



ROMANIAN

LEARN WITH INTERACTIVE
CONVERSATION



ALL IN THE BOOK: PRACTICE SPEAKING SOLO, COVER ALL TOPICS, AND BE
READY FOR REAL CONVERSATIONS!

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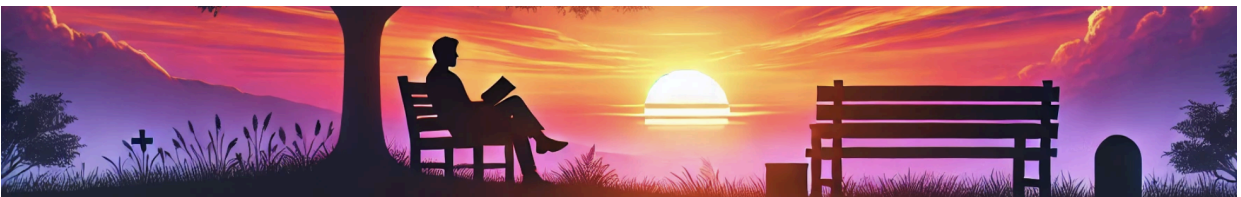
Purchasing a House

(Home & Living)

1. Beginner (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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to buy

a cumpăra

a kum'pa.ra

house	casă	'ka.sə
money	bani	baɲ
ads/listings	anunțuri	a'nun.t̃suri
expensive	scump	skump
cheap	ieftin	'jeft.in
quiet neighborhood	cartier liniștit	kar'tsi.er li'niʃ.tit
real estate agent	agent imobiliar	a'dʒent imobi 'li.ar
safe	sigur	'si.gur
comfortable	confortabil	kon.for'ta.bil
choice	alegere	a'le.dʒe.re

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" Ana is considering buying her first house and seeks advice from her friend, John. The conversation uses simple language and basic vocabulary related to purchasing a house. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

Ana 

Bună, John! Vreau să cumpăr o casă.

Bună, Ana! Ce frumos! Ai găsit deja ceva?



John

Ana 

Nu chiar. Am economisit puțini bani. Mă întreb dacă pot găsi ceva ieftin și bun într-un cartier liniștit?

Poate. Ai văzut reclame pe internet?



John

Ana 

Da, mă uit la anunțuri. Văd prețuri diferite. Unele case sunt scumpe, altele sunt mai ieftine.

Care crezi că este cel mai potrivit pentru tine?



John

Ana 

Nu știu. Trebuie să aleg cu atenție. Dacă găsesc o casă bună, voi vorbi cu un agent imobiliar.

Este o idee bună. Vrei o casă sigură și confortabilă, nu-i așa?



John

Ana 

Da, exact. Cum pot face alegerea corectă?

Începe prin a vizita câteva case și a vedea cum sunt. Poate vei găsi ceva potrivit pentru bugetul tău.



John

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the

provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

Ana 

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Bună, John! Vreau să cumpăr o casă.

Hi, John! I want to buy a house.

'buna 'zon vrea sə kum'pir o 'kasa

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian. It is commonly used among friends and acquaintances.*
- 2. 'Vreau' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea', which means 'to want'. In Romanian, verbs are conjugated according to the subject, and 'vreau' indicates that the speaker (Ana) is expressing her own desire.*
- 3. 'să cumpăr' is an infinitive construction. 'să' is a particle that introduces the subjunctive mood, and 'cumpăr' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a cumpăra', meaning 'to buy'. This structure is used to express intentions or desires.*
- 4. 'o casă' means 'a house'. 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns in Romanian, and 'casă' is a feminine noun meaning 'house'.*

The use of the indefinite article indicates that Ana wants to buy any house, not a specific one.



John

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Bună, Ana! Ce frumos! Ai găsit deja ceva?

Hi, Ana! How nice! Have you already found something?

'buna 'ana tʃe 'frumos aj gə'sit de'ʒa 'tʃeva

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Bună', which is an informal greeting equivalent to 'Hi'. It is commonly used in Romanian to address someone in a friendly manner.*
- 2. 'Ana' is the name of the person being addressed and is in the vocative case, which is used for direct address in Romanian. The vocative case often involves a change in the form of the noun, but in this case, 'Ana' remains unchanged.*
- 3. 'Ce frumos!' translates to 'How nice!'. 'Ce' is an exclamatory word meaning 'how', and 'frumos' is an adjective meaning 'nice' or 'beautiful'. In Romanian, adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe, but in this case, it is used in an exclamatory phrase.*
- 4. 'Ai găsit deja ceva?' translates to 'Have you already found something?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, indicating possession or completion.*
- 5. 'găsit' is the past participle of the verb 'a găsi' (to find), used here to form the perfect tense.*

6. 'deja' means 'already', indicating that the action has occurred before the present moment.

7. 'ceva' means 'something' and is an indefinite pronoun used to refer to an unspecified object or thing.



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Nu chiar. Am economisit puțini bani. Mă întreb dacă pot găsi ceva ieftin și bun într-un cartier liniștit?

Not really. I have saved a little money. I wonder if I can find something cheap and good in a quiet neighborhood?

**nu 'ki.ar am e.ko.no'mi.sit pu'tʃin'i ba.ni mə ɪn'treb
da.kə pot ɡəs'i tʃe.va jef'tin ʃi bun ɪntrun kar'tʃer li
'nɪft'i**

1. The phrase 'Nu chiar' translates to 'Not really'. 'Nu' is the negation particle meaning 'not', and 'chiar' means 'really'. This structure is commonly used in Romanian to express disagreement or a mild negation.

2. 'Am economisit puțini bani' translates to 'I have saved a little money'. 'Am' is the first person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense. 'Economisit' is the past participle of the verb 'a economisi' (to save), forming the perfect tense. 'Puțini' is the plural form of 'puțin' (little), used here to indicate a small amount of money, and 'bani' is the plural noun for 'money'.

3. 'Mă întreb' means 'I wonder'. 'Mă' is the reflexive pronoun for the first person singular, and 'întreb' is the first person singular of the verb 'a întreba' (to ask), used here in a reflexive sense to indicate self-questioning.
4. 'dacă pot găsi ceva ieftin și bun' translates to 'if I can find something cheap and good'. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'pot' is the first person singular of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to) in the present tense, and 'găsi' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to find'. 'Ceva' means 'something', 'ieftin' means 'cheap', and 'bun' means 'good'. The conjunction 'și' connects 'ieftin' and 'bun'.
5. 'Într-un cartier liniștit' translates to 'in a quiet neighborhood'. 'Într-un' is a contraction of 'în' (in) and 'un' (a/an), used here to indicate a singular, indefinite noun. 'Cartier' means 'neighborhood', and 'liniștit' is an adjective meaning 'quiet', agreeing in gender and number with 'cartier'.



John

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Poate. Ai văzut reclame pe internet?

Maybe. Have you seen ads on the internet?

'po.a.te. a.i və'zut re'kla.me pe in.tər'net

1. The word 'Poate' translates to 'Maybe' and is an adverb used to express possibility.
2. The phrase 'Ai văzut' is the second person singular of the verb 'a vedea' (to see) in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'Ai'

is the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the second person singular, and 'văzut' is the past participle of 'a vedea'.

3. The word 'reclame' is a plural noun meaning 'ads' or 'advertisements'. In Romanian, nouns have gender (feminine, masculine, or neuter) and number (singular or plural). 'Reclamă' is feminine singular, and 'reclame' is its plural form.

4. The preposition 'pe' means 'on' and is used here to indicate the medium (the internet) where the ads are seen.

5. The word 'internet' is a masculine noun in Romanian and does not change in the plural form. It is used here as the object of the preposition 'pe'.



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Da, mă uit la anunțuri. Văd prețuri diferite. Unele case sunt scumpe, altele sunt mai ieftine.

Yes, I'm looking at the ads. I see different prices. Some houses are expensive, others are cheaper.

da mi ujt la anuntsuri vid prețsuri diferite unele kase sunt skumpe altele sunt maj jeftine

1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.

2. The phrase 'mă uit la anunțuri' translates to 'I'm looking at the ads'. Here, 'mă uit' is the present tense form of the verb 'a se uita' (to look), where 'mă' is the reflexive pronoun indicating that the action is performed by the subject on itself.

3. *'la anunțuri'* means 'at the ads', where *'la'* is a preposition used to indicate direction or location, and *'anunțuri'* is the plural form of *'anunț'* (ad).

4. *'Văd prețuri diferite'* translates to 'I see different prices'. *'Văd'* is the first person singular present tense of the verb *'a vedea'* (to see).

'prețuri diferite' means 'different prices', where *'prețuri'* is the plural form of *'preț'* (price) and *'diferite'* is the plural form of the adjective *'diferit'* (different).

5. *'Unele case sunt scumpe, altele sunt mai ieftine'* translates to 'Some houses are expensive, others are cheaper'. *'Unele'* means 'some' and *'case'* is the plural form of *'casă'* (house). *'sunt'* is the present tense form of the verb *'a fi'* (to be). *'scumpe'* is the plural form of the adjective *'scump'* (expensive). *'altele'* means 'others', and *'mai ieftine'* translates to 'cheaper', where *'mai'* is used to form the comparative degree of the adjective *'ieftin'* (cheap).



John

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Care crezi că este cel mai potrivit pentru tine?

Which one do you think is the most suitable for you?

'kare 'kreʒi kə 'este tʃel maj pot'rivit pen'tru 'tine

1. The sentence begins with *'Care'*, which means 'Which'. It is an interrogative pronoun used to ask about a specific item or choice among several options.

2. *'crezi'* is the second person singular form of the verb *'a crede'* (to think), in the present tense. It indicates that the subject (you) is

currently thinking.

3. 'că' is a conjunction that means 'that'. It introduces a subordinate clause.

4. 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), also in the present tense. It indicates the state of being.

5. 'cel mai potrivit' translates to 'the most suitable'. 'cel' is a definite article used for masculine singular nouns, and 'potrivit' is an adjective meaning 'suitable'. The phrase 'cel mai' is used to form the superlative.

6. 'pentru tine' means 'for you'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'tine' is the second person singular pronoun in the accusative case.



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Nu știu. Trebuie să aleg cu atenție. Dacă găsesc o casă bună, voi vorbi cu un agent imobiliar.

I don't know. I need to choose carefully. If I find a good house, I will talk to a real estate agent.

**nu ʃtiu. tre'buje sə a'leg ku a'tentsje. 'daka gə
'sesk o 'kasə 'buna, voj vor'bi ku un a'zent imobi
'liar.**

1. The phrase 'Nu știu' translates to 'I don't know'. 'Nu' is a negation particle, and 'știu' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a ști' (to know).

2. In 'Trebuie să aleg cu atenție', 'Trebuie' is the third person singular present tense form of the verb 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating necessity. 'să aleg' is the subjunctive form of 'a alege' (to choose), which is used after expressions of necessity or obligation. 'cu atenție' means 'carefully', where 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', and 'atenție' is a noun in the accusative case.

3. 'Dacă găsesc o casă bună' translates to 'If I find a good house'. 'Dacă' means 'if', introducing a conditional clause. 'găsesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find). 'o casă bună' means 'a good house', where 'o' is the indefinite article in the accusative case, 'casă' is a feminine noun, and 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good), agreeing with 'casă'.

4. 'voi vorbi cu un agent imobiliar' translates to 'I will talk to a real estate agent'. 'voi vorbi' is the first person singular future tense form of the verb 'a vorbi' (to talk), indicating a future action. 'cu un agent imobiliar' means 'to a real estate agent', where 'cu' is a preposition, 'un' is the indefinite article in the accusative case, 'agent' is a masculine noun, and 'imobiliar' is an adjective meaning 'real estate', which agrees with 'agent'.



John

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Este o idee bună. Vrei o casă sigură și confortabilă, nu-i așa?

It's a good idea. You want a safe and comfortable house, right?

**'este o i'de.e 'buna. vrej o 'ka.sə si'gu.rə ji kon.for
'ta.bi.lə nuj a'sa**

1. The phrase *'Este o idee bună'* translates to *'It's a good idea'*. *'Este'* is the third person singular form of the verb *'a fi'* (to be), used here to express a state of being. *'o idee bună'* means *'a good idea'*, where *'o'* is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, *'idee'* is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and *'bună'* is the feminine singular form of the adjective *'bun'* (good), agreeing in gender and number with *'idee'*.
2. The second part *'Vrei o casă sigură și confortabilă, nu-i așa?'* translates to *'You want a safe and comfortable house, right?'*. *'Vrei'* is the second person singular form of the verb *'a vrea'* (to want). *'o casă'* means *'a house'*, where *'o'* is the indefinite article and *'casă'* is a feminine noun in the nominative case.
3. *'sigură și confortabilă'* means *'safe and comfortable'*, where *'sigură'* is the feminine singular form of the adjective *'sigur'* (safe) and *'confortabilă'* is the feminine singular form of the adjective *'confortabil'* (comfortable). Both adjectives agree in gender and number with *'casă'*.
4. *'nu-i așa?'* is a common Romanian expression that translates to *'right?'* or *'isn't it?'*. It is used to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. *'nu'* means *'not'*, *'i'* is a contraction of *'este'* (is), and *'așa'* means *'like that'* or *'this way'*.



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Da, exact. Cum pot face alegerea corectă?

Yes, exactly. How can I make the right choice?

da, egzakt. kum pot 'fatŝe ale' gerea ko' rektə?

- 1. The phrase 'Da, exact.' translates to 'Yes, exactly.' 'Da' is the Romanian word for 'yes', and 'exact' is an adverb meaning 'exactly'. Both words are used here to affirm the previous statement.*
- 2. The question 'Cum pot face alegerea corectă?' translates to 'How can I make the right choice?'. 'Cum' means 'how', which is an interrogative adverb used to ask about the manner or method of doing something.*
- 3. 'pot' is the first person plural form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating ability. It is in the present tense.*
- 4. 'face' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to make' or 'to do'. In Romanian, the infinitive form is often used after modal verbs like 'pot'.*
- 5. 'alegere' is the noun meaning 'the choice'. It is in the nominative case and is definite, indicated by the suffix '-a'.*
- 6. 'corectă' is an adjective meaning 'right' or 'correct'. It agrees in gender (feminine), number (singular), and case (nominative) with 'alegere'.*



John

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Începe prin a vizita câteva case și a vedea cum sunt. Poate vei găsi ceva potrivit pentru bugetul tău.

Start by visiting a few houses and seeing how they are. Maybe you'll find something suitable for your budget.

**in'tʃe.pe prin a vi'zi.ta ki'tse.va 'ka.se ʃi a ve'dea
kum sunt po'a.te vej gə'si 'tʃe.va po'trivit pen'tru
bu'dʒetul təw**

1. *Începe prin a vizita câteva case și a vedea cum sunt.* - 'Începe' este forma de imperativ a verbului 'a începe', indicând o acțiune care trebuie să fie realizată. 'prin a vizita' este o construcție care folosește prepoziția 'prin' pentru a introduce modalitatea în care se face acțiunea, urmată de infinitivul 'a vizita'.
2. *'câteva case'* - 'câteva' este un adjectiv pronominal de întărire la plural, care indică o cantitate nespecificată, iar 'case' este substantivul la plural, care se referă la locuințe.
3. *'și a vedea cum sunt'* - 'și' este o conjuncție care leagă două acțiuni. 'a vedea' este un alt infinitiv care se referă la acțiunea de a observa. 'cum sunt' este o propoziție subordonată, unde 'cum' este un adverb de mod care introduce o întrebare indirectă despre starea caselor, iar 'sunt' este forma de indicativ prezent a verbului 'a fi'.
4. *Poate vei găsi ceva potrivit pentru bugetul tău.* - 'Poate' este un adverb care exprimă posibilitatea. 'vei găsi' este forma de viitor a verbului 'a găsi', la persoana a doua singular. 'ceva potrivit' - 'ceva' este un pronume indefinit, iar 'potrivit' este un adjectiv care descrie substantivul 'ceva'. 'pentru bugetul tău' - 'pentru' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul, 'bugetul' este un substantiv la singular, iar 'tău' este un pronume posesiv la singular, care arată apartenența.

1. Intermediate (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



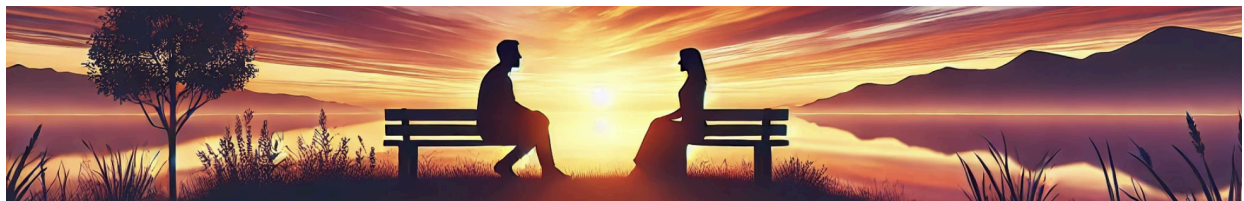
Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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savings	economii	<i>e.ko'no.mi.i</i>
budget	buget	<i>bu'dʒet</i>
home	acasă	<i>a'ka.sə</i>
public transportation	transport public	<i>trans'port 'pub.lic</i>
property	proprietate	<i>pro.pri.e'ta.te</i>
discount	reducere	<i>re'du.tʃe.re</i>
to negotiate	a negocia	<i>a ne.go'tʃi.a</i>

documents	documente	<i>do.ku'men.te</i>
commission	comisie	<i>ko'mi.si.e</i>
engineer	inginer	<i>in.dʒi'ner</i>
evaluation	evaluare	<i>e.va'lu.a.re</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the
- 2 scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William has done some research and is discussing his plans to buy a house with his friend, Maria. The conversation includes considerations about budget, location, and professional assistance. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice

similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Bună, Maria! Mă gândesc să cumpăr o casă în următoarele câteva luni.

Bună, William! Ce planuri interesante! Ai deja un buget stabilit?

 **Maria**

William 

Da, am economisit niște bani, dar trebuie să fiu atent cu bugetul meu. Vor fi suficienți

banii mei pentru o casă cu două sau trei camere?

Depinde de zona în care vrei să cumperi. Dacă alegi o zonă cu transport public bun și multe magazine, prețurile pot fi mai mari.



Maria

William



Mă întreb dacă pot găsi ceva la un preț rezonabil acolo. Ar fi util să contactez un agent imobiliar, care ar putea recomanda oferte potrivite?

Un agent imobiliar te poate ajuta să găsești oferte potrivite, dar va trebui să plătești o comision. Merită pentru tine?



Maria

William



Poate. De asemenea, vreau să vizitez mai multe proprietăți înainte să decid. Poate că pot găsi o reducere sau să negociez prețul. Cum pot evalua corect starea casei și documentele?

Ar fi bine să ceri ajutor de la un specialist, cum ar fi un inginer sau un evaluator, și să verifici toate documentele înainte de a semna.



Maria

William 

**Îți mulțumesc pentru sfat,
Maria. Le voi lua în considerare.**

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, Maria! Mă gândesc să cumpăr o casă în următoarele câteva luni.

Hi, Maria! I'm thinking about buying a house in the next few months.

'buna ma'ri.a mə ɡin'desk sə kum'pɪr o 'kasə ɪn urmə'toale kɪ'tʃevə 'luni

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian. It is commonly used among friends and acquaintances.*
- 2. The phrase 'Mă gândesc' translates to 'I'm thinking'. 'Mă' is a reflexive pronoun that indicates the subject (I) is also the object of the action (thinking). 'Gândesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a gândi' (to think).*
- 3. The structure 'să cumpăr' means 'to buy'. The 'să' is a particle that introduces the subjunctive mood, which is used here to express intention or desire. 'Cumpăr' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a cumpăra' (to buy).*

4. The phrase 'o casă' means 'a house'. 'O' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and 'casă' is a feminine noun meaning 'house'.

5. The expression 'în următoarele câteva luni' translates to 'in the next few months'. 'În' is a preposition meaning 'in', 'următoarele' is the plural form of the adjective 'următor' (next), and 'câteva luni' means 'few months', where 'câteva' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'a few' and 'luni' is the plural form of 'lună' (month).



Maria

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Bună, William! Ce planuri interesante! Ai deja un buget stabilit?

Hi, William! What interesting plans! Do you already have a set budget?

**bu'nə 'wili.am tʃe 'planuri intere'sante aj de'dʒa
un bu'dʒet sta'bilit**

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Ce planuri interesante!' translates to 'What interesting plans!' Here, 'Ce' is an exclamatory word meaning 'What', 'planuri' is the plural form of 'plan' (meaning 'plans'), and 'interesante' is the plural form of the adjective 'interesant' (meaning 'interesting'). The adjective agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies.

3. The question 'Ai deja un buget stabilit?' translates to 'Do you already have a set budget?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), 'deja' means 'already', 'un buget' means 'a budget'

(with 'un' being the indefinite article), and 'stabilit' is the past participle of the verb 'a stabili' (to set), used here to indicate that the budget is already established.

William 

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Da, am economisit niște bani, dar trebuie să fiu atent cu bugetul meu. Vor fi suficienți banii mei pentru o casă cu două sau trei camere?

Yes, I've saved some money, but I need to be careful with my budget.

Will my money be enough for a home with two or three rooms?

**da am ekonomisit niște bani dar trebuie să fiu atent
ku budzetul meu vor fi suficienți bani mei pentru o
kasa ku doua sau trei kamere**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmation.*
- 2. The phrase 'am economisit niște bani' uses the present perfect tense. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'economisit' is the past participle of the verb 'a economisi' (to save). 'Niște' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'some', and 'bani' is the plural form of 'money'.*
- 3. 'Dar' means 'but', which introduces a contrast in the statement.*
- 4. 'Trebuie să fiu atent' translates to 'I need to be careful'. 'Trebuie' is the present tense of the verb 'a trebui' (to need), and 'să fiu' is the subjunctive form of 'a fi' (to be) in the first person singular. 'Atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'.*

5. 'Cu bugetul meu' means 'with my budget'. 'Cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'bugetul' is the definite form of 'buget' (budget), and 'meu' is the possessive pronoun meaning 'my'.

6. The next part, 'Vor fi suficienți banii mei', translates to 'Will my money be enough'. 'Vor fi' is the future tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the third person plural, and 'suficienți' is the plural form of the adjective 'suficient' (enough). 'Banii mei' means 'my money', where 'banii' is the definite plural form of 'bani' (money) and 'mei' is the possessive pronoun in the plural form.

7. 'Pentru o casă cu două sau trei camere?' translates to 'for a house with two or three rooms?'. 'Pentru' means 'for', 'o casă' is 'a house', where 'o' is the indefinite article and 'casă' is a feminine noun. 'Cu' again means 'with', 'două' and 'trei' are the cardinal numbers for 'two' and 'three', and 'camere' is the plural form of 'cameră' (room).



Maria

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Depinde de zona în care vrei să cumperi. Dacă alegi o zonă cu transport public bun și multe magazine, prețurile pot fi mai mari.

It depends on the area where you want to buy. If you choose an area with good public transportation and many stores, the prices may be higher.

de'pinde de 'zona în 'kare vrej sə kum'perj. 'daka a'ledzi o 'zona ku trans'port 'publik bun fi 'multe maga'zine, pre'tfurile pot fi maj 'mari.

1. The phrase 'Depinde de zona în care vrei să cumperi' uses the verb 'depinde' (depends) in the present tense, indicating a current state or condition. 'de zona' is a prepositional phrase where 'de' (of) indicates the relationship between 'depinde' and 'zona' (area). 'în care' (in which) introduces a relative clause that specifies the area.
2. The verb 'vrei' (you want) is in the second person singular present tense, indicating that the subject is 'tu' (you). The infinitive 'să cumperi' (to buy) follows, showing the action that is desired.
3. In the second sentence, 'Dacă alegi o zonă cu transport public bun și multe magazine', 'Dacă' (if) introduces a conditional clause. 'alegi' (you choose) is again in the second person singular present tense. 'o zonă' (an area) is the direct object of the verb.
4. 'cu transport public bun și multe magazine' is a prepositional phrase where 'cu' (with) introduces the characteristics of the area. 'bun' (good) and 'multe' (many) are adjectives that describe 'transport public' (public transportation) and 'magazine' (stores) respectively.
5. The final part, 'prețurile pot fi mai mari', translates to 'the prices may be higher'. 'prețurile' (the prices) is the subject, 'pot fi' (may be) is the verb phrase in the present tense, and 'mai mari' (higher) is a comparative adjective that describes the subject. The structure indicates a possibility rather than certainty.

William 

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Mă întreb dacă pot găsi ceva la un preț rezonabil acolo. Ar fi util să contactez un agent imobiliar,

care ar putea recomanda oferte potrivite?

I wonder if I can find something at a reasonable price there. Would it be useful to contact a real estate agent, who could recommend suitable offers?

**mə ɪn'treb 'daka pot 'gəsi 'tʃeva la un preʃs rezo
'nabil a'kolo. ar fi u'til sə kon'taktsez un a'dʒent
imobi'liar, 'kare ar 'puteɪ reko'm'anda o'ferte potri
'vite?**

- 1. Mă întreb - 'Mă' este un pronume reflexiv care indică că subiectul (eu) se gândește la sine. 'întreb' este forma de indicativ prezent a verbului 'a întreba', la persoana întâi singular.*
- 2. dacă - este o conjuncție subordonatoare care introduce o propoziție subordonată condițională.*
- 3. pot găsi - 'pot' este forma de indicativ prezent a verbului 'a putea', la persoana întâi singular, iar 'găsi' este forma de infinitiv a verbului. Împreună, ele exprimă capacitatea de a realiza acțiunea de a găsi.*
- 4. ceva - este un pronume indefinit care se referă la un obiect nespecific.*
- 5. la un preț rezonabil - 'la' este o prepoziție care indică locul sau condiția, 'un preț' este un substantiv la cazul nominativ, iar 'rezonabil' este un adjectiv care descrie substantivul.*
- 6. acolo - este un adverb de loc care indică un loc specific.*
- 7. Ar fi util - 'Ar fi' este forma de condițional a verbului 'a fi', la persoana a treia singular, iar 'util' este un adjectiv care descrie o stare sau o calitate.*
- 8. să contactez - 'să' este o particulă care introduce un verb la infinitiv, iar 'contactez' este forma de indicativ prezent a verbului 'a contacta', la persoana întâi singular.*

9. un agent imobiliar - 'un' este un articol nehotărât, 'agent' este un substantiv la cazul nominativ, iar 'imobiliar' este un adjectiv care descrie tipul de agent.

10. care ar putea recomanda - 'care' este un pronume relativ care introduce o propoziție subordonată, 'ar putea' este forma de condițional a verbului 'a putea', iar 'recomanda' este forma de infinitiv a verbului.

11. oferte potrivite - 'oferte' este un substantiv la cazul nominativ, iar 'potrivite' este un adjectiv care descrie ofertele.



Maria

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Un agent imobiliar te poate ajuta să găsești oferte potrivite, dar va trebui să plătești o comision. Merită pentru tine?

A real estate agent can help you find suitable offers, but you'll have to pay a commission. Is it worth it for you?

**un aʒent imobiliar te poa.te aʒu.ta sə gəs'teftʲ
oferte potri'vite dar va tre'bui sə plə'teftʲ o komi
'sjon me'ritə pentru 'tine**

1. The sentence begins with 'Un agent imobiliar', which translates to 'A real estate agent'. 'Un' is the indefinite article for masculine singular nouns, while 'agent imobiliar' is a masculine noun phrase.

2. 'te poate ajuta' translates to 'can help you'. 'te' is the accusative form of the pronoun 'tu' (you), and 'poate' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating ability.

3. *'să găsești'* means *'to find'*. *'să'* is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, and *'găsești'* is the second person singular form of the verb *'a găsi'* (to find).
4. *'oferte potrivite'* translates to *'suitable offers'*. *'oferte'* is the plural form of *'ofertă'* (offer), and *'potrivite'* is the plural form of the adjective *'potrivit'* (suitable), agreeing in number with *'oferte'*.
5. *'dar'* means *'but'*, serving as a conjunction to contrast the two clauses.
6. *'va trebui'* translates to *'you will have to'*. *'va'* is the future tense auxiliary verb for the third person singular, and *'trebui'* is the infinitive form of the verb *'a trebui'* (to have to).
7. *'să plătești'* means *'to pay'*. Similar to *'să găsești'*, *'să'* introduces the subjunctive mood, and *'plătești'* is the second person singular form of the verb *'a plăti'* (to pay).
8. *'o comision'* translates to *'a commission'*. *'o'* is the indefinite article for feminine singular nouns, and *'comision'* is a masculine noun, which should actually be *'un comision'* in correct Romanian. This is a grammatical error in the translation.
9. *'Merită pentru tine?'* translates to *'Is it worth it for you?'*. *'Merită'* is the third person singular form of the verb *'a merita'* (to be worth), and *'pentru tine'* means *'for you'*, with *'pentru'* being a preposition and *'tine'* being the accusative form of *'tu'*.

William 

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Poate. De asemenea, vreau să vizitez mai multe proprietăți înainte să decid. Poate că pot găsi o reducere sau să negociez prețul. Cum pot evalua corect starea casei și documentele?

Maybe. Also, I want to visit more properties before I decide. Maybe I can find a discount or negotiate the price. How can I correctly assess the condition of the house and the documents?

**'po.a.te de a'ʃe.a 'vre.aw sə vi.zi'tez maj 'mul.te
pro.pri.e 'tsij in'in.te sə de'tʃid 'po.a.te kə pot gə
'sinj o re.du'tʃe.re sau sə ne'go.tsjɛz 'preʦsul kum
pot e.va'lu.a ko'rekt sta'rea 'ka.sej ʃi do.ku
'men.te.le**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Poate', which translates to 'Maybe'. This is an adverb used to express uncertainty or possibility.*
- 2. The phrase 'De asemenea' means 'Also' and is used to add information. It connects the two ideas in the sentence.*
- 3. The verb 'vreau' (I want) is in the present tense, first person singular. It indicates the speaker's desire.*
- 4. The phrase 'să vizitez mai multe proprietăți' translates to 'to visit more properties'. 'să' is a conjunction used to introduce a subordinate clause, 'vizitez' is the present tense of the verb 'a vizita' (to visit), and 'mai multe proprietăți' means 'more properties'.*
- 5. The phrase 'înainte să decid' means 'before I decide'. 'înainte' is a preposition meaning 'before', and 'să decid' is another subordinate clause where 'decid' is the present tense of 'a decide' (to decide).*
- 6. The next sentence 'Poate că pot găsi o reducere sau să negociez prețul' translates to 'Maybe I can find a discount or negotiate the price'. 'Poate că' is a variation of 'poate' that adds emphasis, 'pot' is the*

present tense of 'a putea' (to be able to), 'găsi' is the infinitive form of 'to find', 'o reducere' means 'a discount', 'sau' means 'or', 'să negociez' is the infinitive form of 'to negotiate', and 'prețul' means 'the price'.

7. The final question 'Cum pot evalua corect starea casei și documentele?' translates to 'How can I correctly assess the condition of the house and the documents?'. 'Cum' means 'how', 'pot' is again the present tense of 'a putea', 'evalua' is the infinitive form of 'to assess', 'corect' means 'correctly', 'starea casei' means 'the condition of the house', where 'starea' is 'the condition' and 'casei' is the genitive form of 'casa' (house), and 'și documentele' means 'and the documents', where 'documentele' is the definite plural form of 'document'.



Maria

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Ar fi bine să ceri ajutor de la un specialist, cum ar fi un inginer sau un evaluator, și să verifici toate documentele înainte de a semna.

It would be good to ask for help from a specialist, such as an engineer or an appraiser, and to check all the documents before signing.

ar fi bine să ți ceri ajutor de la un specialist cum ar fi un inginer sau un evaluator și să verificat toate documentele înainte de a semna

1. The phrase 'Ar fi bine' translates to 'It would be good'. 'Ar fi' is the conditional form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), indicating a hypothetical

situation. 'Bine' means 'good' and is an adverb modifying the verb phrase.

2. 'să ceri' means 'to ask'. 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, and 'ceri' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a cere' (to ask) in the subjunctive.

3. 'ajutor de la un specialist' translates to 'help from a specialist'.

'ajutor' is a noun meaning 'help', 'de la' means 'from', and 'un specialist' means 'a specialist', where 'un' is the indefinite article.

4. 'cum ar fi un inginer sau un evaluator' means 'such as an engineer or an appraiser'. 'cum ar fi' translates to 'such as', and 'un inginer' and 'un evaluator' are both noun phrases with 'un' as the indefinite article.

5. 'și să verifici toate documentele' translates to 'and to check all the documents'. 'și' means 'and', 'să verifici' is the subjunctive form of 'a verifica' (to check) in the second person singular, and 'toate documentele' means 'all the documents', where 'toate' is the plural form of 'all' and 'documentele' is the definite form of 'documents'.

6. 'înainte de a semna' means 'before signing'. 'înainte de' translates to 'before', 'a semna' is the infinitive form of 'to sign'.

William 

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Îți mulțumesc pentru sfat, Maria. Le voi lua în considerare.

Thank you for the advice, Maria. I will take them into consideration.

'îts' mul'tsu.mesk pen'tru sfat ma'ri.a le voj lu.a în kon.si.de'ra.re

1. *Îți mulțumesc* - 'Îți' is the second person singular pronoun in the dative case, meaning 'to you'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a mulțumi', meaning 'to thank'. Together, they mean 'I thank you'.
2. *pentru sfat* - 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for'. 'sfat' is a noun in the accusative case meaning 'advice'. This phrase translates to 'for the advice'.
3. *Maria* - This is a proper noun, the name of the person being addressed, and it remains unchanged in the sentence.
4. *Le voi lua* - 'Le' is a pronoun in the accusative case referring to 'them', which in this context refers to the pieces of advice. 'voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb meaning 'I will'. 'lua' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to take'. Together, 'Le voi lua' means 'I will take them'.
5. *în considerare* - 'în' is a preposition meaning 'into' or 'in'. 'considerare' is a noun in the accusative case meaning 'consideration'. The phrase 'în considerare' translates to 'into consideration'.

1. Advanced (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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real estate market	piața imobiliară	<i>'pjatsə imobi 'li.ɛa.rə</i>
notary fees	onorariile notariale	<i>ono'ra.ri.le nota 'ri.a.le</i>
renovations	renovări	<i>re.no'va.ri</i>
infrastructure	infrastructură	<i>in.fras.truk'tu.rə</i>
green spaces	spații verzi	<i>'spa.tsi 'verz</i>
documents	documente	<i>do.ku'men.te</i>
mortgage	ipotecă	<i>i.po'te.kə</i>

installments	rate	<i>'ra.te</i>
long-term investment	investiție pe termen lung	<i>in.ves'ti.tsi.e pe 'ter.men lun</i>
future projects	proiecte viitoare	<i>pro'jek.te vi.i 'to.a.re</i>
economic trends	tendințe economice	<i>ten'din.tse e.ko 'no.mi.tʃe</i>
repayment	rambursare	<i>ram.bur'sa.re</i>
interest rates	ratele dobânzii	<i>'ra.te.le do 'bin.zi</i>
monthly budget	buget lunar	<i>bu'dʒet lu'nar</i>
offer	ofertă	<i>o'fer.tə</i>

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" Jennifer is planning to purchase a house and discusses her strategy with a real estate agent, Thomas, and a mortgage advisor, Dana. The conversation delves into long-term investment, mortgage options, and legal considerations. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

Jennifer 

Bună, Thomas și Dana! Am vrut să cumpăr o casă de mult timp și cred că acum este momentul potrivit.

Bună, Jennifer! Sunt fericit să ajut. Ce tip de proprietate cauți?



Thomas

Jennifer 

Aș dori o casă într-un cartier cu o infrastructură bună, școli în apropiere și spații verzi. Dar cum pot să știu dacă investiția va fi una bună pe termen lung?

Este important să analizăm nu doar prețul inițial, ci și potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății. Cum arată piața imobiliară în acea zonă?



Dana

Piața este stabilă, iar proiectele viitoare din zonă ar putea crește valorile proprietăților. Trebuie să analizezi ofertele disponibile și să stabilești un buget realist, ținând cont de costurile suplimentare, cum ar fi



Thomas

onorariile notariale și posibilele renovări.

Jennifer 

Cum pot estima corect aceste costuri înainte de a face o ofertă?

Poți consulta un notar pentru a afla costurile aproximative ale onorariilor și a obține oferte de la specialiști pentru renovări.



Thomas

Dacă nu ai suma întreagă, un credit ipotecar ar putea fi o soluție. Este important să îți verifici stabilitatea financiară și să te asiguri că poți susține ratele pe termen lung. Ai un plan pentru rambursarea creditului ipotecar?



Dana

Jennifer 

Da, am calculat bugetul lunar și cred că pot să-l gestionez. Totuși, mă întreb dacă este mai bine să iau ipoteca acum sau să economisesc puțin mai mult.

Depinde de situația ta financiară și de ratele dobânzii actuale.

Dacă sunt favorabile, ar putea fi momentul potrivit.



Thomas

Exact. De asemenea, te pot ajuta să găsești cea mai bună ofertă de ipotecă care se potrivește nevoilor tale.



Dana

Jennifer



Vă mulțumesc amândurora. Cum pot evalua cu adevărat potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății?

Uită-te la proiectele viitoare din zonă, dezvoltarea infrastructurii și tendințele economice. O investiție bună se bazează pe acești factori și pe predicții realiste.



Thomas

Asigură-te că ai toate informațiile necesare înainte de a lua o decizie finală.



Dana

Jennifer



Voi face asta. Mulțumesc pentru ajutorul tău!

- 4 Mastering Through Practice and Conversation** In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

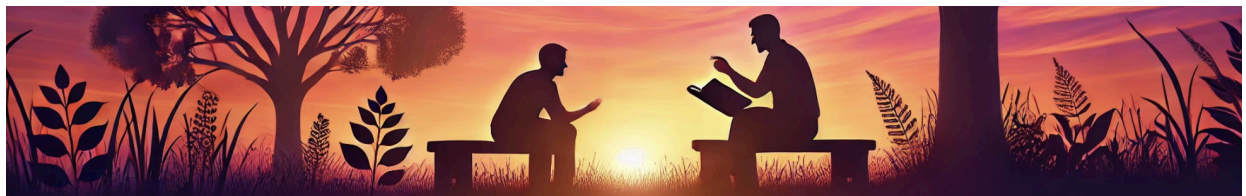
The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life

scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

Bună, Thomas și Dana! Am vrut să cumpăr o casă de mult timp și cred că acum este momentul potrivit.

Hello, Thomas and Dana! I've wanted to buy a house for a long time, and I think now is the right time.

'buna 'tomas ji 'dana am vrut sə kum'pır o 'kasa de mult timp ji kred kə a'kum 'este mo'mentul po 'trivit

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hello' in Romanian, used among friends and acquaintances.*
- 2. The phrase 'Thomas și Dana' uses the conjunction 'și' (and) to connect the two names, which is a common structure in Romanian.*
- 3. The verb 'Am vrut' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a vrea' (to want), where 'am' is the auxiliary verb for the first person singular, and 'vrut' is the past participle. This indicates a completed action in the past.*
- 4. The phrase 'să cumpăr o casă' translates to 'to buy a house'. The 'să' introduces a subjunctive mood, which is used here to express a desire or intention.*
- 5. The expression 'de mult timp' means 'for a long time', where 'de' indicates duration and 'mult timp' means 'long time'.*
- 6. The phrase 'și cred că' translates to 'and I think that'. 'Cred' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a crede' (to think/believe).*

7. The phrase 'acum este momentul potrivit' means 'now is the right time'. 'Acum' means 'now', 'este' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), 'momentul' is the definite form of 'moment', and 'potrivit' means 'right' or 'suitable'.



Thomas

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Bună, Jennifer! Sunt fericit să ajut. Ce tip de proprietate cauți?

Hello, Jennifer! I'm happy to help. What type of property are you looking for?

**bu' nə dʒe' nifer sunt fe' rit sə a' ʒut tʃe tip de pro
prie' tate 'kauʃi'**

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hello' in Romanian, commonly used among friends and acquaintances.
2. The phrase 'Sunt fericit să ajut' translates to 'I'm happy to help'. Here, 'Sunt' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), indicating the subject 'I'. 'Fericit' is an adjective meaning 'happy', which agrees in gender and number with the subject. 'Să ajut' is an infinitive construction where 'să' is a particle used to introduce the infinitive verb 'ajut' (to help).
3. The question 'Ce tip de proprietate cauți?' translates to 'What type of property are you looking for?'. 'Ce' means 'what', 'tip' means 'type', and 'de proprietate' means 'of property'. The preposition 'de' is used here to indicate the type of property. 'Cauți' is the second person singular

form of the verb 'a căuta' (to look for), which indicates that the question is directed at Jennifer.

Jennifer 

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Aș dori o casă într-un cartier cu o infrastructură bună, școli în apropiere și spații verzi. Dar cum pot să știu dacă investiția va fi una bună pe termen lung?

I would like a house in a neighborhood with good infrastructure, nearby schools, and green spaces. But how can I know if the investment will be a good one in the long term?

aʃ doˈri o ˈka.sa ɪntr-un karˈtier ku o ɪnfrastruˈkʉ ˈtuːrə ˈbunə ʃkoli ɪn aproˈpjere ʃi ˈspa.tsi ˈverdʒ. dar kum pot sə ʃtiu ˈdafə ɪnvesˈtitsja va fi ˈuna ˈbunə pe ˈtermen luŋ?

1. The phrase 'Aș dori' is the conditional form of the verb 'a dori' (to wish), indicating a polite request. The prefix 'aș' indicates the first person singular in the conditional mood.
2. The word 'o' is the indefinite article in the feminine singular form, used here to refer to 'casă' (house), which is also feminine.
3. 'într-un cartier' means 'in a neighborhood'. 'într-un' is a contraction of 'în' (in) and 'un' (a), used before masculine singular nouns. 'cartier' is masculine.
4. 'cu o infrastructură bună' translates to 'with good infrastructure'. 'cu' means 'with', 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and

'infrastructură' is feminine.

5. *'școli în apropiere' means 'nearby schools'. 'școli' is the plural form of 'școală' (school), and 'în apropiere' means 'nearby'.*

6. *'și spații verzi' means 'and green spaces'. 'spații' is the plural form of 'spațiu' (space), and 'verzi' is the plural form of the adjective 'verde' (green), agreeing in number with 'spații'.*

7. *'Dar cum pot să știu' translates to 'But how can I know'. 'Dar' means 'but', 'cum' means 'how', 'pot' is the first person singular present tense of 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'să știu' is the subjunctive form of 'a ști' (to know).*

8. *'dacă investiția va fi una bună pe termen lung' means 'if the investment will be a good one in the long term'. 'dacă' means 'if', 'investiția' is the feminine singular noun for 'investment', 'va fi' is the future tense of 'a fi' (to be), and 'una bună' means 'a good one', where 'una' is the feminine singular form of 'one'. 'pe termen lung' translates to 'in the long term', where 'pe' means 'on' or 'in' and 'termen lung' means 'long term'.*



Dana

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Este important să analizăm nu doar prețul inițial, ci și potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății. Cum arată piața imobiliară în acea zonă?

It is important to analyze not only the initial price, but also the potential for the increase in the property's value. What does the real estate market look like in that area?

—

'este impor'tant sǎ ana'lizǎm nu doar pre'tsul ini'tsjaľ, tŝi ŝi poten'tsjaľul de kref'tere a va'lorij pro'prietǎ'tsij. kum a'rǎtǎ 'pjatsǎ imobiliare ĩn a'tŝea 'zona?

1. ĩn propoziția 'Este important sǎ analizǎm nu doar prețul inițial, ci și potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății', structura este compusǎ dintr-o propoziție principalǎ ('Este important') și o propoziție subordonatǎ ('sǎ analizǎm nu doar prețul inițial, ci și potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății'). Propoziția principalǎ introduce ideea principalǎ, iar propoziția subordonatǎ detaliazǎ acțiunea care trebuie realizatǎ.

2. Verbul 'a analiza' este folosit la forma de infinitiv ('sǎ analizǎm'), care este frecvent utilizat ĩn construcții cu 'este important' pentru a exprima o acțiune necesarǎ.

3. Expresia 'nu doar... ci și...' este o construcție care se folosește pentru a adǎuga informații suplimentare, subliniind cǎ existǎ mai multe aspecte de luat ĩn considerare.

4. ĩn propoziția 'Cum aratǎ piața imobiliarǎ ĩn acea zonǎ?', 'Cum' este un adverb de ĩntrebare care introduce o ĩntrebare despre starea sau caracteristicile pieței imobiliare. 'Aratǎ' este forma de indicativ a verbului 'a arǎta', la persoana a treia singular, iar 'ĩn acea zonǎ' este o locuțiune prepoziționalǎ care indicǎ locul.



Thomas

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Piața este stabilă, iar proiectele viitoare din zonă ar putea crește valorile proprietăților. Trebuie să analizezi ofertele disponibile și să stabilești un buget realist, ținând cont de costurile suplimentare, cum ar fi onorariile notariale și posibilele renovări.

The market is stable, and the future projects in the area could increase property values. You need to analyze the available offers and set a realistic budget, taking into account additional costs such as notary fees and possible renovations.

**'pia.ṭsə 'es.te sta'bi.lə, 'jar pro.jek'te.le vi.a'to.re
din 'zo.nə ar 'pu.tea 'kref.te val.o'ri.le pro.pri.e
'ta.ṭsi.lor. 'tre.bu.je sə a.na.li'zets of'fer.te dis.po.ni
'bi.le fi sə sta.bi'left un bu'zet re.a'lis, ṭsin'ind
kont de kos'tu.ri.le su.pli.men'ta.re, kum ar fi o.no
'ra.ri.le no.ta'ri.a.le fi po'si.bi.le re.no'və.ri.**

1. Piața este stabilă: 'Piața' este un substantiv la nominativ singular, 'este' este verbul la prezent, persoana a III-a singular, iar 'stabilă' este un adjectiv la nominativ, genul feminin, care se acordă cu substantivul 'piața'.

2. iar proiectele viitoare din zonă ar putea crește valorile proprietăților: 'iar' este o conjuncție care leagă două propoziții, 'proiectele viitoare' este un substantiv la nominativ plural, 'din zonă' este o locuțiune prepozițională care indică proveniența, 'ar putea crește' este o construcție verbală la condițional-optativ, iar 'valorile proprietăților' este un complement direct la plural.

3. Trebuie să analizezi ofertele disponibile: 'Trebuie' este un verb la prezent, persoana a II-a singular, 'să analizezi' este un verb la infinitiv,

iar 'oferțele disponibile' este un substantiv la nominativ plural, cu un adjectiv care se acordă în gen și număr.

4. și să stabilești un buget realist: 'și' este o conjuncție, 'să stabilești' este un verb la infinitiv, iar 'un buget realist' este un substantiv la accusativ, cu un adjectiv care se acordă în gen și număr.

5. ținând cont de costurile suplimentare: 'ținând cont' este o expresie verbală la gerunziu, iar 'de costurile suplimentare' este o locuțiune prepozițională, cu 'costurile' la nominativ plural și 'suplimentare' ca adjectiv.

6. cum ar fi onorariile notariale și posibilele renovări: 'cum ar fi' este o expresie care introduce exemple, 'onorariile notariale' și 'posibilele renovări' sunt substantive la nominativ plural, cu adjective care se acordă în gen și număr.

Jennifer 

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Cum pot estima corect aceste costuri înainte de a face o ofertă?

How can I correctly estimate these costs before making an offer?

kum pot es'tima ko'rekt a'tjeste kos'turi în'ainte de a 'fatje o o'fertə

1. The sentence starts with 'Cum', which means 'How'. This is an interrogative adverb used to ask about the manner or method of doing something.

2. 'pot' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a putea', which means 'to be able to'. It indicates the subject 'I' (implied)

and shows ability.

3. 'estima' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to estimate'. In Romanian, the infinitive is often used after modal verbs like 'pot'.

4. 'corect' is an adverb meaning 'correctly'. It modifies the verb 'estima' to indicate the manner of estimation.

5. 'aceste' is a demonstrative pronoun in the plural form, meaning 'these'. It agrees in gender and number with 'costuri'.

6. 'costuri' is a noun in the plural form meaning 'costs'. It is the direct object of the verb 'estima'.

7. 'înainte de' is a prepositional phrase meaning 'before'. It indicates the time frame for the action that follows.

8. 'a face' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to make' or 'to do'. It is used here in the context of making an offer.

9. 'o ofertă' means 'an offer'. 'ofertă' is a feminine noun in the singular form, and 'o' is the indefinite article that agrees with it.



Thomas

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**Poți consulta un notar pentru a afla costurile
aproximative ale onorariilor și a obține oferte de la
specialiști pentru renovări.**

*You can consult a notary to find out the approximate costs of the fees
and get offers from specialists for renovations.*

**pôtsi konsulta un notar pêntru a afla kosturile
aproksimative ale onorariilor ji a obține oferte de
la spesjalits'i pêntru renovəri**

1. The sentence begins with 'Poți', which is the second person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to) in the present tense, indicating ability or permission.
2. The verb 'consulta' (to consult) is in the infinitive form, following the modal verb 'poți'. In Romanian, when using a modal verb, the main verb typically appears in the infinitive.
3. The phrase 'un notar' (a notary) is the direct object of the verb 'consulta'. 'Un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular form, while 'notar' is a masculine noun.
4. The prepositional phrase 'pentru a afla' (to find out) indicates purpose. 'Pentru' means 'for', and 'a afla' is the infinitive form of the verb 'a afla' (to find out).
5. The noun phrase 'costurile aproximative ale onorariilor' (the approximate costs of the fees) includes 'costurile' (the costs) as a definite plural noun, 'aproximative' (approximate) as an adjective agreeing in gender and number, and 'onorariilor' (of the fees) as a genitive plural noun indicating possession.
6. The conjunction 'și' (and) connects two clauses, linking the action of finding out costs with obtaining offers.
7. The phrase 'a obține oferte de la specialiști' (to get offers from specialists) again uses the infinitive 'a obține' (to get) after the conjunction. 'Oferte' (offers) is the direct object in the plural form, while 'de la specialiști' (from specialists) is a prepositional phrase where 'specialiști' (specialists) is a masculine plural noun.



Dana

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Dacă nu ai suma întreagă, un credit ipotecar ar putea fi o soluție. Este important să îți verifici stabilitatea financiară și să te asiguri că poți susține ratele pe termen lung. Ai un plan pentru rambursarea creditului ipotecar?

If you don't have the full amount, a mortgage could be a solution. It is important to check your financial stability and ensure that you can sustain the long-term installments. Do you have a plan for repaying the mortgage?

**'daka nu aj 'suma in'treagə un kre'dit ipote'kar ar
'pute fi o so'lutsje 'este impor'tant sə it'i ve'ritʃi
stabi'litate finan'tʃjara ʃi sə te asi'guri kə potʃ sus
'tine 'ratele pe 'termen lun aj un plan 'pentru
rambur'sarea kre'dituluj ipote'kar**

1. *Dacă* - This is a conjunction meaning 'if'. It introduces a conditional clause.
2. *nu ai* - 'nu' is the negation particle meaning 'not', and 'ai' is the second person singular present tense of the verb 'a avea' (to have). Together, they mean 'you do not have'.
3. *suma întreagă* - 'suma' means 'the amount' and 'întreagă' is an adjective meaning 'full' or 'entire'. In Romanian, adjectives typically follow the nouns they modify.
4. *un credit ipotecar* - 'un' is the indefinite article meaning 'a', 'credit ipotecar' translates to 'mortgage'.
5. *ar putea fi* - 'ar putea' is the conditional form of 'a putea' (to be able to), meaning 'could be'. 'fi' is the infinitive form of 'to be'.

6. o soluție - 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, meaning 'a', and 'soluție' means 'solution'.
7. Este important - 'Este' is the third person singular present tense of 'a fi' (to be), meaning 'It is'. 'important' is an adjective meaning 'important'.
8. să îți verifici - 'să' is a particle used to introduce a subjunctive clause, 'îți' is the second person singular pronoun meaning 'your', and 'verifici' is the second person singular present tense of 'a verifica' (to check).
9. stabilitatea financiară - 'stabilitatea' means 'the stability' and 'financiară' is an adjective meaning 'financial'.
10. să te asiguri - 'să' again introduces a subjunctive clause, 'te' is the reflexive pronoun for the second person singular, and 'asiguri' is the second person singular present tense of 'a asigura' (to ensure).
11. că poți susține - 'că' means 'that', 'poți' is the second person singular present tense of 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'susține' is the infinitive form of 'to sustain'.
12. ratele pe termen lung - 'ratele' means 'the installments', 'pe termen lung' translates to 'long-term'. 'pe' is a preposition meaning 'on' or 'for', and 'termen lung' is a noun phrase meaning 'long term'.
13. Ai un plan - 'Ai' is the second person singular present tense of 'a avea' (to have), meaning 'Do you have'. 'un plan' means 'a plan'.
14. pentru rambursarea creditului ipotecar - 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', 'rambursarea' means 'the repayment', and 'creditului ipotecar' means 'of the mortgage'. 'creditului' is the genitive form of 'credit ipotecar', indicating possession.

Da, am calculat bugetul lunar și cred că pot să-l gestionez. Totuși, mă întreb dacă este mai bine să iau ipoteca acum sau să economisesc puțin mai mult.

Yes, I've calculated the monthly budget and I think I can manage it. However, I wonder if it's better to take the mortgage now or save a little more.

da am kalkulat bugetul lunar și kred kə pot sə-l zestjonez totuș mî întreb daka este maj bine sə iau ipoteka akum sau sə ekonomisesk puțsin maj mult

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am calculat bugetul lunar' uses the present perfect tense. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'calculat' is the past participle of the verb 'a calcula' (to calculate). 'Bugetul lunar' means 'the monthly budget', where 'bugetul' is the definite form of 'buget' (budget) and 'lunar' is an adjective meaning 'monthly'.*
- 3. The conjunction 'și' means 'and', connecting two clauses.*
- 4. 'Cred că pot să-l gestionez' translates to 'I think I can manage it'. 'Cred' is the first person singular of the verb 'a crede' (to think/believe). 'Că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'Pot' is the first person singular of 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'să-l gestionez' means 'to manage it'.*

where 'să' is the subjunctive marker, 'l' is the pronoun for 'it' (referring to the budget), and 'gestionez' is the first person singular of 'a gestiona' (to manage).

5. 'Totuși' means 'however', indicating a contrast or a shift in thought.

6. 'Mă întreb' translates to 'I wonder'. 'Mă' is the reflexive pronoun for the first person singular, and 'întreb' is the first person singular of 'a întreba' (to ask/wonder).

7. 'Dacă' means 'if', introducing a conditional clause.

8. 'Este mai bine' translates to 'it is better'. 'Este' is the third person singular of 'a fi' (to be), and 'mai bine' means 'better'.

9. 'Să iau ipoteca acum' means 'to take the mortgage now'. 'Să' is the subjunctive marker, 'iau' is the first person singular of 'a lua' (to take), and 'ipoteca' is the noun for 'mortgage'. 'Acum' means 'now'.

10. 'Sau să economisesc puțin mai mult' translates to 'or save a little more'. 'Sau' means 'or', 'să economisesc' is the subjunctive form of 'a economisi' (to save) in the first person singular, 'puțin' means 'a little', and 'mai mult' means 'more'.



Thomas

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Depinde de situația ta financiară și de ratele dobânzii actuale. Dacă sunt favorabile, ar putea fi momentul potrivit.

It depends on your financial situation and the current interest rates. If they are favorable, it could be the right time.



**de 'pinde de situa 'tsja ta finan 'tjera ji de 'ratele do
'bîntsi ak 'tjwale. 'daka sunt favo 'rabile ar pu 'tea fi
mo 'mentul pot 'rivit.**

- 1. The phrase 'Depinde de' translates to 'It depends on'. 'Depinde' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a depinde', which means 'to depend'. The preposition 'de' is used to indicate the cause or condition.*
- 2. The term 'situația ta financiară' means 'your financial situation'. 'Situația' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'ta' is the possessive pronoun meaning 'your', which agrees in gender and number with 'situația'. 'Financiară' is an adjective that also agrees with 'situația' in gender and number.*
- 3. The phrase 'și de ratele dobânzii actuale' translates to 'and the current interest rates'. 'Și' means 'and'. 'Ratele dobânzii' is a noun phrase where 'ratele' is the plural form of 'rată' (rate) in the nominative case, and 'dobânzii' is the genitive form of 'dobândă' (interest), indicating possession. 'Actuale' is the plural form of the adjective 'actual', meaning 'current', which agrees with 'ratele'.*
- 4. The conditional clause 'Dacă sunt favorabile' translates to 'If they are favorable'. 'Dacă' means 'if'. 'Sunt' is the third person plural form of the verb 'a fi' (to be). 'Favorabile' is the plural form of the adjective 'favorabil', meaning 'favorable', which agrees with the plural subject 'ele' (they) implied by 'sunt'.*
- 5. The phrase 'ar putea fi momentul potrivit' means 'it could be the right time'. 'Ar putea' is the conditional form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating possibility. 'Fi' is the infinitive form of 'to be'. 'Momentul' is a masculine noun in the nominative case meaning 'the*

moment', and 'potrivit' is an adjective meaning 'right' or 'suitable', which agrees with 'momentul'.



Dana

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Exact. De asemenea, te pot ajuta să găsești cea mai bună ofertă de ipotecă care se potrivește nevoilor tale.

Exactly. Also, I can help you find the best mortgage offer that fits your needs.

**εgzakt de afe'mea te pot a'zuta sə gə'ʃteʃti tʃea
maj 'buna o'fertə de ipo'teka 'kare se potri'vește
nevo'ilor 'tale**

- 1. The word 'Exact' is an adverb meaning 'exactly', used here to affirm the previous statement.*
- 2. The phrase 'De asemenea' translates to 'also' and is used to introduce an additional point or idea.*
- 3. The verb 'te pot ajuta' means 'I can help you'. 'Te' is the second person singular pronoun (you), 'pot' is the first person plural form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'ajuta' is the infinitive form of the verb (to help).*
- 4. The phrase 'să găsești' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find), which is used after certain verbs and expressions that imply desire or intention.*
- 5. The noun phrase 'cea mai bună ofertă de ipotecă' translates to 'the best mortgage offer'. 'Cea mai bună' is the superlative form of the*

adjective 'bun' (good), meaning 'the best'. 'Ofertă de ipotecă' means 'mortgage offer', where 'ofertă' is a feminine noun and 'de ipotecă' is a prepositional phrase indicating the type of offer.

6. The clause 'care se potrivește nevoilor tale' means 'that fits your needs'. 'Care' is a relative pronoun referring back to 'ofertă'. 'Se potrivește' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a se potrivi' (to fit), and 'nevoilor tale' means 'your needs', where 'nevoilor' is the genitive plural form of 'nevoie' (need) and 'tale' is the possessive pronoun (your) in the feminine singular form.

Jennifer 

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Vă mulțumesc amândurora. Cum pot evalua cu adevărat potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății?

Thank you both. How can I truly assess the potential for the increase in the property's value?

**və mul'ʦu.mesk a.mɪn.du'ro.ra kum pot e.va'lu.a
ku a.de'vərat po.ten.ʦi'a.lul de kref'te.re a va'lo.rij
pro.pri.e'ta.ʦij**

1. The phrase 'Vă mulțumesc amândurora' translates to 'Thank you both.' In Romanian, 'Vă mulțumesc' is the polite form of 'thank you,' where 'Vă' is the formal second-person plural pronoun, and 'mulțumesc' is the first-person singular present tense of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank). 'Amândurora' is the dative plural form of 'amândoi' (both), indicating that the speaker is thanking two people.

2. The question 'Cum pot evalua cu adevărat potențialul de creștere a valorii proprietății?' translates to 'How can I truly assess the potential for the increase in the property's value?' Here, 'Cum' means 'how,' 'pot' is the first-person singular present tense of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'evalua' is the infinitive form of the verb 'to assess.' The phrase 'cu adevărat' means 'truly' or 'really,' adding emphasis to the assessment.

3. 'Potențialul de creștere' translates to 'the potential for the increase.' 'Potențialul' is a noun in the nominative case, while 'de creștere' means 'for the increase,' where 'de' is a preposition indicating purpose or reason, and 'creștere' is a noun in the genitive case, indicating the type of potential being discussed.

4. 'A valorii proprietății' means 'of the property's value.' 'Valorii' is the genitive singular form of 'valoare' (value), indicating possession, and 'proprietății' is the genitive singular form of 'proprietate' (property), further specifying which value is being referred to.



Thomas

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Uită-te la proiectele viitoare din zonă, dezvoltarea infrastructurii și tendințele economice. O investiție bună se bazează pe acești factori și pe predicții realiste.

Look at the future projects in the area, the development of the infrastructure, and economic trends. A good investment is based on these factors and realistic predictions.

**u'itə te la pro'iekṭele vi'itoare din 'zona, dezvolt
'tareḡa infrastru'kturii ṣi ten'dintsele ekono'mice. o
inves'titsje buna se ba'zeazə pe a'tḡeṣti fak'tori ṣi
pe pre'diktsji realis'te.**

1. The phrase 'Uită-te la proiectele viitoare din zonă' uses the imperative form 'uită-te', which is the second person singular of the verb 'a uita' (to look). The preposition 'la' indicates the direction of the action, while 'proiectele viitoare' (the future projects) is the direct object of the verb.
2. 'Dezvoltarea infrastructurii și tendințele economice' is a compound subject where 'dezvoltarea' (the development) and 'tendințele' (the trends) are both nouns in the nominative case. 'Infrastructurii' is in the genitive case, indicating possession or relation.
3. In the second sentence, 'O investiție bună se bazează pe acești factori și pe predicții realiste', 'O investiție bună' (A good investment) is the subject of the sentence, where 'bună' (good) is an adjective agreeing in gender and number with 'investiție' (investment).
4. 'Se bazează' is a reflexive verb construction in the present tense, indicating that the subject (the investment) relies on something. The phrase 'pe acești factori și pe predicții realiste' uses the preposition 'pe' to indicate the basis of the investment, with 'acești factori' (these factors) and 'predicții realiste' (realistic predictions) both being in the accusative case.



Dana

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Asigură-te că ai toate informațiile necesare înainte de a lua o decizie finală.

Make sure you have all the necessary information before making a final decision.

**asi' gurə te kə aj to' ate informa' tsiile ne' tjesare in
'ainte de a lu' a o de' tjiizie fi' nalə**

1. The phrase 'Asigură-te' is the imperative form of the verb 'a asigura', which means 'to ensure'. The suffix '-te' indicates that the action is directed towards the subject (you).
2. The phrase 'că ai toate informațiile necesare' translates to 'that you have all the necessary information'. Here, 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'ai' is the second person singular present form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'toate informațiile necesare' is a noun phrase where 'toate' means 'all', 'informațiile' is the definite plural form of 'informație' (information), and 'necesare' is an adjective meaning 'necessary'.
3. The phrase 'înainte de a lua o decizie finală' translates to 'before making a final decision'. 'Înainte de' means 'before', 'a lua' is the infinitive form of the verb 'to take', and 'o decizie finală' means 'a final decision', where 'o' is the indefinite article and 'finală' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'final'.

Jennifer 

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Voi face asta. Mulțumesc pentru ajutorul tău!

I will do that. Thank you for your help!

—

—

voi 'fatʃe 'asta mul'tsumesk pen'tru aʒu'torul təw

1. The phrase 'Voi face asta' translates to 'I will do that'. 'Voi' is the first person plural future tense auxiliary verb, indicating a future action.

'Face' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to do', and 'asta' means 'that', functioning as a direct object.

2. 'Mulțumesc pentru ajutorul tău' translates to 'Thank you for your help'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a mulțumi', meaning 'to thank'. 'Pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for'. 'Ajutorul' is the definite form of the noun 'ajutor', meaning 'help', and 'tău' is the possessive pronoun meaning 'your', agreeing in gender and number with 'ajutorul'.

3. The sentence structure in Romanian typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object order, but can vary for emphasis. In this case, the subject is implied in the verb forms.

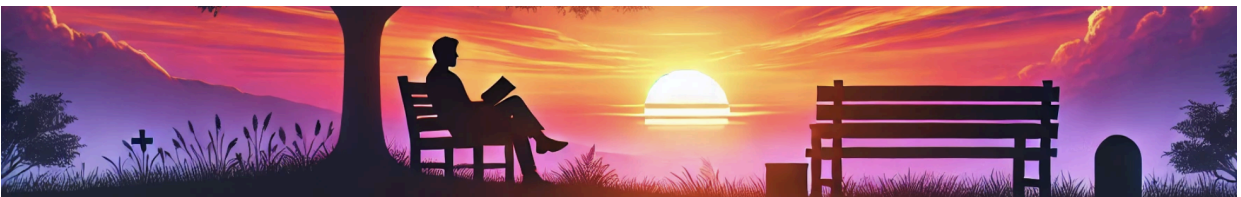
Renting an Apartment

(Home & Living)

2. Beginner (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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to rent

a închiria

a *in.ki'ri.a*

apartment	apartament	<i>a.par.ta'ment</i>
quiet neighborhood	cartier liniștit	<i>kar'tjer li'niș.tit</i>
budget	buget	<i>bu'dʒet</i>
to save	a economisi	<i>a e.ko.no'mi.si</i>
price	preț	<i>prets</i>
internet	internet	<i>in.ter'net</i>
ads/listings	anunțuri	<i>a'nun.ʈsuri</i>
real estate agent	agent imobiliar	<i>a'dʒent i.mo.bi'li.ar</i>
to help	a ajuta	<i>a aʒu'ta</i>
options	opțiuni	<i>op.ʈsi'uni</i>
interesting	interesant	<i>in.te.re'sant</i>
pleasure	plăcere	<i>plə'tʃe.re</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the
- 2** scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" John is looking for an apartment to rent and asks his friend, William, for advice. The conversation uses basic vocabulary and simple sentences related to renting an apartment. "

- 3 Immersive Practice with the Goal Language**
- Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

John 

Bună, William! Vreau să închiriez un apartament.

Bună, John! Ce frumos! Ce fel de apartament vrei?



William

John 

Vreau un apartament mic cu o cameră, într-un cartier liniștit.

Ai un buget stabilit?



William

John 

Da, am economisit niște bani, dar trebuie să fiu atent la preț.

Poate vei găsi ceva online. Ai văzut vreo reclamă?



William

John 

Da, m-am uitat la câteva, dar nu sunt sigur dacă îmi permit.

Incearcă să vorbești cu un agent imobiliar. El te poate ajuta să găsești apartamente bune.



William

John

Da, cred că este o idee bună. Îți mulțumesc pentru ajutor!

Cu plăcere! Sper să găsești apartamentul potrivit.



William

John

Poate că voi căuta mai multe opțiuni. Dacă găsesc ceva interesant, te voi suna.

Sigur, te voi ajuta cu plăcere. Sper să găsești ceva în bugetul tău.



William

John

Mulțumesc! O zi bună!

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you

to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

John 

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Bună, William! Vreau să închiriez un apartament.

Hi, William! I want to rent an apartment.

'buna 'viljam vreau sə ɪnki'rjez un aparta'ment

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends or acquaintances.

2. 'Vreau' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want). In Romanian, verbs are conjugated based on the subject, and 'eu' (I) is often omitted because the verb form indicates the subject.
3. 'să închiriez' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a închiria' (to rent). The subjunctive mood is used here because it expresses a desire or intention. The prefix 'să' introduces the subjunctive clause.
4. 'un apartament' means 'an apartment'. 'un' is the indefinite article used for masculine singular nouns, and 'apartament' is a masculine noun. In Romanian, the article is placed before the noun.



William

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Bună, John! Ce frumos! Ce fel de apartament vrei?

Hi, John! How nice! What kind of apartment do you want?

bu' nə dʒon tʃe fru' mos tʃe fel de aparta' ment vrej

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends and acquaintances.
2. The phrase 'Ce frumos!' translates to 'How nice!' where 'Ce' is an interrogative pronoun meaning 'What' and 'frumos' is an adjective meaning 'nice' or 'beautiful'. In Romanian, adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe, but here it is used exclaimatively.
3. The question 'Ce fel de apartament vrei?' translates to 'What kind of apartment do you want?'. 'Ce fel de' means 'What kind of', where 'fel' is a noun meaning 'kind' or 'type'.

4. 'Apartament' is a masculine noun meaning 'apartment'.
5. 'Vrei' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense, indicating that the subject (John) is being addressed directly.

John 

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Vreau un apartament mic cu o cameră, într-un cartier liniștit.

I want a small apartment with one room, in a quiet neighborhood.

'vrea.u un aparta'mant mik ku o ka'merə într-un kar'tŷjer li'niŝtit

1. The sentence starts with 'Vreau', which is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense. This indicates that the speaker (John) is expressing a desire.
2. 'un apartament mic' translates to 'a small apartment'. Here, 'un' is the indefinite article used for masculine nouns, 'apartament' is a masculine noun in the nominative case, and 'mic' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'apartament'.
3. 'cu o cameră' means 'with one room'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and 'cameră' is a feminine noun in the nominative case.
4. 'într-un cartier liniștit' translates to 'in a quiet neighborhood'. 'într-un' is a contraction of the preposition 'în' (in) and the indefinite article 'un' (a) used for masculine nouns. 'cartier' is a masculine noun in the nominative case, and 'liniștit' is an adjective that agrees with 'cartier'.

5. The overall structure of the sentence follows the Subject-Verb-Object pattern, where the subject is implied (John), the verb is 'Vreau', and the objects are 'un apartament mic cu o cameră' and 'într-un cartier liniștit'.



William

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Ai un buget stabilit?

Do you have a set budget?

a.i un bu'dʒet sta'bilit

1. The sentence is in the interrogative form, which is indicated by the inversion of the subject and the verb. In Romanian, questions often start with the verb, especially in informal contexts.
2. The verb 'ai' is the second person singular form of 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense. It is used here to ask if the person (William) possesses something.
3. The noun 'buget' means 'budget' and is in the accusative case, which is used for the direct object of the verb.
4. The adjective 'stabilit' (set) agrees in gender and number with 'buget', which is masculine singular. In Romanian, adjectives usually follow the nouns they modify.
5. The structure 'un buget stabilit' translates to 'a set budget', where 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular form.



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Da, am economisit niște bani, dar trebuie să fiu atent la preț.

Yes, I have saved some money, but I need to be careful with the price.

**da am eko'nomisit 'niște 'bani dar 'trebje sə fiu a
'tent la 'prețs**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am economisit' is in the perfect tense. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb 'to have' in the first person singular, and 'economisit' is the past participle of the verb 'a economisi' (to save). This structure indicates that the action of saving money has been completed.*
- 3. 'niște bani' translates to 'some money'. 'Niște' is an indefinite article used for plural nouns, and 'bani' is the plural form of 'ban' (money).*
- 4. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but', which introduces a contrast or exception to the previous statement.*
- 5. 'trebuie să fiu' translates to 'I need to be'. 'Trebuie' is the verb 'to need' in the present tense, and 'să fiu' is the subjunctive form of 'to be' in the first person singular.*
- 6. 'atent la preț' means 'careful with the price'. 'Atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful', and 'la preț' translates to 'with the price', where 'preț' means 'price'. The preposition 'la' is used to indicate the relationship of being careful regarding the price.*



William

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Poate vei găsi ceva online. Ai văzut vreo reclamă?

Maybe you'll find something online. Have you seen any ads?

'po.a.te 'vej gə'si 'tʃe.va on'laɪn. əj və'zʊt vr̩əo re.kla'mə

- 1. The sentence consists of two parts, each with its own grammatical structure.*
- 2. In the first part, 'Poate vei găsi ceva online', 'poate' is an adverb meaning 'maybe', 'vei găsi' is the future tense of the verb 'a găsi' (to find), where 'vei' is the second person singular future auxiliary, and 'ceva online' means 'something online'.*
- 3. In the second part, 'Ai văzut vreo reclamă?', 'ai' is the second person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the perfect tense, 'văzut' is the past participle of 'a vedea' (to see), and 'vreo reclamă' translates to 'any ad', where 'vreo' is an indefinite pronoun used to express 'any' in a negative or interrogative context.*
- 4. The use of the future tense in the first part indicates a possibility or expectation, while the perfect tense in the second part indicates a completed action in the past.*

John 

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Da, m-am uitat la câteva, dar nu sunt sigur dacă îmi permit.

Yes, I've looked at a few, but I'm not sure if I can afford it.

**da m am u'jat la kîv'teva dar nu sunt si'gur da'kî
îm per'mit**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'm-am uitat' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a se uita' (to look). 'M-am' is the reflexive pronoun in the first person singular, indicating that the subject (I) performed the action on themselves. The verb 'uitat' is the past participle form.*
- 3. The preposition 'la' means 'at' and is used here to indicate the direction of the action (looking at something).*
- 4. 'Câteva' means 'a few' and is an indefinite pronoun used to refer to an unspecified number of items.*
- 5. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but' and introduces a contrast to the previous statement.*
- 6. 'Nu sunt sigur' translates to 'I am not sure'. 'Nu' is the negation particle, 'sunt' is the present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the first person plural, and 'sigur' means 'sure'.*
- 7. 'Dacă îmi permit' means 'if I can afford it'. 'Dacă' is a conjunction meaning 'if', 'îmi' is the first person singular pronoun in the dative case, indicating possession (to me), and 'permit' is the present tense of the verb 'a permite' (to allow/afford) in the first person singular.*



William

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Încearcă să vorbești cu un agent imobiliar. El te poate ajuta să găsești apartamente bune.

Try talking to a real estate agent. He can help you find good apartments.

în'tʃearkə sə vor'bestʲ ku un a'dʒent imobiliar. el te po'ate a'zuta sə gə'ʃteftʲ aparta'mente 'bune.

1. Încearcă să vorbești - 'Încearcă' este forma de imperativ a verbului 'a încerca', la persoana a doua singular. 'să vorbești' este o construcție cu subjunctivul, indicând o acțiune sugerată sau recomandată.

2. cu un agent imobiliar - 'cu' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul 'un agent imobiliar', unde 'un' este articolul nehotărât la singular, iar 'agent imobiliar' este un substantiv compus.

3. El te poate ajuta - 'El' este pronumele personal la persoana a treia singular, 'te' este pronumele reflexiv la persoana a doua singular, iar 'poate ajuta' este o construcție verbală la indicativ, prezent, care exprimă capacitatea de a face ceva.

4. să găsești apartamente bune - 'să găsești' este din nou o construcție cu subjunctivul, iar 'apartamente bune' este un complement direct, unde 'bune' este adjectivul la plural, care descrie substantivul 'apartamente'.

John 

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Da, cred că este o idee bună. Îți mulțumesc pentru ajutor!

Yes, I think it's a good idea. Thank you for your help!

**da kred kə este o ide.e buna îtsi multsumesk
pentru azutor**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'cred că' translates to 'I think that'. 'Cred' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a crede' (to think/believe), and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'.*
- 3. 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used here to indicate a state of being.*
- 4. 'o idee bună' means 'a good idea'. 'o' is the indefinite article in the feminine singular form, 'idee' is a feminine noun meaning 'idea', and 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good), agreeing with 'idee'.*
- 5. The second sentence 'Îți mulțumesc pentru ajutor!' translates to 'Thank you for your help!'. 'Îți' is the second person singular pronoun in the dative case, meaning 'to you'.*
- 6. 'mulțumesc' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank).*
- 7. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'ajutor' is a masculine noun meaning 'help'.*



William

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Cu plăcere! Sper să găsești apartamentul potrivit.

You're welcome! I hope you find the right apartment.

ku plə'ʦɨere! sper sə gə'ʃteʃtʰi aparta'mentul potr'vit

1. The phrase 'Cu plăcere' translates to 'You're welcome' and is a common expression used in Romanian to respond to thanks. 'Cu' means 'with', and 'plăcere' means 'pleasure'.

2. The verb 'a spera' (to hope) is used in the first person singular form 'sper', which is the present tense. In Romanian, the subject pronoun can often be omitted because the verb conjugation indicates the subject.

3. The phrase 'să găsești' uses the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs expressing hope, desire, or necessity. 'Găsești' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find).

4. The adjective 'potrivit' (right, suitable) agrees in gender and number with the noun 'apartamentul' (the apartment), which is masculine singular. In Romanian, adjectives typically follow the nouns they modify.

John 

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Poate că voi căuta mai multe opțiuni. Dacă găsesc ceva interesant, te voi suna.

Maybe I will look for more options. If I find something interesting, I will call you.

**'po.a.te kə 'voj kə.u'ka.ta maj 'mul.te op.ʦi'un.ɨ.
də.kə gə'sesk 'ʦɨe.va in.te.re'sant te 'voj 'su.na**

1. The phrase 'Poate că' translates to 'Maybe' and is used to express uncertainty or possibility. 'Poate' is an adverb meaning 'maybe' or 'perhaps', and 'că' is a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.
2. 'voi căuta' is the future tense form of the verb 'a căuta' (to look for). The structure 'voi' + verb in infinitive indicates the first person singular future tense.
3. 'mai multe opțiuni' means 'more options'. 'mai multe' is a comparative phrase meaning 'more', and 'opțiuni' is the plural form of 'opțiune' (option).
4. 'Dacă' means 'If' and introduces a conditional clause. It is used to indicate a condition that must be met for the main clause to occur.
5. 'găsesc' is the present tense form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find) in the first person singular. This indicates that the speaker is talking about a current or habitual action.
6. 'ceva interesant' translates to 'something interesting'. 'ceva' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'something', and 'interesant' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'ceva'.
7. 'te voi suna' means 'I will call you'. 'te' is the second person singular pronoun in the accusative case, and 'voi suna' is the future tense form of the verb 'a suna' (to call).



William

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Sigur, te voi ajuta cu plăcere. Sper să găsești ceva în bugetul tău.

Sure, I'll help you with pleasure. I hope you find something within your budget.

**'sigur te 'voi a'zuta ku 'plătjere sper sə gə' fteft'
'tjeva în bu'dzetul tău**

- 1. The sentence is composed of two main clauses connected by a period. The first clause is 'Sigur, te voi ajuta cu plăcere.' which translates to 'Sure, I will help you with pleasure.'*
- 2. In the first clause, 'Sigur' is an adverb meaning 'sure' or 'certainly'. 'te' is the accusative pronoun for 'you', and 'voi ajuta' is the future tense of the verb 'a ajuta' (to help), where 'voi' indicates the first person singular future tense.*
- 3. 'cu plăcere' translates to 'with pleasure', where 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with' and 'plăcere' is a noun meaning 'pleasure'.*
- 4. The second clause 'Sper să găsești ceva în bugetul tău.' translates to 'I hope you find something within your budget.'*
- 5. 'Sper' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a spera' (to hope).*
- 6. 'să găsești' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find), used here to express a wish or hope. 'găsești' is the second person singular form.*
- 7. 'ceva' means 'something', and 'în bugetul tău' translates to 'within your budget', where 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in' or 'within', 'bugetul' is the definite form of 'buget' (budget), and 'tău' is the possessive pronoun meaning 'your'.*



Mulțumesc! O zi bună!

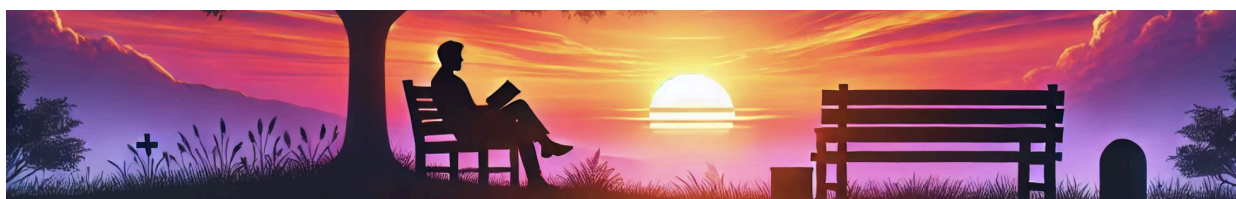
Thank you! Have a nice day!

mul̩tsu' mesk o zi 'bunə

- 1. The phrase 'Mulțumesc' is the first-person singular form of the verb 'a mulțumi', which means 'to thank'. In Romanian, the verb is conjugated to agree with the subject, which is implied here as 'I'.*
- 2. 'O zi bună' translates to 'a nice day'. 'O' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns in singular form, while 'zi' means 'day'. 'Bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun', which means 'good' or 'nice', and it agrees in gender and number with 'zi'.*
- 3. The exclamation mark at the end of 'Mulțumesc!' indicates that this is a polite expression of gratitude, while 'O zi bună!' is a common way to wish someone well, often used as a farewell.*

2. Intermediate (Home & Living)

- Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.
- 1**



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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to search	a căuta	<i>a kə.u'ta</i>
rent	chirie	<i>ki'ri.e</i>
budget	buget	<i>bu'dʒet</i>
quiet area	zonă liniștită	<i>'zo.nə li.ni'fti.tə</i>
city center	centrul orașului	<i>'tʃen.trul o 'ra.fu.lui</i>
ads/listings	anunțuri	<i>a'nun.ʈsuri</i>
specialized websites	site-uri specializate	<i>'si.te.uri spe.tʃja.li'za.te</i>
to visit	a vizita	<i>a vi.zi'ta</i>
good condition	condiție bună	<i>kon'di.ʈsi.e 'bu.nə</i>
utilities	utilități	<i>u.ti.li'ʈʃi</i>

real estate agent	agent imobiliar	<i>a'dʒent i.mo.bi 'li.ar</i>
conditions	condiții	<i>kon'di.tsi.i</i>
ideal	ideal	<i>i.de'al</i>

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is discussing his plans to rent an apartment with his friend, John. They talk about budget, location, and the steps William needs to take. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice

similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Bună, John! Am început să caut un apartament de închiriat.

Bună, William! Ce frumos! Ai stabilit un buget pentru chirie?



John

William 

Da, vreau să mă încadrez într-un buget de 1.500 USD pe lună.

Atunci trebuie să fii atent la zonele pe care le alegi. Unele cartiere sunt mai scumpe.



John

William 

Știu, mă gândesc să închiriez într-o zonă mai liniștită, dar aproape de centrul orașului.

Ai văzut vreo reclamă online? Sunt multe oferte pe site-uri specializate.



John

William 

Da, am văzut câteva apartamente care se încadrează în bugetul meu, dar vreau să le vizitez înainte să decid.

Asta este o idee bună. Trebuie să fii atent la starea apartamentului și la costurile suplimentare.



John

William 

Da, vreau să mă asigur că apartamentul este în stare bună. De asemenea, voi verifica dacă există costuri suplimentare, cum ar fi utilitățile.

Ai vorbit cu un agent imobiliar? El poate recomanda apartamente



John

care se potrivesc cerințelor tale.

William 

Da, am contactat un agent. Mi-a spus că există apartamente care se încadrează în bugetul meu, dar trebuie să le vizitez pentru a vedea condițiile.

Atunci mergi și vizitează-i. Sper să găsești apartamentul ideal.



John

William 

Îți mulțumesc pentru sfat, John. Mă voi ocupa de asta cât mai curând posibil.

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, John! Am început să caut un apartament de închiriat.

Hi, John! I've started searching for an apartment to rent.

'bunə dʒɔn am en'tʃeput sə kaut un aparta'ment de ɪn'kiriət

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, commonly used among friends.*
- 2. The phrase 'Am început' translates to 'I have started'. 'Am' is the first person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, and 'început' is the past participle of the verb 'a începe' (to start). This*

construction indicates a completed action that has relevance to the present.

3. The phrase 'să caut' means 'to search'. 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs of desire, intention, or necessity. 'caut' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a căuta' (to search).

4. The term 'un apartament de închiriat' translates to 'an apartment to rent'. 'un apartament' is the indefinite article 'a' followed by the noun 'apartament' (apartment). 'de închiriat' is a prepositional phrase where 'de' means 'for' and 'închiriat' is the past participle of 'a închiria' (to rent), used here to indicate purpose.



John

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Bună, William! Ce frumos! Ai stabilit un buget pentru chirie?

Hi, William! How nice! Have you set a budget for the rent?

bu'nə 'wili.am tʃe 'frumos aj sta'bilit un bu'dʒet pen'tru 'kiriye

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Ce frumos!' translates to 'How nice!' and uses 'ce' as an exclamatory word to express admiration. 'Frumos' is an adjective meaning 'nice' or 'beautiful' and agrees in gender and number with the implied subject.

3. The question 'Ai stabilit un buget pentru chirie?' translates to 'Have you set a budget for the rent?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, indicating the subject 'tu' (you).
4. 'Stabilit' is the past participle of the verb 'a stabili' (to set), used here to form the perfect tense.
5. 'Un buget' means 'a budget', where 'un' is the indefinite article (a) and 'buget' is a masculine noun.
6. 'Pentru chirie' means 'for the rent', where 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'chirie' is a feminine noun meaning 'rent'.

William 

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Da, vreau să mă încadrez într-un buget de 1.500 USD pe lună.

Yes, I want to stay within a budget of 1,500 USD per month.

da 'vreaʊ sə mə ɪn 'kadreʒ ɪntr ʊn bu 'dʒet de 'unu 'mi:lə 'sɪt sɪt 'tʃɪn:ə 'us de pe 'lunə

1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.
2. 'vreau' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense. It indicates the speaker's desire.
3. 'să' is a conjunction used to introduce the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs of desire, necessity, or emotion.
4. 'mă încadrez' is the first person singular form of the reflexive verb 'a se încadra' (to fit within) in the present tense. The reflexive pronoun

'mă' indicates that the action is performed by the subject upon itself.

5. *'într-un buget' means 'within a budget'. 'într-un' is a contraction of 'în' (in) and 'un' (a/an), used here to indicate being inside or within something.*

6. *'buget' means 'budget' and is a masculine noun.*

7. *'de 1.500 USD' translates to 'of 1,500 USD'. 'de' is a preposition meaning 'of'.*

8. *'pe lună' means 'per month'. 'pe' is a preposition meaning 'per' or 'on', and 'lună' is a feminine noun meaning 'month'.*



John

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Atunci trebuie să fii atent la zonele pe care le alegi. Unele cartiere sunt mai scumpe.

Then you need to be careful with the areas you choose. Some neighborhoods are more expensive.

**a'tuntsi tre'bue sə fi a'tent la 'zonele pe 'kare le a
'ledzi. u'nele kar'tjere sunt maj 'skumpe.**

1. *The phrase 'Atunci trebuie să fii atent' translates to 'Then you need to be careful'. Here, 'Atunci' is an adverb meaning 'then', 'trebuie' is the present tense form of the verb 'a trebui' (to need), and 'să fii' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), indicating necessity. 'atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'.*

2. *'la zonele pe care le alegi' translates to 'with the areas you choose'. 'la' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'zonele' is the definite plural form of 'zonă' (area), and 'pe care le alegi' means 'that you choose', where 'pe'*

is a preposition used with the relative clause, 'care' is a relative pronoun meaning 'that', 'le' is the accusative pronoun referring back to 'zonele', and 'alegi' is the present tense form of the verb 'a alege' (to choose).

3. 'Unele cartiere sunt mai scumpe' translates to 'Some neighborhoods are more expensive'. 'Unele' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'some', 'cartiere' is the plural form of 'cartier' (neighborhood), 'sunt' is the present tense form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'mai scumpe' means 'more expensive', where 'mai' is an adverb used for comparison and 'scumpe' is the plural form of the adjective 'scump' (expensive).

William 

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Știu, mă gândesc să închiriez într-o zonă mai liniștită, dar aproape de centrul orașului.

I know, I'm thinking about renting in a quieter area, but close to the city center.

**Ști.u mə ɡɪn'desk sə ɪnki'rijɛz ɪntr.o zo'nə maj liniʃ
'titə dar a'proape de 'tʃentrul o'raʃujul**

1. The sentence starts with 'Știu', which is the first-person singular form of the verb 'a ști' (to know) in the present tense. This indicates that the speaker is expressing a current state of knowledge.

2. 'mă gândesc' is the first-person singular form of the reflexive verb 'a se gândi' (to think) in the present tense. The reflexive pronoun 'mă'

indicates that the action of thinking is directed towards the subject (the speaker).

3. 'să închiriez' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a închiria' (to rent) in the first-person singular. The use of the subjunctive mood here indicates intention or desire, following the structure 'mă gândesc să'.

4. 'într-o zonă mai liniștită' translates to 'in a quieter area'. 'într-o' is a contraction of 'în' (in) and 'o' (a, feminine singular article), while 'zonă' is a feminine noun meaning 'area'. 'mai liniștită' is the comparative form of the adjective 'liniștit' (quiet), meaning 'quieter'.

5. 'dar aproape de centrul orașului' means 'but close to the city center'. 'dar' is a conjunction meaning 'but'. 'aproape de' means 'close to', where 'aproape' is an adverb and 'de' is a preposition. 'centrul orașului' translates to 'the city center', with 'centrul' being a masculine noun in the nominative case and 'orașului' being the genitive form of 'oraș' (city), indicating possession.



John

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Ai văzut vreo reclamă online? Sunt multe oferte pe site-uri specializate.

Have you seen any ads online? There are many offers on specialized websites.

aj vəzut vre.o rek.la.mə on.lajn? sunt mul.te o.fər.te pe sit.'u.ri spe.tsja.li'za.te.

1. The sentence begins with 'Ai văzut', which is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vedea' (to see) in the perfect tense. 'Ai' is

the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the second person singular, and 'văzut' is the past participle of 'a vedea'. This construction is typical for forming the perfect tense in Romanian.

2. 'vreo' is an indefinite pronoun used here to mean 'any' in a negative or interrogative context. It is used with singular nouns, and in this case, it modifies 'reclamă' (ad).

3. 'reclamă' is a feminine noun in singular form, which means 'ad' or 'advertisement'.

4. The question is structured in a way that expects a yes or no answer, indicated by the use of the interrogative form 'Ai văzut...?'

5. The second part of the sentence, 'Sunt multe oferte pe site-uri specializate', translates to 'There are many offers on specialized websites.' 'Sunt' is the present tense form of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the third person plural, which is used here to indicate existence.

6. 'multe' is an adjective meaning 'many' and agrees in number and gender with 'oferte', which is a feminine plural noun meaning 'offers'.

7. 'pe site-uri specializate' translates to 'on specialized websites'. 'pe' is a preposition meaning 'on', 'site-uri' is the plural form of 'site', and 'specializate' is the plural form of the adjective 'specializat', meaning 'specialized'.

William 

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Da, am văzut câteva apartamente care se încadrează în bugetul meu, dar vreau să le vizitez înainte să decid.

Yes, I've seen a few apartments that fit my budget, but I want to visit them before I decide.

da am văzut ^{un}câteva apartamente care se încadrează în bugetul meu dar vreau să le vizitez înainte să decid

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am văzut' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a vedea' (to see). 'Am' is the auxiliary verb for the first person singular, and 'văzut' is the past participle. This construction indicates an action that has been completed in the past.*
- 3. 'câteva apartamente' translates to 'a few apartments'. 'Câteva' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'a few', and 'apartamente' is the plural form of 'apartament'.*
- 4. 'care se încadrează în bugetul meu' means 'that fit my budget'. 'Care' is a relative pronoun that refers back to 'apartamente'. 'Se încadrează' is a reflexive verb in the present tense, indicating that the apartments fit within the budget. 'Bugetul meu' means 'my budget', where 'bugetul' is the definite form of 'buget' (budget) and 'meu' is the possessive pronoun for 'my'.*
- 5. 'dar vreau să le vizitez' translates to 'but I want to visit them'. 'Dar' means 'but', 'vreau' is the first person singular present tense of 'a vrea' (to want), 'să' is used to introduce the subjunctive mood, and 'le' is the pronoun for 'them'. 'Vizitez' is the present tense of 'a vizita' (to visit).*
- 6. 'înainte să decid' means 'before I decide'. 'Înainte' means 'before', and 'să decid' uses the subjunctive form of 'a decide' (to decide), indicating an action that is intended to happen before another action.*



John

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Asta este o idee bună. Trebuie să fii atent la starea apartamentului și la costurile suplimentare.

That's a good idea. You need to be careful about the condition of the apartment and the additional costs.

**'asta 'este o i'de.e 'buna. tre'buje să fi a'tent la
'starea apartamen'tului fi la kos'turile suplimen
'tare.**

- 1. The phrase 'Asta este o idee bună' translates to 'That's a good idea.' In Romanian, 'Asta' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'this' or 'that', 'este' is the third person singular of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'o idee bună' means 'a good idea', where 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns and 'bună' is the feminine form of the adjective 'bun' (good).*
- 2. The second sentence 'Trebuie să fii atent la starea apartamentului și la costurile suplimentare' translates to 'You need to be careful about the condition of the apartment and the additional costs.' Here, 'Trebuie' means 'you need' or 'must', which is an impersonal verb form. 'să fii' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used here to express necessity. 'atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'.*
- 3. 'la starea apartamentului' means 'about the condition of the apartment', where 'la' is a preposition meaning 'about' or 'at', 'starea' is the noun meaning 'the condition', and 'apartamentului' is the genitive form of 'apartament' (apartment), indicating possession.*

4. 'și la costurile suplimentare' translates to 'and the additional costs', where 'și' means 'and', 'costurile' is the definite plural form of 'cost' (cost), and 'suplimentare' is the plural form of the adjective 'suplimentar' (additional), agreeing in number with 'costurile'.

William 

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Da, vreau să mă asigur că apartamentul este în stare bună. De asemenea, voi verifica dacă există costuri suplimentare, cum ar fi utilitățile.

Yes, I want to make sure that the apartment is in good condition. Also, I will check if there are additional costs, such as utilities.

da 'vreaʊ sə mə a'sigur kə aparta'mentul 'este ɪn 'stare 'buna de a'semenea voj ve'rifika 'daka eg 'zistə 'kosturi suplimen'tare kum ar fi utilita'tile

1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which is an affirmative response meaning 'Yes'. It is a standalone word used to confirm something.

2. The phrase 'vreau să mă asigur' translates to 'I want to make sure'. Here, 'vreau' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want), and 'să mă asigur' is an infinitive construction where 'să' introduces the subjunctive mood, and 'mă asigur' is the reflexive form of the verb 'a asigura' (to ensure), indicating that the subject is ensuring something for themselves.

3. 'că apartamentul este în stare bună' translates to 'that the apartment is in good condition'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'apartamentul' is the definite form of 'apartament' (the apartment), 'este' is the third

person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'în stare bună' means 'in good condition', where 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in', 'stare' is a noun meaning 'condition', and 'bună' is an adjective meaning 'good' that agrees in gender and number with 'stare'.

4. The next part, 'De asemenea, voi verifica', means 'Also, I will check'. 'De asemenea' is a phrase meaning 'also' or 'as well', 'voi verifica' is the future tense of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), where 'voi' is the first person singular future auxiliary indicating 'I will'.

5. 'dacă există costuri suplimentare' translates to 'if there are additional costs'. 'dacă' is a conjunction meaning 'if', 'există' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a exista' (to exist), and 'costuri suplimentare' means 'additional costs', where 'costuri' is the plural form of 'cost' and 'suplimentare' is an adjective meaning 'additional'.

6. Finally, 'cum ar fi utilitățile' means 'such as utilities'. 'cum' is an adverb meaning 'such as' or 'like', 'ar fi' is the conditional form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'utilitățile' is the definite plural form of 'utilitate' (utility), indicating specific types of costs.



John

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Ai vorbit cu un agent imobiliar? El poate recomanda apartamente care se potrivesc cerințelor tale.

Have you talked to a real estate agent? He can recommend apartments that fit your requirements.

**aj 'vorbit ku un a'zent imo'biliar? el 'poate rekom
'anda aparta'mente 'kare se potri'vesk tferin
'tselor 'tale.**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Ai vorbit', which is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vorbi' (to talk) in the perfect tense. 'Ai' is the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the second person singular, and 'vorbit' is the past participle of 'a vorbi'. This structure is used to form the perfect tense in Romanian.*
- 2. 'cu un agent imobiliar' translates to 'with a real estate agent'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'un' is the indefinite article for masculine nouns, and 'agent imobiliar' means 'real estate agent'.*
- 3. The next part, 'El poate recomanda apartamente', translates to 'He can recommend apartments'. 'El' means 'he', 'poate' is the third person singular form of 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'recomanda' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to recommend'. 'apartamente' is the plural form of 'apartament', meaning 'apartments'.*
- 4. 'care se potrivesc cerințelor tale' means 'that fit your requirements'. 'care' is a relative pronoun meaning 'that', 'se potrivesc' is the third person plural form of the reflexive verb 'a se potrivi' (to fit), and 'cerințelor tale' means 'your requirements', where 'cerințelor' is the genitive plural form of 'cerință' (requirement) and 'tale' is the possessive pronoun for the second person singular.*

William 

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Da, am contactat un agent. Mi-a spus că există apartamente care se încadrează în bugetul meu, dar trebuie să le vizitez pentru a vedea condițiile.

Yes, I've contacted an agent. He told me that there are apartments that fit my budget, but I need to visit them to see the conditions.

**da am kon'taktat un a'zent mi.a spus kə eks
'tʃi.apartamente kare se ɪn.kad'rezə ɪn bu'dʒetul
mew dar 'trebue sə le vi'zitez pent'ru a ve'dea kon
'di.tsi.le**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am contactat un agent' uses the present perfect tense (perfect compus) in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'contactat' is the past participle of the verb 'a contacta'. This structure indicates a completed action in the past that has relevance to the present.*
- 3. 'Mi-a spus' translates to 'He told me'. Here, 'mi' is the indirect object pronoun meaning 'to me', and 'a spus' is the past tense of the verb 'a spune' (to say/tell), where 'a' is the auxiliary verb for the perfect tense and 'spus' is the past participle.*
- 4. 'că există apartamente' means 'that there are apartments'. 'Că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'există' is the present tense form of 'a exista' (to exist), and 'apartamente' is the plural form of 'apartament'.*
- 5. 'care se încadrează în bugetul meu' translates to 'that fit my budget'. 'Care' is a relative pronoun meaning 'that', 'se încadrează' is a reflexive verb in the present tense meaning 'fit', and 'în bugetul meu' means 'in my budget', where 'bugetul' is the definite form of 'buget' (budget) and 'meu' is the possessive pronoun meaning 'my'.*

6. 'dar trebuie să le vizitez' means 'but I need to visit them'. 'Dar' is a conjunction meaning 'but', 'trebuie' is the present tense of 'a trebui' (to need/must), 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, 'le' is the pronoun meaning 'them', and 'vizitez' is the present tense of 'a vizita' (to visit).

7. 'pentru a vedea condițiile' translates to 'to see the conditions'. 'Pentru a' means 'in order to', 'vedea' is the infinitive form of 'to see', and 'condițiile' is the definite plural form of 'condiție' (condition).



John

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Atunci mergi și vizitează-i. Sper să găsești apartamentul ideal.

Then go and visit them. I hope you find the ideal apartment.

**a'tuntsⁱ 'merdʒⁱ ʃi vitsi'teazi i. 'sper sə gə'ftestⁱ
aparta'mentul ide'al**

1. The sentence is composed of two main parts: 'Atunci mergi și vizitează-i' and 'Sper să găsești apartamentul ideal.'

2. 'Atunci' is an adverb meaning 'then', indicating a sequence of actions.

3. 'mergi' is the second person singular imperative form of the verb 'a merge' (to go), used here to give a command or suggestion.

4. 'și' is a conjunction meaning 'and', linking the two actions.

5. 'vizitează-i' is the second person singular imperative form of the verb 'a vizita' (to visit), with the pronoun '-i' attached, which refers to 'them' (the people being visited).

6. 'Sper' is the first person singular present indicative form of the verb 'a spera' (to hope), indicating the speaker's wish.

7. 'să găsești' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find), used here to express hope regarding a future action.

8. 'apartamentul ideal' means 'the ideal apartment', where 'apartamentul' is a definite noun (the apartment) and 'ideal' is an adjective describing it.

William 

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Îți mulțumesc pentru sfat, John. Mă voi ocupa de asta cât mai curând posibil.

Thank you for the advice, John. I'll take care of it as soon as possible.

îts' multsu'mesk pen'tru sfat zon mə voj o'kupa de 'asta kît maj ku'rînd po'sibil

1. The phrase 'Îți mulțumesc' translates to 'Thank you'. 'Îți' is the second person singular pronoun in the dative case, indicating that the speaker is thanking the listener. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a mulțumi', meaning 'to thank'.

2. 'Pentru sfat' means 'for the advice'. 'Pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'sfat' is a noun in the accusative case, which is used here to indicate the object of the gratitude.

3. 'Mă voi ocupa de asta' translates to 'I'll take care of it'. 'Mă' is the reflexive pronoun in the accusative case, indicating that the action of the verb 'a se ocupa' (to take care) is directed towards the speaker. 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb, and 'ocupa'

is the infinitive form of the verb. 'De asta' means 'of this', where 'de' is a preposition and 'asta' is a demonstrative pronoun in the accusative case referring to something previously mentioned.

4. 'Cât mai curând posibil' translates to 'as soon as possible'. 'Cât mai curând' is a phrase meaning 'as soon as possible', where 'cât' is an adverb meaning 'how' and 'mai curând' means 'sooner'. 'Posibil' is an adjective meaning 'possible'.

2. Advanced (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

important factors	factori importanți	<i>'fak.tor' im.por 'tsantsi</i>
facilities	facilități	<i>fa.tʃi.li'tsi</i>
public transportation	transport public	<i>trans'port 'pub.lic</i>
major renovations	renovări majore	<i>re.no'var' ma 'dʒo.re</i>
to negotiate	a negocia	<i>a ne.go'tʃi.a</i>
discount	reducere	<i>re'du.tʃe.re</i>
additional costs	costuri suplimentare	<i>'kos.tur' su.pli.men'ta.re</i>
security deposit	garanție	<i>ga.ran'tsi.e</i>
hidden fees	taxe ascunse	<i>'tak.se as 'kun.se</i>
rental agreement	contract de închiriere	<i>kon'tʁakt de in.ki'ri.e.re</i>
unfavorable clauses	clauze nefavorabile	<i>'klau.ze ne.fa.vo'ra.bi.le</i>
lawyer	avocat	<i>a.vo'kat</i>

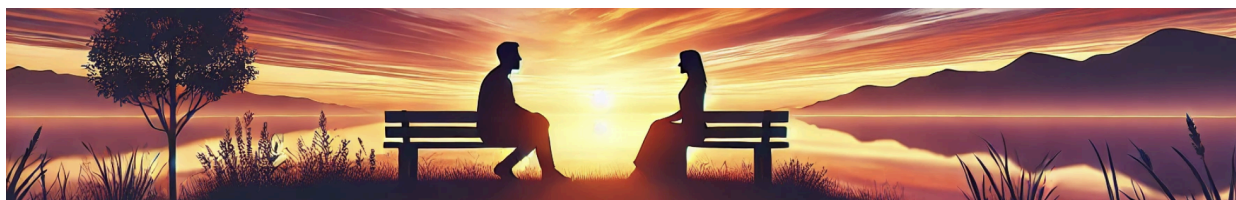
contract terms

termeni
contractuali

'ter.men'
kon.trak'tswa.li

2

To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William has narrowed down his options for renting an apartment and is discussing the details with his friend, John. They talk about the negotiation process, legal considerations, and signing the lease. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice

similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Bună, John! Am găsit câteva apartamente care îmi plac, dar trebuie să decid.

Bună, William! Asta e grozav! Ce factori sunt cei mai importanți pentru tine când alegi apartamentul?



John

În primul rând, vreau să fie aproape de locul meu de muncă, dar și într-o zonă cu

William 

facilități, cum ar fi magazine și transport public. De asemenea, trebuie să fie într-o stare bună și să nu necesite renovări majore.

Înțeleg. Ai negociat chiria cu proprietarii?



John

William 

Da, am discutat despre chiria lunară. Am reușit să obțin o reducere de 10%. Totuși, sunt îngrijorat de costurile suplimentare, cum ar fi utilitățile și depozitul de garanție.

Este o idee bună să verifici toate costurile înainte de a semna contractul de închiriere. Asigură-te că toate cheltuielile sunt clare și că nu există taxe ascunse.



John

William 

Da, voi discuta aceste probleme cu agentul imobiliar. De asemenea, vreau să citesc cu atenție contractul pentru a

mă asigură că nu există clauze nefavorabile.

Dacă ai îndoieli, ar fi o idee bună să consulți un avocat. Multe persoane nu sunt conștiente de detaliile legale ale unui contract de închiriere.



John

William



Da, am auzit că este recomandat să ai un avocat care să-ți explice termenii contractului. Mulțumesc pentru sugestii!

Cu plăcere! Sper să găsești apartamentul perfect și să ai o experiență bună de închiriere.



John

William



Mulțumesc! Mă voi ocupa de toate detaliile și sper să semnez cât mai curând posibil.

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

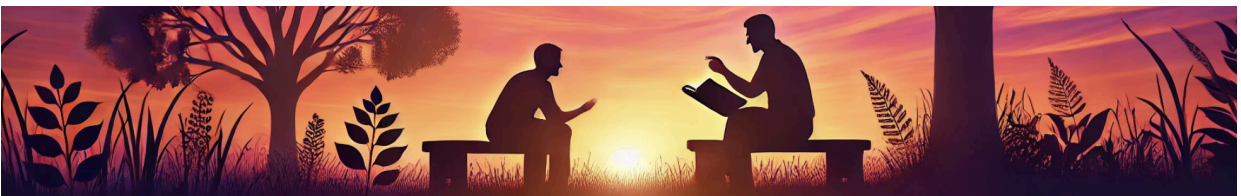
The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life

scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

Bună, John! Am găsit câteva apartamente care îmi plac, dar trebuie să decid.

Hi, John! I've found a few apartments that I like, but I need to decide.

**bu' nə dʒɔn am gə'sit kɪtse'va aparta'mente 'kare
ɪm' 'plak dar 'tʃebje sə de'tʃid**

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends.*
- 2. The phrase 'Am găsit' translates to 'I have found'. 'Am' is the first person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, and 'găsit' is the past participle of the verb 'a găsi' (to find). This construction indicates a completed action in the past with relevance to the present.*
- 3. The word 'câteva' means 'a few' and is used here as an indefinite pronoun to quantify 'apartamente'.*
- 4. The noun 'apartamente' is the plural form of 'apartament' (apartment) and is in the nominative case, as it is the subject of the sentence.*
- 5. The relative clause 'care îmi plac' translates to 'that I like'. 'Care' is a relative pronoun that refers back to 'apartamente'. 'Îmi' is the first person singular dative pronoun meaning 'to me', and 'plac' is the third person plural form of the verb 'a plăcea' (to like) in the present tense, agreeing with the plural noun 'apartamente'.*

6. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but' and is used to contrast the two clauses.

7. The phrase 'trebuie să decid' translates to 'I need to decide'. 'Trebuie' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a trebui' (to need) in the present tense, and 'să decid' is the subjunctive form of 'a decide' (to decide), indicating necessity or obligation.



John

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Bună, William! Asta e grozav! Ce factori sunt cei mai importanți pentru tine când alegi apartamentul?

Hi, William! That's great! What factors are the most important for you when choosing the apartment?

**bu'nə 'wili.am asta e gro'zav tʃe fak'tori sunt tʃej
maj impor'tants pen'tru 'tine kind a'ledʒi aparta
'mentul**

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Asta e grozav' translates to 'That's great'. 'Asta' means 'this' and 'e' is the present tense form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), while 'grozav' means 'great'.

3. The question 'Ce factori sunt cei mai importanți pentru tine' translates to 'What factors are the most important for you'. 'Ce' means 'what', 'factori' is the plural form of 'factor', 'sunt' is the present tense

form of 'a fi' (to be), 'cei mai importanți' means 'the most important', and 'pentru tine' means 'for you'.

4. The phrase 'când alegi apartamentul' means 'when choosing the apartment'. 'Când' means 'when', 'alegi' is the present tense form of the verb 'a alege' (to choose) in the second person singular, and 'apartamentul' is the definite form of 'apartament' (the apartment).

William 

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În primul rând, vreau să fie aproape de locul meu de muncă, dar și într-o zonă cu facilități, cum ar fi magazine și transport public. De asemenea, trebuie să fie într-o stare bună și să nu necesite renovări majore.

First of all, I want it to be close to my workplace, but also in an area with facilities, such as stores and public transportation. Also, it needs to be in good condition and not require major renovations.

în 'prumul rînd vreaŭ sə 'fje a'proape de 'lokul meu de 'munkə dar ʃi ɪn'tro 'zona ku fasi'liʃiʃs kum ar fi maga'zinə ʃi trans'port 'publik de a 'semenea 'trebje sə 'fje ɪn'tro 'stare bunə ʃi sə nu netse'site reno'vəri ma'ʒore

1. În primul rând - This phrase means 'first of all' and is used to introduce the first point in a list or argument. 'În' is a preposition meaning 'in', and 'primul rând' means 'first row' or 'first place'.

2. *vreau să fie* - 'vreau' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want). 'să fie' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), indicating a desire for something to be true or to happen.
3. *aproape de locul meu de muncă* - 'aproape de' means 'close to'. 'locul meu de muncă' translates to 'my workplace', where 'locul' means 'place', 'meu' is the possessive pronoun 'my', and 'de muncă' means 'of work'.
4. *dar și într-o zonă cu facilități* - 'dar' means 'but', 'și' means 'and', 'într-o zonă' means 'in an area', where 'într-o' is a contraction of 'în' (in) and 'o' (a/an), and 'zonă' means 'zone' or 'area'. 'cu facilități' means 'with facilities', where 'cu' means 'with' and 'facilități' is the plural form of 'facilitate' (facility).
5. *cum ar fi magazine și transport public* - 'cum ar fi' translates to 'such as', introducing examples. 'magazine' means 'stores' and 'transport public' means 'public transportation'.
6. *De asemenea* - This phrase means 'also' or 'furthermore', used to add additional information.
7. *trebuie să fie într-o stare bună* - 'trebuie' means 'must' or 'needs to', 'să fie' is again the subjunctive form of 'to be', 'într-o stare bună' means 'in good condition', where 'stare' means 'condition' and 'bună' means 'good'.
8. *și să nu necesite renovări majore* - 'și' means 'and', 'să nu necesite' means 'not require', where 'nu' negates the verb 'a necesita' (to require). 'renovări majore' means 'major renovations', where 'renovări' is the plural form of 'renovare' (renovation) and 'majore' means 'major'.



John

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Înțeleg. Ai negociat chiria cu proprietarii?

I understand. Have you negotiated the rent with the landlords?

în.tse'leg. aj nego'tʃjat 'ki.ri.a ku pro.pri.e'ta.ri'i?

1. *Înțeleg* - This is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a înțelege' (to understand). In Romanian, verbs are conjugated based on the subject and tense. The prefix 'în-' indicates the action of understanding.
2. *Ai negociat* - 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, used here to form the perfect tense. 'Negociat' is the past participle of the verb 'a negocia' (to negotiate). In Romanian, the perfect tense is formed with the auxiliary verb and the past participle.
3. *chiria* - This is the accusative form of the noun 'chirii' (rent). In Romanian, nouns have gender (feminine, masculine, or neuter) and can change form based on their role in the sentence (subject, object, etc.). Here, 'chirii' is feminine and is used as the direct object of the verb 'a negocia'.
4. *cu proprietarii* - 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with'. 'Proprietarii' is the nominative plural form of 'proprietar' (landlord), which is masculine. The use of the plural form indicates that the negotiation is with multiple landlords.



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Da, am discutat despre chiria lunară. Am reușit să obțin o reducere de 10%. Totuși, sunt îngrijorat de costurile suplimentare, cum ar fi utilitățile și depozitul de garanție.

Yes, I discussed the monthly rent. I managed to get a 10% discount. However, I'm worried about additional costs, such as utilities and the security deposit.

da am diskutat despre 'kiri.a lu'na.rə am re.uʃit sə ob'tin o re.du'tʃe.re de 'dets 'pro.tʃent to'tuʃ sunt ɪŋɡri'ʒorat de kos'tu.ri.le supli'men.ta.re kum ar fi uti.li'ta.tsi.le ʃi depo'zit de garan'tsi.e

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am discutat despre chiria lunară' translates to 'I discussed the monthly rent'. Here, 'am discutat' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a discuta' (to discuss), formed with the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, followed by the past participle 'discutat'. 'despre' means 'about', and 'chiria lunară' means 'the monthly rent', where 'chiria' is a feminine noun in the accusative case and 'lunară' is an adjective agreeing in gender and number.*
- 3. 'Am reușit să obțin o reducere de 10%' translates to 'I managed to get a 10% discount'. 'Am reușit' is the perfect tense of 'a reuși' (to manage), and 'să obțin' is the subjunctive form of 'a obține' (to obtain),*

indicating purpose or intention. 'o reducere de 10%' means 'a discount of 10%', where 'reducere' is a feminine noun in the accusative case.

4. 'Totuși, sunt îngrijorat de costurile suplimentare' means 'However, I'm worried about additional costs'. 'Totuși' is a conjunction meaning 'however'. 'sunt îngrijorat' is the present tense of 'a fi' (to be) with 'îngrijorat' being the masculine singular form of the adjective meaning 'worried'. 'de costurile suplimentare' translates to 'about the additional costs', where 'costurile' is the definite form of 'costuri' (costs) in the accusative case, and 'suplimentare' is an adjective meaning 'additional'.

5. 'cum ar fi utilitățile și depozitul de garanție' translates to 'such as utilities and the security deposit'. 'cum ar fi' means 'such as', introducing examples. 'utilitățile' is the definite form of 'utilități' (utilities) in the accusative case, and 'depozitul de garanție' means 'the security deposit', where 'depozitul' is a masculine noun in the accusative case and 'de garanție' is a prepositional phrase indicating the type of deposit.



John

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Este o idee bună să verifici toate costurile înainte de a semna contractul de închiriere. Asigură-te că toate cheltuielile sunt clare și că nu există taxe ascunse.

It's a good idea to check all the costs before signing the lease. Make sure that all expenses are clear and there are no hidden fees.

**'este o i'de.e 'buna sə ve'rifɪtʃi to'ate kos'turile in
'ainte de a 'semna kon'traktul de ɪn'kiriere. a.si
'gurə.te kə to'ate kel.tu'jele sunt 'kla.re ʃi kə nu eg
'zistə 'tak.se as'kun.se.**

1. În propoziția 'Este o idee bună să verifici toate costurile înainte de a semna contractul de închiriere', structura este următoarea: 'Este' este verbul la prezent, la persoana a treia singular, folosit pentru a exprima o stare sau o opinie. 'o idee bună' este un complement nominal, unde 'o' este articolul nehotărât la singular pentru substantivele feminine, iar 'bună' este adjectivul care descrie substantivul 'idee'.
2. Expresia 'să verifici' este o formă verbală la conjunctiv, care este folosită pentru a exprima o acțiune dorită sau o intenție. 'toate costurile' este un complement direct, unde 'toate' este un adjectiv pronominal care determină substantivul 'costurile', la plural.
3. În propoziția 'Asigură-te că toate cheltuielile sunt clare și că nu există taxe ascunse', 'Asigură-te' este un verb la imperativ, la persoana a doua singular, care îndeamnă la acțiune. 'că' introduce o propoziție subordonată, iar 'toate cheltuielile' este un alt complement direct, similar cu structura anterioară.
4. 'sunt clare' este o propoziție la prezent, la persoana a treia plural, iar 'nu există taxe ascunse' este o propoziție negativă, unde 'nu' neagă existența 'taxelor ascunse', iar 'ascunse' este un adjectiv care descrie 'taxele'.



Da, voi discuta aceste probleme cu agentul imobiliar. De asemenea, vreau să citesc cu atenție contractul pentru a mă asigura că nu există clauze nefavorabile.

Yes, I will discuss these issues with the real estate agent. Also, I want to carefully read the contract to make sure there are no unfavorable clauses.

da, voj dis'kuṭa a'ṭṭeste pro'bleme ku aḡen'tul imobiliar. de a'ḡemenea vreaṭ sḡ 'ṭṭitesk ku a 'tentsje kon'traktul penṭru a mḡ asi'gura kḡ nu eksis'ta klauze nefa'vorabile.

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is an affirmative response.*
- 2. The verb 'voi discuta' is in the future tense, first person singular. 'Voi' is the future tense auxiliary for the verb 'a discuta' (to discuss), indicating that the action will take place in the future.*
- 3. 'Aceste probleme' translates to 'these issues', where 'aceste' is a demonstrative pronoun in the plural form, agreeing with 'probleme', which is also plural.*
- 4. 'cu agentul imobiliar' means 'with the real estate agent'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', and 'agentul imobiliar' is a noun phrase where 'agentul' is the definite article form of 'agent' (the agent) and 'imobiliar' is an adjective meaning 'real estate'.*
- 5. 'De asemenea' translates to 'also', serving as a transitional phrase to introduce an additional point.*
- 6. 'vreau să citesc' means 'I want to read'. 'vreau' is the first person singular present tense form of 'a vrea' (to want), and 'să citesc' is the*

subjunctive form of 'a citi' (to read), indicating the intention to perform the action.

7. 'cu atenție' means 'carefully', where 'cu' is again a preposition meaning 'with' and 'atenție' is a noun meaning 'attention'.

8. 'contractul' translates to 'the contract', where 'contractul' is the definite article form of 'contract'.

9. 'pentru a mă asigura' means 'to make sure'. 'pentru a' is a phrase used to express purpose, and 'mă asigura' is the reflexive verb form of 'a asigura' (to assure) in the subjunctive mood.

10. 'că nu există clauze nefavorabile' translates to 'that there are no unfavorable clauses'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'nu există' means 'there are no', where 'nu' negates the verb 'a exista' (to exist), and 'clauze nefavorabile' means 'unfavorable clauses', with 'nefavorabile' being the plural form of the adjective 'nefavorabil' (unfavorable) agreeing with 'clauze'.



John

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Dacă ai îndoieli, ar fi o idee bună să consulți un avocat. Multe persoane nu sunt conștiente de detaliile legale ale unui contract de închiriere.

If you have doubts, it would be a good idea to consult a lawyer. Many people are unaware of the legal details of a rental contract.

'daka aj 'îndojel' ar fi o i'de.e 'buna sə kon'sults' un avo'kat. 'multe per'soane nu sunt konf'tiente de deta'le le'gale ale 'unu'j kon'trakt de în'kiriere.

1. Dacă ai îndoieli - 'Dacă' este o conjuncție subordonatoare care introduce o propoziție condițională. 'ai' este forma a doua persoană singular a verbului 'a avea', la indicativ prezent, iar 'îndoieli' este un substantiv la plural.
2. ar fi o idee bună - 'ar fi' este o formă a verbului 'a fi' la condițional-optativ, indicând o sugestie sau o posibilitate. 'o idee bună' este o expresie nominală, unde 'o' este articolul hotărât la singular pentru substantivul 'idee', iar 'bună' este un adjectiv care descrie substantivul.
3. să consulți un avocat - 'să' este un marker pentru forma verbală la infinitiv, iar 'consulți' este forma a doua persoană singular a verbului 'a consulta', la conjunctiv prezent. 'un avocat' este o expresie nominală, unde 'un' este articolul nehotărât la singular pentru substantivul 'avocat'.
4. Multe persoane nu sunt conștiente de detaliile legale ale unui contract de închiriere - 'Multe persoane' este subiectul propoziției, unde 'multe' este un adjectiv pronominal de întărire la plural, iar 'persoane' este un substantiv la plural. 'nu sunt conștiente' folosește 'nu' pentru a nega propoziția, 'sunt' este forma a treia persoană plural a verbului 'a fi', iar 'conștiente' este un adjectiv la plural care descrie subiectul. 'de detaliile legale' este o construcție prepozițională, unde 'de' este prepoziție, 'detaliile' este un substantiv la plural cu articol hotărât, iar 'legale' este un adjectiv care descrie substantivul. 'ale unui contract de închiriere' este o altă construcție prepozițională, unde 'ale' este o formă a prepoziției 'de' folosită cu articolul hotărât, 'unui' este articolul nehotărât la singular pentru substantivul 'contract', iar 'de închiriere' este o expresie care descrie tipul de contract.



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Da, am auzit că este recomandat să ai un avocat care să-ți explice termenii contractului. Mulțumesc pentru sugestii!

Yes, I've heard it's recommended to have a lawyer explain the contract terms to you. Thanks for the suggestions!

**da am a'zit kə 'este rekoman'dat sə aj un avo'kat
'kare sə tsi eks'plike 'termen'j kontrak'tului mul
'tsumesk pen'tru sudʒes'tsij**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da,' which means 'Yes.' This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am auzit' translates to 'I've heard.' Here, 'am' is the auxiliary verb in the present perfect tense, and 'auzit' is the past participle of the verb 'a auzi' (to hear). This construction indicates that the action of hearing has relevance to the present.*
- 3. 'că este recomandat' means 'that it is recommended.' 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that,' 'este' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'recomandat' is the past participle of 'a recomanda' (to recommend), used here as an adjective.*
- 4. 'să ai un avocat' translates to 'to have a lawyer.' 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, 'ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'un avocat' means 'a lawyer,' where 'un' is the indefinite article.*

5. 'care să-ți explice' means 'who will explain to you.' 'care' is a relative pronoun meaning 'who,' 'să-ți' combines 'să' (to) with 'îți' (to you), indicating the indirect object, and 'explice' is the subjunctive form of 'a explica' (to explain).

6. 'termenii contractului' translates to 'the contract terms.' 'termenii' is the definite plural form of 'termen' (term), and 'contractului' is the genitive singular form of 'contract' (contract), indicating possession.

7. 'Mulțumesc pentru sugestii!' means 'Thanks for the suggestions!' 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense of 'a mulțumi' (to thank), and 'pentru sugestii' means 'for the suggestions,' where 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for' and 'sugestii' is the plural form of 'sugestie' (suggestion).



John

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Cu plăcere! Sper să găsești apartamentul perfect și să ai o experiență bună de închiriere.

You're welcome! I hope you find the perfect apartment and have a good rental experience.

**ku plə'ʦjere! sper sə gə'ʃteʃtʰi aparta'mentul per
'fekt ʃi sə aj o eksperi'entʃə buna de ɪnki'riere.**

1. The phrase 'Cu plăcere' translates to 'You're welcome' and is a common expression used in Romanian to respond to thanks. 'Cu' means 'with' and 'plăcere' means 'pleasure'.

2. The verb 'a spera' (to hope) is used in the first person singular form 'sper', which is the present tense. In Romanian, the subject pronoun

can often be omitted because the verb conjugation indicates the subject.

3. The phrase 'să găsești' uses the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs expressing hope, desire, or necessity. 'Găsești' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a găsi' (to find).

4. The word 'apartamentul' is the definite form of 'apartament' (apartment), indicating a specific apartment that the listener is looking for.

5. The phrase 'perfect' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'apartamentul', which is masculine singular.

6. The conjunction 'și' means 'and', linking two clauses together.

7. The phrase 'să ai' also uses the subjunctive mood, where 'ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have).

8. The term 'o experiență bună de închiriere' translates to 'a good rental experience'. 'O' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, 'experiență' is feminine singular, 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good), and 'de închiriere' means 'of renting', where 'închiriere' is a noun meaning 'rental'.

William 

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Mulțumesc! Mă voi ocupa de toate detaliile și sper să semnez cât mai curând posibil.

Thank you! I'll take care of all the details and I hope to sign as soon as possible.

—

**mul'tsu.mesk! mə voj o'ku.pa de to'ate de'ta.li.le fi
sper sə 'sem.nes ki't maj ku'rind po'si.bil.**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Mulțumesc!', which is the Romanian equivalent of 'Thank you!'. It is an interjection used to express gratitude. The verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank) is in the first person singular form, indicating that the speaker is the one expressing thanks.*
- 2. 'Mă voi ocupa' translates to 'I will take care'. Here, 'mă' is a reflexive pronoun that indicates the subject (I) is also the object of the action (taking care of something). 'Voi ocupa' is the future tense of the verb 'a ocupa' (to occupy, to take care of), where 'voi' is the first person singular future auxiliary verb.*
- 3. 'de toate detaliile' means 'of all the details'. 'De' is a preposition that indicates the relationship between the action and the object. 'Toate' is the plural form of 'tot' (all), and 'detaliile' is the definite plural form of 'detaliu' (detail), indicating that the speaker is referring to specific details.*
- 4. 'și sper' translates to 'and I hope'. 'Și' is a conjunction meaning 'and'. 'Sper' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a spera' (to hope).*
- 5. 'să semnez' means 'to sign'. 'Să' is a particle used to introduce a subjunctive clause, indicating intention or desire. 'Semnez' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a semna' (to sign).*
- 6. 'cât mai curând posibil' translates to 'as soon as possible'. 'Cât mai curând' is a comparative expression meaning 'as soon as', and 'posibil' means 'possible'. Together, they express urgency in the context of signing.*

Basic Home Maintenance (Cleaning, Organizing)

(Home & Living)

3. Beginner (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

home	acasă	<i>a'ka.sə</i>
maintenance	întreținere	<i>in.trɛ.tsi'ne.re</i>
cleaning	curățenie	<i>ku.rə.tse'ne.je</i>
organizing	organizare	<i>or.gani'za.re</i>
dust	praful	<i>'pra.ful</i>
vacuum	aspirator	<i>as.pi.ra'tor</i>
trash	gunoi	<i>gu'noi</i>
mop	mopă	<i>'mo.pə</i>
shelf	raft	<i>raft</i>
clean	curat	<i>ku'rat</i>
arrange	aranja	<i>a.ra'n'a</i>
dishes	farfurii	<i>far.fu'ri.i</i>
bathroom	baie	<i>'ba.je</i>
closets	dulapuri	<i>du'la.pur.i</i>
wiping	ștergere	<i>'fter.dʒe.re</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the
- 2** scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is discussing basic home maintenance tasks with his friend, John. They talk about cleaning and organizing the house using simple vocabulary. "

- 3 Immersive Practice with the Goal Language**
- Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Bună, John! Trebuie să curăț casa. Vrei să mă ajuți?

Sigur, te pot ajuta. Ce ar trebui să facem mai întâi?



John

William 

Trebuie să aspir camera și să șterg praful de pe rafturi.

Vrei să scoatem gunoiul și să ștergem podeaua?



John

William 

Da, cred că este o idee bună. Să începem cu scoaterea gunoiului.

Am terminat de șters pe jos. Vrei să organizezi rafturile?



John

William 

**Da, și după aceea voi șterge
masa.**

**Am terminat de aranjat lucrurile pe
masă. Vrei să speli vasele?**



John

William

**Poate mai târziu. Acum vreau
să organizez dulapurile.**

**Trebuie să curăț baia. Vrei să mă
ajuti cu asta?**



John



Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

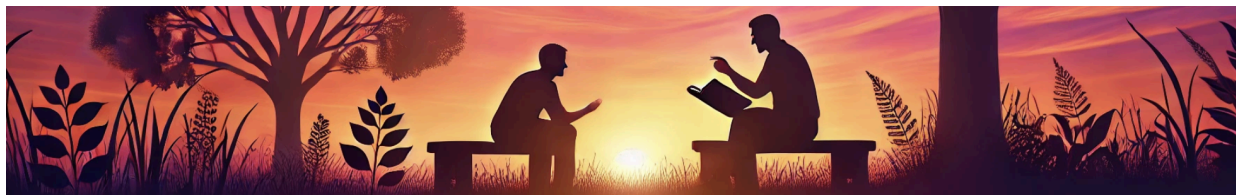
The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly?

This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, John! Trebuie să curăț casa. Vrei să mă ajuți?

Hi, John! I need to clean the house. Do you want to help me?

'bunə dʒɔn 'trebje sə ku'rats̩ 'kasa vrej sə mə a 'juts̩

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian. It is commonly used among friends and acquaintances.

2. The phrase 'Trebuie să curăț casa' translates to 'I need to clean the house'. 'Trebuie' is the verb meaning 'must' or 'need', followed by 'să' which introduces the infinitive verb 'curăț' (to clean). 'casa' is the noun meaning 'the house', and it is in the accusative case as it is the object of the action.

3. The question 'Vrei să mă ajuti?' means 'Do you want to help me?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want). 'să' again introduces the infinitive verb 'ajuti' (to help). 'mă' is the accusative pronoun meaning 'me', indicating that the speaker is the one receiving the action of helping.



John

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Sigur, te pot ajuta. Ce ar trebui să facem mai întâi?

Sure, I can help you. What should we do first?

**'sigur te pot a'zuta tje ar tre'bui sə fakem maj in
'tj**

1. The sentence begins with 'Sigur', which means 'Sure'. It is an adverb used to express agreement or certainty.
2. 'te pot ajuta' translates to 'I can help you'. Here, 'te' is the accusative form of the pronoun 'tu' (you), used as the object of the verb. 'pot' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'ajuta' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to help'.
3. 'Ce ar trebui să facem mai întâi?' translates to 'What should we do first?'. 'Ce' means 'What', and 'ar trebui' is the conditional form of the verb 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating obligation or necessity. 'să facem' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a face' (to do), with 'facem' being the first person plural present tense form. 'mai întâi' means 'first', indicating the order of actions.

Trebuie să aspir camera și să șterg praful de pe rafturi.

I need to vacuum the room and dust the shelves.

'trebuie să as'pir 'kamera și să șterg 'praful de pe 'rafturi

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Trebuie să', which translates to 'I need to'. 'Trebuie' is the present tense form of the verb 'a trebui', meaning 'to have to' or 'must'. It is an impersonal verb that requires the use of the subjunctive mood, which is indicated by 'să'.*
- 2. 'Aspir' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to vacuum'. In Romanian, the infinitive form is often used after modal verbs like 'trebuie'.*
- 3. 'Camera' is a feminine noun in the accusative case, meaning 'the room'. In Romanian, the definite article is usually attached to the noun, so 'camera' means 'the room'.*
- 4. 'Și' means 'and', connecting the two actions in the sentence.*
- 5. 'Să șterg' is another use of the subjunctive mood, with 'șterg' being the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a șterge', meaning 'to dust' or 'to wipe'.*
- 6. 'Praful' is a masculine noun in the accusative case, meaning 'the dust'. Similar to 'camera', the definite article is attached, so 'praful' means 'the dust'.*

7. 'De pe' translates to 'from', indicating the source or location from which the dust is being wiped. 'Rafturi' is the plural form of 'raft', meaning 'shelves', which is also in the accusative case.



John

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Vrei să scoatem gunoiul și să ștergem podeaua?

Do you want us to take out the trash and mop the floor?

vrej sə sko'atem gu'nojul ʃi sə ʃter'gem po'dea.u

1. The sentence begins with 'Vrei', which is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense. It is used here to address someone directly, in this case, John.
2. 'să' is a conjunction that introduces a subjunctive clause. It is used before the verbs that follow to express a desire or intention.
3. 'scoatem' is the first person plural form of the verb 'a scoate' (to take out) in the present tense. The suffix '-em' indicates that the action is performed by 'we'.
4. 'gunoiul' is the definite form of 'gunoi' (trash), which means 'the trash'. In Romanian, nouns can be definite or indefinite, and the definite article is usually attached to the noun.
5. 'și' means 'and', which is a coordinating conjunction used to connect two actions.
6. 'să ștergem' is similar to 'scoatem' in structure; 'ștergem' is the first person plural form of the verb 'a șterge' (to mop or wipe) in the present tense.

7. 'podeaua' is the definite form of 'podea' (floor), meaning 'the floor'. Like 'gunoiul', it has the definite article attached.

William 

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Da, cred că este o idee bună. Să începem cu scoaterea gunoiului.

Yes, I think it's a good idea. Let's start with taking out the trash.

da kred kə este o ide.e buna sə ɪn.tʃe.pem ku skwa.te.rea gu.no.i.lui

1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.
2. The phrase 'cred că' translates to 'I think that'. 'Cred' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a crede' (to think/believe), and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'.
3. 'este o idee bună' translates to 'it is a good idea'. 'Este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, 'idee' is a feminine noun meaning 'idea', and 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good), agreeing with 'idee'.
4. The phrase 'Să începem cu' means 'Let's start with'. 'Să' is used to express a suggestion or an imperative, 'începem' is the first person plural form of the verb 'a începe' (to start), and 'cu' means 'with'.
5. 'scoaterea gunoiului' translates to 'taking out the trash'. 'Scoaterea' is the gerund form of the verb 'a scoate' (to take out), and 'gunoiului' is

the genitive singular form of 'gunoi' (trash), indicating possession or relation.



John

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Am terminat de șters pe jos. Vrei să organizezi rafturile?

I've finished mopping. Do you want to organize the shelves?

am ter'minat de șters pe jos. vrei să organi'zed3 rafturile?

1. The sentence starts with 'Am terminat', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a termina' (to finish) in the perfect tense. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, used to form the perfect tense in Romanian.
2. 'de șters pe jos' translates to 'mopping'. 'Șters' is the past participle of the verb 'a șterge' (to wipe), and 'pe jos' means 'on the floor', indicating the action of mopping.
3. The second part of the sentence, 'Vrei să organizezi rafturile?', translates to 'Do you want to organize the shelves?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense.
4. 'să organizezi' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a organiza' (to organize), indicating a desire or intention. The use of 'să' before the verb is common in Romanian to express purpose or intention.
5. 'rafturile' is the definite plural form of 'raft' (shelf), indicating that the speaker is referring to specific shelves.



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Da, și după aceea voi șterge masa.

Yes, and after that I'll dust the table.

da ji dupə a 'tʃea voj ʃter' dʒe 'masa

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The conjunction 'și' means 'and', connecting two clauses.*
- 3. The phrase 'după aceea' translates to 'after that'. 'După' is a preposition meaning 'after', and 'aceea' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'that', used here in the feminine singular form to agree with the implied feminine noun (the action or event).*
- 4. The verb 'voi șterge' is in the future tense. 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb meaning 'I will', and 'șterge' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to dust' or 'to wipe'.*
- 5. The noun 'masa' means 'the table'. It is in the accusative case as it is the direct object of the verb 'a șterge'. In Romanian, the definite article is attached to the noun, so 'masa' translates to 'the table'.*



John

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Am terminat de aranjat lucrurile pe masă. Vrei să speli vasele?

I've finished arranging the things on the table. Do you want to wash the dishes?

**am ter'minat de a'ranzat 'lukru jle pe 'masa vrej
sə 'spelj 'vasele**

- 1. The sentence 'Am terminat de aranjat lucrurile pe masă' uses the perfect tense, indicated by 'Am terminat', which is the first person singular form of the verb 'a termina' (to finish) in the present perfect. The auxiliary verb 'am' (I have) is combined with the past participle 'terminat' (finished).*
- 2. The phrase 'de aranjat' indicates the action of arranging, where 'aranjat' is the past participle of 'a aranja' (to arrange). The preposition 'de' is used here to connect the action of finishing with the subsequent action of arranging.*
- 3. 'Lucrurile' is the plural form of 'lucru' (thing), and it is in the accusative case, as it is the direct object of the verb 'a aranja'.*
- 4. 'Pe masă' translates to 'on the table', where 'pe' is a preposition that indicates location, and 'masă' is a noun in the accusative case, meaning 'table'.*
- 5. The second sentence 'Vrei să speli vasele?' translates to 'Do you want to wash the dishes?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense.*
- 6. 'Să speli' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a spăla' (to wash), indicating the action that the subject wants to perform. 'Speli' is the second person singular form in the subjunctive mood.*
- 7. 'Vasele' is the definite plural form of 'vase' (dishes), which is also in the accusative case as it is the direct object of the verb 'a spăla'.*



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Poate mai târziu. Acum vreau să organizez dulapurile.

Maybe later. Right now, I want to organize the closets.

**'po.a.te 'maj 'tîr.ʦi.u a 'kum vɾeau sə orga'ni.zɛz
du.la'pu.ri.le**

1. The phrase 'Poate mai târziu' translates to 'Maybe later.' 'Poate' is an adverb meaning 'maybe' or 'perhaps,' and 'mai târziu' means 'later,' where 'mai' is an adverb of degree that intensifies 'târziu' (late).
2. The second part, 'Acum vreau să organizez dulapurile,' translates to 'Right now, I want to organize the closets.' 'Acum' means 'now' and indicates the present time.
3. 'Vreau' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want), indicating the speaker's desire. The structure 'vreau să organizez' uses the infinitive form 'a organiza' (to organize) preceded by 'să,' which is a conjunction used to introduce the infinitive.
4. 'Dulapurile' is the definite plural form of 'dulap' (closet), where the suffix '-urile' indicates that it is specific (the closets).



John

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Trebuie să curăț baia. Vrei să mă ajuți cu asta?

I need to clean the bathroom. Do you want to help me with that?

'trebje sə ku 'rats 'baja 'vrej sə mə a 'zutf ku 'asta

1. The sentence 'Trebuie să curăț baia.' translates to 'I need to clean the bathroom.' In Romanian, 'Trebuie' is the present tense form of the verb 'a trebui' (to need), which is used here to express necessity. The structure 'Trebuie să' is commonly used to indicate that something must be done.

2. The verb 'curăț' is the first person singular present tense form of 'a curăța' (to clean). The direct object 'baia' (the bathroom) is in the accusative case, which is used for the direct object of the verb.

3. The second part of the sentence, 'Vrei să mă ajuți cu asta?' translates to 'Do you want to help me with that?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular present tense form of 'a vrea' (to want). The phrase 'să mă ajuți' uses the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs of desire or intention. 'Mă' is the accusative pronoun for 'me', and 'ajuti' is the second person singular present tense form of 'a ajuta' (to help).

4. 'Cu asta' means 'with that', where 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', and 'asta' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'that', used here in the accusative case.

3. Intermediate (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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vacuum cleaner	aspirator	<i>as.pi'ra.tor</i>
organize	a organiza	<i>a or.ga'ni.za</i>
cleaning supplies	produse de curățenie	<i>pro'du.se de ku.rə 'tse.nie</i>
floor	podea	<i>po'de.a</i>
shelves	rafturi	<i>'raft.uri</i>
laundry	rufe	<i>'ru.fe</i>
washing	spălare	<i>spə'la.re</i>

dusting	ștergere de praf	<i>'fter.dʒe.re de 'praf</i>
cleaning products	produse de curățare	<i>pro'du.se de ku.rə 'tsa.re</i>
organize the closet	a organiza dulapul	<i>a or.ga'ni.za du 'la.pul</i>
laundry basket	coș de rufe	<i>koʃ de 'ru.fe</i>
clean windows	a curăța feronerie	<i>a ku.rə'tsa fe.ro.ne'ri.a</i>
polish furniture	a lustrui mobila	<i>a lus.tru'i mo'bi.la</i>
sanitize	a dezinfecța	<i>a de.zi.nfek'ta</i>

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is discussing home maintenance tasks with John. They talk about cleaning products, organizing spaces, and the steps involved in each task. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

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After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Bună, John! Trebuie să curăț întreaga casă. Ai vreo recomandare pentru produse de curățare?

Poți folosi produse pentru curățarea podelelor și ștergerea prafului. Ai o cârpă pentru a curăța rame feronerie?



John

William 

Da, am o cârpă, dar am uitat să iau detergentul pentru mobilă. Îți recomand să folosești și produse dezinfectante.

Mulțumesc pentru recomandări! Voi începe cu podelele și rafturile. Vrei să mă ajuți să spăl hainele?



John

William 

Sigur! După aceea, putem organiza dulapurile. Îți voi da o mână de ajutor cu organizarea hainelor.

Perfect, să punem rufe la spălat și apoi să curățăm rame feronerie.



John

William 

De acord. După ce terminăm de spălat hainele, trebuie să lustrim mobila.

Ai terminat de spălat hainele? Vrei să te ajut să organizezi dulapurile?



John

William 

Da, am terminat! Voi începe cu plierea hainelor, apoi ne vom ocupa de baie și de rame feronerie.

Mulțumesc pentru ajutor! Acum totul este curat și organizat.



John

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, John! Trebuie să curăț întreaga casă. Ai vreo recomandare pentru produse de curățare?

Hi, John! I need to clean the entire house. Do you have any recommendations for cleaning products?

bu'nə ʒɔn! tre'bwi.e sə ku'rats ɪn'tre̯aga 'ka.sə. aj vrə.o rekomanda're pen'tru pro'du.se de ku 'ratsare?

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, commonly used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Trebuie să curăț' translates to 'I need to clean'. 'Trebuie' is the verb 'to need' in the present tense, and it is followed by the infinitive verb 'curăț' (to clean). This structure indicates necessity.
3. The term 'întreaga casă' means 'the entire house'. 'Întreaga' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'întreg', meaning 'whole' or 'entire', and it agrees in gender and number with 'casă', which is a feminine noun.
4. The question 'Ai vreo recomandare pentru produse de curățare?' translates to 'Do you have any recommendations for cleaning products?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense.
5. 'vreo' is an indefinite pronoun meaning 'any', used here to indicate an unspecified recommendation.
6. 'recomandare' is a feminine singular noun meaning 'recommendation'.
7. 'pentru produse de curățare' translates to 'for cleaning products'. 'Produse' is the plural form of 'produs' (product), and 'de curățare' means 'for cleaning', where 'curățare' is a feminine noun in the genitive case, indicating purpose.



John

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Poți folosi produse pentru curățarea podelelor și ștergerea prafului. Ai o cârpă pentru a curăța rame feronerie?

You can use products for cleaning the floors and dusting. Do you have a cloth to clean the window frames?

pōtsi folosi produse pentru kurātsarea podelelor și șterdžerea prafului. aj o kīrpə pentru a kurātsa rame feronerie?

- 1. The verb 'poți' is the second person singular form of 'a putea' (to be able to), which is used to express ability or permission.*
- 2. The phrase 'produse pentru curățarea podelelor' translates to 'products for cleaning the floors'. Here, 'produse' is a plural noun in the nominative case, and 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for'. 'Curățarea' is the gerund form of the verb 'a curăța' (to clean), used here to indicate the purpose of the products.*
- 3. In 'și ștergerea prafului', 'ștergerea' is another gerund form, meaning 'dusting', and 'prafului' is the genitive singular form of 'praful' (the dust), indicating possession or relation.*
- 4. The question 'Ai o cârpă pentru a curăța rame feronerie?' translates to 'Do you have a cloth to clean the window frames?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of 'a avea' (to have).*
- 5. 'O cârpă' means 'a cloth', where 'o' is the indefinite article in the feminine singular form.*
- 6. 'Pentru a curăța' translates to 'to clean', where 'pentru' indicates purpose and 'a curăța' is the infinitive form of the verb.*
- 7. 'Rame feronerie' refers to 'window frames', where 'rame' is the plural form of 'ramă' (frame) and 'feronerie' is a noun meaning 'hardware', used here in a specific context to refer to window frames.*



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Da, am o cârpă, dar am uitat să iau detergentul pentru mobilă. Îți recomand să folosești și produse dezinfectante.

Yes, I have a cloth, but I forgot to get the furniture cleaner. I recommend that you also use disinfectant products.

da am o kîrpə dar am uĭtat sə iaw detergentul pentru mobilə ıťı rekomand sə foloseŧı ſi produse dezinfektante

1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.

2. The phrase 'am o cârpă' translates to 'I have a cloth'. 'am' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense. 'o cârpă' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article (a) and 'cârpă' means 'cloth'.

3. 'dar am uitat să iau detergentul pentru mobilă' translates to 'but I forgot to get the furniture cleaner'. 'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast. 'am uitat' is the first person singular of the verb 'a uita' (to forget) in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'să iau' is the subjunctive form of 'a lua' (to take), used here to express intention or purpose. 'detergentul' is the definite form of 'detergent' (the cleaner), and 'pentru mobilă' means 'for furniture', where 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for' and 'mobilă' is a noun meaning 'furniture'.

4. 'Îți recomand să folosești și produse dezinfectante' translates to 'I recommend that you also use disinfectant products'. 'Îți recomand' means 'I recommend to you', where 'îți' is the second person singular pronoun in the dative case, and 'recomand' is the first person singular of the verb 'a recomanda' (to recommend) in the present tense. 'să folosești' is the subjunctive form of 'a folosi' (to use), indicating a suggestion. 'și' means 'also', and 'produse dezinfectante' means 'disinfectant products', where 'produse' is the plural form of 'produs' (product) and 'dezinfectante' is an adjective describing the type of products.



John

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Mulțumesc pentru recomandări! Voi începe cu podelele și rafturile. Vrei să mă ajuți să spăl hainele?

*Thanks for the recommendations! I'll start with the floors and shelves.
Do you want to help me wash the clothes?*

**mul'tsu.mesk pen'tru re.ko.man'da.ri! voj in'tje.pe
ku po'de.le ji 'raftu.ri.le. vrej sə mə a'zuts sə spəl
'haj.ne.le?**

1. The phrase 'Mulțumesc pentru recomandări!' translates to 'Thanks for the recommendations!'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank). 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'recomandări' is the plural form of 'recomandare' (recommendation), which is a feminine noun.

2. In 'Voi începe cu podelele și rafturile.', 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb meaning 'I will'. 'începe' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to start'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with'. 'podelele' is the plural definite form of 'podea' (floor), and 'rafturile' is the plural definite form of 'raft' (shelf). The definite article is attached to the noun in Romanian, which is why we see 'le' at the end of both nouns.

3. The question 'Vrei să mă ajuți să spăl hainele?' translates to 'Do you want to help me wash the clothes?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular present tense form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want). 'să' is a particle that introduces the subjunctive mood, which is used here with 'mă ajuți' (help me). 'mă' is the accusative pronoun for 'me'. 'spăl' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a spăla' (to wash). 'hainele' is the plural definite form of 'haină' (clothes), again showing the definite article attached to the noun.

William 

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Sigur! După aceea, putem organiza dulapurile. Îți voi da o mână de ajutor cu organizarea hainelor.

Sure! After that, we can organize the closets. I'll give you a hand with organizing the clothes.

**'sigur dupə a'tʃea pu'tem orga'niza du'lapurile îtsi
voj da o mə'nə de azu'tor ku organi'zarea hai
'neloʃ**

1. The phrase 'Sigur!' is an informal way to say 'Sure!' in Romanian, expressing agreement or affirmation.
2. The phrase 'După aceea' translates to 'After that'. 'După' means 'after', and 'aceea' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'that', used here to refer to a previously mentioned time or event.
3. The verb 'putem' is the first person plural form of 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating that 'we' can do something together.
4. The noun 'dulapurile' is the definite plural form of 'dulap' (closet), where the suffix '-urile' indicates that it is specific ('the closets').
5. The phrase 'Îți voi da o mână de ajutor' translates to 'I'll give you a hand'. 'Îți' is the second person singular pronoun in the dative case, meaning 'to you'. 'Voi da' is the future tense of 'a da' (to give), where 'voi' indicates the first person singular future form. 'O mână de ajutor' literally means 'a hand of help', which is an idiomatic expression for 'a helping hand'.
6. The phrase 'cu organizarea hainelor' translates to 'with organizing the clothes'. 'Cu' means 'with', 'organizarea' is the definite form of 'organizare' (organizing), and 'hainelor' is the genitive plural form of 'haine' (clothes), indicating possession or relation.



John

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Perfect, să punem rufe la spălat și apoi să curățăm rame feronerie.

Perfect, let's put the laundry in and then clean the window frames.

**'pɛrfɛkt sə pu' nem ru' fe.le la spə'lat ʃ i a'poi sə ku
'ratsəm 'rame fɛro' nerje**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Perfect', which is an interjection used to express agreement or satisfaction, similar to English.*
- 2. 'să punem' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a pune' (to put), conjugated for the first person plural (we). The subjunctive mood is used here to express a suggestion or proposal.*
- 3. 'rufele' is the definite plural form of 'rufă' (laundry), which means 'the laundry'. The definite article is attached to the noun, indicating that it refers to specific laundry.*
- 4. 'la spălat' translates to 'to wash'. 'la' is a preposition meaning 'to' or 'at', and 'spălat' is the gerund form of 'a spăla' (to wash), indicating the action of washing.*
- 5. 'și' means 'and', used to connect two clauses.*
- 6. 'apoi' means 'then', indicating the sequence of actions.*
- 7. 'să curățăm' is again in the subjunctive mood, this time for the verb 'a curăța' (to clean), also in the first person plural form.*
- 8. 'rame feronerie' translates to 'window frames'. 'rame' is the plural form of 'ramă' (frame), and 'feronerie' refers to 'hardware' or 'fittings', but in this context, it refers to the frames of the windows specifically.*

William 

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**De acord. După ce terminăm de spălat hainele,
trebuie să lustrim mobila.**

Agreed. After we finish washing the clothes, we need to polish the furniture.

de a'kord. du'pə tʃe ter'minəm de spə'lat 'hajnele, tre'bje sə lus'trim mo'bila.

- 1. The phrase 'De acord' translates to 'Agreed' and is a common expression in Romanian used to indicate agreement. It is an idiomatic expression and does not require any additional grammatical structure.*
- 2. The phrase 'După ce terminăm de spălat hainele' means 'After we finish washing the clothes'. Here, 'După ce' is a conjunction meaning 'After', followed by 'terminăm', which is the first person plural form of the verb 'a termina' (to finish) in the present tense. 'de spălat' is an infinitive construction meaning 'to wash', and 'hainele' is the definite form of 'haine' (clothes), which is in the accusative case.*
- 3. The phrase 'trebuie să lustrim mobila' translates to 'we need to polish the furniture'. 'trebuie' means 'need' or 'must', and it is an impersonal verb that requires a complement. 'să lustrim' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a lustrui' (to polish), indicating necessity or obligation. 'mobila' is the definite form of 'mobilă' (furniture), also in the accusative case.*



John

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Ai terminat de spălat hainele? Vrei să te ajut să organizezi dulapurile?

Have you finished washing the clothes? Do you want me to help you with organizing the closets?

**aj ter.mi'nat de spə'lat 'haj.ne.le vrej sə te a'zut sə
or.ga'ni.dz'i du.la'pu.rile**

- 1. The sentence consists of two main parts, each forming a question. The first part 'Ai terminat de spălat hainele?' translates to 'Have you finished washing the clothes?'.
2. In Romanian, 'Ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, used here as an auxiliary verb to form the perfect tense. 'terminat' is the past participle of 'a termina' (to finish), and 'de spălat' is an infinitive phrase meaning 'to wash'.
'hainele' is the definite plural form of 'haine' (clothes), indicating that the speaker is referring to specific clothes.*
- 3. The second part 'Vrei să te ajut să organizezi dulapurile?' translates to 'Do you want me to help you with organizing the closets?'. Here, 'Vrei' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want) in the present tense. 'să te ajut' means 'to help you', where 'să' introduces the subjunctive mood, 'te' is the reflexive pronoun for 'you', and 'ajut' is the first person singular form of 'a ajuta' (to help).*
- 4. 'să organizezi' means 'to organize', where 'organizezi' is the second person singular form of 'a organiza' (to organize) in the subjunctive mood. Finally, 'dulapurile' is the definite plural form of 'dulap' (closet), indicating specific closets.*

William 

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**Da, am terminat! Voi începe cu pliarea hainelor,
apoi ne vom ocupa de baie și de rame feronerie.**

Yes, I finished! I'll start with folding the clothes, then we'll take care of the bathroom and window frames.

**da am ter'minat voi în'tjepe ku 'plijerea 'hainelor
apoi ne vom o'kupa de 'baje și de 'rame ferone'ri**

1. The sentence begins with 'Da, am terminat!', which translates to 'Yes, I finished!'. 'Da' is an affirmative particle meaning 'yes'. 'am terminat' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a termina' (to finish), where 'am' is the auxiliary verb for the first person singular in the present indicative, and 'terminat' is the past participle.

2. 'Voi începe' translates to 'I will start'. 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb, and 'începe' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to start'. This construction indicates a future action.

3. 'cu plierea hainelor' means 'with folding the clothes'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'plierea' is the definite form of the noun 'pliere' (folding), and 'hainelor' is the genitive plural form of 'haine' (clothes), indicating possession.

4. 'apoi ne vom ocupa de baie și de rame feronerie' translates to 'then we'll take care of the bathroom and window frames'. 'apoi' means 'then', 'ne vom ocupa' is the future tense of the reflexive verb 'a se ocupa' (to take care), where 'ne' is the reflexive pronoun for the first person plural, and 'vom' is the future tense auxiliary verb for the first person plural.

5. 'de baie' means 'of the bathroom', where 'de' is a preposition and 'baie' is the noun in the nominative case. 'și de rame feronerie' translates to 'and of window frames', where 'și' means 'and', 'rame' is the plural form of 'ramă' (frame), and 'feronerie' is a noun meaning 'window frames' in the nominative case.



John

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Mulțumesc pentru ajutor! Acum totul este curat și organizat.

Thanks for your help! Now everything is clean and organized.

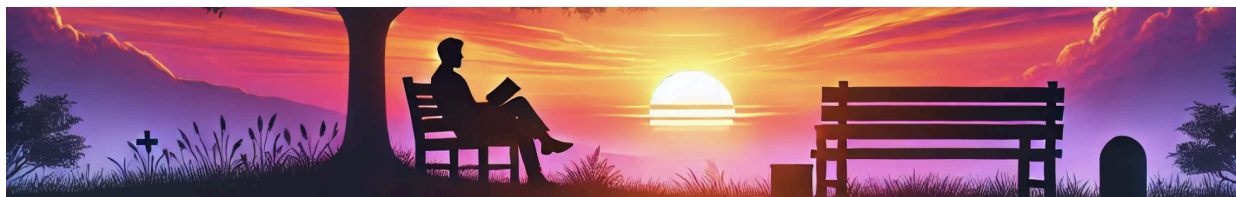
mul' tsu.mesk pen'tru ažu'tor! a'kum 'totul 'este ku'rat fi orga'nizat.

- 1. The phrase 'Mulțumesc pentru ajutor' translates to 'Thanks for your help'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a mulțumi', meaning 'to thank'. 'Pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'ajutor' is a masculine noun in the accusative case meaning 'help'.*
- 2. The second part, 'Acum totul este curat și organizat', translates to 'Now everything is clean and organized'. 'Acum' means 'now', 'totul' is a neuter pronoun meaning 'everything', and it is in the nominative case. 'Este' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a fi', meaning 'to be'. 'Curat' is an adjective meaning 'clean' and 'organizată' is an adjective meaning 'organized'. Both adjectives agree in gender and number with 'totul', which is neuter singular.*
- 3. The conjunction 'și' means 'and', connecting the two adjectives 'curat' and 'organizată'. In Romanian, adjectives typically follow the nouns they modify, and they must agree in gender and number with the nouns.*

3. Advanced (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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home maintenance	întreținerea casei	<i>intrə'tsinərəa 'kasei</i>
deep cleaning	curățenie profundă	<i>ku'rɨtsenə 'profun.də</i>
renovations	renovări	<i>re.no'vari</i>

plumbing	instalații sanitare	<i>insta'la.tsij san.i 'ta.re</i>
electrical repairs	reparații electrice	<i>re.pa'ra.tsij e 'lek.tri.tʃe</i>
replacing	înlocuirea	<i>in.lo.ku'i.ɾe̯a</i>
appliances	electrocasnice	<i>e.lek.tro 'ka.sni.tʃe</i>
maintenance schedule	program de întreținere	<i>pro'gram de intrə'tsinere</i>
home inspection	inspecția casei	<i>in'spek.tsi.a 'kasei</i>
contractor	contractor	<i>kon'trak.tor</i>
renovation budget	buget de renovare	<i>bu'dʒet de re.no'va.re</i>
cost estimation	estimarea costurilor	<i>es.ti'ma.re.a 'kos.tu.ri.lor</i>
safety precautions	măsuri de siguranță	<i>mə'su.ri de si.gu'ran.tsə</i>
environmental impact	impactul asupra mediului	<i>im'paktul a 'su.pra</i>

2

To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is discussing the detailed aspects of home maintenance, including renovations, repairs, and inspections, with his friend, John. They also talk about the cost and planning involved in these tasks. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice

similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William



Bună, John! Am decis să fac niște renovări la apartament. Crezi că ar trebui să angajez un antreprenor?

Da, un antreprenor ar fi util, mai ales pentru sarcini mai complicate, cum ar fi reparațiile electrice sau instalațiile sanitare.



John

Am și eu un buget pentru renovare. Crezi că va fi

William 

suficient pentru toate aceste lucruri?

Este important să faci o estimare a costurilor înainte să începi. Ar fi bine să consulți un expert pentru a evalua exact ce trebuie făcut.



John

William 

Da, am făcut deja o inspecție a casei, dar acum trebuie să mă gândesc la măsurile de siguranță pentru renovare.

Sigur, trebuie să te asiguri că renovările nu vor afecta structura casei. Vrei să îmbunătățești eficiența energetică?



John

William 

Da, vreau să înlocuiesc câteva aparate cu modele mai eficiente. Acestea vor reduce costurile lunare.

Este o idee grozavă! Dar ai luat în considerare impactul asupra mediului atunci când alegi aparatele?



John

William



Da, am ales modele care sunt prietenoase cu mediul. Acum, trebuie doar să pun totul pe hârtie și să semnez contractul cu antreprenorul.

Bine, William. Sper că ai succes cu renovările și că te bucuri de noile îmbunătățiri.



John

William



Mulțumesc, John! Mă voi ocupa de toate detaliile și sper că totul va fi perfect.

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, John! Am decis să fac niște renovări la apartament. Crezi că ar trebui să angajez un antreprenor?

Hi, John! I've decided to do some renovations to the apartment. Do you think I should hire a contractor?

**'bunə dʒon am de 'tʃis sə fak 'niʃte reno'vəri la
aparta'ment kreʒ kə ar tre'bui sə anga'ʒ un
antreprenor**

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian. It is commonly used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Am decis' translates to 'I've decided'. 'Am' is the first person singular form of the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, and 'decis' is the past participle of the verb 'a decide' (to decide). This construction indicates a completed action in the past with relevance to the present.
3. The phrase 'să fac niște renovări' means 'to do some renovations'. 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, 'fac' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a face' (to do), and 'niște' is an indefinite article meaning 'some', used before plural nouns. 'renovări' is the plural form of 'renovare' (renovation).
4. The phrase 'la apartament' means 'to the apartment'. 'la' is a preposition meaning 'to' or 'at', and 'apartament' is a noun in the accusative case, indicating the location of the renovations.
5. The question 'Crezi că ar trebui să angajez un antreprenor?' translates to 'Do you think I should hire a contractor?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular present tense form of the verb 'a crede' (to think). 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'ar trebui' is a conditional construction meaning 'should', where 'ar' indicates the conditional mood and 'trebui' is the verb 'to need' in its subjunctive form. 'să angajez' means 'to hire', with 'angajez' being the first person singular present tense form of 'a angaja' (to hire). 'un antreprenor' means 'a contractor', where 'un' is the indefinite article for masculine nouns and 'antreprenor' is the noun.



John

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Da, un antreprenor ar fi util, mai ales pentru sarcini mai complicate, cum ar fi reparațiile electrice sau instalațiile sanitare.

Yes, a contractor would be useful, especially for more complicated tasks like electrical repairs or plumbing.

**da un antreprenor ar fi util mai ales pentru sarcini
mai complicate cum ar fi reparațiile electrice sau
instalațiile sanitare**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes' in Romanian. It is an affirmative response.*
- 2. 'un antreprenor' translates to 'a contractor'. 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular form, while 'antreprenor' is a masculine noun.*
- 3. 'ar fi' is the conditional form of the verb 'a fi' (to be). 'ar' indicates a conditional mood, suggesting that the usefulness of the contractor is hypothetical.*
- 4. 'util' means 'useful' and is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'antreprenor'.*
- 5. 'mai ales' translates to 'especially', indicating emphasis on the following part of the sentence.*
- 6. 'pentru sarcini mai complicate' means 'for more complicated tasks'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', 'sarcini' is the plural form of 'task', and 'mai complicate' is the comparative form of the adjective 'complicat' (complicated), meaning 'more complicated'.*
- 7. 'cum ar fi' translates to 'like' or 'such as', introducing examples.*
- 8. 'reparațiile electrice' means 'electrical repairs'. 'reparațiile' is the definite article form of 'reparație' (repair) in plural, and 'electrice' is the plural form of the adjective 'electric'.*

9. 'sau instalațiile sanitare' translates to 'or plumbing'. 'sau' means 'or', 'instalațiile' is the definite article form of 'instalație' (installation) in plural, and 'sanitare' is the plural form of the adjective 'sanitar' (sanitary).

William 

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Am și eu un buget pentru renovare. Crezi că va fi suficient pentru toate aceste lucruri?

I also have a budget for the renovation. Do you think it will be enough for all these things?

am ʃi eu un buˈdʒet penˈtru renoˈvare kreʒi kə va fi sufiˈtʃent penˈtru toˈate aˈʃte lukˈruri

1. The sentence starts with 'Am și eu', where 'Am' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), indicating possession. 'și eu' translates to 'also I', emphasizing that the speaker shares a similar situation.
2. 'un buget' is the noun phrase meaning 'a budget'. 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular form, used here because 'buget' is a masculine noun.
3. 'pentru renovare' translates to 'for the renovation'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'renovare' is a feminine noun in the accusative case, indicating the purpose of the budget.
4. The second sentence, 'Crezi că va fi suficient pentru toate aceste lucruri?' translates to 'Do you think it will be enough for all these

things?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a crede' (to think), used here to ask for someone's opinion.

5. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', introducing a subordinate clause.

6. 'va fi' is the future tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), where 'va' indicates future tense and 'fi' is the infinitive form.

7. 'suficient' is an adjective meaning 'enough', agreeing in gender and number with the implied subject (the budget).

8. 'pentru toate aceste lucruri' translates to 'for all these things'. 'toate' is the plural form of the adjective 'tot' (all), 'aceste' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'these', and 'lucruri' is the plural form of 'lucru' (thing), which is a neuter noun.



John

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Este important să faci o estimare a costurilor înainte să începi. Ar fi bine să consulți un expert pentru a evalua exact ce trebuie făcut.

It's important to do a cost estimation before you start. It would be good to consult an expert to assess exactly what needs to be done.

'este impor'tant sə 'fatʃi o esti'mare a kos'turilor in'ainte sə in'tʃepi. ar fi 'bine sə konsul'tsi un eks'pert pen'tru a eva'lua eks'akt tʃe 'trebue fatʃut.

1. The phrase 'Este important' uses the present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the third person singular form 'este', which is commonly used to express general truths or facts.

2. The infinitive 'să faci' (to do) follows the structure of expressing necessity or obligation, where 'să' is used to introduce the subjunctive mood.
3. The noun phrase 'o estimare a costurilor' (a cost estimation) includes the indefinite article 'o' (a) and the genitive case 'a costurilor' (of the costs), indicating possession.
4. The phrase 'înainte să începi' (before you start) uses 'înainte' (before) followed by the subjunctive 'să începi' (you start), which is a common construction in Romanian to indicate actions that should happen prior to another action.
5. In the second sentence, 'Ar fi bine' (It would be good) uses the conditional mood with 'ar fi', which is the conditional form of 'a fi'. This structure is often used to express recommendations or suggestions.
6. The phrase 'să consulți un expert' (to consult an expert) again uses the subjunctive mood introduced by 'să', followed by the verb 'a consulta' (to consult) in the second person singular form 'consulți'.
7. The final part 'pentru a evalua exact ce trebuie făcut' (to assess exactly what needs to be done) includes 'pentru a' (in order to) which introduces the purpose of the action, followed by the infinitive 'a evalua' (to assess) and the phrase 'ce trebuie făcut' (what needs to be done), where 'trebuie' (needs) is in the present tense and 'făcut' (done) is the past participle of 'a face' (to do).



Da, am făcut deja o inspecție a casei, dar acum trebuie să mă gândesc la măsurile de siguranță pentru renovare.

Yes, I've already done a home inspection, but now I need to think about the safety precautions for the renovation.

**da am fa'cut de'za o inspek'tsi.e a 'ka.sej dar a
'kum 'tʃe.bje sə mə ɡɪn'desk la mə'su.ri.le de si.gu
'ran.tsa pent.ru re.no'va.re**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. It is an affirmative response.*
- 2. The verb 'am făcut' is in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action in the past. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'făcut' is the past participle of the verb 'a face' (to do).*
- 3. 'o inspecție a casei' translates to 'a home inspection'. 'o inspecție' is a feminine noun in the singular form, and 'a casei' is the genitive case of 'casa' (house), indicating possession.*
- 4. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast to the first part of the sentence.*
- 5. 'acum' means 'now', indicating the present time.*
- 6. 'trebuie să mă gândesc' translates to 'I need to think'. 'trebuie' is a modal verb meaning 'must' or 'need', and 'să' is used to introduce the subjunctive mood. 'mă gândesc' is the first person singular present tense of the reflexive verb 'a se gândi' (to think), where 'mă' indicates that the action is reflexive.*
- 7. 'la măsurile de siguranță' means 'about the safety precautions'. 'măsurile' is the plural form of 'măsură' (precaution), and 'de siguranță' means 'of safety', where 'de' indicates a relationship of belonging.*

8. 'pentru renovare' translates to 'for the renovation'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'renovare' is a feminine noun in the singular form, meaning 'renovation'.



John

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Sigur, trebuie să te asiguri că renovările nu vor afecta structura casei. Vrei să îmbunătățești eficiența energetică?

Sure, you need to make sure the renovations won't affect the structure of the house. Do you want to improve energy efficiency?

'sigur te 'tʃeːbʲe sə te a 'siguri kə reno 'vəri le nu vor afek 'ta struk 'tura 'kasej vrej sə ɨmbunə 'tətʃestʲ efi 'tʃentsa ener 'dʒetʃə

1. The sentence begins with 'Sigur', which means 'Sure'. This is an informal way to express agreement or affirmation in Romanian.
2. The phrase 'trebuie să te asiguri' translates to 'you need to make sure'. Here, 'trebuie' is the verb meaning 'must' or 'need', and it is followed by the infinitive 'să te asiguri', which means 'to make sure'. The reflexive pronoun 'te' indicates that the action is directed towards the subject (you).
3. 'că renovările nu vor afecta structura casei' means 'that the renovations won't affect the structure of the house'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'renovările' is the plural form of 'renovare' (renovation), and 'nu vor afecta' is the future tense of the verb 'a afecta' (to affect), negated by 'nu'. 'structura casei' means 'the

structure of the house', where 'structura' is the noun (structure) and 'casei' is the genitive form of 'casă' (house), indicating possession.

4. The second sentence 'Vrei să îmbunătățești eficiența energetică?' translates to 'Do you want to improve energy efficiency?'. 'Vrei' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a vrea' (to want). 'să îmbunătățești' is the infinitive form 'to improve', with 'îmbunătăți' being the verb and 'să' indicating the infinitive. 'eficiența energetică' means 'energy efficiency', where 'eficiența' is the noun (efficiency) and 'energetică' is an adjective describing it.

William 

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Da, vreau să înlocuiesc câteva aparate cu modele mai eficiente. Acestea vor reduce costurile lunare.

Yes, I want to replace some appliances with more efficient models.

They will reduce the monthly costs.

**da 'vreaʊ sə ɪnloku'jesk kɪtseʋə apa'rate ku mo
'dele maj effi'entse. a'tjestɛa vor re'dʊtʃe kos
'turile lu'nare**

1. The phrase 'Da, vreau să înlocuiesc' translates to 'Yes, I want to replace'. Here, 'Da' is an affirmative particle meaning 'Yes'. 'vreau' is the first person singular of the verb 'a vrea' (to want), which is in the present tense. The structure 'să înlocuiesc' uses the subjunctive mood, indicating intention or desire, with 'să' being the marker for the subjunctive.

2. The word 'câteva' means 'some' and is an indefinite pronoun that agrees in gender and number with the noun it modifies, which is 'aparate' (appliances), a neuter plural noun.
3. The phrase 'cu modele mai eficiente' translates to 'with more efficient models'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'modele' is the plural form of 'model', and 'mai eficiente' means 'more efficient', where 'mai' is an adverb used for comparison and 'eficiente' is the plural form of the adjective 'efficient'.
4. The next sentence 'Acestea vor reduce costurile lunare' translates to 'They will reduce the monthly costs'. 'Acestea' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'these' and refers back to 'modele'. 'vor reduce' is the future tense of the verb 'a reduce' (to reduce), where 'vor' is the third person plural future auxiliary. 'costurile lunare' means 'the monthly costs', where 'costurile' is the definite plural form of 'cost' and 'lunare' is the plural form of the adjective 'lunar', meaning 'monthly'.



John

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Este o idee grozavă! Dar ai luat în considerare impactul asupra mediului atunci când alegi aparatele?

That's a great idea! But have you considered the environmental impact when choosing the appliances?

**'este o i'de.e gro'zavə dar aj lu'at ın kon.si.de'ra.re
im'paktul asu'pra me'dijul atunts kind a'ledʒ apar
'ateleə**

1. The sentence starts with 'Este o idee grozavă!', which translates to 'That's a great idea!'. Here, 'Este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used to express existence or identity. 'o idee grozavă' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article (a), 'idee' is a feminine noun (idea), and 'grozavă' is an adjective in the feminine singular form, agreeing with 'idee'.
2. The second part, 'Dar ai luat în considerare impactul asupra mediului atunci când alegi aparatele?', translates to 'But have you considered the environmental impact when choosing the appliances?'. 'Dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast.
3. 'ai luat' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a lua' (to take) in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'în considerare' is a fixed expression meaning 'into consideration'.
4. 'impactul' is a masculine noun in the accusative case (the impact), with the definite article 'ul' attached, indicating that it is specific.
5. 'asupra mediului' means 'on the environment', where 'asupra' is a preposition meaning 'on' or 'upon', and 'mediului' is the genitive case of 'mediu' (environment), indicating possession or relation.
6. 'atunci când' translates to 'when', introducing a temporal clause. 'alegi' is the second person singular present tense form of the verb 'a alege' (to choose).
7. 'aparatele' is the plural form of 'aparat' (appliance) with the definite article 'le' attached, indicating that it refers to specific appliances.



Da, am ales modele care sunt prietenoase cu mediul. Acum, trebuie doar să pun totul pe hârtie și să semnez contractul cu antreprenorul.

Yes, I've chosen models that are environmentally friendly. Now, I just need to put everything on paper and sign the contract with the contractor.

da am a'les mo'dele 'kare sunt prje.te'no.a.se ku me'di.ul a'kum 'treb.je doar sə pun 'to.tul pe hîr 'tsie fi sə sem'nez kon'traktul ku antrepri'norul

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am ales' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a alege' (to choose). 'Am' is the auxiliary verb in the first person singular, and 'ales' is the past participle. This structure indicates a completed action in the past that has relevance to the present.*
- 3. 'modele care sunt prietenoase cu mediul' translates to 'models that are environmentally friendly'. 'modele' is the plural noun (models), 'care' is a relative pronoun that introduces a relative clause, 'sunt' is the present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the third person plural, and 'prietenoase cu mediul' means 'environmentally friendly', where 'prietenoase' is the plural form of the adjective 'prietenos' (friendly) and 'cu mediul' means 'with the environment'.*
- 4. The next part, 'Acum, trebuie doar să pun totul pe hârtie', translates to 'Now, I just need to put everything on paper'. 'Acum' means 'Now', 'trebuie' is the present tense of the verb 'a trebui' (to have to) in the third person singular, 'doar' means 'just', 'să pun' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a pune' (to put), 'totul' means 'everything', 'pe hârtie' means 'on paper'.*

5. Finally, 'și să semnez contractul cu antreprenorul' translates to 'and sign the contract with the contractor'. 'și' means 'and', 'să semnez' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a semna' (to sign), 'contractul' is the definite form of the noun 'contract' (the contract), and 'cu antreprenorul' means 'with the contractor', where 'cu' means 'with' and 'antreprenorul' is the definite form of 'antreprenor' (the contractor).



John

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Bine, William. Sper că ai succes cu renovările și că te bucuri de noile îmbunătățiri.

Alright, William. I hope you have success with the renovations and enjoy the new improvements.

bi'ne 'wili.am sper kə aj su'tʃes ku reno'verilə ʃi kə te bu'kurj de 'nojle ɨmbunə'tatsirʲ

1. The sentence begins with 'Bine', which is an informal way to say 'Alright' or 'Okay'. It is an interjection used to express agreement or acknowledgment.
2. 'William' is the vocative case of the name, used when directly addressing someone. In Romanian, the vocative is often the same as the nominative, but there are exceptions depending on the name.
3. 'Sper' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a spera', meaning 'to hope'. It is in the present tense, indicating a current hope.
4. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', used to introduce a subordinate clause.

5. 'ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea', meaning 'to have', in the present tense.
6. 'succes' is a noun meaning 'success', used here as the object of the verb 'a avea'.
7. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', used to indicate the relationship between 'succes' and 'renovările'.
8. 'renovările' is the plural form of the noun 'renovare', meaning 'renovations'. It is in the definite form, indicated by the suffix '-le'.
9. 'și' is a conjunction meaning 'and', used to connect two clauses.
10. 'că' is repeated here to introduce another subordinate clause.
11. 'te bucuri' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a se bucura', meaning 'to enjoy', in the present tense. The reflexive pronoun 'te' indicates that the subject is enjoying something for themselves.
12. 'de' is a preposition meaning 'of' or 'about', used to indicate what is being enjoyed.
13. 'noile îmbunătățiri' translates to 'the new improvements'. 'noile' is the plural form of the adjective 'nou', meaning 'new', in the definite form, and 'îmbunătățiri' is the plural form of the noun 'îmbunătățire', meaning 'improvement'.

William 

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Mulțumesc, John! Mă voi ocupa de toate detaliile și sper că totul va fi perfect.

Thanks, John! I'll take care of all the details and I hope everything will be perfect.

**mul'tsu.mesk ʒon mə voj o.ku'pa de to'ate de.ta
'li.le ʃi sper kə to'tul va fi per'fekt**

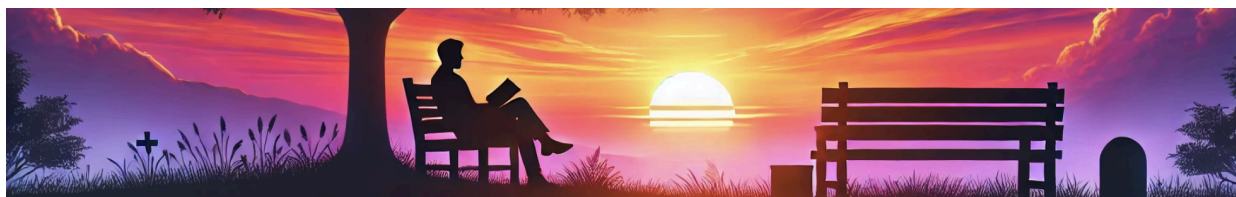
- 1. The sentence begins with 'Mulțumesc', which is the first person singular form of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank) in the present tense. It is an informal way to express gratitude.*
- 2. 'Mă voi ocupa' translates to 'I will take care'. Here, 'mă' is a reflexive pronoun indicating that the subject (I) is performing the action on itself. 'Voi ocupa' is the future tense of the verb 'a ocupa' (to occupy or to take care of), where 'voi' is the first person singular future auxiliary verb.*
- 3. 'de toate detaliile' means 'of all the details'. 'de' is a preposition that indicates the relationship between the action and the object. 'toate' is the plural form of the adjective 'tot' (all), and 'detaliile' is the definite plural form of 'detaliu' (detail), showing that the speaker refers to specific details.*
- 4. 'și' means 'and', which is a conjunction used to connect two clauses.*
- 5. 'sper că' translates to 'I hope that'. 'sper' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a spera' (to hope). 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', introducing a subordinate clause.*
- 6. 'totul va fi perfect' means 'everything will be perfect'. 'totul' is a pronoun meaning 'everything', 'va fi' is the future tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), where 'va' is the third person singular future auxiliary verb, and 'perfect' is an adjective describing the state of 'everything'.*

Repairing Plumbing Issues

(Home & Living)

4. Beginner (Home & Living)

- 1** Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



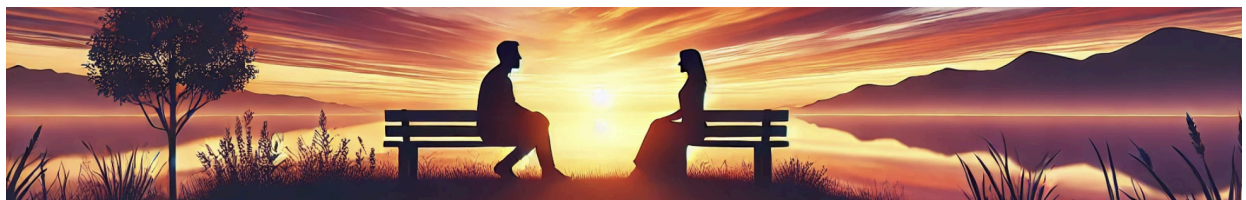
Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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plumbing instalații sanitare *in.sta'la.tsi san.i'ta.re*

repair	a repara	<i>a re.pa'ra</i>
pipe	țeavă	<i>'tse.a.və</i>
leak	scurgere	<i>'skur.dʒe.re</i>
wrench	cheie	<i>'ke.je</i>
water	apă	<i>'a.pə</i>
faucet	robinet	<i>ro.bi'net</i>
to fix	a fixa	<i>a fik'sa</i>
repair kit	kit de reparare	<i>kit de re.pa'ra.re</i>
clog	obstrucție	<i>ob'stru.ktsi.e</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a
- 2** specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is talking about some basic plumbing issues at home and how to fix them. He discusses a leaking pipe, fixing a faucet, and dealing with a clogged drain. "



Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply

move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

Salut, John! Am o problemă cu conducta din bucătărie, există o scurgere. Știi cum să o reperi?

Poți folosi o cheie pentru a strânge conducta. Verifică dacă scurgerea se oprește.



John

William



Am încercat, dar scurgerea încă există. Cred că trebuie să înlocuiesc un țeavă de drenaj.

Încearcă să folosești un kit de reparare. Ar trebui să te ajute cu problemele de la robinet.



John

William



Idee bună! Voi verifica și dopul din chiuvetă, poate că acesta cauzează problema.

Dacă dopul este prea mare, s-ar putea să fie nevoie să folosești un instrument pentru a-l debloca.



John

William



Am un instrument pentru deblocare, dar nu sunt sigur dacă va ajuta. Cum pot să știu?

Încearcă să folosești uneltele cu apă caldă. Dacă nu funcționează,



John

poate va trebui să înlocuiești o parte din țevă.

William



Am folosit apă caldă și a ajutat puțin, dar scurgerea nu s-a oprit complet.

Poate că va trebui să inspectezi țevile mai atent. Uneori, o scurgere poate fi cauzată de o fisură mică.



John

William



Am inspectat și am găsit o mică fisură. O voi repara cu un kit de reparare a țevelor.

Asta este o soluție bună! După ce o reperi, verifică dacă mai sunt și alte scurgeri.



John

William



Am reparat fisura și scurgerea s-a oprit! Mulțumesc pentru ajutor, John.

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

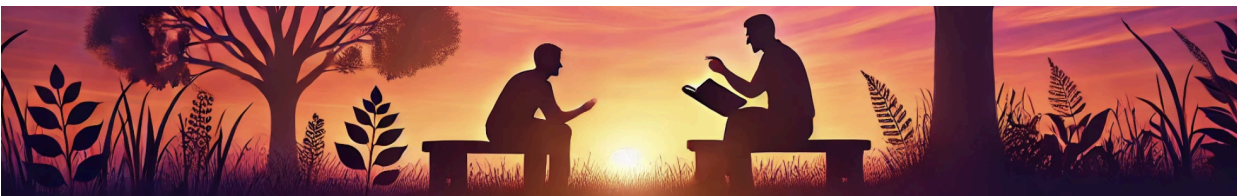
The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life

scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:



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Salut, John! Am o problemă cu conducta din bucătărie, există o scurgere. Știi cum să o reperi?

Hi, John! I have a problem with the pipe in the kitchen, there's a leak. Do you know how to fix it?

sa 'lut ʒon am o pro 'blemə ku kon 'duktə din buku 'təri.e egzis 'tə o skur 'dzere ʃti kum sə o re 'pari?

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Salut, John!', which is an informal greeting. 'Salut' is the Romanian equivalent of 'Hi' and is commonly used among friends.*
- 2. 'Am o problemă' translates to 'I have a problem'. 'Am' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'o problemă' means 'a problem', where 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns in Romanian.*
- 3. 'cu conducta din bucătărie' means 'with the pipe in the kitchen'. 'conducta' is a feminine noun meaning 'the pipe', and 'din bucătărie' translates to 'in the kitchen', where 'din' is a preposition meaning 'of/from' and 'bucătărie' is a feminine noun meaning 'kitchen'.*
- 4. 'există o scurgere' translates to 'there's a leak'. 'există' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a exista' (to exist), and 'o scurgere' means 'a leak', with 'o' being the indefinite article.*
- 5. 'Știi cum să o reperi?' means 'Do you know how to fix it?'. 'Știi' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a ști' (to know), 'cum' means 'how', 'să o reperi' translates to 'to fix it', where 'să' is a conjunction*

used to introduce the subjunctive mood, 'o' is the pronoun referring to 'the pipe', and 'repari' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a repara' (to fix).



John

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Poți folosi o cheie pentru a strânge conducta. Verifică dacă scurgerea se oprește.

You can use a wrench to tighten the pipe. Check if the leak stops.

**'potsi fo'losi o 'kje.e pen'tru a 'strin.dže kon
'du.kta ve.ri'fikə 'džakə 'skur.dže.rea se o'pref.te**

1. The sentence is composed of two main clauses connected by a period. The first clause 'Poți folosi o cheie pentru a strânge conducta' translates to 'You can use a wrench to tighten the pipe.'
2. In Romanian, 'Poți' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating ability. 'folosi' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to use'. The structure 'Poți folosi' translates directly to 'You can use'.
3. 'o cheie' means 'a wrench', where 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and 'cheie' is a feminine noun.
4. 'pentru a strânge' translates to 'to tighten', where 'pentru' means 'for' and 'a strânge' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to tighten'.
5. 'conducta' means 'the pipe', where 'conducta' is a definite feminine noun, indicated by the definite article suffix '-a'.
6. The second clause 'Verifică dacă scurgerea se oprește' translates to 'Check if the leak stops.'

7. 'Verifică' is the imperative form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), directed at the second person singular.

8. 'dacă' means 'if', introducing a conditional clause.

9. 'scurgerea' means 'the leak', where 'scurgerea' is a definite feminine noun.

10. 'se oprește' is a reflexive verb form of 'a opri' (to stop), where 'se' indicates that the action is reflexive and 'oprește' is the third person singular present tense form.

William 

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Am încercat, dar scurgerea încă există. Cred că trebuie să înlocuiesc un țevă de drenaj.

I tried, but the leak still exists. I think I need to replace a drainage pipe.

**am ɪn'tʃerət dar skur'gereɑ ɪn'kə eksis'tɑ kred kə
'trebue sə ɪnloku'jesk un 'tʃeavə de dre'nadʒ**

1. În propoziția 'Am încercat', 'Am' este forma de persoana întâi singular a verbului 'a avea' la timpul perfect compus, folosit pentru a exprima o acțiune trecută care are relevanță în prezent. 'încercat' este participiul verbului 'a încerca'.

2. În propoziția 'dar scurgerea încă există', 'dar' este o conjuncție care introduce o opoziție. 'scurgerea' este un substantiv la nominativ, iar 'încă există' este o construcție verbală la prezent, unde 'există' este forma de persoana a treia singular a verbului 'a exista'.

3. În propoziția 'Cred că trebuie să înlocuiesc un țevă de drenaj', 'Cred' este verb la persoana întâi singular la prezent, iar 'că' introduce

o propoziție subordonată. 'trebuie' este un verb la prezent care exprimă necesitatea, iar 'să înlocuiesc' este o formă verbală la infinitiv. 'un țeavă de drenaj' este un complement direct, unde 'un' este articolul nehotărât, 'țeavă' este substantivul la nominativ, iar 'de drenaj' este un complement prepozițional care descrie tipul de țeavă.



John

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Încearcă să folosești un kit de reparare. Ar trebui să te ajute cu problemele de la robinet.

Try using a repair kit. It should help with the faucet issues.

in'tʃearkə sə fo'loft' un kit de re.pa're. ar 'trebui sə te a'zute ku pro'blemele de la ro.bi'net

- 1. Încearcă să folosești - 'Încearcă' este forma de imperativ a verbului 'a încerca', folosită pentru a da o sugestie sau un sfat. 'să folosești' este o construcție cu subjunctiv, care indică o acțiune recomandată.*
- 2. 'un kit de reparare' - 'un' este articolul nehotărât la singular, folosit pentru a introduce un substantiv nou. 'kit de reparare' este un sintagma nominală, unde 'kit' este substantivul principal, iar 'de reparare' este un complement prepozițional care descrie tipul de kit.*
- 3. Ar trebui să te ajute - 'Ar trebui' este o formă de condițional care sugerează o probabilitate sau o recomandare. 'să te ajute' este o construcție cu subjunctiv, unde 'te' este pronumele reflexiv care se referă la persoana care primește ajutorul.*
- 4. cu problemele de la robinet - 'cu' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul, 'problemele' este un substantiv la plural, iar 'de la*

robinet' este un complement prepozițional care specifică sursa problemelor.

William 

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Idee bună! Voi verifica și dopul din chiuvetă, poate că acesta cauzează problema.

Good idea! I'll also check the clog in the sink, maybe that's causing the problem.

i'de.e 'buna! voj veri'fika ʃi 'dopul din kju'vetə, po 'ate kə a'tʃesta kau'zeazə pro'blema.

- 1. The phrase 'Idee bună!' translates to 'Good idea!'. 'Idee' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'bună' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'idee'.*
- 2. 'Voi verifica' means 'I will check'. 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary verb, and 'verifica' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to check'.*
- 3. 'și' translates to 'also', which is a conjunction used to add information.*
- 4. 'dopul din chiuvetă' means 'the clog in the sink'. 'dopul' is the definite article form of 'dop' (clog), which is a masculine noun in the accusative case, and 'din chiuvetă' means 'in the sink', where 'din' is a preposition meaning 'in' or 'of', and 'chiuvetă' is a feminine noun in the genitive case.*
- 5. 'poate că' translates to 'maybe that', where 'poate' means 'maybe' and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'.*

6. 'acesta' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'this' and refers back to 'dopul'.

7. 'cauzează' is the third person singular present tense form of the verb 'a cauza' (to cause).

8. 'problema' is a feminine noun in the accusative case meaning 'the problem'.



John

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Dacă dopul este prea mare, s-ar putea să fie nevoie să folosești un instrument pentru a-l debloca.

If the clog is too big, you might need to use a tool to unclog it.

**'daka 'dopul 'este 'prea 'mare sar 'put^{ea} sǎ 'fie
'nevoje sǎ fo'loseftⁱ un ins'trument pen'tru al de
'bloka**

1. The sentence begins with 'Dacă', which means 'If'. This is a subordinating conjunction used to introduce a conditional clause.

2. 'dopul' is the definite article form of 'dop', meaning 'the clog'. In Romanian, nouns have gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) and number (singular, plural). 'dop' is masculine singular, and the definite article '-ul' is attached to the noun.

3. 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used here to indicate a state of being.

4. 'prea mare' translates to 'too big'. 'prea' is an adverb meaning 'too', and 'mare' is an adjective meaning 'big'. In Romanian, adjectives

agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, but in this case, 'mare' is used in its base form as it describes the masculine noun 'dop'.

5. 's-ar putea' is a conditional phrase meaning 'might'. 's-ar' is a reflexive pronoun combined with the auxiliary verb 'a putea' (to be able to), which is conjugated in the conditional mood.

6. 'să fie nevoie' translates to 'to be needed'. 'să' is a particle used to introduce a subjunctive clause, 'fie' is the subjunctive form of 'a fi', and 'nevoie' means 'need'.

7. 'să folosești' means 'to use'. 'folosești' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a folosi' (to use) in the subjunctive mood.

8. 'un instrument' means 'a tool'. 'un' is the indefinite article for masculine singular nouns, and 'instrument' is a masculine noun.

9. 'pentru a-l debloca' translates to 'to unclog it'. 'pentru' means 'for', 'a' is the infinitive marker, 'l' is the pronoun referring back to 'dop' (it), and 'debloca' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to unclog'.

William 

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Am un instrument pentru deblocare, dar nu sunt sigur dacă va ajuta. Cum pot să știu?

I have a tool to unclog, but I'm not sure if it will help. How do I know?

am un ins'trument pen'tru deblok'are dar nu sunt si'gur dake va a'zuta kum pot se ftiu

1. The sentence starts with 'Am', which is the first person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense. This indicates

possession.

2. 'un instrument pentru deblocare' translates to 'a tool to unclog'. 'un instrument' is the indefinite article 'a' plus the noun 'instrument' (tool) in the nominative case. 'pentru deblocare' means 'for unclogging', where 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'deblocare' is a noun in the genitive case, indicating purpose.

3. The phrase 'dar nu sunt sigur' means 'but I am not sure'. 'dar' is a conjunction meaning 'but'. 'nu sunt' is the negation of 'sunt' (I am), where 'nu' negates the verb. 'sigur' is an adjective meaning 'sure', which agrees in gender and number with the subject (I).

4. 'dacă va ajuta' translates to 'if it will help'. 'dacă' is a conjunction meaning 'if'. 'va ajuta' is the future tense of the verb 'a ajuta' (to help), where 'va' indicates future tense and 'ajuta' is the infinitive form.

5. The final part 'Cum pot să știu?' means 'How do I know?'. 'Cum' is an interrogative adverb meaning 'how'. 'pot' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able) in the present tense. 'să știu' is the subjunctive form of 'a ști' (to know), where 'să' is a marker for the subjunctive mood.



John

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Încearcă să folosești uneltele cu apă caldă. Dacă nu funcționează, poate va trebui să înlocuiești o parte din țeavă.

Try using the tool with hot water. If it doesn't work, maybe you'll need to replace part of the pipe.



în 'tʃearkə sə fo'loft' unel'tele ku a'pə 'kaldə. 'daka nu funtsjo'neazə, 'poate va tre'bui sə ɪnloku'jeft' o 'parte din 'tʃeavə.

1. *Încearcă să folosești* - 'Încearcă' este forma de imperativ a verbului 'a încerca', folosit pentru a da o sugestie sau un sfat. 'să folosești' este o construcție cu infinitivul, indicând acțiunea pe care trebuie să o facă subiectul.

2. *uneltele* - este pluralul substantivului 'unealtă', care înseamnă 'tool' în engleză. Articolul hotărât este inclus în formă de plural, ceea ce este comun în limba română.

3. *cu apă caldă* - 'cu' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul de mod, iar 'apă caldă' este un substantiv la nominativ cu un adjectiv care îl descrie. Adjectivul 'caldă' este la genul feminin, plural, pentru a se potrivi cu 'apă'.

4. *Dacă nu funcționează* - 'Dacă' este o conjuncție care introduce o propoziție condițională. 'nu funcționează' este o propoziție la prezent, indicând o acțiune care nu se desfășoară.

5. *poate va trebui* - 'poate' este un adverb care exprimă posibilitatea, iar 'va trebui' este forma de viitor a verbului 'a trebui', indicând o obligație viitoare.

6. *să înlocuiești* - este o construcție cu infinitivul, similară cu 'să folosești', care indică acțiunea pe care ar trebui să o facă subiectul în cazul în care condiția anterioară este îndeplinită.

7. *o parte din țeavă* - 'o parte' este un substantiv la singular, iar 'din țeavă' este o construcție prepozițională care indică proveniența sau apartenența. 'țeavă' este un substantiv la nominativ, genul feminin.

Am folosit apă caldă și a ajutat puțin, dar scurgerea nu s-a oprit complet.

I used hot water, and it helped a bit, but the leak didn't stop completely.

**am fo'lozit a'pə 'kaldə ʃi a aʒu'tat pu'tsin dar skur
'dʒerea nu sa o'prit komple't**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Am folosit', which is the first person singular of the perfect tense of the verb 'a folosi' (to use). The auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) is used here in the present tense 'am', followed by the past participle 'folosit'. This structure indicates a completed action in the past.*
- 2. 'apă caldă' means 'hot water'. 'apă' is a feminine noun in the singular form, and 'caldă' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'cald' (hot), agreeing in gender and number with 'apă'.*
- 3. 'și' means 'and', which is a conjunction used to connect two clauses.*
- 4. 'a ajutat' is the third person singular of the perfect tense of the verb 'a ajuta' (to help). This indicates that the action of helping was completed.*
- 5. 'puțin' means 'a bit' and is an adverb that modifies the verb 'a ajutat', indicating the extent of the help.*
- 6. 'dar' means 'but', which introduces a contrast between the two clauses.*

7. 'scurgerea' is the definite form of the noun 'scurgere' (leak), which is feminine singular. The definite article is attached to the noun.

8. 'nu s-a oprit' is a negative construction in the perfect tense. 'nu' negates the verb, 's-a' is the reflexive pronoun and the auxiliary verb 'a avea' in the third person singular, and 'oprit' is the past participle of 'a opri' (to stop). This indicates that the action of stopping did not occur.

9. 'complet' means 'completely' and is an adverb modifying the verb 's-a oprit', indicating the manner in which the action did not occur.



John

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**Poate că va trebui să inspectezi țevile mai atent.
Uneori, o scurgere poate fi cauzată de o fisură mică.**

Maybe you'll need to inspect the pipes more closely. Sometimes, a leak can be caused by a small crack.

**'po.a.te kə va te'tru.i sə ins'pɛk.tes 'tse.vi.le maj a
'tent u.ne'o.ri o 'skur.dʒe.re 'po.a.te fi kau'za.tə de
o fi'su.rə mi.kə**

1. The phrase 'Poate că va trebui' translates to 'Maybe you will need'. 'Poate' means 'maybe' and is used to express uncertainty. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', and 'va trebui' is the future tense of the verb 'a trebui' (to need), indicating necessity in the future.

2. 'să inspectezi' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a inspecta' (to inspect), which is used here to express the action that might be

necessary. The verb is in the second person singular form, addressing the listener directly.

3. 'țevile' is the definite plural form of 'țeavă' (pipe), indicating that we are talking about specific pipes. The definite article is attached to the noun, which is common in Romanian.

4. 'mai atent' means 'more closely' or 'more carefully'. 'mai' is an adverb meaning 'more', and 'atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'. Together, they modify the verb 'inspectezi'.

5. 'Uneori' means 'sometimes' and is an adverb indicating frequency.

6. 'o scurgere' translates to 'a leak'. 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and 'scurgere' is a feminine noun.

7. 'poate fi cauzată' translates to 'can be caused'. 'poate' means 'can', 'fi' is the infinitive form of 'to be', and 'cauzată' is the past participle of 'a cauza' (to cause), agreeing in gender and number with 'scurgere'.

8. 'de o fisură mică' means 'by a small crack'. 'de' is a preposition meaning 'by', 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, 'fisură' is a feminine noun meaning 'crack', and 'mică' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'mic' (small), agreeing with 'fisură'.

William 

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Am inspectat și am găsit o mică fisură. O voi repara cu un kit de reparare a țevelor.

I inspected and found a small crack. I will repair it with a pipe repair kit.

**am inspe'tat ʃi am gə'sit o mi'kə fi'surə. o voj re
'para ku un kit de repara're a tse'vilor.**

1. The sentence begins with 'Am inspectat', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a inspecta' (to inspect) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'am' indicates that the action has been completed.
2. 'și' is a conjunction meaning 'and', linking the two clauses.
3. 'am găsit' is the first person singular of the verb 'a găsi' (to find) in the perfect tense, again using 'am' as the auxiliary verb.
4. 'o mică fisură' translates to 'a small crack'. Here, 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, 'mică' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'mic' (small), and 'fisură' is a feminine noun meaning 'crack'.
5. 'O voi repara' translates to 'I will repair it'. 'O' refers back to 'fisură' (the crack) and is the feminine singular pronoun. 'voi repara' is the future tense of the verb 'a repara' (to repair), where 'voi' is the first person singular future auxiliary.
6. 'cu un kit de reparare a țevelor' means 'with a pipe repair kit'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'un' is the indefinite article for masculine nouns, 'kit' is a masculine noun, 'de reparare' means 'of repair', and 'a țevelor' means 'of pipes', where 'țevelor' is the genitive plural form of 'țeavă' (pipe).



John

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Asta este o soluție bună! După ce o reperi, verifică dacă mai sunt și alte scurgeri.

That's a good solution! After you repair it, check if there are any other leaks.



**'asta 'este o so'lutsje 'buna du'pa tje o re'pari ve
'rifikə 'dʒika maj sunt ʃi 'alte 'skurdʒi**

1. The phrase 'Asta este o soluție bună!' translates to 'That's a good solution!'. 'Asta' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'this', 'este' is the third person singular of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'o soluție bună' means 'a good solution', where 'o' is the indefinite article and 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good) agreeing with 'soluție'.
2. The second part, 'După ce o repara', translates to 'After you repair it'. 'După ce' means 'after', 'o' is the direct object pronoun referring to 'soluția' (the solution), and 'repara' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a repara' (to repair).
3. The final part, 'verifică dacă mai sunt și alte scurgeri', translates to 'check if there are any other leaks'. 'Verifică' is the imperative form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check) in the second person singular. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'mai sunt' translates to 'there are any more', where 'mai' indicates 'more' and 'sunt' is the third person plural of 'a fi'. 'Și alte scurgeri' means 'and other leaks', where 'alte' is the plural form of 'alt' (other) agreeing with 'scurgeri' (leaks).

William 

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**Am reparat fisura și scurgerea s-a oprit!
Mulțumesc pentru ajutor, John.**

I repaired the crack and the leak stopped! Thanks for your help, John.

—

am re.pa'rat fi'su.ra ji skur'dze.rea sa o'prit mul 'tsu.mesk pen'tru aʒu'tor ʒon

1. The sentence begins with 'Am reparať', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a reparať' (to repair) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'am' indicates that the action has been completed.
2. 'fisura' is a feminine noun in the accusative case, meaning 'the crack'. In Romanian, the definite article is often attached to the noun, but here it is used without it because it is introduced for the first time.
3. 'ŝi' means 'and', connecting two clauses.
4. 'scurgerea' is also a feminine noun in the accusative case, meaning 'the leak'. Similar to 'fisura', it is used with the definite article.
5. 's-a oprit' is a reflexive verb construction. 's-a' indicates that the action is reflexive, meaning the subject is also the object of the action. 'oprit' is the past participle of 'a opri' (to stop), used here in the perfect tense.
6. 'Mulțumesc' means 'Thank you' and is in the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank).
7. 'pentru ajutor' translates to 'for your help'. 'ajutor' is a masculine noun in the accusative case.
8. 'John' is a proper noun and is used in the vocative case, which is used when directly addressing someone.

4. Intermediate (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



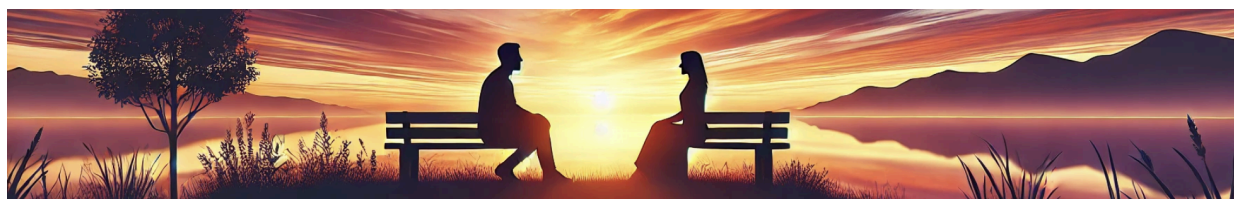
Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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leak	scurgere	<i>'skur.ʒe.re</i>
pipe	conductă	<i>kon'duk.tə</i>
wrench	cheie	<i>'ke.je</i>
faucet	robinet	<i>ro.bi'net</i>
clog	obstrucție	<i>ob'struk.tsi.e</i>
drain	scurgere	<i>'skur.ʒe.re</i>
seal	etanjare	<i>e.tan'ʒa.re</i>
repair kit	kit de reparare	<i>kit de re.pa'ra.re</i>

fix	a repara	<i>a re.pa'ra</i>
inspect	a inspecta	<i>a in.spek'ta</i>
replace	a înlocui	<i>a în.lo'kwi</i>
tools	unelte	<i>u'nel.te</i>
water pressure	presiune a apei	<i>pre.si'u.ne a 'a.pei</i>
pipe burst	rupere a conductei	<i>'ru.pe.re a kon 'duk.tei</i>

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is dealing with more complex plumbing issues at home. He discusses fixing a leaking pipe, unclogging a drain, and sealing a faucet with his friend John. "



Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

**Bună, John! Am o scurgere în
țeava de la bucătărie. Nu sunt
sigur cum să o repar. Ce ar
trebui să fac?**

**Încearcă să folosești o cheie
pentru a strânge țeava. Verifică
dacă scurgerea se oprește.**



John

William



**Am încercat să strâng țeava,
dar scurgerea nu s-a oprit.
Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc
acea piesă?**

**Poate ar trebui să inspectezi
conducta mai atent. Uneori, o mică
fisură poate cauza o scurgere.**



John

William



**Am inspectat conducta și am
găsit o mică fisură. Voi încerca
să o sigilez cu un kit de
reparare.**

**Etanșarea ar trebui să funcționeze
pentru o mică scurgere. După ce o
repari, verifică presiunea apei.**



John

William



**Am reparat țeava și presiunea
apei este acum bună.
Mulțumesc pentru ajutor!**

**Cu plăcere! Ai reușit să reperi și
dopul din chiuvetă?**



John

William



**Da, am folosit un instrument
special pentru a-l debloca și a
funcționa.**

Perfect! Dacă ai probleme cu instalația sanitară, nu ezita să mă întrebi.



John

William



Îți mulțumesc foarte mult, John! Voi fi atent la problemele viitoare.

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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**Bună, John! Am o scurgere în țeava de la
bucătărie. Nu sunt sigur cum să o repar. Ce ar
trebui să fac?**

Hi, John! I have a leak in the kitchen pipe. I'm not sure how to fix it.

What should I do?

**'bunə dʒɔn am o 'skurʒere ən 'tʃeava de la buku
'təri.e nu sunt si'gur kum sə o re'par tʃe ar tre'bui
sə fak**

1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, commonly used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Am o scurgere' translates to 'I have a leak'. 'Am' is the first person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'o scurgere' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article for feminine nouns, and 'surgere' means 'leak'.

3. The prepositional phrase 'în țeava de la bucătărie' means 'in the kitchen pipe'. 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in', 'țeava' is a feminine

noun meaning 'pipe', and 'de la bucătărie' indicates possession or origin, meaning 'of the kitchen'.

4. The sentence 'Nu sunt sigur cum să o repar' translates to 'I'm not sure how to fix it'. 'Nu' is a negation, 'sunt' is the first person plural of the verb 'a fi' (to be), 'sigur' means 'sure', and 'cum să o repar' means 'how to fix it', where 'o' refers back to 'scurgere' (it), and 'repar' is the infinitive form of the verb 'to fix'.

5. The question 'Ce ar trebui să fac?' translates to 'What should I do?'. 'Ce' means 'what', 'ar trebui' is a conditional form of 'a trebui' (to have to), and 'să fac' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a face' (to do), indicating an action that is desired or necessary.



John

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Încearcă să folosești o cheie pentru a strânge țeava. Verifică dacă scurgerea se oprește.

Try using a wrench to tighten the pipe. Check if the leak stops.

**in'tʃearkə sə fo'losefti o 'kjeɐ pen'tru a strɪn'dʒe
tʃeə'va ve'rifikə 'dʒaka 'skurgerea se o'preʃte**

1. În propoziția 'Încearcă să folosești o cheie pentru a strânge țeava', 'încearcă' este forma de imperativ a verbului 'a încerca', adresată la persoana a doua singular. 'să folosești' este o construcție cu subjunctiv, care indică o acțiune care trebuie realizată. 'o cheie' este complementul direct, iar 'pentru a strânge țeava' este o propoziție subordonată care explică scopul acțiunii.

2. În propoziția 'Verifică dacă scurgerea se oprește', 'verifică' este din nou forma de imperativ a verbului 'a verifica'. 'dacă scurgerea se oprește' este o propoziție subordonată condițională, unde 'scurgerea' este subiectul, 'se oprește' este un verb reflexiv la indicativ prezent, arătând o acțiune care se poate întâmpla în prezent.

William 

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Am încercat să strâng țeava, dar scurgerea nu s-a oprit. Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc acea piesă?

I tried tightening the pipe, but the leak didn't stop. Do you think I should replace that part?

am ɪn'tʃerkat sə strɪŋg 'tʃeava dar skur'dʒɜːrea nu sa o'prɪt krezi kə ar 'trebui sə ɪnloku'jesk a'tʃeə 'pjɛsə

1. The sentence starts with 'Am încercat', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a încerca' (to try) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) is used here to form the perfect tense, followed by the past participle 'încercat'.

2. 'să strâng țeava' translates to 'to tighten the pipe'. 'să' is the marker for the subjunctive mood, which is used after certain verbs like 'încercat' to indicate intention or purpose. 'strâng' is the first person singular present subjunctive form of the verb 'a strânge' (to tighten), and 'țeava' is the noun in the accusative case, meaning 'the pipe'.

3. 'dar scurgerea nu s-a oprit' means 'but the leak didn't stop'. 'dar' is a conjunction meaning 'but'. 'scurgerea' is the subject in the nominative

case, meaning 'the leak'. 'nu s-a oprit' uses the negative particle 'nu' with the verb 'a opri' (to stop) in the perfect tense, where 's-a' is the reflexive pronoun and auxiliary verb.

4. 'Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc acea piesă?' translates to 'Do you think I should replace that part?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular present indicative form of 'a crede' (to think). 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'ar trebui' is the conditional form of 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating obligation or necessity. 'să înlocuiesc' follows the subjunctive mood marker 'să', with 'înlocuiesc' being the first person singular present subjunctive of 'a înlocui' (to replace). 'acea piesă' means 'that part', where 'acea' is a demonstrative pronoun in the accusative case, and 'piesă' is the noun in the accusative case.



John

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**Poate ar trebui să inspectezi conducta mai atent.
Uneori, o mică fisură poate cauza o scurgere.**

Maybe you should inspect the pipe more closely. Sometimes, a small crack can cause a leak.

**'po.a.tɛ 'ar 'tre.bu.i sə ins'pektsez kon'duk.ta maj
a'tent. u.ne'or' o mi.kə fi'su.rə 'po.a.tɛ kau'za o
skur'dʒe.re**

1. The sentence begins with 'Poate ar trebui', which translates to 'Maybe you should'. 'Poate' is an adverb meaning 'maybe', and 'ar trebui' is the conditional form of the verb 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating a suggestion or recommendation.

2. 'să inspectezi' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a inspecta' (to inspect), which is used after 'ar trebui' to express the action that is being suggested. The use of 'să' indicates the necessity or obligation of the action.
3. 'conducta' is the noun meaning 'the pipe', in the accusative case, as it is the direct object of the verb 'a inspecta'.
4. 'mai atent' translates to 'more closely' or 'more carefully'. 'Mai' is an adverb meaning 'more', and 'atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'. Together, they modify the verb 'a inspecta'.
5. 'Uneori' means 'sometimes', functioning as an adverb of frequency at the beginning of the second sentence.
6. 'o mică fisură' translates to 'a small crack'. 'o' is the indefinite article in the nominative case, 'mică' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'mic' (small), and 'fisură' is a feminine noun in the nominative case.
7. 'poate cauza' translates to 'can cause'. 'poate' is the third person singular present form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'cauza' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to cause'.
8. 'o scurgere' means 'a leak'. Similar to 'o mică fisură', 'o' is the indefinite article, and 'scurgere' is a feminine noun in the nominative case.

William 

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**Am inspectat conducta și am găsit o mică fisură.
Voi încerca să o sigilez cu un kit de reparare.**

I inspected the pipe and found a small crack. I will try to seal it with a repair kit.

**am inspe'tʃat kon'dukta ʃi am gə'sit o mi'kə fi
'surə. voj ɪn'tʃerka sə o si'gilez ku un kit de re
'parare.**

- 1. The sentence is composed of two main clauses connected by 'și' (and). Each clause has its own subject and verb.*
- 2. In the first clause, 'Am inspectat conducta', 'Am' is the auxiliary verb in the first person singular of the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'inspectat' is the past participle of the verb 'a inspecta' (to inspect), and 'conducta' is the direct object in the accusative case.*
- 3. In the second clause, 'am găsit o mică fisură', 'am găsit' follows the same structure as the first clause, with 'găsit' being the past participle of 'a găsi' (to find). 'o mică fisură' is the direct object, where 'o' is the indefinite article in the accusative case, 'mică' is an adjective in the feminine singular form agreeing with 'fisură', which is also feminine.*
- 4. The phrase 'Voi încerca să o sigilez' uses the future tense. 'Voi' is the future auxiliary verb for the first person singular, 'încerca' is the infinitive form of the verb 'a încerca' (to try). 'să' introduces the subjunctive mood, which is used here to express intention. 'o' is the pronoun referring back to 'fisură', and 'sigilez' is the first person singular present tense form of 'a sigila' (to seal).*
- 5. Finally, 'cu un kit de reparare' indicates the means by which the action will be performed. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'un' is the indefinite article in the nominative case, and 'kit de reparare' is a noun phrase where 'kit' is a masculine noun and 'de reparare' is a genitive phrase indicating the purpose of the kit.*



John

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Etanșarea ar trebui să funcționeze pentru o mică scurgere. După ce o reparați, verificați presiunea apei.

Sealing should work for a small leak. After you repair it, check the water pressure.

etanșarea ar trebui să funcționeze pentru o mică scurgere. după ce o reparați, verificați presiunea apei.

- 1. The phrase 'Etanșarea ar trebui să funcționeze' uses the conditional mood with 'ar trebui', which translates to 'should'. 'Etanșarea' is the subject in the nominative case, meaning 'the sealing'.*
- 2. 'Funcționeze' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a funcționa' (to work), indicating a desired outcome or expectation.*
- 3. In the second sentence, 'După ce o reparați' translates to 'After you repair it'. 'După ce' is a conjunction meaning 'after', and 'o' is the pronoun referring to 'the sealing', in the accusative case.*
- 4. 'Reparați' is the second person singular present indicative form of the verb 'a repara' (to repair).*
- 5. The final part, 'verificați presiunea apei', translates to 'check the water pressure'. 'Verificați' is the imperative form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), addressing someone directly. 'Presiunea apei' means 'the water pressure', where 'presiunea' is the nominative case subject and 'apei' is the genitive case indicating possession (of the water).*



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Am reparat țeava și presiunea apei este acum bună. Mulțumesc pentru ajutor!

I've repaired the pipe and the water pressure is fine now. Thanks for your help!

**am re'parat 'tseava ʃi pre'siunea 'apej 'este a'kum
'buna mul'tsumesk pen'tru azu'tor**

1. The sentence starts with 'Am reparat', which is the first person singular form of the verb 'a repara' (to repair) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'am' indicates that the action has been completed.
2. 'țeava' is the noun meaning 'the pipe', and it is in the accusative case as it is the direct object of the verb 'a repara'.
3. 'și' means 'and', which is a conjunction used to connect two clauses.
4. 'presiunea apei' translates to 'the water pressure'. Here, 'presiunea' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'apei' is the genitive case of 'apă' (water), indicating possession.
5. 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used here to indicate the state of being.
6. 'acum' means 'now', indicating the current time.
7. 'bună' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'bun' (good), agreeing with 'presiunea'.
8. The second sentence, 'Mulțumesc pentru ajutor!', translates to 'Thank you for your help!'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank) in the present tense.

9. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'ajutor' is a masculine noun in the accusative case meaning 'help'.



John

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Cu plăcere! Ai reușit să reparați și dopul din chiuvetă?

You're welcome! Did you manage to fix the clog in the sink too?

ku plə 'tʃere! aj reu 'ʃit sə re 'pari ʃi dopul din kju 'vetə?

1. The phrase 'Cu plăcere!' translates to 'You're welcome!' and is a common expression of politeness in Romanian. 'Cu' means 'with' and 'plăcere' means 'pleasure'.
2. The second part of the sentence, 'Ai reușit să reparați și dopul din chiuvetă?', translates to 'Did you manage to fix the clog in the sink too?'.
3. 'Ai reușit' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a reuși' (to manage) in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'Ai' is the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the second person singular, and 'reușit' is the past participle.
4. 'să reparați' is the subjunctive form of the verb 'a repara' (to fix), indicating the action of fixing. 'reparați' is the second person singular form of the verb in the subjunctive mood.
5. 'și' means 'and' or 'too', indicating addition.
6. 'dopul' is the accusative form of 'dop' (clog), which is a masculine noun. The definite article 'ul' is attached to the noun, indicating that it is

specific.

7. 'din chiuvetă' means 'in the sink', where 'din' is a preposition meaning 'from' or 'in', and 'chiuvetă' is a feminine noun meaning 'sink'. The preposition 'din' requires the genitive case, which is why 'chiuvetă' is in its base form.

William 

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Da, am folosit un instrument special pentru a-l debloca și a funcționa.

Yes, I used a special tool to unclog it, and it worked.

**da am fo.lo'sit un ins.tru'ment spe.tʃjal pen'tru al
de'blo.ka ʃi a fun.ʦi.o'nat**

1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmation.
2. The verb 'am folosit' is in the perfect tense, indicating a completed action. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'folosit' is the past participle of the verb 'a folosi' (to use).
3. 'un instrument special' translates to 'a special tool'. Here, 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular, 'instrument' is a masculine noun, and 'special' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'instrument'.
4. 'pentru a-l debloca' means 'to unclog it'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', 'a' is the infinitive marker, 'l' is the pronoun for 'it' (referring to the object that was clogged), and 'debloca' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to unclog'.

5. 'și a funcționat' translates to 'and it worked'. 'și' means 'and', 'a' is again the infinitive marker, and 'funcționat' is the past participle of the verb 'a funcționa' (to work), indicating that the action was completed successfully.



John

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Perfect! Dacă ai probleme cu instalația sanitară, nu ezita să mă întrebi.

Perfect! If you have any more issues with the plumbing, don't hesitate to ask me.

'pɛrfɛkt! 'daka aj pro'bleme ku ins'talatsja san'tara, nu e'zita sə mə ɪn'trebi.

1. The word 'Perfect!' is an interjection used to express agreement or satisfaction, similar to its use in English.

2. The phrase 'Dacă ai probleme' translates to 'If you have issues'. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'ai' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, and 'probleme' is the plural form of 'problemă' (issue).

3. The phrase 'cu instalația sanitară' means 'with the plumbing'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'instalația' is the definite form of 'instalație' (installation), and 'sanitară' is an adjective meaning 'sanitary' or 'plumbing', agreeing in gender and number with 'instalația'.

4. The phrase 'nu ezita să mă întrebi' translates to 'don't hesitate to ask me'. 'nu' is the negation particle meaning 'not', 'ezita' is the

infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to hesitate', 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, 'mă' is the accusative form of the pronoun 'eu' (I), meaning 'me', and 'întrebi' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a întreba' (to ask) in the present tense.

William 

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Îți mulțumesc foarte mult, John! Voi fi atent la problemele viitoare.

Thank you so much, John! I'll be careful about future issues.

îts mul'tsu.mesk 'foar.te mult jon voj fi a'tent la pro.ble'me.le vi.ɔ'toa.re

1. *Îți mulțumesc foarte mult: 'Îți' este pronumele de politețe la persoana a doua singular, folosit pentru a exprima recunoștință. 'Mulțumesc' este forma de bază a verbului 'a mulțumi', la persoana întâi singular, prezent. 'Foarte mult' este o expresie adverbială care intensifică recunoștința.*

2. *Voi fi atent: 'Voi' este forma de persoana întâi singular a verbului 'a vrea' la viitor, indicând o acțiune viitoare. 'Fi' este forma de bază a verbului 'a fi'. 'Atent' este un adjectiv care descrie starea subiectului.*

3. *La problemele viitoare: 'La' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul. 'Problemele' este un substantiv la plural, definit prin articolul hotărât 'le'. 'Viitoare' este un adjectiv la plural care descrie substantivul 'problemele', indicând că acestea sunt legate de viitor.*

4. Advanced (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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plumbing system	sistem de instalații sanitare	<i>si'stem de in 'sta.la.tsi 'sa.ni.ta.re</i>
pipe repair	reparație de țeavă	<i>re.pa'ra.tsi.e de 'tse.a.və</i>
faucet replacement	înlocuirea robinetului	<i>in.lo'ku.i.re.a ro.bi'ne.tu.lui</i>

drain cleaning	curățarea canalizării	<i>ku'ri.tsa.re.a ka.na.li'za.rîi</i>
pipe insulation	izolație pentru țevi	<i>i.zo'la.tsi.e 'pen.tru 'tse.vi</i>
water filtration	filtrare a apei	<i>fil'tra.re a 'a.pei</i>
clog removal	îndepărtarea blocajului	<i>in.de.pər'ta.re.a blo'kaʒu.lui</i>
fitting	racord	<i>ra'kord</i>
leak detection	detectarea scurgerilor	<i>de.tek'ta.re.a 'skur.ge.ri.lor</i>
pressure gauge	manometru	<i>ma.no'me.tru</i>
pipe burst	explozie de țevă	<i>eks'plo.zi.e de 'tse.a.və</i>
sealant	material de etanșare	<i>ma.te'ri.al de e.tan'fa.re</i>
plumbing tools	unelte de instalații	<i>u'nel.te de in 'sta.la.tsi</i>
water pressure regulator	regulator de presiune a apei	<i>re.gu.la'tor de pre'si.u.ne a</i>

2

To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is dealing with a series of complex plumbing issues in his house. He discusses advanced techniques for fixing pipes, replacing faucets, and ensuring the plumbing system functions well with his friend John. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice

similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William



Bună, John! Am o problemă serioasă cu instalația sanitară. Țevile sunt vechi și am început să am scurgeri de apă. Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc unele dintre ele?

Dacă țeava este prea veche sau corodată, ar fi mai bine să o înlocuiești. Poți folosi un manometru pentru a verifica



John

**presiunea apei înainte de a înlocui
țevile.**

William



**Am verificat presiunea apei și
pare normală, dar am observat
că robinetul din baie are o
scurgere. Ar trebui să-l
înlocuiesc?**

**Dacă scurgerea este mică, poți
folosi un sigilant pentru a o sigila
temporar. Dar dacă nu se oprește,
ar fi cel mai bine să înlocuiești
complet robinetul.**



John

William



**Am încercat să-l sigilez, dar
scurgerea persistă. O să
înlocuiesc robinetul. De
asemenea, am o înfundătură în
scurgerea chiuvetei. Ce ar
trebui să fac?**

**Poți folosi un instrument pentru a-l
debloca, dar dacă înfundătura este
prea adâncă, s-ar putea să fie
nevoie să deschizi țeava și să o
cureți manual.**



John

William 

Am folosit un instrument special pentru a debloca și a funcționat, dar am observat că țevile sunt foarte vechi și au nevoie de izolație. Ce părere ai despre izolația țevilor?

Izolarea țevilor este o idee bună, mai ales dacă locuiești într-o zonă rece. Aceasta va preveni înghețarea țevilor și va ajuta la menținerea presiunii apei.



John

William 

Mulțumesc, John! Voi instala izolație și voi înlocui robinetul. De asemenea, voi verifica din nou presiunea apei după ce termin.

Cu plăcere! Dacă întâmpini probleme cu instalația sanitară, nu ezita să mă întrebi.



John

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

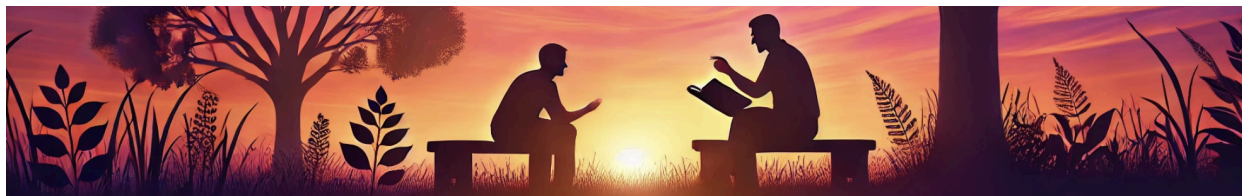
The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life

scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:



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Bună, John! Am o problemă serioasă cu instalația sanitară. Țevile sunt vechi și am început să am scurgeri de apă. Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc unele dintre ele?

Hi, John! I have a serious problem with the plumbing. The pipes are old and I've started getting water leaks. Do you think I should replace some of them?

bu'nə ʒon am o pro'blemə se'riɔasə ku ins'talatsja san'itarə tse'veli sunt 'vekʲ ʃi am en'tʃeput sə am 'skurʒʲ de a'pə kreʒʲ kə ar tre'bui sə ɪnlo'kwif 'unle din'tre 'ele

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, commonly used among friends.*
- 2. The phrase 'Am o problemă serioasă' translates to 'I have a serious problem'. Here, 'Am' is the first person singular of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'o problemă serioasă' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article and 'problemă serioasă' is the noun modified by the adjective 'serioasă'.*
- 3. The term 'cu instalația sanitară' means 'with the plumbing'. 'Instalația sanitară' is a noun phrase where 'instalația' (the installation) is the subject and 'sanitară' (sanitary) is an adjective describing the type of installation.*

4. The sentence 'Țevile sunt vechi' means 'The pipes are old'. 'Țevile' is the definite plural form of 'țeavă' (pipe), and 'sunt' is the third person plural of the verb 'a fi' (to be). 'Vechi' is an adjective in its plural form agreeing with 'țevile'.

5. In 'am început să am scurgeri de apă', 'am început' means 'I have started'. 'Am' is again the first person singular of 'a avea', and 'început' is the past participle of 'a începe' (to start). The phrase 'să am scurgeri de apă' translates to 'to have water leaks', where 'să am' is the subjunctive form of 'a avea' and 'scurgeri de apă' is a noun phrase meaning 'water leaks'.

6. The question 'Crezi că ar trebui să înlocuiesc unele dintre ele?' translates to 'Do you think I should replace some of them?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular of 'a crede' (to think), 'că' means 'that', 'ar trebui' is the conditional form of 'a trebui' (should), and 'să înlocuiesc' is the subjunctive form of 'a înlocui' (to replace). 'Unele dintre ele' means 'some of them', where 'unele' is an indefinite pronoun in plural form and 'dintre ele' means 'of them'.



John

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Dacă țeava este prea veche sau corodată, ar fi mai bine să o înlocuiești. Poți folosi un manometru pentru a verifica presiunea apei înainte de a înlocui țevile.

If the pipe is too old or corroded, it would be better to replace it. You can use a pressure gauge to check the water pressure before

replacing the pipes.

**'daka 'tʃeava 'este 'prea 'vetʃe sau koro'data 'ar fi
maj 'bine sə o ɪnloku'jeʃtʲ. poʃʲ 'folosi un manome
'tru pentʃru a veri'fika pre'siunea a'pej in'ainte de
a ɪnloku'i tʃe'vile.**

1. Dacă țeava este prea veche sau corodată - 'Dacă' este o conjuncție subordonatoare care introduce o propoziție condițională. 'țeava' este un substantiv la nominativ, iar 'este' este verbul la prezent, persoana a III-a singular. 'prea veche' și 'corodată' sunt adjective care descriu substantivul 'țeava'.

2. ar fi mai bine să o înlocuiești - 'ar fi' este o formă a verbului 'a fi' la condițional-optativ, exprimând o sugestie sau o recomandare. 'mai bine' este o expresie adverbială care compară opțiuni. 'să o înlocuiești' este o propoziție subordonată, unde 'să' introduce un verb la infinitiv ('înlocuiești') și 'o' este pronumele personal la accusativ, referindu-se la 'țeava'.

3. Poți folosi un manometru pentru a verifica presiunea apei - 'Poți' este verbul 'a putea' la prezent, persoana a II-a singular. 'folosi' este un verb la infinitiv. 'un manometru' este un substantiv la nominativ, iar 'pentru a verifica' introduce o propoziție subordonată de scop, unde 'a verifica' este un verb la infinitiv. 'presiunea apei' este un grup nominal, unde 'presiunea' este substantiv la nominativ, iar 'apei' este substantiv la genul feminin, genitiv.

4. înainte de a înlocui țevile - 'înainte de' este o expresie care introduce o propoziție temporală. 'a înlocui' este un verb la infinitiv, iar 'țevile' este un substantiv la accusativ, plural, referindu-se la 'țeavă'.



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Am verificat presiunea apei și pare normală, dar am observat că robinetul din baie are o scurgere. Ar trebui să-l înlocuiesc?

I checked the water pressure, and it seems normal, but I noticed the faucet in the bathroom has a leak. Should I replace it?

**am veri'fikat pre'siunea 'apej ji 'pare nor'mala dar
am ob'servat kə robi'netul din 'baje a're o 'skurze
ar 'trebui sə-l înloku'jesk**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Am verificat', which is the perfect tense in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'verificat' is the past participle of the verb 'a verifica' (to check). This structure indicates a completed action.*
- 2. 'presiunea apei' translates to 'the water pressure'. 'presiunea' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'apei' is the genitive case of 'apă' (water), indicating possession.*
- 3. 'și pare normală' means 'and it seems normal'. 'și' is the conjunction 'and', 'pare' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a părea' (to seem), and 'normală' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'normal'. The adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun 'presiunea'.*
- 4. 'dar am observat' translates to 'but I noticed'. 'dar' is the conjunction 'but', 'am' is again the auxiliary verb in the first person singular, and 'observat' is the past participle of 'a observa' (to notice).*

5. 'că robinetul din baie are o scurgere' means 'that the faucet in the bathroom has a leak'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'robinetul' is the definite form of 'robinet' (faucet) in the nominative case, 'din baie' means 'in the bathroom', where 'din' is a preposition meaning 'in' or 'of', and 'baie' is a feminine noun in the genitive case. 'are' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'o scurgere' means 'a leak', where 'o' is the indefinite article in the feminine singular form.

6. 'Ar trebui să-l înlocuiesc?' translates to 'Should I replace it?'. 'Ar trebui' is a conditional structure meaning 'should', 'să-l' is a contraction of 'să' (to) and 'l' (it), referring back to 'robinetul', and 'înlocuiesc' is the first person singular present tense of 'a înlocui' (to replace).



John

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Dacă scurgerea este mică, poți folosi un sigilant pentru a o sigila temporar. Dar dacă nu se oprește, ar fi cel mai bine să înlocuiești complet robinetul.

If the leak is small, you can use a sealant to temporarily seal it. But if it doesn't stop, it would be best to replace the faucet completely.

**'daka 'skurgerea 'este mi'ka pots' fo'lof' un sigi
'lant pen'tru a o si'gila tempo'rar dar 'daka nu se o
'prește ar fi t'fel maj 'bine sə înloku'jeș komple't
robi'netul**

1. The sentence starts with 'Dacă', which means 'If'. This is a conditional conjunction used to introduce a condition.

2. The phrase 'scurgerea este mică' translates to 'the leak is small'. Here, 'scurgerea' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be). 'mică' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'mic' (small), agreeing in gender and number with 'scurgerea'.
3. In 'poți folosi un sigilant', 'poți' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'folosi' is the infinitive form of the verb 'to use'. 'un sigilant' is an indefinite article 'un' (a) followed by the masculine noun 'sigilant' (sealant).
4. The phrase 'pentru a o sigila temporar' translates to 'to temporarily seal it'. 'pentru a' means 'to', introducing the purpose, and 'o' is the accusative pronoun referring back to 'scurgerea'. 'sigila' is the infinitive form of the verb 'a sigila' (to seal), and 'temporar' is an adverb meaning 'temporarily'.
5. The second part of the sentence 'Dar dacă nu se oprește' means 'But if it doesn't stop'. 'Dar' means 'But', 'dacă' again introduces a condition, 'nu' is the negation, 'se oprește' is the reflexive verb 'a se opri' (to stop) in the third person singular present tense.
6. 'ar fi cel mai bine să înlocuiești complet robinetul' translates to 'it would be best to replace the faucet completely'. 'ar fi' is the conditional form of 'a fi', 'cel mai bine' means 'the best', 'să înlocuiești' is the subjunctive form of 'a înlocui' (to replace) in the second person singular, and 'complet' is an adverb meaning 'completely'. 'robinetul' is the definite article form of 'robinet' (faucet) in the accusative case.



Am încercat să-l sigilez, dar scurgerea persistă. O să înlocuiesc robinetul. De asemenea, am o înfundătură în scurgerea chiuvetei. Ce ar trebui să fac?

I tried sealing it, but the leak persists. I'm going to replace the faucet.

Also, I have a clog in the sink drain. What should I do?

**am ɪn'tʃerkat səl si'gilez dar skur'dzerea per'sista
o sə ɪnlo'kwiesk robi'netul de a'tʃe.lea am o ɪnfun
'daturə ɪn skur'dzerea kju'vetej tʃe ar 'trebui sə
fak**

1. The sentence begins with 'Am încercat', which is the perfect tense in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'încercat' is the past participle of the verb 'a încerca' (to try). This structure indicates that the action of trying has been completed in the past.

2. 'să-l sigilez' translates to 'to seal it'. Here, 'să' introduces a subjunctive clause, 'sigilez' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a sigila' (to seal), and 'l' is a pronoun referring to the object that is being sealed.

3. 'dar scurgerea persistă' means 'but the leak persists'. 'dar' is the conjunction 'but', 'surgerea' is the definite form of 'surgere' (leak), and 'persistă' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a persista' (to persist).

4. 'O să înlocuiesc robinetul' translates to 'I'm going to replace the faucet'. 'O să' is a future tense construction meaning 'I will', 'înlocuiesc' is the first person singular present tense of 'a înlocui' (to replace), and 'robinetul' is the definite form of 'robinet' (faucet).

5. 'De asemenea' means 'also', which is a transitional phrase used to add information. 'am o înfundătură în scurgerea chiuvetei' translates to 'I have a clog in the sink drain'. 'am' is the auxiliary verb in the first person singular, 'o înfundătură' means 'a clog', 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in', 'surgerea' is the definite form of 'surgere' (drain), and 'chiuvetei' is the genitive form of 'chiuvetă' (sink), indicating possession.

6. 'Ce ar trebui să fac?' translates to 'What should I do?'. 'Ce' means 'what', 'ar trebui' is a conditional construction meaning 'should', and 'să fac' is the subjunctive form of 'a face' (to do) in the first person singular.



John

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Poți folosi un instrument pentru a-l debloca, dar dacă înfundătura este prea adâncă, s-ar putea să fie nevoie să deschizi țeava și să o cureți manual.

You can use a tool to unclog it, but if the clog is too deep, you might need to open the pipe and clean it manually.

**'pôtsi fo'lo.si un ins'trument pen'tru a'l de'blo.ka
dar da'kə ĩnfun'də.tu.ra 'jes.te 'pre.a a'diŋ.kə sar
pu'te.a sə 'fi.e vo'je sə des'kiʒ tse'a.va ji sə o ku
'rets ma'nwal**

1. The sentence starts with 'Poți folosi', which translates to 'You can use'. 'Poți' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to

be able to), indicating ability. 'folosi' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to use'.

2. 'un instrument' means 'a tool'. 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular, and 'instrument' is a masculine noun.

3. The phrase 'pentru a-l debloca' translates to 'to unclog it'. 'pentru' means 'for', and 'a-l debloca' is the infinitive 'a debloca' (to unclog) with the pronoun 'l' (it) attached, indicating the object of the action.

4. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast.

5. 'dacă înfundătura este prea adâncă' translates to 'if the clog is too deep'. 'dacă' means 'if', 'înfundătura' is a feminine noun meaning 'the clog', 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'prea adâncă' means 'too deep', where 'prea' is an adverb meaning 'too' and 'adâncă' is the feminine singular form of the adjective 'adânc' (deep).

6. 's-ar putea să fie nevoie' translates to 'you might need'. 's-ar putea' is a conditional phrase meaning 'might', where 's-ar' is a reflexive form of 'a putea' (to be able to) in the conditional mood, and 'fi nevoie' means 'to be need', indicating necessity.

7. 'să deschizi țeava' means 'to open the pipe'. 'să' is a particle used before the subjunctive form, 'deschizi' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a deschide' (to open), and 'țeava' is a feminine noun meaning 'the pipe'.

8. 'și să o cureți manual' translates to 'and clean it manually'. 'și' means 'and', 'să o cureți' means 'to clean it', where 'o' is the pronoun for 'it' (feminine), and 'cureți' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a curăța' (to clean). 'manual' is an adverb meaning 'manually'.

Am folosit un instrument special pentru a debloca și a funcționa, dar am observat că țevile sunt foarte vechi și au nevoie de izolație. Ce părere ai despre izolația țevelor?

I used a special tool to unclog it and it worked, but I noticed the pipes are very old and need insulation. What do you think about pipe insulation?

**am fo.lo'sit un ins.tru'ment spe.tʃjal pen'tru a de
'blo.ka ʃi a fun.tsi.o'nat dar am ob.ser'vat kə tse
'vi.le sunt 'foar.te 've.k'i ʃi au ne'vo.je de i.zo
'la.tsi.e tʃe pə're.re aj des'pre i.zo'la.tsi.a tse'vilor**

1. The sentence begins with 'Am folosit', which is the perfect tense (past tense) in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'folosit' is the past participle of the verb 'a folosi' (to use). This structure indicates that the action of using a tool has been completed.

2. 'un instrument special' translates to 'a special tool'. 'un' is the indefinite article in masculine singular, and 'instrument' is a masculine noun. 'special' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with 'instrument'.

3. 'pentru a debloca' means 'to unclog'. 'pentru' is a preposition meaning 'for', and 'a debloca' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to unclog'.

4. 'și a funcționat' translates to 'and it worked'. 'și' means 'and', 'a funcționat' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a funcționa' (to work), where 'a' is the auxiliary verb and 'funcționat' is the past participle.
5. 'dar am observat' means 'but I noticed'. 'dar' is a conjunction meaning 'but', 'am' is again the auxiliary verb in the first person singular, and 'observat' is the past participle of 'a observa' (to notice).
6. 'că țevile sunt foarte vechi' translates to 'that the pipes are very old'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'țevile' is the definite form of 'țevă' (pipe), which is feminine plural, 'sunt' is the present tense of 'a fi' (to be) in the third person plural, and 'foarte vechi' means 'very old', where 'foarte' is an adverb intensifying the adjective 'vechi'.
7. 'și au nevoie de izolație' means 'and need insulation'. 'au' is the third person plural of 'a avea' (to have), 'nevoie de' is a phrase meaning 'need', and 'izolație' is a feminine noun meaning 'insulation'.
8. 'Ce părere ai despre izolația țevelor?' translates to 'What do you think about pipe insulation?'. 'Ce' means 'what', 'părere' is a feminine noun meaning 'opinion', 'ai' is the second person singular of 'a avea' (to have), 'despre' is a preposition meaning 'about', and 'izolația țevelor' means 'the insulation of the pipes', where 'izolația' is the definite form of 'izolație' and 'țevelor' is the genitive plural form of 'țevă'.



John

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Izolarea țevelor este o idee bună, mai ales dacă locuiești într-o zonă rece. Aceasta va preveni

Înghețarea țevelor și va ajuta la menținerea presiunii apei.

Pipe insulation is a good idea, especially if you live in a cold area. It will prevent the pipes from freezing and help maintain water pressure.

**izo'larea 'tsevilor 'este o i'de.e 'buna maj a'les
'daka lo'kwifti 'într.o 'zona 'rețje a'tfasta va pre
'veni înge'tsarea 'tsevilor fi va a'zuta la men
'tsinerea pre'siunii a'pei**

1. Izolarea țevelor - 'Izolarea' este un substantiv la nominativ, singular, care se referă la acțiunea de a izola. 'Țevilor' este un substantiv la genul masculin, plural, la genitiv, care indică apartenența (țevele care sunt izolate).

2. este - verbul 'a fi' la prezent, persoana a III-a singular, folosit pentru a exprima o stare sau o caracteristică.

3. o idee bună - 'o' este un articol nehotărât la genul feminin, singular, care determină substantivul 'idee', care este la nominativ, singular. 'bună' este un adjectiv la genul feminin, singular, care descrie substantivul 'idee'.

4. mai ales - o expresie adverbială care înseamnă 'în special', folosită pentru a sublinia importanța unei idei.

5. dacă locuiești - 'dacă' este o conjuncție subordonatoare care introduce o propoziție condițională. 'locuiești' este un verb la prezent, persoana a II-a singular, indicativ, care se referă la acțiunea de a trăi.

6. într-o zonă rece - 'într-o' este o prepoziție combinată cu un articol nehotărât la genul feminin, singular, care determină substantivul 'zonă', care este la nominativ, singular. 'rece' este un adjectiv la genul feminin, singular, care descrie substantivul 'zonă'.

7. Aceasta va preveni - 'Aceasta' este un pronume demonstrativ la genul feminin, singular, care se referă la 'izolarea țevilor'. 'va preveni' este un verb la viitor, persoana a III-a singular, indicativ, care indică o acțiune ce se va întâmpla în viitor.

8. înghețarea țevilor - 'înghețarea' este un substantiv la nominativ, singular, care se referă la acțiunea de a îngheța. 'țevilor' este la genitiv, plural, indicând apartenența (țevile care se îngheată).

9. și va ajuta - 'și' este o conjuncție coordonatoare care leagă două propoziții. 'va ajuta' este un verb la viitor, persoana a III-a singular, indicativ, care indică o acțiune ce se va întâmpla în viitor.

10. la menținerea presiunii apei - 'la' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul. 'menținerea' este un substantiv la nominativ, singular, care se referă la acțiunea de a menține. 'presiunii apei' este un substantiv la genitiv, singular, unde 'presiunii' este la genitiv, singular, iar 'apei' este un substantiv la genitiv, singular, care determină 'presiunea'.

William 

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Mulțumesc, John! Voi instala izolație și voi înlocui robinetul. De asemenea, voi verifica din nou presiunea apei după ce termin.

Thanks, John! I will install insulation and replace the faucet. Also, I will check the water pressure again after I finish.

**mul' tsu.mesk ʒɔn! voj ins' tala izo' latsje ʃi voj
ɪnlok' uj robi' netul. de a' tʃe.a voj ve' rifika din nou**

pre'si.ʊa apej du'pə tʃe ter'min.

1. The sentence uses the future tense in Romanian, which is formed with the auxiliary verb 'a voi' followed by the infinitive of the main verb. For example, 'voi instala' (I will install) and 'voi înlocui' (I will replace).
2. The phrase 'de asemenea' means 'also' and is used to introduce an additional action or statement.
3. The structure 'după ce termin' translates to 'after I finish'. Here, 'după ce' is a conjunction meaning 'after', and 'termin' is the first person singular present tense form of the verb 'a termina' (to finish). This indicates that the action of checking the water pressure will occur after the completion of the previous tasks.
4. The noun 'izolație' (insulation) and 'robinetul' (the faucet) are in the accusative case, which is used for direct objects in Romanian.



John

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Cu plăcere! Dacă întâmpini probleme cu instalația sanitară, nu ezita să mă întrebi.

You're welcome! If you run into any plumbing issues, don't hesitate to ask me.

**ku plə'tʃere! 'daka ɪntɪm'pini pro'bleme ku instala
'tsja sani'tara, nu e'zita sə mə ɪn'trebi.**

1. The phrase 'Cu plăcere!' translates to 'You're welcome!' and is a common expression of politeness in Romanian. 'Cu' means 'with', and 'plăcere' means 'pleasure'.

2. The conditional clause 'Dacă întâmpini probleme cu instalația sanitară' translates to 'If you run into any plumbing issues'. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'întâmpini' is the second person singular present tense of the verb 'întâmpina', meaning 'to encounter', and 'probleme' is the plural form of 'problem'. 'Cu instalația sanitară' means 'with the plumbing', where 'instalația' is a feminine noun meaning 'installation' and 'sanitară' is the feminine singular adjective meaning 'sanitary'.
3. The phrase 'nu ezita să mă întrebi' translates to 'don't hesitate to ask me'. 'Nu' means 'not', 'ezita' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to hesitate', 'să' is a particle used before infinitives, 'mă' is the accusative pronoun for 'me', and 'întrebi' is the second person singular present tense of the verb 'a întreba', meaning 'to ask'.

Fixing Electrical Problems

(Home & Living)

5. Beginner (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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electricity

electricitate

e.lec.tri.tji'ta.te

circuit	circuit	<i>cir'kuit</i>
light bulb	bec	<i>bek</i>
wire	fir	<i>fir</i>
socket	priză	<i>'pri.zə</i>
switch	comutator	<i>ko.mu.ta'tor</i>
turn off	a opri	<i>a o'pri</i>
turn on	a porni	<i>a por'ni</i>
power	putere	<i>pu'te.re</i>
fuse	siguranță	<i>si.gu'ran.ṭsə</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is trying to fix a simple electrical problem at home. He is discussing with his friend John about fixing a light bulb, checking the circuit, and dealing with the power issue. "

- 3 Immersive Practice with the Goal Language**
Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply

move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

**Bună, John! Lampa din
sufragerie nu funcționează.
Crezi că becul s-a ars?**

Probabil. Poți încerca să schimbi becul și să verifici dacă se aprinde.



John

William

Am înlocuit becul, dar nu s-a aprins. Poate că este o problemă cu circuitul.

Verifică dacă întrerupătorul este pornit. Poate l-ai stins din greșeală.



John

William

Am verificat și comutatorul este pornit. Cred că trebuie să verific siguranța.

Fusibilul ar putea fi ars. Dacă acesta este cazul, va trebui să-l înlocuiești.



John

William

**Am înlocuit siguranța și acum lampa funcționează!
Mulțumesc pentru ajutor!**

4

Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Bună, John! Lampa din sufragerie nu funcționează. Crezi că becul s-a ars?

Hi, John! The lamp in the living room isn't working. Do you think the light bulb is burnt out?

bunə dʒon lampa din sufradʒerje nu funksjoneaza kreʒi kə bekul sa ars

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, used among friends.*
- 2. The phrase 'Lampa din sufragerie' translates to 'The lamp in the living room'. 'Lampa' is the subject in the nominative case, while 'din sufragerie' indicates possession or location, using the preposition 'din' (from/in) followed by the genitive case 'sufragerie'.*
- 3. 'nu funcționează' means 'isn't working'. 'nu' is the negation particle, and 'funcționează' is the third person singular present indicative form of the verb 'a funcționa' (to work).*
- 4. 'Crezi că' translates to 'Do you think that'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular present indicative form of the verb 'a crede' (to think).*
- 5. 'becul s-a ars' means 'the light bulb is burnt out'. 'becul' is the subject in the nominative case, 's-a ars' is a reflexive verb construction where 's-a' indicates that the action is performed on itself, and 'ars' is the past participle of 'a arde' (to burn).*



John

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Probabil. Poți încerca să schimbi becul și să verifici dacă se aprinde.

Probably. You can try replacing the light bulb and check if it turns on.



pro.ba'bil po.tsɨ in'tʃe.r.ka sə 'skim.bi be.kul ʃi sə ve.ri'fik dʒi.f.kə se ap'rin.de

- 1. The word 'Probabil' is an adverb meaning 'probably'. It is used to express uncertainty or likelihood.*
- 2. The phrase 'Poți încerca' translates to 'You can try'. 'Poți' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating ability or permission. 'încerca' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to try'.*
- 3. The phrase 'să schimbi becul' means 'to replace the light bulb'. 'să' is a particle used to introduce the subjunctive mood, which is often used after verbs of desire, ability, or permission. 'schimbi' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a schimba' (to change or replace), and 'becul' is the definite article form of 'bec' (light bulb), indicating a specific light bulb.*
- 4. The phrase 'și să verifici' means 'and check'. 'și' is a conjunction meaning 'and'. 'verifici' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), also in the subjunctive mood introduced by 'să'.*
- 5. The final part 'dacă se aprinde' translates to 'if it turns on'. 'dacă' means 'if', 'se aprinde' is a reflexive verb form of 'a aprinde' (to turn on), where 'se' indicates that the action is performed on the subject itself, and 'aprinde' is in the present tense.*

William 

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Am înlocuit becul, dar nu s-a aprins. Poate că este o problemă cu circuitul.

I replaced the light bulb, but it didn't turn on. Maybe there's a problem with the circuit.

**am în'lokuit 'bekul dar nu sa a'prins po'ate kə
'este o pro'blemə ku sir'kult**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Am înlocuit', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a înlocui' (to replace) in the perfect tense. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb used for forming the perfect tense, and 'înlocuit' is the past participle.*
- 2. 'becul' is the definite form of 'bec' (light bulb), indicating a specific light bulb that has been replaced.*
- 3. The conjunction 'dar' (but) introduces a contrast between the action of replacing the bulb and the result of that action.*
- 4. 'nu s-a aprins' translates to 'it didn't turn on'. Here, 'nu' negates the verb 's-a aprins', which is the reflexive form of 'a aprinde' (to turn on). The 's-' indicates that the action is reflexive, meaning the subject (the bulb) is also the object of the action.*
- 5. 'Poate că' means 'Maybe there is', where 'poate' is the third person singular of the verb 'a putea' (can/may) and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'.*
- 6. 'este o problemă' translates to 'there's a problem', where 'este' is the third person singular of the verb 'a fi' (to be) and 'o problemă' is the indefinite form of 'problemă' (problem).*
- 7. 'cu circuitul' means 'with the circuit', where 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with' and 'circuitul' is the definite form of 'circuit' (circuit), indicating a specific circuit that might have a problem.*



John

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Verifică dacă întrerupătorul este pornit. Poate l-ai stins din greșeală.

Check if the switch is on. Maybe you turned it off by mistake.

**ve.ri.fi'ka də.kə ɪn.trə.ru'pə.tʃɪr.ul 'es.te 'por.nit po
'a.te l'aj stins din gre'ʃe.a.lə**

1. Verifică - verb la imperativ, persoana a doua singular. Forma de imperativ este folosită pentru a da o comandă sau o sugestie.
2. dacă - conjuncție subordonatoare care introduce o propoziție subordonată condițională.
3. întrerupătorul - substantiv la nominativ, gen masculin, numărul singular. Este subiectul propoziției.
4. este - verb la indicativ, persoana a treia singular, timp prezent. Folosit pentru a exprima o stare.
5. pornit - participiu, folosit aici ca adjectiv pentru a descrie starea întrerupătorului.
6. Poate - adverb de mod, folosit pentru a exprima o posibilitate.
7. l-ai - pronume personal la accusativ (l) și verb auxiliar (ai) la persoana a doua singular, timp perfect compus. Indică o acțiune completă în trecut.
8. stins - participiu, folosit pentru a descrie acțiunea de a opri întrerupătorul.
9. din greșeală - locuțiune adverbială care indică modul în care a fost efectuată acțiunea, sugerând că a fost o acțiune neintenționată.

Am verificat și comutatorul este pornit. Cred că trebuie să verific siguranța.

I checked and the switch is on. I think I need to check the fuse.

**am veri'fikat ʃi komu'tatorul 'este por'nit kred kə
'trebue sə veri'fik sigu'rantsa**

1. The sentence 'Am verificat' uses the perfect tense, formed with the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense 'am' and the past participle 'verificat' (checked). This structure indicates a completed action.

2. The conjunction 'și' means 'and' and connects two independent clauses.

3. The phrase 'comutatorul este pornit' translates to 'the switch is on'. Here, 'comutatorul' is the definite form of 'comutator' (switch), and 'este' is the present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be). 'Pornit' is the past participle used as an adjective, meaning 'on' or 'started'.

4. In 'Cred că trebuie să verific siguranța', 'Cred' means 'I think', and it is in the present tense. 'Că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'Trebuie' is the present tense of the verb 'a trebui' (to need), and 'să verific' is the subjunctive form of 'a verifica' (to check), indicating necessity.

'Siguranța' is the definite form of 'siguranță' (fuse), showing that it refers to a specific fuse.



John

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Fusibilul ar putea fi ars. Dacă acesta este cazul, va trebui să-l înlocuiești.

The fuse might be burnt. If that's the case, you'll need to replace it.

**fu'sibilul ar pu'tea fi ars. da'kə a'tjesta 'este
'kazul, va tre'bui sə-l ɪnloku'jeft'.**

- 1. The phrase 'Fusibilul ar putea fi ars' uses the conditional mood 'ar putea' (might) to express a possibility. 'Ar putea' is the conditional form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), which is conjugated in the third person singular.*
- 2. The definite article 'fusibilul' (the fuse) indicates that we are talking about a specific fuse. In Romanian, definite articles are often attached to the end of nouns.*
- 3. 'Dacă acesta este cazul' translates to 'If that's the case'. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'acesta' is a demonstrative pronoun meaning 'this' (referring to 'the case'), and 'este' is the present tense form of the verb 'a fi' (to be).*
- 4. 'Va trebui să-l înlocuiești' means 'you'll need to replace it'. 'Va trebui' is the future tense of 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating necessity. 'Să-l' is a contraction of 'să' (to) and 'l' (it), which is the accusative pronoun for masculine singular nouns. 'Înlocuiești' is the second person singular form of the verb 'a înlocui' (to replace) in the present tense.*



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Am înlocuit siguranța și acum lampa funcționează! Mulțumesc pentru ajutor!

I replaced the fuse and now the lamp works! Thanks for your help!

**am înlo'kut sigu'ran.țsa ʃi a'kum 'lampa funțsi.o
'neazə mul'țsumesk pen'tru aʒu'tor**

1. The sentence begins with 'Am înlocuit', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a înlocui' (to replace) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'am' indicates that the action has been completed.
2. 'siguranța' is the definite form of 'siguranță' (fuse), which is a feminine noun. The definite article is attached to the noun, indicating that it is specific.
3. 'și' means 'and', serving as a conjunction to connect two clauses.
4. 'acum' translates to 'now', indicating the present time.
5. 'lampa' is the definite form of 'lampă' (lamp), also a feminine noun, similarly using the definite article.
6. 'funcționează' is the third person singular of the verb 'a funcționa' (to work) in the present tense, indicating that the lamp is currently working.
7. 'Mulțumesc' means 'Thank you', and it is the first person singular form of the verb 'a mulțumi' (to thank).
8. 'pentru ajutor' translates to 'for your help', where 'ajutor' (help) is a masculine noun in the indefinite form.

5. Intermediate (Home & Living)

- 1** Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



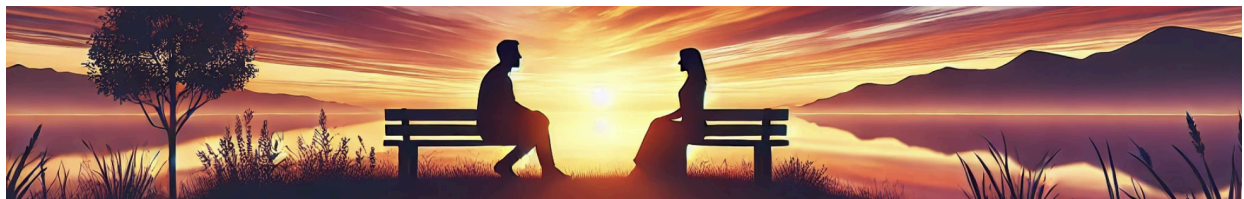
Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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electricity	electricitate	<i>e.lec.tri.ki'ta.te</i>
circuit	circuit	<i>'tʃir.kuit</i>
fuse	siguranță	<i>si.gu'ran.t̂sə</i>
power outage	pană de curent	<i>'pa.nə de ku'rent</i>
voltage	tensiune	<i>ten.si'u.ne</i>

current	curent	<i>ku'rent</i>
wiring	cablare	<i>ka'bla.re</i>
short circuit	scurtcircuit	<i>skurt.tʃir'kuit</i>
overload	supraîncărcare	<i>su.pra.in.kə'r.ka.re</i>
socket	priză	<i>'pri.zə</i>
transformer	transformator	<i>trans.for.ma'tor</i>
breaker	disjunctoare	<i>dis.junc'to.a.re</i>

- To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is dealing with an electrical issue in his home. The power goes out in one room, and he's troubleshooting the cause with John. They discuss potential problems with the wiring, fuse, and overloads. "

- 3 Immersive Practice with the Goal Language**
Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William



Salut, John! Am o problemă cu curentul. O cameră nu are deloc curent. Crezi că este o întrerupere de curent?

Nu cred că este o întrerupere de curent, deoarece celelalte camere



John

au electricitate. Ai verificat siguranța?

William 

Am verificat siguranța și am observat că s-a ars. O voi înlocui, dar cred că cablajul din perete ar putea fi problematic.

Dacă siguranța se arde din nou, atunci este clar că există o suprasarcină. Trebuie să inspectezi circuitele.



John

William 

Cred că ar putea fi un scurtcircuit. Voi verifica firele și prizele din cameră mai atent.

Idee bună! Verifică dacă există vreo scurgere curentă sau vreo priză defectă. Dacă găsești ceva, va trebui să înlocuiești partea defectă.



John

William 

Am găsit o priză defectă. O voi înlocui, dar mă întreb dacă există o problemă cu transformatorul.

Verifică dacă există probleme cu tensiunea. Uneori, fluctuațiile de tensiune pot cauza probleme în sistemul electric.



John

William



Am verificat tensiunea și este stabilă. De asemenea, am înlocuit transformatorul și acum totul funcționează corect.

Groznic! Dacă te confrunți cu alte probleme, nu ezita să mă întrebi.



John



Mastering Through Practice and Conversation

In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William 

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Salut, John! Am o problemă cu curentul. O cameră nu are deloc curent. Crezi că este o întrerupere de curent?

Hi, John! I have a problem with the power. One room has no power at all. Do you think it's a power outage?

sa.ly ʒɔn! am o pro.ble.mə ku ku.ren.tul. o ka.me.rə nu a.re de.lok ku.rent. kreʒ kə es.te o ɪn.trə.ru.pe.re de ku.ren.t?

1. The greeting 'Salut' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian, commonly used among friends.

2. The phrase 'Am o problemă' translates to 'I have a problem'. 'Am' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a avea' (to have), and 'o problemă' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article (a) and 'problemă' is a feminine noun.
3. The phrase 'cu curentul' means 'with the power'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', and 'curentul' is the definite form of the noun 'curent' (power or current), where '-ul' is the definite article suffix indicating that it is a specific power.
4. The sentence 'O cameră nu are deloc curent' translates to 'One room has no power at all'. 'O cameră' means 'One room', where 'o' is the indefinite article and 'cameră' is a feminine noun. 'nu are' means 'has no', where 'nu' is the negation particle and 'are' is the third person singular present tense of 'a avea'. 'deloc' means 'at all', emphasizing the total absence of power.
5. The question 'Crezi că este o întrerupere de curent?' means 'Do you think it's a power outage?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular present tense of the verb 'a crede' (to think). 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'este' is the third person singular present tense of 'a fi' (to be). 'o întrerupere de curent' translates to 'a power outage', where 'o' is the indefinite article, 'întrerupere' is a feminine noun meaning 'outage', and 'de curent' means 'of power'.



John

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Nu cred că este o întrerupere de curent, deoarece celelalte camere au electricitate. Ai verificat

siguranța?

I don't think it's a power outage, since the other rooms have electricity.

Have you checked the fuse?

**nu kred kə este o între'rupe.re de ku'rent, de.o
're.afe tje.le'la.te 'ka.me.re au elek.tri.tsi'tatse. aj
ve.ri.fi'kat si.gu'ran.tsa?**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Nu cred că este o întrerupere de curent', where 'Nu' is a negation particle, 'cred' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a crede' (to believe), and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'. 'Este' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), and 'o întrerupere de curent' means 'a power outage', with 'o' being the indefinite article and 'întrerupere de curent' being a noun phrase.*
- 2. 'deoarece' is a conjunction meaning 'since' or 'because', introducing a reason. 'celelelalte camere' means 'the other rooms', where 'celelelalte' is the plural form of 'celălalt' (the other) and 'camere' is the plural form of 'cameră' (room). 'au' is the third person plural present tense of 'a avea' (to have), and 'electricitate' means 'electricity'.*
- 3. The second sentence 'Ai verificat siguranța?' is a question. 'Ai' is the second person singular present tense of 'a avea' (to have), used here as an auxiliary verb. 'verificat' is the past participle of 'a verifica' (to check). 'siguranța' is the definite form of 'siguranță' (fuse), indicating a specific fuse.*

William 

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Am verificat siguranța și am observat că s-a ars. O voi înlocui, dar cred că cablajul din perete ar putea fi problematic.

I checked the fuse and noticed it's burnt out. I will replace it, but I think the wiring in the wall might be problematic.

**am veri'fikat sigu'rant̩sa ʃi am ob'servat kə sə ars.
o voi ɪnloku'i dar kred kə ka'blad̩z̩ul din pe'rete ar
pu'tea fi problema'tik.**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Am verificat', which is the perfect tense in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'verificat' is the past participle of the verb 'a verifica' (to check). This structure indicates a completed action.*
- 2. 'siguranța' is the definite form of 'siguranță' (fuse), which is a feminine noun. In Romanian, definite articles are attached to the noun, hence 'siguranța' translates to 'the fuse'.*
- 3. The phrase 'și am observat' means 'and I noticed'. 'și' is the conjunction 'and', 'am' is again the auxiliary verb in the first person singular, and 'observat' is the past participle of 'a observa' (to notice).*
- 4. 'că s-a ars' translates to 'that it's burnt out'. 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 's-a' is a reflexive pronoun combined with the auxiliary verb 'a fi' (to be) in the third person singular, and 'ars' is the past participle of 'a arde' (to burn). This indicates a state resulting from a previous action.*
- 5. 'O voi înlocui' means 'I will replace it'. 'O' is the pronoun for 'it' (referring to the fuse), 'voi' is the future tense auxiliary verb in the first person singular, and 'înlocui' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to replace'.*

6. 'dar cred că cablajul din perete ar putea fi problematic' translates to 'but I think the wiring in the wall might be problematic'. 'dar' means 'but', 'cred' is the first person singular of 'a crede' (to think), 'că' is again 'that', 'cablajul' is the definite form of 'cablaj' (wiring), 'din perete' means 'in the wall', where 'din' is a preposition meaning 'in' or 'of', and 'perete' is a masculine noun in the definite form. 'ar putea fi' translates to 'might be', where 'ar putea' is the conditional form of 'a putea' (to be able to), and 'fi' is the infinitive of 'to be'. 'problematic' is an adjective meaning 'problematic'.



John

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Dacă siguranța se arde din nou, atunci este clar că există o suprasarcină. Trebuie să inspectezi circuitele.

If the fuse blows again, then it's clear that there's an overload. You need to inspect the circuits.

**'daka sigu'ran.țsa se 'arde din 'naw atjum 'este
klar kə ɛk' sistə o suprasar'țjinə 'trebu.je sə inspe
'tsets țfir'ku.itsele**

1. The sentence begins with 'Dacă', which means 'If'. This introduces a conditional clause, indicating a situation that may or may not happen.
2. The verb 'se arde' is in the present tense, reflexive form, meaning 'blows' or 'burns out'. The reflexive pronoun 'se' indicates that the subject (the fuse) is affected by the action of the verb.

3. The phrase 'din nou' translates to 'again', indicating repetition of the action.
4. The word 'atunci' means 'then', linking the conditional clause to the main clause.
5. The phrase 'este clar' translates to 'it is clear', where 'este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the present tense.
6. The word 'că' means 'that', introducing a noun clause that explains what is clear.
7. The phrase 'există o suprasarcină' translates to 'there is an overload', where 'există' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a exista' (to exist) in the present tense.
8. The word 'suprasarcină' is a noun meaning 'overload'.
9. The second sentence begins with 'Trebuie să', which means 'You need to'. 'Trebuie' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a trebui' (to need) in the present tense, and 'să' introduces the following verb in the subjunctive mood.
10. The verb 'inspectezi' is the second person singular form of 'a inspecta' (to inspect) in the present tense, indicating that the subject (you) is the one performing the action.
11. The noun 'circuitele' is the accusative plural form of 'circuit', meaning 'the circuits', indicating the object of the inspection.

William 

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Cred că ar putea fi un scurtcircuit. Voi verifica firele și prizele din cameră mai atent.

I think it might be a short circuit. I will check the wires and outlets in the room more carefully.

**kred kə ar putea fi un scurtfi'kirt. voj veri'fika
'firele ʃi 'prizele din ka'mera maj a'tent.**

- 1. The sentence starts with 'Cred că', which means 'I think that'. 'Cred' is the first person singular form of the verb 'a crede' (to think/believe), and 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that'.*
- 2. 'Ar putea fi' translates to 'might be'. 'Ar putea' is the conditional form of the verb 'a putea' (to be able to), indicating possibility, and 'fi' is the infinitive form of 'to be'.*
- 3. 'Un scurtcircuit' means 'a short circuit'. 'Un' is the indefinite article for masculine nouns, and 'scurtcircuit' is a compound noun formed from 'scurt' (short) and 'circuit' (circuit).*
- 4. 'Voi verifica' translates to 'I will check'. 'Voi' is the first person singular future tense auxiliary for 'a vrea' (to want), indicating future action, and 'verifica' is the infinitive form of the verb 'to check'.*
- 5. 'Firele și prizele' means 'the wires and the outlets'. 'Firele' is the definite form of 'fire' (wire), and 'prizele' is the definite form of 'priză' (outlet). The conjunction 'și' means 'and'.*
- 6. 'Din cameră' translates to 'in the room'. 'Din' is a preposition meaning 'of/from', and 'cameră' is a noun meaning 'room'.*
- 7. 'Mai atent' means 'more carefully'. 'Mai' is an adverb meaning 'more', and 'atent' is an adjective meaning 'careful'.*



John

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Idee bună! Verifică dacă există vreo scurgere curentă sau vreo priză defectă. Dacă găsești ceva, va trebui să înlocuiești partea defectă.

Good idea! Check if there's any current leakage or any faulty socket. If you find something, you'll need to replace the faulty part.

**i 'de.e 'buna ve 'rifikə 'dʒakə eksis 'ta vreo
'skurdʒere ku 'rentə sau vreo 'prizə de 'fektə
'dʒakə gə 'ʃteʃt' tʃe 'va va tre 'bui sə ɪnloku 'jeʃt'
'partea de 'fektə**

- 1. The phrase 'Idee bună!' translates to 'Good idea!'. 'Idee' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'bună' is an adjective that agrees with 'idee' in gender and number (feminine singular).*
- 2. 'Verifică' is the imperative form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), addressing someone informally (tu form).*
- 3. 'dacă există vreo scurgere curentă sau vreo priză defectă' translates to 'if there's any current leakage or any faulty socket'. 'dacă' introduces a conditional clause. 'există' is the third person singular present indicative of 'a exista' (to exist). 'vreo' is an indefinite pronoun used here to mean 'any', and it agrees with the feminine nouns 'scurgere' and 'priză'. 'curentă' is an adjective modifying 'scurgere', and 'defectă' modifies 'priză'.*
- 4. 'Dacă găsești ceva' means 'If you find something'. 'găsești' is the second person singular present indicative of 'a găsi' (to find). 'ceva' means 'something'.*
- 5. 'va trebui să înlocuiești partea defectă' translates to 'you'll need to replace the faulty part'. 'va trebui' is the future tense of 'a trebui' (to have to), indicating necessity. 'să înlocuiești' is the subjunctive form of 'a înlocui' (to replace), used after expressions of necessity. 'partea*

defectă' means 'the faulty part', where 'partea' is a feminine noun in the nominative case and 'defectă' is the adjective agreeing with it.

William 

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Am găsit o priză defectă. O voi înlocui, dar mă întreb dacă există o problemă cu transformatorul.

I found a faulty socket. I will replace it, but I'm wondering if there's an issue with the transformer.

am gəs'tit o 'prizə de'fektə. o voj ɪnloku'j, dar mə ɪn'treb da'kə eg'zistə o pro'blemə ku transfor'matorul.

1. The sentence is composed of two main parts: 'Am găsit o priză defectă' and 'O voi înlocui, dar mă întreb dacă există o problemă cu transformatorul.'
2. In the first part, 'Am găsit' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a găsi' (to find). 'Am' is the first person singular of the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have), used here to form the perfect tense, and 'găsit' is the past participle of 'a găsi'. 'O priză defectă' means 'a faulty socket', where 'priză' is a feminine noun in the nominative case, and 'defectă' is an adjective in the feminine singular form, agreeing with 'priză'.
3. In the second part, 'O voi înlocui' translates to 'I will replace it'. 'O' is a pronoun referring to 'priza' (the socket), 'voi' is the first person singular future tense of the verb 'a vrea' (to want), and 'înlocui' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to replace'.

4. The conjunction 'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast with the previous statement. 'Mă întreb' translates to 'I wonder', where 'mă' is the reflexive pronoun for the first person singular, and 'întreb' is the first person singular present tense of the verb 'a întreba' (to ask).

5. 'Dacă există o problemă cu transformatorul' means 'if there's an issue with the transformer'. 'Dacă' is a conjunction meaning 'if', 'există' is the third person singular present tense of the verb 'a exista' (to exist), 'o problemă' is a feminine noun in the nominative case meaning 'an issue', and 'cu transformatorul' means 'with the transformer', where 'transformatorul' is a masculine noun in the definite form.



John

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Verifică dacă există probleme cu tensiunea. Uneori, fluctuațiile de tensiune pot cauza probleme în sistemul electric.

Check if there are any issues with the voltage. Sometimes, voltage fluctuations can cause problems in the electrical system.

**ve.ri.fi'ka də.kə eksis'te pro'ble.me ku ten.si'u.ne.
u.ne'o.ri fluk.twa'tsi.i.le de ten'si.u.ne pot kau'za
pro'ble.me ɪn sis'te.mul e'lek.trik**

1. The verb 'verifică' is the imperative form of 'a verifica' (to check), used here to give a command or instruction. It is in the second person singular.

2. The phrase 'dacă există probleme' translates to 'if there are any issues'. 'Dacă' means 'if', 'există' is the third person singular present

indicative form of 'a exista' (to exist), and 'probleme' is the plural form of 'problemă' (issue).

3. The phrase 'cu tensiunea' means 'with the voltage'. 'Cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', and 'tensiunea' is the definite form of 'tensiune' (voltage), indicating a specific voltage being referred to.

4. The second sentence 'Uneori, fluctuațiile de tensiune pot cauza probleme în sistemul electric.' translates to 'Sometimes, voltage fluctuations can cause problems in the electrical system.' 'Uneori' means 'sometimes', 'fluctuațiile de tensiune' is the plural form of 'fluctuație' (fluctuation) with 'de tensiune' indicating the type of fluctuation, 'pot cauza' is the third person plural present indicative form of 'a putea' (can) and 'a cauza' (to cause), and 'probleme în sistemul electric' means 'problems in the electrical system', where 'sistemul electric' is the definite form of 'sistem electric' (electrical system).

William 

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Am verificat tensiunea și este stabilă. De asemenea, am înlocuit transformatorul și acum totul funcționează corect.

I checked the voltage and it's stable. I also replaced the transformer, and now everything is working correctly.

**am veri'fîțjat ten'siūna ʃi 'este sta'bilə. de a
'semenea am înlok'wit transfor'matorul ʃi a'kum
to'tul funktsjo'neazə ko'rekt.**

1. The sentence is composed of two main parts, each containing a subject and a verb. The first part 'Am verificat tensiunea și este stabilă' translates to 'I checked the voltage and it's stable.' Here, 'Am verificat' is the perfect tense of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), where 'am' is the auxiliary verb for the first person singular, and 'verificat' is the past participle. 'Tensiunea' is the noun in the accusative case, and 'este stabilă' uses the present tense of the verb 'a fi' (to be), with 'stabilă' being the feminine singular adjective agreeing with 'tensiunea'.

2. The second part 'De asemenea, am înlocuit transformatorul și acum totul funcționează corect' translates to 'I also replaced the transformer, and now everything is working correctly.' 'De asemenea' means 'also' and serves as a connector. 'Am înlocuit' follows the same structure as 'am verificat', where 'înlocuit' is the past participle of 'a înlocui' (to replace). 'Transformatorul' is the definite form of the noun in the accusative case. The phrase 'și acum totul funcționează corect' uses 'funcționează', the present tense of 'a funcționa' (to function), indicating an ongoing action, while 'corect' is an adverb modifying the verb.



John

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Groaznic! Dacă te confrunți cu alte probleme, nu ezita să mă întrebi.

Great! If you run into any other problems, don't hesitate to ask me.

**groaznik! də'kə te kon'frunts ku 'alte pro'bleme
nu e'zita sə mə ɪn'trebi.**

1. The sentence starts with 'Groaznic!', which is an exclamatory expression in Romanian, equivalent to 'Great!' in English. It conveys enthusiasm or encouragement.
2. The phrase 'Dacă te confrunți cu alte probleme' translates to 'If you run into any other problems'. Here, 'Dacă' means 'If', 'te confrunți' is the present tense second person singular form of the verb 'a se confrunta' (to confront or to face), and 'cu alte probleme' means 'with other problems'. 'Alte' is the plural form of 'alt', meaning 'other'.
3. The second part of the sentence, 'nu ezita să mă întrebi', translates to 'don't hesitate to ask me'. 'Nu' is the negation particle meaning 'not', 'ezita' is the infinitive form of the verb meaning 'to hesitate', 'să' is a conjunction that introduces the subjunctive mood, and 'mă întrebi' means 'you ask me'. 'Mă' is the accusative form of 'eu' (I), indicating that the speaker is the object of the action.
4. The overall structure of the sentence follows a conditional format, starting with 'Dacă' (if), which sets up a condition for the action that follows.

5. Advanced (Home & Living)

1

Before starting the conversation, it's essential to familiarize yourself with some key vocabulary and concepts that will help you engage more effectively. Understanding these pre-words will give you a solid foundation and allow you to follow the discussion with ease.



Here are the pre-words relevant to the topic:

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electric system	sistem electric	<i>si'stem e'lektrik</i>
voltage fluctuation	fluctuație de tensiune	<i>fluk'twa.tsi.e de ten'si.u.ne</i>
circuit breaker	disjuncteur	<i>disjun'ktor</i>
electrical panel	panou electric	<i>pa'nou e'lektrik</i>
fuse box	cutie de siguranță	<i>ku'ti.e de sigu'ran.tse</i>
power surge	vârf de putere	<i>virf de pu'te.re</i>

grounding	împământare	<i>impə.mɪn'ta.re</i>
transformer	transformator	<i>transfor'ma.tor</i>
short circuit	scurtcircuit	<i>skurtʃir'kuit</i>
electrical wiring	cablaj electric	<i>ka'blaʒ e'lektrik</i>
capacitor	capacitor	<i>ka.pa'tsi.tor</i>
circuit overload	supraîncărcare	<i>su.pirɪn.kɪr'ka.re</i>
power failure	defecțiune de putere	<i>de.fe'k.tsi.u.ne</i> <i>de pu'te.re</i>
lightning strike	lovitură de fulger	<i>lo.vi'tu.rə de</i> <i>'ful.dʒer</i>

- 2 To understand the conversation very well, it's important to first grasp the context of the scenario. The conversation revolves around a specific topic where each person contributes based on their perspective and knowledge, allowing for a clear exchange of ideas.



Here is the conversation scenario related to the discussion.

" William is dealing with a complex electrical issue in his house. He consults with John, a professional, about electrical system malfunctions, including power surges, grounding issues, and dealing with circuit breakers and overloads. "

3

Immersive Practice with the Goal Language

Before diving into the conversation in this step, remember that the primary goal is to engage deeply with the content and practice the language in its raw form. This is your opportunity to test your understanding and practice your skills without additional guidance.

Engage Fully with the Conversation

This step is about practicing the language as it appears naturally, without relying on explanations or pronunciation guides.

Challenge Your Understanding

If you can follow the conversation and grasp its meaning, congratulations—you are ready to practice further! If you find parts of the conversation unclear or difficult to understand, don't be discouraged. Simply move on to Step 4, where detailed explanations and pronunciation guides will help you.

Practice Aloud

After reading the conversation, don't just move on to the next topic. Take a moment to reflect and recreate the dialogue aloud. Use your own words to practice similar conversations, imagining yourself in real-life situations.

Test Yourself Without Looking at the Words

Challenge yourself to recall the dialogue and practice speaking without referencing the text. Ask yourself this important question: If I were to meet someone right now, could I confidently express myself?



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:

William



**Bună, John! Am avut o
întrerupere de curent în toată
casa și acum unele prize nu
funcționează. Crezi că este o
problemă cu panoul electric?**

**Este posibil. Dacă panoul electric a
fost afectat de o supratensiune, un
întrerupător de circuit ar fi putut să
se declanșeze. Ai verificat cutia de
siguranțe?**



John

William



**Da, am verificat și am găsit un
întrerupător de circuit căzut. L-
am resetat, dar încă nu am
energie în unele zone ale casei.**

**Probabil este o problemă cu
împământarea sau cu cablajul
electric. Un scurtcircuit ar fi putut
cauza o defecțiune în sistem.**



John

William



**Am verificat și firele par în
regulă, dar mă întreb dacă
există o defecțiune în
transformatorul principal.**

Este posibil, mai ales dacă a fost o lovitură de fulger. Verifică dacă există semne de daune la transformator.



John

William



Am găsit urme de arsuri pe transformator. Cred că ar trebui să-l înlocuiesc. Poate că și alte componente ale sistemului electric sunt afectate.

Dacă transformatorul este afectat, trebuie să înlocuiești toate componentele deteriorate. Asigură-te că folosești piese de schimb compatibile.



John

William



Am înlocuit transformatorul și am verificat toate piesele. Totul pare în regulă acum. Mulțumesc pentru ajutor, John!

Mă bucur că totul este bine! Dacă ai probleme cu alte componente, nu ezita să mă întrebi.



John

- 4 Mastering Through Practice and Conversation** In this final step, we delve deeper into the intricacies of grammar and pronunciation, equipping you with detailed explanations and tools to confidently translate and speak.

Detailed Grammar Explanations

Each grammar point is broken down into manageable pieces, ensuring you understand the rules and patterns behind the language.

Pronunciation with IPA

To make pronunciation easier, each sentence is provided with its International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription.

Practice Conversations

Once you have reviewed the grammar and pronunciation, it's time to practice. Begin with the provided dialogues, repeating them out loud. Pay close attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Speak Aloud Without the Book

The most critical part of this step is speaking aloud without referencing the book. Imagine real-life

scenarios and make conversations with yourself. For example, pretend you're introducing yourself, ordering food, or asking for directions. Say the sentences aloud, and if you stumble, revisit the material to reinforce your understanding.

Speaking to yourself may feel strange initially, but it is one of the most effective ways to internalize the language. It helps build confidence and prepares you to express yourself fluently when interacting with others.

Imagine Real Conversations

Visualize yourself in a situation where you might need to use the language. Ask yourself: If I encountered someone right now, could I express myself properly? This self-reflection pushes you to focus on areas where you might need more practice, enhancing your ability to communicate effectively.



Let's begin and take a look at the conversation:



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Bună, John! Am avut o întrerupere de curent în toată casa și acum unele prize nu funcționează. Crezi că este o problemă cu panoul electric?

Hi, John! We had a power failure throughout the house and now some outlets aren't working. Do you think there's a problem with the electrical panel?

bu'nə dʒɔn am a'vut o ɪntrəru'pere de ku'rent ɪn to'atə 'kasa ʃi a'kum u'nele 'prize nu funktsi.o 'neazə kreʒ kə 'este o pro'blemə ku pa'noul e 'lektrik

- 1. The greeting 'Bună' is an informal way to say 'Hi' in Romanian. It is commonly used among friends.*
- 2. The phrase 'Am avut o întrerupere de curent' translates to 'We had a power failure'. Here, 'Am avut' is the first person plural perfect tense of the verb 'a avea' (to have), indicating a completed action in the past.*
- 3. 'o întrerupere de curent' means 'a power failure'. 'întrerupere' is a feminine noun meaning 'interruption', and 'de curent' specifies the type of interruption, meaning 'of power'.*
- 4. The phrase 'în toată casa' translates to 'throughout the house'. 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in', 'toată' is the feminine singular form of 'tot', meaning 'all', and 'casa' is the feminine noun for 'house'.*
- 5. 'și acum' means 'and now'. 'și' is the conjunction 'and', while 'acum' means 'now'.*

6. 'unele prize nu funcționează' translates to 'some outlets aren't working'. 'unele' is the plural form of 'un' (a/an), meaning 'some', 'prize' is the plural noun for 'outlets', and 'nu funcționează' means 'are not working', where 'nu' negates the verb 'funcționează' (to work).
7. 'Crezi că este o problemă cu panoul electric?' translates to 'Do you think there's a problem with the electrical panel?'. 'Crezi' is the second person singular present tense of 'a crede' (to think), 'că' is a conjunction meaning 'that', 'este' is the third person singular present tense of 'a fi' (to be), 'o problemă' means 'a problem', and 'cu panoul electric' means 'with the electrical panel', where 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', 'panoul' is the definite article form of 'panou' (panel), and 'electric' is an adjective describing the panel.



John

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Este posibil. Dacă panoul electric a fost afectat de o supratensiune, un întrerupător de circuit ar fi putut să se declanșeze. Ai verificat cutia de siguranțe?

It's possible. If the electrical panel was affected by a power surge, a circuit breaker may have tripped. Have you checked the fuse box?

'este pos'ibil. da'kə pa'noul elek'trik a fost afek'tat de o supraten'siune, un întrəru'pətsir de sir'kut ar fi pu'tut sə se deklan'jeze. aj veri'fikat ku'tsia de sigu'antse?

1. The sentence starts with 'Este posibil', which translates to 'It is possible'. 'Este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the present tense, and 'posibil' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with the subject, which is implied as 'this situation'.
2. The second part, 'Dacă panoul electric a fost afectat de o supratensiune', translates to 'If the electrical panel was affected by a power surge'. Here, 'Dacă' means 'if', introducing a conditional clause. 'Panoul electric' is the subject (the electrical panel), 'a fost' is the past tense form of 'a fi' (to be), and 'afectat' is the past participle of 'a afecta' (to affect). 'De o supratensiune' means 'by a power surge', where 'de' is a preposition and 'o supratensiune' is a noun phrase in the accusative case.
3. The phrase 'un întrerupător de circuit ar fi putut să se declanșeze' translates to 'a circuit breaker may have tripped'. 'Un întrerupător de circuit' is the subject (a circuit breaker), 'ar fi putut' is a conditional perfect construction indicating possibility, and 'să se declanșeze' is an infinitive phrase meaning 'to trip'.
4. Finally, 'Ai verificat cutia de siguranțe?' translates to 'Have you checked the fuse box?'. 'Ai' is the second person singular form of 'a avea' (to have) in the present tense, 'verificat' is the past participle of 'a verifica' (to check), and 'cutia de siguranțe' is the direct object (the fuse box), where 'cutia' is a feminine noun in the nominative case and 'de siguranțe' is a prepositional phrase indicating what kind of box it is.



Da, am verificat și am găsit un întrerupător de circuit căzut. L-am resetat, dar încă nu am energie în unele zone ale casei.

Yes, I checked and found a tripped circuit breaker. I reset it, but I still don't have power in some areas of the house.

**da am veri'fikat și am gă'sit un întreru'pător de
tîr'kut kăzut lam reze'tat dar în'kə nu am e
'nerdʒie în 'unele 'zone ale 'kasej**

- 1. The sentence begins with 'Da', which means 'Yes'. This is a simple affirmative response.*
- 2. The phrase 'am verificat' uses the present perfect tense, formed with the auxiliary verb 'a avea' (to have) in the first person singular 'am' and the past participle 'verificat' (checked). This tense indicates a completed action with relevance to the present.*
- 3. 'și' means 'and', connecting two clauses.*
- 4. 'am găsit' follows the same structure as 'am verificat', indicating another completed action in the present perfect tense, with 'găsit' being the past participle of 'a găsi' (to find).*
- 5. 'un întrerupător de circuit căzut' translates to 'a tripped circuit breaker'. Here, 'un' is the indefinite article (a), 'întrerupător de circuit' means 'circuit breaker', and 'căzut' is the past participle meaning 'tripped' or 'fallen'.*
- 6. 'L-am resetat' means 'I reset it'. 'L-' is a pronoun referring back to 'întrerupător' (the circuit breaker), 'am resetat' is again in the present perfect tense.*
- 7. 'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast.*
- 8. 'încă nu am energie' translates to 'I still don't have power'. 'încă' means 'still', 'nu' is the negation (not), 'am' is the auxiliary verb, and*

'energie' means 'power'.

9. 'în unele zone ale casei' means 'in some areas of the house'. 'în' is a preposition (in), 'unele' is the plural form of 'some', 'zone' is the plural form of 'zone', and 'ale casei' means 'of the house', where 'ale' is the genitive plural form of the definite article 'the'.



John

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Probabil este o problemă cu împământarea sau cu cablajul electric. Un scurtcircuit ar fi putut cauza o defecțiune în sistem.

It's probably an issue with the grounding or the electrical wiring. A short circuit may have caused a malfunction in the system.

proba'bil este o pro'blemă ku împəm'tarea sau ku ka'blajul elek'trik. un skurt'sirkit ar fi pu'tut kau'za o defe'ktsiune în sis'tem.

1. The phrase 'Probabil este o problemă' translates to 'It's probably an issue'. 'Probabil' is an adverb meaning 'probably', and it modifies the verb 'este' (is). 'O problemă' is a noun phrase where 'o' is the indefinite article (a/an) and 'problemă' is the noun (issue).

2. 'cu împământarea sau cu cablajul electric' means 'with the grounding or the electrical wiring'. 'cu' is a preposition meaning 'with', followed by 'împământarea' (the grounding) and 'cablajul electric' (the electrical wiring). Both nouns are definite, indicated by the definite articles 'a' and 'ul' respectively.

3. 'Un scurtcircuit ar fi putut cauza o defecțiune în sistem' translates to 'A short circuit may have caused a malfunction in the system'. 'Un scurtcircuit' is an indefinite noun phrase (a short circuit), where 'un' is the indefinite article. 'ar fi putut' is a conditional perfect construction meaning 'may have', where 'ar' indicates the conditional mood and 'fi putut' is the perfect form of 'to be able'.

4. 'cauza o defecțiune' means 'cause a malfunction'. 'o defecțiune' is another indefinite noun phrase (a malfunction). Finally, 'în sistem' means 'in the system', where 'în' is a preposition meaning 'in', followed by 'sistem', which is a noun.

William 

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Am verificat și firele par în regulă, dar mă întreb dacă există o defecțiune în transformatorul principal.

I checked, and the wires seem fine, but I wonder if there's a malfunction in the main transformer.

am veri'fîțjat ſi 'firele par în re'gulă dar mă în'treb da'ka eg'zistə o defe'ktsjune în transfor'matorul printsi'pal

1. The sentence begins with 'Am verificat', which is the perfect tense in Romanian. 'Am' is the auxiliary verb (to have) in the first person singular, and 'verificat' is the past participle of the verb 'a verifica' (to check). This construction indicates a completed action.

2. 'și' means 'and', connecting two clauses.

3. *'firele' is the definite plural form of 'fir' (wire), indicating that we are talking about specific wires. The definite article is attached to the noun, which is a common feature in Romanian.*
4. *'par' is the present tense of the verb 'a părea' (to seem), used here to express an opinion about the state of the wires.*
5. *'în regulă' translates to 'fine' or 'in order', functioning as an adverbial phrase describing the state of the wires.*
6. *'dar' means 'but', introducing a contrast to the previous statement.*
7. *'mă întreb' translates to 'I wonder', where 'mă' is a reflexive pronoun indicating that the action of questioning is directed towards the speaker.*
8. *'dacă' means 'if', introducing a conditional clause.*
9. *'există' is the present tense of the verb 'a exista' (to exist), used here to indicate the presence of something.*
10. *'o defecțiune' means 'a malfunction', where 'defecțiune' is a noun in the singular form, and 'o' is the indefinite article.*
11. *'în transformatorul principal' translates to 'in the main transformer', where 'transformatorul' is the definite form of 'transformator' (transformer), and 'principal' is an adjective describing the transformer.*



John

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Este posibil, mai ales dacă a fost o lovitură de fulger. Verifică dacă există semne de daune la transformator.

It's possible, especially if there was a lightning strike. Check if there are any signs of damage to the transformer.

'este posibil, mai ales dacă a fost o lovitură de fulger. verifică dacă există semne de daune la transformator.

1. The sentence starts with 'Este posibil', which translates to 'It is possible'. 'Este' is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be) in the present tense, and 'posibil' is an adjective that agrees in gender and number with the subject, which is implied to be a general situation.

2. 'mai ales' means 'especially' and is used to emphasize the following clause. It is an adverbial phrase that modifies the entire statement.

3. 'dacă a fost o lovitură de fulger' translates to 'if there was a lightning strike'. 'dacă' is a conjunction meaning 'if'. 'a fost' is the past tense form of 'a fi', indicating that the action occurred in the past. 'o lovitură de fulger' means 'a lightning strike', where 'lovitură' is a feminine noun in the singular form, and 'de fulger' is a prepositional phrase indicating the type of strike.

4. 'Verifică' is the imperative form of the verb 'a verifica' (to check), addressing someone directly. The imperative form is used for giving commands or requests.

5. 'dacă există semne de daune la transformator' translates to 'if there are any signs of damage to the transformer'. 'dacă' is again used as a conjunction. 'există' is the third person plural form of the verb 'a exista' (to exist) in the present tense. 'semne de daune' means 'signs of damage', where 'semne' is a plural noun and 'daune' is also a plural noun in the genitive case, indicating what kind of signs. 'la transformator' means 'to the transformer', where 'la' is a preposition

indicating location or direction, and 'transformator' is a masculine noun.

William 

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Am găsit urme de arsuri pe transformator. Cred că ar trebui să-l înlocuiesc. Poate că și alte componente ale sistemului electric sunt afectate.

I found burn marks on the transformer. I think I should replace it.

Maybe other components of the electrical system are affected too.

**am găs'tit 'urme de ar'sur' pe transfor'mator. kred
kə ar tre'buj sə-l înloku'jesk. po'ate kə ji 'alte
kompo'nente ale siste'mul elektrik sunt afek'tate.**

1. Am găsit: 'Am' este forma la persoana întâi singular a verbului 'a avea' la timpul perfect compus, folosit pentru a indica o acțiune completă în trecut. 'găsit' este participiul verbului 'a găsi'.

2. urme de arsuri: 'urme' este un substantiv la plural, iar 'de arsuri' este o construcție prepozițională care descrie tipul de urme, unde 'arsuri' este la plural, indicând mai multe astfel de semne.

3. pe transformator: 'pe' este o prepoziție care introduce complementul direct, iar 'transformator' este un substantiv la singular, indicând obiectul pe care s-au găsit urmele.

4. Cred că: 'Cred' este la persoana întâi singular a verbului 'a crede', iar 'că' este o conjuncție care introduce o propoziție subordonată.

5. ar trebui să-l înlocuiesc: 'ar trebui' este o expresie modală care sugerează o obligație sau o recomandare, iar 'să-l înlocuiesc' este o

structură care include un pronume obiectiv 'l' (referindu-se la transformator) și verbul 'a înlocui' la persoana întâi singular.

6. Poate că: 'Poate' este un adverb care exprimă posibilitatea, iar 'că' este din nou o conjuncție care introduce o propoziție subordonată.

7. și alte componente ale sistemului electric sunt afectate: 'și' este o conjuncție care leagă idei, 'alte componente' este o expresie care indică pluralul, 'ale sistemului electric' este o construcție prepozițională care arată apartenența, iar 'sunt afectate' este o formă pasivă a verbului 'a afecta' la prezent, indicând starea actuală a componentelor.



John

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Dacă transformatorul este afectat, trebuie să înlocuiești toate componentele deteriorate. Asigură-te că folosești piese de schimb compatibile.

If the transformer is affected, you need to replace all the damaged components. Make sure to use compatible replacement parts.

'daka transfor'matorul 'este afe'ktat, 'trebje sə înloku'jeft' 'toate kompo'nentele deteri'orate. asigu'rə-te kə fo'lofej 'pjese de 'fkimb kompa'tibile.

1. Dacă - This is a conjunction meaning 'if'. It introduces a conditional clause.

2. transformatorul - This is the definite article form of 'transformator' (transformer), indicating that it refers to a specific transformer.
3. este - This is the third person singular form of the verb 'a fi' (to be), used here to indicate the state of the transformer.
4. afectat - This is the past participle of the verb 'a afecta' (to affect), used as an adjective to describe the state of the transformer.
5. trebuie - This is a modal verb meaning 'must' or 'need to', indicating necessity.
6. să - This is a particle used before the verb in the subjunctive mood, which is required after modal verbs.
7. înlocuiești - This is the second person singular present tense form of the verb 'a înlocui' (to replace). It indicates the action that the subject (you) must perform.
8. toate - This is a determiner meaning 'all', used to indicate the totality of the components.
9. componentele - This is the definite article form of 'componente' (components), indicating that it refers to specific components.
10. deteriorate - This is the past participle of the verb 'a deteriora' (to damage), used as an adjective to describe the components.
11. Asigură-te - This is the imperative form of the verb 'a asigura' (to ensure), addressing the listener directly.
12. că - This is a conjunction meaning 'that', introducing a subordinate clause.
13. folosești - This is the second person singular present tense form of the verb 'a folosi' (to use), indicating the action that the subject (you) must perform.
14. piese - This is the plural form of 'piesă' (part), referring to multiple parts.

15. *de schimb* - This phrase means 'replacement', indicating the purpose of the parts.

16. *compatibile* - This is the plural form of the adjective 'compatibil' (compatible), describing the parts.

William 

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Am înlocuit transformatorul și am verificat toate piesele. Totul pare în regulă acum. Mulțumesc pentru ajutor, John!

I replaced the transformer and checked all the parts. Everything seems fine now. Thanks for your help, John!

**am înloku'it transfor'matorul și am veri'fikat 'toate
'piesele. 'totul 'pare în re'gulă a'kum. mul
'tsumesk pen'tru ažu'tor, 3on!**

1. The sentence starts with 'Am înlocuit', which is the first person singular of the verb 'a înlocui' (to replace) in the perfect tense. The auxiliary verb 'am' indicates the perfect aspect.
2. The phrase 'transformatorul' is the definite form of 'transformator' (transformer), showing that it is a specific transformer that has been replaced.
3. 'și' is a conjunction meaning 'and', connecting two actions.
4. 'am verificat' follows the same structure as 'am înlocuit', using the auxiliary verb 'am' with the verb 'a verifica' (to check) in the perfect tense.

5. 'toate piesele' translates to 'all the parts', where 'toate' is the plural form of 'tot' (all), and 'piesele' is the definite plural form of 'piesă' (part).
6. 'Totul pare în regulă acum' translates to 'Everything seems fine now'. 'Totul' means 'everything', 'pare' is the third person singular of 'a părea' (to seem), and 'în regulă' means 'fine' or 'in order'. 'Acum' means 'now'.
7. 'Mulțumesc pentru ajutor, John!' translates to 'Thanks for your help, John!'. 'Mulțumesc' is the first person singular of 'a mulțumi' (to thank), 'pentru' means 'for', and 'ajutor' means 'help'. 'John' is a proper noun, the name of the person being addressed.



John

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Mă bucur că totul este bine! Dacă ai probleme cu alte componente, nu ezita să mă întrebi.

I'm glad everything is fine! If you have issues with other components, don't hesitate to ask me.

mə 'bukur kə 'totul 'este 'bine! 'dəkə aj pro'bleme ku 'alte kompo'nente, nu e'zita sə mə ɪn'trebi.

1. Mă bucur că totul este bine! - 'Mă bucur' este o expresie care înseamnă 'I am glad'. 'Mă' este un pronume reflexiv la prima persoană, iar 'bucur' este verbul la indicativ prezent, prima persoană singular. 'Că' este o conjuncție care introduce o propoziție subordonată, iar 'totul' este un pronume indefinit care se referă la 'everything'. 'Este' este verbul 'a fi' la indicativ prezent, a treia persoană singular, iar 'bine' este un adverb care descrie starea.

2. Dacă ai probleme cu alte componente, - 'Dacă' este o conjuncție care introduce o propoziție condițională. 'Ai' este verbul 'a avea' la indicativ prezent, a doua persoană singular. 'Probleme' este un substantiv la plural, iar 'cu' este o prepoziție care leagă substantivul de complementul său. 'Alte' este un adjectiv pronominal de întărire la plural, care determină substantivul 'componente', care este, de asemenea, la plural.

3. nu ezita să mă întrebi. - 'Nu' este un adverb de negație. 'Ezita' este un verb la infinitiv, iar 'să' este o particulă care introduce o propoziție subordonată. 'Mă' este un pronume reflexiv la prima persoană, iar 'întrebi' este verbul 'a întreba' la indicativ prezent, a doua persoană singular.

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