

- *treating students fairly;
- *avoiding deception or promise-breaking;
- *increasing one-on-one time with students.

When students pursue an activity because they want to learn and understand, rather than merely obtain a good grade, look smart, please their parents, or outperform their peers, their engagement is more likely to be full and thorough [1].

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NOTES ON TEACHING VOCABULARY

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Rezumat

Articolul este destinat studentilor si profesorilor care predau sau invață limba engleză.

Materialul este axat pe iluminarea diferenței de sens între cuvinte care au sensuri destul de apropiate sau chiar tangente. Explicația, spre deosebire de dicționar, este clară și este exemplificată.

English language is one of the richest in the world and problems with the vocabulary have not only the English language

learners but sometimes even native speakers have difficulties in making the right choice of a word. Many words are poly-semantic, others have the same pronunciation or differ just in one sound. Shortly saying, English is full of traps and it is very easy to fall into. The next explanations and examples will help to make a difference between the next 3 groups

Alone, Solitary, lonely, lone

Alone adj & adv, as adj is used with „be” and means separate from others.

e. g. She looked forward to being alone in the flat

Yet, ”feel alone” suggests unhappiness. „alone is not used directly after a noun. More common alternatives in spoken English are on my(your, his, her, etc) own and by myself

(yourself. etc)

Solitary adj. also means being separate from the others. A „solitary” person likes to be “alone”, but a solitary thing or place stands on its own:

e. g. The only sign of human occupation was a solitary villa.

Solitary is used before a noun, never before a verb. „solitude is the state of being solitary.

Lonely adj. suggests that someone who is on their own dislikes being away from others and is

unhappy. „lonely” can be used with the verbs „be” or „feel”.

e. g. she was very lonely when she moved to the island.

Many newspapers carry personal contact columns called ‘lonely hearts’ columns. An informal AE term for “lonely” is „lonesome”.

Lone adj. means without other people or things:

e. g. The lone police officer in the park had to call for reinforcements. “lone” is always used directly before a noun. A

parent without a support of others may be a “*lone* parent or a “*single* parent” [3, p. 11].

First Name, Forename, Christian Name, Given Name, Surname, Family Name, Last Name, Full name

First name, n, is the name or names given at birth. This term is often used on registration cards and other forms requiring personal information.

e.g. Write your first name(s) in capital letters.

Forename n, is an alternative to „**first name**”. This is no longer in official use since many English -speaking groups are not Christians [1, p211]

Given name n, is in many ways preferable to any of the above, as in many places, for instance China, Korea, Japan, and Hungary, it is customary to use the family name first, and the given names last.

e. g. We are going on holiday with Daniel Sinclair.

In the west, it is usual to address people by their given name(s) followed by their family name, for example, Steve Johnson.

In lists it is normal to put the family name first, followed by a comma.

e.g, Clinton, Mary

Surname n, means the hereditary name for members of a family, in contrast to given name(s), first name(s) or Christian name(s) [2, p.1203].

e. g. Scoffield, Blacksmith, etc.

Family name n, is an alternative to ‘surname’ and is sometime used on printed forms in English to make sure that everyone understands which name is required [3, p. 48].

e. g. Webster, Swelington, etc.

Last name n, means a surname but is a term to avoid as it may not be understood. This is because some cultures and languages reverse the order of the given and family names.(as in Hungarian, Korean, Chinese, Japanese) [3, p. 203].

Surname, Family name, Last name are often used with *titles Mr., Mrs., Ms. or Miss. these titles are not used with the first names alone.*

e. g. Mrs. Harry, Mr. White, Miss Smith, etc.

Full name is all the names you have, including your middle names(i.e. other names your parents gave you) which you do not say very often.

e. g. Peaches Honeyblossom Michele Charlotte Angel Vanessa [4].

Economic, Economics, Economical, Economically, Financial

Economic adj. refers to practical distribution of goods and services

e. g. The new Government's economic policy .

It is also connected with the profitability of a business or other concern.

e. g. Natural gas is an economic resource

It relates to economy or economics too.

e. g. The country's economic policy.

Many organisations must become larger if they want to remain economic.

Solar power may become a more economic solution.

Hence an '*economic solution*' to a problem is a solution which involves '*economics*' and '*not economical*' solution.

Economics n, means the study of the production and distribution of wealth. As academic subject always takes a singular verb.

e. g. Economics is a sound choice at our university.

In other cases it may take singular and plural.

Economical, adj. refers to saving money, resources and time like *economical* meals, *economical* manufacturing process

e. g. ‘Britain’s economic performance the state of its economy) and ‘a vehicle’s *economical* performance’(cost saving because of its low fuel consumption).When describing a person, it is more common to use either a positive adjective such as ‘*thrifty*’ or a negative one such as ‘*mean*’. The exception to this is the idiom ‘*economical with the truth*’ which means that a person is lying.

Economically adv, which has two uses. The first is related to the adjective ‘economic’

e. g. The gasfield is economically viable, which means that it is profitable to develop. The second meaning is related to ‘economical’

e. g. The factory was built as economically as possible.

The meaning being: built as cheaply as possible.

Financial adj, means associated with money or with the organization of monetary matters.

e. g. The company financial position was poor.

People and companies that are having ‘ financial problems’ are described as being in ‘financial difficulties or ‘experiencing financial setbacks’. A person who is responsible for the financial division or department of a company is the ‘financial manager’ or financial director’.

e. g. Let me introduce Mr. Goldian, our economical director [3, p.70].

In conclusion, I would like to point out that all these characteristics are important not only for the students and teachers but for all English learners, in general. More than that, English language is extremely liable to different changes and influences and we should have a clear understanding of the vocabulary to use it accurately both in speech and writing.

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IDIOMS IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

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Rezumat

Acest articol definește conceptul idiom, rolul și funcționarea lui în cadrul procesului educațional și cel lingvistic. Acest concept este răspândit și este întrebuințat, avînd un rol important în procesul educațional.

Am cercetat acest subiect pentru actualitatea sa și implimentarea sa în mediul școlar, am definit formele cele mai des întîlnite cu exemple relevante.

The usage of idioms in the learning process often encourages the learners and provides their motivation in studying as well as helps to memorize the material that can be represented by a certain idiom.