a peculiarity amongst many liberal democracies in the world today. However, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 removes much of the power in this last role and gives it to others in the British government, mainly the newly created post of Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs.
Political System in the USA

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, with the District of Columbia as the seat of the federal government. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and activities, and defines the relationship between the national government and individual state governments. Power is shared between the national and state (local) governments. Within each state are counties, townships, cities and villages, each of which has its own elective government.

Governmental power and functions in the United States rest in three branches of government: the legislative, judicial, and executive. Article 1 of the Constitution defines the legislative branch and vests power to legislate in the Congress of the United States. The executive powers of the President are defined in Article 2. Article 3 places judicial power in the hands of one Supreme Court and inferior courts as Congress sees necessary to establish. In this system of a "separation of powers" each branch operates independently of the others, however, there are built in "checks and balances" to prevent a concentration of power in any one branch and to protect the rights and liberties of citizens. For example, the President can veto bills approved by Congress and the President nominates individuals to serve in the Federal judiciary; the Supreme Court can declare a law enacted by Congress or an action by the President unconstitutional; and Congress can impeach the President and Federal court justices and judges.

The American Constitution is the oldest written constitution in force in the world. The authors of the Constitution built in a provision for amending the document when political, social or economic conditions demanded it. Twenty-seven amendments have been passed since ratification. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, called the Bill of Rights, assure individual rights and freedoms.
The Constitution divides the powers of the government into three branches - the Executive, headed by the President; the Legislative, which includes both houses of Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives); and the Judicial, which is headed by the Supreme Court. The Constitution limits the role of each branch, through a system of checks and balances, to prevent any one branch from gaining undue power.

The chief executive of the United States is the president, who together with the vice-president is elected to a four year term. As a result of a 1951 constitutional amendment, a president may be elected to only two terms. The president's powers are formidable but not unlimited. As the chief formulator of national policy, the president proposes legislation to Congress and may veto any bill passed by Congress. The president is commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The executive branch of the Government is responsible for enforcing the laws of the land. The Vice President, department heads (Cabinet members), and heads of independent agencies assist in this capacity. Unlike the powers of the President, their responsibilities are not defined in the Constitution but each has special powers and functions.

As the 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama presides over the executive branch, which includes 15 executive departments, the Executive Office of the President and numerous other independent agencies. The day-to-day enforcement and administration of federal law is in the hands of the various executive departments, created by Congress to deal with specific areas of national and international affairs. The heads of the departments, chosen by the President and approved by the Senate, form a council of advisers known as the President's Cabinet.

The legislative branch - the Congress - is made up of elected representatives from each of the 50 states. The Constitution sets up a bi-cameral body known as the U.S. Congress to raise and to spend national revenue and to draft laws. It is commonly said that Congress influences American policy by exercising the "power of the purse strings." It is the only branch of U.S. government that can make federal laws, declare war and put foreign treaties into effect.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected to two year terms. Each member represents a district in his or her home state. The number of districts is determined by the census, which is conducted every 10 years. Senators are elected to six year terms, staggered so that one third of the Senate stands for election every two years. The Constitution provides that the vice-president shall be President of the Senate. He or she has no vote, except in the case of a tie. The current Vice President is Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

The Senate chooses a president pro tempore to preside when the vice-president is absent. The House of Representatives chooses its own presiding officer -- the speaker of the House. The speaker (Nancy Pelosi, D-CA) and the president pro tempore (Senator Robert C. Byrd, D-WV) are members of the political party with the largest representation in each house.

To become a law, a bill must pass both the House and the Senate. After the bill is introduced in either body, it is studied by one or more committees, amended, voted out of committee, and discussed in the chamber of the House or Senate. If passed by one body, it goes to the other for consideration. Once both bodies have passed the same version of a bill, it goes to the president for approval.
Currently, in the House of Representatives, there are 260 Democrats (including five Delegates and the Resident Commissioner) and 178 Republicans. The Senate has 56 Democrats; two Independents, who caucus with the Democrats; and 41 Republicans. There are three House vacancies and one Senate vacancy.

The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, Congress has established 13 federal courts of appeals and 95 federal district courts. The president has the authority to appoint federal judges as vacancies occur, including justices of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., and the other federal courts are located in cities throughout the United States.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. The number of Associate Justices is currently fixed at eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Constitution further provides that “[t]he Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.”

The federal courts hear cases arising out of the Constitution, federal laws and treaties and maritime cases; cases involving foreign citizens or governments; and cases, in which the federal government is itself a party. With minor exceptions, cases come to the Supreme Court on appeal from lower courts. Most of these cases involve disputes over the interpretation and constitutionality of actions taken by the executive branch and of laws passed by Congress or the states.

The state governments follow the same pattern as the federal government, with power divided among the executive, legislative and judicial branches. In general, matters which lie entirely within state borders are the concern of state governments. These include internal communications; regulations relating to property, industry, business and public utilities; the state criminal code; and working conditions within the state.

Within this context, the federal government requires that state governments not adopt laws which contradict or violate the Constitution or laws and treaties of the United States. There are many areas of overlap between state and federal jurisdictions. The federal government has assumed ever broadening responsibility in matters relating to health, education, welfare, transportation, and housing and urban development. Programs in these areas are now often developed on a cooperative basis between the two levels of government.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census (part of the Commerce Department) has identified for the year 2002 no less than 87,900 local governmental units in the United States, including municipalities, counties, townships, school districts and special districts. More than three-quarters of the citizens of the United States now live in towns, large cities or their suburbs. The city directly serves the needs of the people, providing everything from police and fire protection to sanitary codes, health regulations, education, public transportation and housing. Cooperation with both state and federal organizations is essential.
The county is a subdivision of the state, usually -- but not always -- containing two or more townships and several villages. A board of commissioners’ levies taxes, borrows and appropriates money, fixes the salaries of county employees, supervises elections, builds and maintains highways and bridges, and administers national, state and county welfare programs. Today, there are two major political parties in the United States, the Democratic and the Republican.

The Democratic Party evolved from the party of Thomas Jefferson, formed before 1800. The Republican Party was established in the 1850s by Abraham Lincoln and others who opposed the expansion of slavery.

The Democratic Party is considered to be the more liberal party, and the Republican, the more conservative. Democrats generally believe that government has an obligation to provide social and economic programs for those who need them. Republicans are not necessarily opposed to such programs but believe they are too costly to taxpayers. Republicans put more emphasis on encouraging private enterprise in the belief that a strong private sector makes citizens less dependent on government.

Both major parties have supporters among a wide variety of Americans and embrace a wide range of political views. Americans do not have to join a political party to vote or to be a candidate for public office, but running for office without the money and campaign workers a party can provide is difficult.

It is the two major parties that organize and dominate government at both the national and state levels

Presidential Elections

The United States Constitution stipulates that a presidential election is to be held once every fourth year. The process of electing a president and vice-president, however, begins long before Election Day. The nominating process within the political parties officially begins with the first state primaries and caucuses, which usually occur in the month of February of the election year. These primaries and caucuses choose slates of delegates (usually pledged to support particular candidates) to represent the state at the national party conventions. At the national party conventions, traditionally held in the summer, the delegates from the states cast votes to select the party's candidate for president. On election day -- the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November of an election year -- every citizen of legal age who has taken the steps necessary in his or her state to meet the voting requirements (such as registering to vote) has an opportunity to vote. However, the president is not formally chosen by direct popular vote. The constitution calls for a process of indirect popular election known as the Electoral College.

The Electoral College

The political parties (or independent candidates) in each state submit to the chief election official a list of electors pledged to their candidate for president and equal in number to the state's electoral vote. Each state is allocated a number of electors equal to the number of its U.S. senators (always 2) plus the number of its U.S. representatives. Following Election Day, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, these electors assemble in their state capitals, cast their ballots, and officially select the
next president. As a rule, whichever presidential ticket gets the most popular votes in a state wins all of that state's electors (except in Maine and Nebraska). The president-elect and vice president-elect take the oath of office and are inaugurated on January 20th.

**Congressional Elections**

The Congress is divided into two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state, as provided by the Constitution. Its current membership is 100. Senators are elected to serve six-year terms; every two years one third of the Senate is up for reelection. Before 1913, senators were chosen by their state legislatures, as the Founding Fathers believed that since the senators represented the state, the state legislature should elect them. The 17th amendment to the constitution changed this procedure, mandating that senators be elected directly by the voters of their state. When the first Congress met in 1789, there were 59 members of the House of Representatives. As the number of states increased and the population grew, the number of representatives increased significantly. A law passed in 1911 fixed the size of the House of Representatives at 435 members. Members of the House are up for reelection every two years. The number of representatives in each state depends upon its population as reported in the nation's most recent census. Each state is divided into a corresponding number of congressional districts. There is a representative for every congressional district, elected by the voters residing in that district.

**State and Local Government**

Like the national government, state governments have three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial; these are roughly equivalent in function and scope to their national counterparts. The chief executive of a state is the governor, elected by popular vote, typically for a four-year term (although in a few states the term is two years). Except for Nebraska, which has a single legislative body, all states have a bicameral legislature, with the upper house usually called the Senate and the lower house called the House of Representatives, the House of Delegates, or the General Assembly. Types of city governments vary widely across the nation. However, almost all have some kind of central council, elected by the voters, and an executive officer, assisted by various department heads, to manage the city's affairs. New York City was the first capital of the United States once the Constitution was ratified. George Washington took the oath of office to become the first President of the United States from the balcony of the old City Hall. One of the issues the President had to deal with was a permanent location for the country’s seat of government. As part of a compromise, it was decided that the capital would move to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1791 for ten years and then to a suitable permanent location on the Potomac River. Washington chose an area that included land from the states of Maryland and Virginia. At this time the area was primarily farm and marsh lands. Congress was scheduled to meet in the new capital on the first Monday in December 1800. Pierre Charles L’Enfant was hired to design the "Federal City." On June 11, 1800, the capital of the United States had a permanent home in Washington, D.C. The Stars and Stripes originated as a result of a resolution adopted by the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia on June 14, 1777. The resolution read: "Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white;
that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."
The resolution gave no instruction as to how many points the stars should have, or how
the stars should be arranged on the blue union. Consequently, there were many variations.
During the Revolutionary War, several patriots made flags for the new Nation. Betsy
Ross is the best known of these persons, but there is no proof that she made the first Stars
and Stripes. It was not until April 4, 1818, when President Monroe accepted a bill that
prescribed the basic design of the flag which would assure that the growth of the country
would be properly symbolized. It required that the flag of the United States have a union
of 20 stars, white on a blue field, and that upon admission of each new State one star be
added to the union of the flag on the fourth of July following the date of admission. The
13 alternating red and white stripes would remain unchanged. In 1916, President
Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of Flag Day
on June 14, the birthday of the Stars and Stripes. It was not until 1949 that Congress
made this day a permanent observance.

Political System in Romania

THE PROMULGATION of the Constitution of 1965, in which Romania
officially proclaimed its status as a socialist republic, was a milestone on its path toward
communism. The country had set out on that path in 1945 when the Soviet Union
pressured King Michael to appoint communists to key government positions, where they
provided the power base for a complete communist takeover and the abolition of the
monarchy in December 1947. The political system installed in April 1948, when the
Romanian People's Republic was created, was a replica of the Soviet model. The system's
goal was to create the conditions for the transition from capitalism through socialism to
communism.

The formal structure of the government established by the Constitution of 1965
was changed in a significant way by a 1974 amendment that established the office of
president of the republic. The occupant of that office was to act as the head of state in
both domestic and international affairs. The first president of the republic, Nicolae
Ceausescu, still held the office in mid-1989 and acted as head of state, head of the
Romanian Communist Party (Partidul Comunist Român-- PCR), and commander of the
armed forces. His wife, Elena Ceausescu, had risen to the second most powerful position
in the hierarchy, and close family members held key posts throughout the party and state
bureaucracies. The pervasive presence of the Ceausescus was the distinctive feature of
Romania's power structure.

Romania's political system was one of the most centralized and bureaucratized in
the world. At the end of the 1980s, the Council of Ministers had more than sixty members
and was larger than the council of any other European communist government except the Soviet Union. Joint party-state organizations not envisioned by the Constitution emerged and proliferated. The organizations functioned as a mechanism by which the PCR and the Ceausescus controlled all government activity and preempted threats to their rule.

Despite Ceausescu's tight control of the organs of power and the effectiveness of the secret police, more properly the Department of State Security (Departmentamentul Securitii Statului–Securitate), in repressing dissent, sporadic political opposition to the regime surfaced in the 1980s. The Western media published letters written by prominent retired communist officials accusing Ceausescu of violating international human rights agreements, mismanaging the economy, and alienating Romania's allies.

Although Romania remained in Soviet-dominated military and economic alliances, PCR leader Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and his successor, Ceausescu, pursued a defiantly independent foreign policy. During the 1958-75 period, they successfully cultivated contacts with the West, gaining most-favored-nation trading status from the United States and membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and other international organizations. Romania condemned the Soviet-led Warsaw Treaty Organization (Warsaw Pact) invasion of Czechoslovakia and was the only member of the pact to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel following the June 1967 War. After 1975, however, Romania became increasingly isolated from the West, on which Ceausescu heaped much of the blame for his country's economic dilemma. In the 1980s, international outcries against human rights abuses further isolated the Stalinist Romanian regime from both the West and the East. Relations with Hungary were particularly tense, as thousands of ethnic Hungarians fled across the border. At the close of the decade, Ceausescu's regime was badly out of step with the reform movements sweeping the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary.

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