

Romanian in everyday situations

Module 2: The empty flat

7 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The empty flat

Romanian

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sunt din, vorbesc

Say **Sunt din Germania** for I am from Germany; learn **din** (from) here as an identity pattern. Nationalities used as adjectives agree: **sunt german, sunt germană**. A job commonly has no indefinite article after **sunt**: **sunt inginer, sunt ingineră**.

The present of **a vorbi** is **vorbesc, vorbești, vorbește, vorbim, vorbiți, vorbesc**. Languages are **germană, engleză, română**. In **vorbesc română** there is no article. Use **mai încet, vă rog** to ask for slower speech.

The Romanian alphabet has 31 letters, in order: **A, Ă, Â, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Î, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, Ș, T, Ț, U, V, W, X, Y, Z**. Learn **Cum se spune...?** as a whole question.

patul, masa

For existence, use singular **este** and plural **sunt**: **Este un pat aici, Sunt două scaune**. Negate with **nu**: **Nu este nicio masă**. Learn **nicio** with a feminine noun, **niciun** with masculine or neuter.

A definite article is normally attached to the noun. Compare **un pat/patul, un vecin/vecinul, o masă/masa, o carte/cartea**. Many feminine nouns ending in **-ă** replace that ending with **-a**.

A masculine noun ending in **-e** often adds **-le: câine/câinele**. After many location prepositions the bare noun is natural when no description follows: **pe masă, în casă**. Learn these useful combinations as written.

nou, nouă, noi

An adjective usually follows its noun and agrees with it: **un scaun nou, o lampă nouă, scaune noi, lămpi noi**. A neuter noun takes masculine singular and feminine plural agreement.

Common four-form patterns include **bun, bună, buni, bune** and **mic, mică, mici, mici**. Some adjectives have fewer distinct forms: **mare/mari, verde/verzi**. **Maro** and **gri** do not change.

The course colours are **roșu, galben, albastru, verde, negru, alb, maro, gri**. Compare **scaun galben** and **canapea galbenă**. Agreement follows the object, regardless of whether Lukas or Lena speaks.

scaune, cărți

Learn a noun with its plural, because Romanian has several patterns. Examples are **scaun/scaune, pat/paturi, masă/mese, carte/cărți, vecin/vecini, cheie/chei**. Masculine plurals commonly use **-i**, feminine and neuter plurals have several endings.

The plural definite forms are **vecinii, cărțile, scaunele**. Compare **niște cărți** (some books) and **cărțile** (the books). The singular article is attached; plural feminine and neuter nouns commonly add **-le**.

Use **sunt** with a plural subject. A possessive also agrees in number: **scaunele mele, vecinii mei**. Learn early **nu am fost eu** (it was not me) as a fixed past expression.

suntem, avem, vorbim

Recycle all persons of **a fi**: **sunt, ești, este, suntem, sunteți, sunt**, and **a avea**: **am, ai, are, avem, aveți, au**. With polite **dumneavoastră**, use the plural verb form even for one person.

Present verbs have several patterns. **A lucra** uses **lucrez, lucrezi, lucrează, lucrăm, lucrați, lucrează**; **a citi** uses **citesc, citești, citește, citim, citiți, citesc**. Learn the whole pattern rather than attaching one ending to every verb.

The pronouns **acesta** (this masculine/neuter) and **aceasta** (this feminine) stand alone. Before a noun use **acest pat, această masă**. The plurals are **acești vecini, aceste mese/scaune**.

GRAMMAR

G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN

Underline the form practised in this unit.

1 Sunt german.

Meaning: I am German.

2 Sunt germană.

Meaning: I am German.

3 Sunt din Germania.

Meaning: I am from Germany.

4 Aici este un pat.

Meaning: There is a bed here.

5 Un scaun nou.

Meaning: A new chair.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

1 Lukas: Sunt _____.

- ☐ A germani
- ☐ B germane
- ☐ C german

Meaning: I am German.

2 Lena: Sunt _____.

- ☐ A germane
- ☐ B germană
- ☐ C germani

Meaning: I am German.

3 Sunt _____ Germania.

- ☐ A cu
- ☐ B pe
- ☐ C din

Meaning: I am from Germany.

4 Aici _____ un pat.

- ☐ A este
- ☐ B suntem
- ☐ C sunt

Meaning: There is a bed here.

5 Un scaun _____.

- ☐ A nouă
- ☐ B nou
- ☐ C noi

Meaning: A new chair.

6 Am două _____.

- ☐ A scaune
- ☐ B scaun
- ☐ C scaunul

Meaning: I have two chairs.

7 Noi _____ aici.

- ☐ A sunt
- ☐ B suntem
- ☐ C sunteți

Meaning: We are here.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

sunt este

Aici _____ un pat.

Meaning: There is a bed here.

nouă nou

Un scaun _____.

Meaning: A new chair.

scaun scaune

Am două _____.

Meaning: I have two chairs.

sunt suntem

Noi _____ aici.

Meaning: We are here.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1 Sunt din Germania.

Meaning: I am from Germany.

2 un pat. Aici este

Meaning: There is a bed here.

3 nou. Un scaun

Meaning: A new chair.

4 scaune. Am două

Meaning: I have two chairs.

5 suntem Noi aici.

Meaning: We are here.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Lukas: I am German. You say:

- ☐ A Sunt germani.
- ☐ B Sunt german.

2 Lena: I am German. You say:

- ☐ A Sunt germani.
- ☐ B Sunt germană.

3 I am from Germany. You say:

- ☐ A Sunt din Germania.
- ☐ B Sunt pe Germania.

4 There is a bed here. You say:

- ☐ A Aici este un pat.
- ☐ B Aici sunt un pat.

5 A new chair. You say:

- ☐ A Un scaun nouă.
- ☐ B Un scaun nou.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ① Sunt germană. | ① A I am German. |
| ② Un scaun nou. | ② B I am from Germany. |
| ③ Aici este un pat. | ③ C A new chair. |
| ④ Am două scaune. | ④ D We are here. |
| ⑤ Noi suntem aici. | ⑤ E I have two chairs. |
| ⑥ Sunt din Germania. | ⑥ F There is a bed here. |

G7) AGREEMENT IN YOUR REPLY

Match the pairs.

① Sunt nouă.

Ⓐ Thank you, Ana.

② Mulțumesc, Ana.

Ⓑ I am new.

③ Sunt flămândă.

Ⓒ I am hungry.