

TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY



TEXTS FOR BIOLOGISTS CH. R. DARWIN

Compiled by A. Jõgi



TARTU 1964

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Tartu State University
Chair of Foreign Languages

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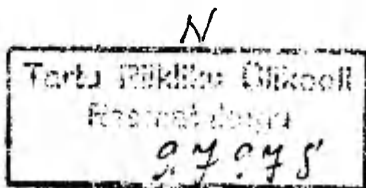
TEXTS FOR BIOLOGISTS
C h. R. D A R W I N

Compiled by A. Jõgi

Teine trükk

Tartu 1964

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ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ БИОЛОГОВ
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The present reader furnishes reading material for the students of biology studying English for the second year at Universities or Institutes. It comprises extracts from Ch. H. Darwin's "Diary of the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Beagle'", some passages on Darwin from Engels' "Anti-Dühring", and an extract from Clark's book "Darwin: Before and After". The "Beagle Diary" has been slightly adapted.

The reader is provided with an English-Betsonian-Russian vocabulary.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN

(1809 - 1882)

Charles Robert Darwin, great English naturalist, author of the "Origin of Species", discoverer of the principle of natural selection, was born at Shrewsbury on February 12, 1809. His father, Robert Waring Darwin, was a distinguished physician of that town, his grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, was also a physician and a wellknown poet.

Darwin got his education at Shrewsbury School, and the universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. He early devoted himself to the study of natural history. In 1831 he was appointed naturalist to H.M.S. 'Beagle', then about to sail on a long expedition.

The vessel sailed in December 1831 and did not return till October 1836, after having circumnavigated the globe. Darwin came home with rich stores of knowledge, part of which he soon gave to the public in a number of works. His "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries Visited by H.M.S. 'Beagle'" came out in 1839. The full text of the diary on which this work was based was published by Mrs. Barlow, his granddaughter, in 1933.

On November 24, 1859, Darwin published his epoch-making work "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection". The whole edition of 1,250 copies was sold out on the day of issue. The book brought about a revolution in science. Here for the first time the theory of evolution was applied to plants and animals, while the origin of species was explained on the hypothesis of natural selection.

Darwin wrote over 20 works. "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication", probably the second in importance of his works, was published in 1868. Then came "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex" (1871). The widely read "Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms" appeared in 1884.

Darwin died on April 19, 1882, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In spite of certain errors Darwin's materialist theory of evolution was highly progressive. Before him the idealist doctrines of the Linnaeans and Cuvier had prevailed in biology. Darwin's theory of evolution was warmly taken up by the most progressive men of science. It was further developed by the Soviet biologists, and Michurin biology represents to-day the highest stage of materialist biology.

CHARLES DARWIN'S DIARY
OF THE
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. 'BEAGLE'
(Extracts)

Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo

July 21, 1832. The weather to-day felt just like an autumn day in England. In the evening the wind became stronger and a thick fog, came on. These are very frequent in the neighbourhood of the Plata, and we are now only about 50 miles from its mouth. The night was dirty and squally. We were surrounded by penguins and seals which made such odd noises that in the middle watch Mr. Chaffers went below to report to Mr. Wickham that he heard cattle lowing on shore.

September 8. The gauchos were very civil and took us to the only spot where there was any chance of getting water. It was interesting to see these hardy people equipped for an expedition. They sleep on the bare ground at all times, and get their food as they travel. They had already killed a puma, the tongue of which was the only part they kept. They catch ostriches by two heavy balls fastened to the ends of a long thong. They showed us the manner of throwing it. Holding one ball in their hands, they whirl the other round and round, and then with great force send them both revolving in the air towards any object. Of course the instant it strikes an animal's legs it ties them together. They gave us an ostrich egg, and before we left them they found another nest or rather a depository in which there were 24 great eggs. It is an undoubted fact that many female ostriches lay their eggs in the same spot.

They also catch great numbers of armadillos. In the middle of the day they lit a fire and soon roasted some

eggs and some armadillos in their hard cases. They had neither water, salt nor bread.

September 19. I walked to the plain beyond the sand hillock and shot some small birds for specimens. It is a complete puzzle to all of us how the ostriches, deer etc., which are so very numerous, contrive to get water. Not one of us has seen the smallest puddle (excepting the well which is 8 feet deep) and it is scarcely credible that they can exist without drinking. I should think this sandy country must be a complete desert in the summer time. Even now in spring with all the flowers in bud, the sun is very powerful. There is no shelter and the heat is reflected from the sand hillocks.

September 23. A large party was sent to fish in a creek about 8 miles distant. Great numbers of fish were caught. I walked on to Punta Alta to look for fossils, and to my great joy I found the head of some large animal in a soft rock. It took me nearly three hours to get it out. As far as I am able to judge, it is related to the rhinoceros.

October 8. The captain had bought from the gauchos a large puma or South-American lion, and this morning it was killed for its skin. These animals are common in the pampas. I have frequently seen their tracks in my walks. It is said they will not attack a man, though they are strong enough.

After breakfast I walked to Punta Alta, the same place where I have found fossils before. I obtained a jaw-bone, which contained a tooth: by this I found out that it belonged to a great extinct animal - the megatherium. This is particularly interesting, as the only specimens in Europe are in the King's collection at Madrid where, for all purposes of science, they are nearly as much hidden as in their primeval rock. I also caught a large snake, which at the time I knew to be venomous, but now I find it equals in its poisonous qualities the rattlesnake. Its

structure is very curious, it represents the transition between the common venomous snakes and the rattlesnakes.

Tierra Del Fuego ~~=====~~

December 18. The captain sent a boat with a large party of officers to communicate with the natives. As soon as the boat came within hail, one of the four men who came to receive us began to shout most vehemently, and at the same time pointed out a good landing-place. The women and children had all disappeared. When we landed the party looked rather alarmed, but continued talking and making gestures with great rapidity. It was the most curious and interesting spectacle I ever saw. The chief spokesman was old and appeared to be head of the family, the three others were young powerful men and about 6 feet high. The old man had a white feather oap, from under which black long hair hung round his face. Their skin was of a dirty copper colour. Reaching from ear to ear and including the upper lip, there was a broad red-coloured band of paint and, parallel to and above this, there was a white one, so that the eyebrows and eyelids were also coloured. Their only garment was a large guanaco skin worn with the hair on the outside. This was merely thrown over their shoulders, one arm and leg being bare. For any exercise they must be absolutely naked.

Having given them some red cloth, which they immediately placed round their necks, we became good friends. This was shown by the old man patting our breasts and making something like the noise which people make when feeding chickens. I walked with the old man and this demonstration was repeated between us several times. At last he gave me three hard slaps on the breast and back at the same time, making most curious noises. Then he bared his bosom for me to return the compliment, which being done, he seemed highly pleased.

Their language cannot be called articulate. Captain Cook says it is like a man clearing his throat, to which

may be added the noise made by a very hoarse man trying to shout, or a third encouraging a horse with that peculiar noise which is made in one side of the mouth.

They were anxious to obtain knives. They are excellent mimics: if you cough or yawn or make any odd motion they will immediately imitate you. Some of the officers began to squint and make monkey-like faces, but one of the young men, whose face was painted black with a white band over his eyes, was most successful in making more hideous grimaces.

If their dress and appearance is miserable, their manner of living is still more so. Their food chiefly consists of limpets and mussels, together with seals and a few birds. They occasionally catch a guanaco. They seem to have no property, except bows, arrows and spears. Their present residence is under a few bushes by a ledge of rock. It is in no ways sufficient to keep off rain or wind. Now, in the middle of summer, it rains every day and as yet each day there has been some sleet. The almost impenetrable wood reaches down to high-water mark, so that the habitable land is literally reduced to the large stones on the beach. Here, at low water, whether it is night or day, these wretched beings pick up their livelihood. If the world were searched, I believe no lower grade of man could be found. The South Sea Islanders are civilized compared to them, and the Esquimos, in their subterranean huts, enjoy more of the comforts of life.

December 19. The whole wood is composed of the Antarctic beech (the birch is comparatively rare). This tree is an evergreen, but the tint of the foliage is a brownish yellow. Hence the whole landscape has a monotonous sallow appearance, neither is it often enlivened by the rays of the sun. At this highest point the wood is not quite so thick, but trees, though not high, are of considerable breadth. Their curved and bent trunks are coated with lichens, as their roots are covered with

moss. In fact the whole bottom is a swamp, where nothing grows except bushes and various sorts of moss. The number of decaying and fallen trees reminded me of a tropical forest. But in this still solitude death, instead of life, is predominant. The delight which I experienced, while thus looking around was increased by the knowledge that this part of the forest had never before been traversed by man.

December 29. The sea here abounds in many curious birds, amongst which the 'steamer' is remarkable. This is a large sort of goose which is quite unable to fly, but uses its wings as flappers moving along the water. From its habit of beating the water in this way it takes its name. Here also are many penguins, which in their habits are like fish, so much of their time do they spend under water. When on the surface they show little of their bodies except the head. Their wings are merely covered with short feathers. So there are three sorts of birds which use their wings for other purposes than flying: the 'steamer' as paddles, the penguin as fins, while the ostrich spreads its plumes like sails to the breeze.

Patagonia to Buenos Aires

August 23, 1833. In the morning the rain did not cease, so we started on our return journey. In our path we saw the fresh track of a lion and commenced an unsuccessful chase. The dogs seemed to know what we were about and were not eager to find the beast.

In these places a very curious animal, the skunk, is rather common. Its habits resemble those of the fitchet but it is larger and the body is much thicker in proportion. Conscious of its power, it roams about the camp by day and fears neither dogs nor men. If a dog is encouraged to attack one, the fetid oil which is ejected makes him instantly very sick. Clothes once touched are for ever useless. Every other animal makes room for the skunk.

October 15. I took the boat and rowed some distance up the creek. It was very narrow, winding and deep. On each side there was a wall 30 or 40 feet high formed by the trees entwined with creepers. This gave to the canal a singularly gloomy appearance. Here I saw a very extraordinary bird, the 'scissor-beak'. Its lower mandible is as flat as a paper-cutter and is an inch and a half longer than the upper. With its mouth wide open and the lower mandible immersed some depth in the water, it flies rapidly up and down the stream. Thus ploughing the surface, it occasionally seizes some small fish.

The evenings are quite tropical, the thermometer stands at 79°. There is an abundance of fire-flies, and the mosquitoes are very troublesome. I exposed my hand for five minutes: it was black with them. I do not think there could have been less than fifty all busy with sucking. At night I slept on deck, the greater coolness allowing the head and face to be covered up with comfort.

Chili =====

September 7, 1834. During my stay at this place I had observed that there were very few condors to be seen, yet one morning there were at least twenty wheeling high over a particular spot. I asked a gaucho what the cause was. He said that probably a lion had killed a cow, or that one was dying. If the condors alight and then suddenly all fly up, the gauchos cry "A lion!" and all hurry to chase. Captain Head states that a gaucho exclaimed "A lion" upon merely seeing one of these birds wheeling in the air, but I do not see how this is possible.

The lion after killing an animal and eating some of it, covers the carcass up with large bushes and lies down at a few yards' distance to watch it. If the condors alight, he springs out and drives them away. In this way he is commonly discovered. There is a reward of several dollars for each head, as they kill a surprising number of colts and cows. I am assured that if a lion has once

been hunted, he never again watches the carcass, but having eaten his fill, wanders far away. They describe the lion in these hunts as very crafty. He will run in a straight line and then suddenly return close to his former track and thus allow the dogs to pass by and completely puzzle them. The gauchos possess a particular breed of small dogs, which by instinct know how to spring at the lion's throat and will very commonly kill him single-handed.

Santiago to Mendoza

March 25, 1835. After our tedious day's ride, it was refreshing to see in the distance the rows of poplars, willows, and green gardens around the village of Luxan. Shortly before arriving at this place, we saw to the south a large ragged cloud of a dark reddish colour. For some time we were convinced that it was heavy smoke from a large fire in the pampas. Afterwards it turned out to be a pest of locusts. They were travelling due north with a light breeze and overtook us, I should think, at the rate of 10 - 15 miles an hour. The main body reached from 20 to perhaps 2000 to 3000 ft. above the ground. The noise of their approach was that of a strong breeze passing through the rigging of a ship. When they alighted they were more numerous than the blades of the grass in the field and changed the green into a reddish colour. The swarm having once alighted the individuals flew from side to side in all directions.

This is not an uncommon pest in this country. Already during the season several smaller swarms had come up from the sterile plains of the south and many trees had been entirely stripped of their leaves. Of course, this swarm could not be compared to those of the Eastern world, yet it was sufficient to make the well-known descriptions of their ravages more intelligible. I have omitted perhaps the most striking part of the scene, namely the vain attempts of the poor cottagers to turn the stream aside.

Many lit fires and endeavoured to avert the attack with smoke, shouts, and waving branches.

We crossed the river of Luxan and slept in a small village. At night I experienced an attack by a large black bug of the pampas, the benchuca. It is most disgusting to feel these soft wingless insects, about an inch long, crawling over one's body. Before sucking they are quite thin, but afterwards round and bloated with blood, and in this state they are easily squashed. They are also found in the northern part of Chili and in Peru. One which I caught myself was very empty. Being placed on the table and if a finger was presented, the bold insect at once began to suck blood. It was curious to watch the change in the size of the insect's body in less than ten minutes. There was no pain felt. This one meal kept the insect fat for four months. In a fortnight, however, it was ready, if allowed, to suck more blood.

The Galapagos Islands

September 23 and 24, 1835. We came to anchor at Charles Island. Here is a small settlement. The governor is Mr. Lawson, an Englishman. He came down to visit a whaling vessel by chance and in the morning accompanied us to the settlement. This is situated nearly in the centre of the Island, about four and a half miles inland, and elevated perhaps 1000 ft. above the sea. The first part of the road passed through a thicket of nearly leafless underwood. The dry volcanic soil affords a congenial habitation only to the lizard. The wood gradually becomes greener during the ascent. Climbing up the side of the highest hill, the body is cooled by the fine southerly trade wind and the eye is refreshed by a plain green which reminded me of England in the spring-time.

Out of the wood extensive patches have been cleared, in which sweet potatoes and plantains grow with luxuriance. The houses are scattered over the cultivated ground and form what in Chili would be called a "pueblo". Since leav-

ing Brazil we have not seen so tropical a landscape, but the trees are not so lofty and beautiful as in that country. It will not easily be imagined how pleasant it was, while walking in the pathways, to find black mud, to see mosses, ferns, lichens and parasitical plants adhering to the trees.

21 The inhabitants number from 200 - 300. Nearly all of them are people of colour, and have been banished for political crimes from the State of Ecuador to which this archipelago belongs. On an average from 60 - 70 whaling vessels a year call here for provisions. The main evil under which these islands suffer is the scarcity of water. In very few places streams reach the beach, so as to make possible the watering of shipping. Everywhere the porous nature of the volcanic rocks has a tendency to absorb the little water which falls in the course of the year. At the settlement there are several springs and small pools, three or four of which are said never to dry up. Generally the islands in the Pacific are subject to years of drought and subsequent scarcity. I should think this group is no exception.

The inhabitants here lead a sort of Robinson Crusoe life. The houses are very simple, built of poles and thatched with grass. Part of their time is employed in hunting the wild pigs and goats with which the woods abound. On account of the climate, agriculture requires very little attention.

The main article of animal food is the terrapin or tortoise. Such numbers still remain, that it is calculated two day's hunting will provide food for the other five in the week. Of course they have been much reduced in number. Not many years since, the ship's company of a frigate brought more than 200 down to the beach in one day. Formerly they swarmed around the springs, where the settlement now is. Mr. Lawson thinks there are still enough of them left for another 20 years. He has, however, sent a party to James Island to salt the meat (there is a

salt mine there). Some of the animals there are so very large that more than 200 lbs. of meat have been produced from one of them. Mr. Lawson recollects having seen a terrapin, which six men could scarcely lift and two could not turn over on its back. These immense creatures must be very old. In the year 1830 one was caught which required 6 men to lift it into the boat. It had various dates carved on its shells, one of which was 1786. The only reason why it was not carried away at that time must have been that it was too big for two men to manage. The whalers always send their men to hunt in pairs.

October 9, 1835. The tortoise drinks great quantities of water, when it can get it. Hence these animals swarm in the neighbourhood of the springs. The average size of the shell of a full-grown one is nearly a yard long. They are so strong as to carry me easily, and too heavy to lift from the ground. In the pathway many are travelling to the water and others returning, having drunk their fill. It is a very comical sight to see these huge creatures with outstretched necks pacing onwards. I think they march at the rate of 360 yards an hour, perhaps four miles in the 24. When they arrive at the spring, they bury their heads above their eyes in the muddy water and greedily suck in great mouthfuls, quite regardless of lookers-on. Wherever there is water, broad and well-beaten roads lead from all sides to it, extending for distances of miles. It is by this means that these watering-places have been discovered by the fishermen.

In the low dry region there are but few tortoises, they are replaced by infinite numbers of large yellow herbivorous lizards. The burrows of this animal are so very numerous that we had difficulty in finding a spot to pitch the tents. These lizards live entirely on vegetable food, berries and leaves, for which they frequently crawl up the trees, especially the mimosa. Never drinking water, they are very fond of the succulent cactus, and for a piece of it they will struggle like dogs and seize it

from one another.

During our stay of two days at the spot, we lived on the meat of the tortoise fried in the transparent oil ^{which is} which is procured from its fat. The breast-plate, with the meat attached to it, is roasted in gaúcho fashion. It is then very good. Young tortoises make capital soup, otherwise the meat is - to my taste - indifferent food.

Tahiti

November 15. 1835. The only ground cultivated or inhabited in this part of the island is a strip of low flat alluvial soil accumulated at the base of the mountains, and protected by a reef of coral, which encircles at a distance the entire land. The whole of this land is covered by a most beautiful orchard of tropical plants. In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared, where yams or sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and pineapples are cultivated. Even the brush-wood is formed of fruit-trees, namely the guavas which from their abundance are as noxious as weeds. In Brazil I have often admired the contrast of varied beauty in the banana, palm and orange trees. Here we have in addition the bread-fruit, conspicuous by its large, glossy and deeply digitated leaves. It is admirable to see groves each of which is made up of a single tree, whose branches are loaded with large nutritious fruit.

ENGELS ON DARWIN

Darwin brought back from his scientific travels the conception that plant and animal species are not constant but subject to variation. In order to make further researches along these lines after his return home there was no better field available than the breeding of animals and plants.

Darwin found that this breeding produced artificially among animals and plants of the same species, differences greater than those found in what are generally recognised as different species. Thus was established on the one hand the variability of species up to a certain point, and on the other, the possibility of a common ancestry for organisms with different specific characteristics. Darwin then investigated whether there were not possibly causes in Nature which - without conscious purpose on the part of the breeder - would nevertheless in the long run produce in living organism changes similar to those produced by artificial breeding. He discovered these causes in the disproportion between the immense number of germs created by Nature and the insignificant number of organisms which actually attain maturity. But as each germ strives to develop, there necessarily arises a struggle for existence which manifests itself not merely as direct bodily combat or devouring, but also as a struggle for space and light, even in the case of plants. And it is evident that in this struggle those individual organisms which have some particular characteristic, however insignificant, which gives them an advantage in the struggle for existence will have the best prospect of reaching maturity and propagating themselves. These individual characteristics have furthermore the tendency to be inherited, and when they occur among many individuals of the same species, to increase through accumulated heredity in the direction once taken, while those individ-

ual organisms which do not possess these characteristics succumb more easily in the struggle for existence and gradually disappear. In this way a species is altered through natural selection, through the survival of the fittest.

Tree-frogs and leaf-eating insects are green, desert animals are sandy yellow, and animals of the polar regions are mainly snow-white in colour. The colours can only be explained on the basis of physical forces and chemical action. These animals, because of those colours, are fittingly adapted to the environment in which they live, in such a way that they are far less visible to their enemies. In just the same way the organs with which certain plants seize and devour insects alighting on them are adapted to this action.

THE BATTLE AGAINST DARWIN'S IDEAS

At the end of June, 1860, the British Association was to meet at Oxford and it seemed that there, also, Darwin's views would meet with no better reception.

Darwin was by no means in the limelight. Indeed, his name was not so much as mentioned in the review of the scientific advances of the previous year. Nevertheless, the promoters of the meeting decided that it would be well if Darwin's book were briefly alluded to in one paper. They decided that the versatile Dr. Charles Daubeny, the Professor of Botany at Oxford, who had previously been Professor of Chemistry, and was also a renowned geologist, might be asked to mention the matter. So on Thursday, June 28, Daubeny delivered a learned and rather dull lecture. Towards the end of the lecture he devoted a few minutes to Darwin's ideas. His line of reasoning is most interesting. At that time a number of chemists were drawing attention to the fact that certain chemical elements bore close resemblances to one another. Indeed, it was possible to classify many of the elements into groups according to their properties. It was, therefore, gradually becoming clear, that the elements were not at all distinct and unalterable kinds of matter as had hitherto been supposed, but that those within the same groups were connected in ways not yet understood. It seemed likely, indeed, that if only we knew how, elements within the same group might be derived from one another. But in some instances elements differed so greatly in their properties that no responsible chemist would go so far as to suggest that interconversion would ever be possible.

In biology, the situation was closely similar. Some species were so much alike that they fell into natural groups and, within these groups, it seemed reasonable to suppose that species were not eternally fixed. Mr. Darwin had put forward a possible and a very reasonable theory to explain how changes might have taken place. Yet, as

with the elements, so with the biological organisms, the philosophically-minded scientist would not jump to the conclusion that all organisms were connected. Sharp and unbridgeable chasms between the different fundamental structures no doubt existed, even though our ignorance was such that they could not be delineated. In closing, the lecturer said that he would accept Darwin's theory up to a point. He would accept transformism, but not transformism unlimited. More research was, he said, clearly needed "to fix the limits within which the doctrine proposed by Mr. Darwin may assist us in distinguishing varieties from species".

... Then Owen rose at once and made a violent and a completely irrelevant speech on the differences between the brains of men and apes. Young Huxley then roundly declared that Owen was talking nonsense and offered to prove that even his facts were wrong.

... On the following Saturday it was understood that Samuel Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, colloquially known as "Soapy Sam", would speak in a discussion on evolution.

... "Soapy Sam" ... entered the meeting late and had pushed his way through the crowd fairly bristling with importance. He proceeded at once to deliver himself of an oration against the new evolutionary hypothesis. He spoke in polished English, making a bit kindly digs at Charles and Huxley, too. According to Mr. Darwin, so he said, all life was derived from "some primitive fungus". When once Charles succeeded in proving this, said the Bishop, "We shall dismiss our pride and avow our cousinship with the mushrooms". Or again - "Is it credible", he asked, looking around the audience with his happy smile, "Is it credible that all favourable varieties of turnips are tending to become men?"

... The Bishop's oration was greeted with howls of delight, for the evolutionists in the assembly were a mere handful. In a few moments the audience from all sides was calling upon Huxley to reply. He remained, however, firmly

seated until the chairman asked him if he had anything to say.

At this invitation Huxley rose. There was some applause but it came only from one small quarter of the hall, where his friends were sitting closely grouped together. Huxley began by saying that he had risen only in the interests of science. The Bishop's comments, he said, had not altered his opinion about Mr. Darwin's theory, which was the best explanation of the formation of species that had yet been put forward. He then mentioned a number of scientific points and added that he hardly thought the Bishop was competent to deal with a subject which he knew so little. To the argument that it was inconceivable that a man could be descended from a lower animal, he replied by pointing his pencil towards the Bishop, and remarking that his Lordship was at one time an embryo smaller than the pencil's end. If evolution from an embryo was possible, why not evolution from a lower animal? He would not, he said, be at all ashamed of having an ape for an ancestor, but would be very much ashamed if he knew that he had been descended from one "who, not content with equivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no acquaintance only to obscure them by an aimless rhetoric and distract the attention of the hearers from the real point at issue by eloquent digressions and skilled appeals to their religious prejudice".

The audience was electrified, for in those days great respect was paid to bishops. A woman fainted and was carried out.

VOCABULARY

A

- abound (in, with) /ə'baund/ - kubišema кинеть,
изобилловать
- absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ - absorbeerima поглощать
- abundance /ə'bandʒne/ - rohkus /из/обилие
- accept /ək'sept/ - omake võtma признавать
- accompany /ək'ampəni/ - saatma сопровождать
- acquaintance /ək'weintʃns/ - tutvus знакомство
- actually /'æktʃuəli/ - tegelikult фактически
- adapt /əd'æpt/ - kohandama, kohanema приспособлять-
/ся/
- adhere /əd'hɪz/ - külge kuuluma, küljes olema
плотно прилегать
- admire /əd'maɪz/ - imetlema любоваться, восхищаться
- admirable /'ædmərəbl/ - imetlusväärne замечательный
- advance /əd'vɑ:nə/ - edusamm успех, достижение
- advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ - eelis преимущество
- aimless /'eɪmləs/ - sihitu бесцельный
- alight /ə'laɪt/ - laskuma спускаться
- allude /ə'l(j)u:d/- vihjama упоминать
- alluvial /ə'l(j)u:vɪəl/ - alluviaalne, (merest) jure-
uhutud наносимый, аллювиальный
- ancestor /'ænsɪstə/ - eellane предок
- ancestry /'ænsɪstri/ - eellaskond, põlvnemine
предки, происхождение
- antarctic beech /æn'ta:ktɪk 'bi:tʃ/ - kaselehine
рõõkpõõ ижний бук
- anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ - ihaldav страстно желающий

to be anxious - vāga ihaldama - страстно желать
ape /eip/ - (inim)ahv /человекообразная/обезьяна
appear /ə'piə/ - ilmuma; näima появиться /в печати/;
казаться
appearance /ə'piərəns/ - välilus; ilme /внешний/
вид, наружность
apply (to) /ə'plai/ - rakendada применить
appoint /ə'pɔint/ - määrama назначить
approach /ə'proutʃ/ - lähenedmine приближение
archipelago /a:ki'peləgou/ - arhipelaag архипелаг
armadillo /a:mə'dilou/ - armadill арматил, броненосец
arrow /'ɹou/ - nool стрела
articulate /a:'tikjulit/ - artikuleeritud члено-
раздельный
artificial /a:ti'fiʃl/ - kunstlik искусственный
as yet - seni до сих пор
ascent /ə'sent/ - tõus подъём
aside /ə'said/ - kõrval(e) в сторону
assist /ə'sist/ - abistama помогать
association /ə'souʃi'eɪʃn/ - ühing, selts общество
assure /ə'ʃʊə/ - kinnitama уверять
attach /ə'tʌtʃ/ - kinnitama; külge kinnitama при-
соединить
meat attached to the breast - rinnaplaat koos lihaga
грудной щит с мясом
attain /ə'tein/ - saavutama достигнуть
attempt /ə'tem(p)t/ - katse попытка
available /ə'veɪləbl/ - kättesaadav, kättesaast olev
доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении
avert /ə'vɜ:t/ - kõrvale juhtima отвести
avow /ə'vau/ - tunnustama признавать

- banana /bə'na:nə/ - banaan банан
- band /bænd/ - vööd полоса
- banish /'bɒnɪʃ/ - pagendama изгнать, выслать
- bare /bɛə/ - paljas; paljastama голый; обнажить
- beach /bi:tʃ/ - mererand морской берег
- beagle /'bi:gl/ - jahikoer гончая
- beak /bi:k/ - nokk клюв
- beast /bi:st/ - loom, elajas животное, зверь
- beech /bi:tʃ/ - pöökpui бук
- benchuša /ben'tʃʌkə/ - röövlutiklane бенчука
- beyond /bi'jɒnd/ - üle; teispoole по ту сторону, за
- birch /bɜ:tʃ/ - kask береза
- blade /bleid/ - rohulible былянка
- bloat /blout/ - paisuma раздуться
- bold /bould/ - julge смелый
- bosom /'buzəm/ - rind грудь
- bow /bou/ - vibu лук
- brain /brein/ - aju / мозг
- bread-fruit /'bredfru:t/ tree - leivapui хлебное
дерево
- breast /brest/ - rind грудь
- breed /bri:d/ - aretama разводить
- briefly /'bri:flɪ/ - lühidalt коротко
- bring about - tekitama, esile kutsuma вызывать
- bristle /'brisl/ - harjas; turri ajama щетина;
ошетиниться
- bristling with importance - olitähitsalt с важностью
- brushwood /'brʃwud/ - võsa, padrik заросли,
кустарник

bud /bʌd/ - pung; nupp бутон; почка
bug /bʌg/ - lutikas клоп
burrow /bʌrou/ - urg нора
bury /'beri/ - matma; peitma похоронить;
 заговивать, прятать

С

capital /'kʌpɪtl/ - oivaline превосходный
carcase /'ka:kəs/ - korjus туша
carve /ka:v/ - lõikama вырезать
case /keɪs/ - rüü, pantsar панцирь
cease /si:s/ - lakkama перестать
chance /tʃa:ns/ - võimalus возможность
by chance - juhuslikult случайно
characteristic /kʰrɪktʰ'ristɪk/ - iseloomustav tunnus
 характерная особенность
chase /tʃeɪs/ - taga ajama; tagaajamine охота
 преследование
chasm /'kʰzɪm/ - lõhe, kuristik разрыв, пропасть
circumnavigate /sɜ:kəm'nɪvɪgeɪt/ (the globe) - ümber
 maakeha purjetama совершить
 кругосветное плавание
civil /'sɪv(ɪ)l/ - viisakas, vastutulelik
 радушный, вежливый
clear /kliə/ - puhastama расчистить, вырубить
clear one's throat - kõhatama откашливаться
cloth /klɒθ/ - riie материя
coated /'kəʊtɪd/ - kaetud покрытый
cocoanut /'kəʊkənʌt/ - kookuspähkel кокос
colloquially /kə'ləʊkwɪəli/ - igapäevases kõnes, oma-
 vahel в разговоре, в интимном кругу

colt /kəʊlt/ - vares, sālǵ жеребёнок
combat /'kəmbət/ - võitlus борьба
commence /kə'menə/ - algama начать
common /'kɒmən/ - ühine общий
communicate /kə'mju:nikeit/ - ühendusee astuma
установить связь
comparatively /kəm'pærətɪvli/ - võrdlemisi
сравнительно
complete /kəm'pli:t/ - täielik полный, совершенный
completely /kəm'pli:tli/ - täiesti совершенно
compose /kəm'pəʊz/ - koostama составлять
to be composed (of) - koosnema состоять
conception /kən'sepʃn/ - mõte, siin: seisukoht
мысль, понимание
conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ - järeldus выход
conscious (of) /'kɒnʃəs/ - teadlik сознательный,
сознательный
to be conscious of - teadlik olema сознавать
congenial /kən'dʒi:niəl/ - sobiv подходящий,
благоприятный
considerable /kən'sɪd(ə)rəbl/ - tunduv; üsna suur
значительный
conspicuous /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ - silmatorkav броса-
ющийся в глаза
constant /'kɒnstənt/ - muutumatu неизменный
content /kən'tent/ - rahul довольный
contrive /kən'traɪv/ - toime tulema ухитриться
convinced /kən'vɪnet/ - veendunud убеждённый
copper /'kɒpə/ - vask медный
cough /kɔ(:)f/ - köhima кашлять

cousinship /'kʌznʃɪp/ - sugulus родство
crafty /'kra:ftɪ/ - osav; kaval ловкий, хитрый
crawl /krɔ:l/ - roomama излезать
creature /'kri:tʃə/ - olend /живое/ существо
credible /'kredɪbl/ - usutav вероятный
creek /kri:k/ - jbeharu речка, бухта
creeper /'kri:pə/ - vāntaim ползучее растение
crime /kraim/ - kuritegu преступление
curious /'kjʊəriəs/ - imelik; veider; huvitav
 странный; интересный

D

decay /di'keɪ/ - kōdunema /с/гнить
delight /di'lait/ - vaimustus восхищение, восторг
delineate /di'linieit/ - kirjeldama описывать
deliver /di'livə/ a lecture - loengut pidama
 читать лекцию
depository /di'pɔ:zɪt(ə)ri/ - ladu склад, хранилище
derive /di'raɪv/ - tuletama; pōlvnema получать;
 происходить
desoend /di'send/ - pōlvnema происходить
descent /di'sent/ - pōlvnemine происхождение
desert /'dezət/ - kōrb пустыня
devote /di'vout/ - pāhendama посвящать
devour /di'vauə/ - ōgima; hāvitama пожирать;
 уничтожать
diary /'daɪəri/ - pāevik дневник
dig - torge, piste укол; насмешка
digitated /'dɪdʒɪteɪtɪd/ - aōgmjas дванадцатый,
 лапчатый

digression /dai'greʃn/ - kõrvalekaldu mine отклонение
dirty /'dɜ:ti/ - must, määrdunud; (ilma kohta) vihma-
ne ja tuuline грязный; ненастный/о по-
годе/

disgusting /dis'gæstɪŋ/ - vastik, jänk
отвратительный

dismiss /die'mɪs/ - kõrvale heitma гнать от себя

distinct /dis'tɪŋkt/ - eristatav, selgepiiriline
отчётливый, определенный

distinguish /dis'tɪŋɡwɪʃ/ - eristama отличать

distinguished /die'tɪŋɡwɪʃt/ - silmapaistev
выдающийся

domestication /dəmesti'keɪʃ(ə)n/ - kodustus
приручение

drought /draut/ - pööud засуха

due north - pööhja poole прямо на север

dull /dʌl/ - igav скучный

E

eager /'i:ɡə/ - agar, innukas полный желания

eat one's fill - isu täis sööma наесться досыта

eject /i'dʒekt/ - välja heitma выбрасывать,
испускать

elevated /'elɪveɪtɪd/ above the sea - üle merepinna
поднятый над уровнем моря

eloquent /'elɒkwənt/ - ilukõneline красноречивый

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ - kasutama использовать

encircle /ɪn'sɜ:kl/ - (ringina) ümbritsema окружать

encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ - ergutama подподрать

endeavour /ɪn'devə/ - püüdma, katsuma пытаться,
стараться

enliven /in'laiv(ə)n/ - elustama оживлять
entwine /in'twain/ - kokku vbi ümber pööimima обвить
environment /in'vaɪənmənt/ - keskkond /окружающая/
 среда
equal /'i:kwəl/ - võrduma равняться
equip /i'kwɪp/ - varustama снаряжать
equivocal /i'kwivəkəl/ - kahtlane сомнительный
error /'erə/ - eksitus ошибка
establish /is'tæblɪʃ/ - kindlaks tegema
 устанавливать
evergreen /'evəɡri:n/ - igihaljas вечнозелёный
eternally /i'tɜ:nəli/ - igavesti навсегда
evil /'i:vl/ - pähe зло; бедствие
exclaim /iks'kleɪm/ - hüüatama восклицать
expose /iks'pəʊz/ - paljastama обнажить
extensive /iks'tensɪv/ - ulatuslik обширный
extinct /iks'tɪŋkt/ - väljasurnud вымерший
extraordinary /iks'trɔ:dnəri/ - ebatavaline
 необычный
eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ - (silma)kulm бровь
eyelid /'aɪlɪd/ - (silma)lõug веко

F

faint /feɪnt/ - nõrkema, minestama ослабеть,
 падать в обморок
fasten /'fa:sn/ - kinnitama прикрепить
feather /'feðə/ - eulg перо
female /'fi:meɪl/ - emane самка
fern /fɜ:n/ - sõnajalg папоротник

fetid /'fetid/ - **haisev** зловонный

fin - цим . плавник

fira-fly /'faɪəflai/ - jaanimardikas светляк
/летящий/

fit - kohanenud, kohastunud приспособлений

fitohet /'fitʃit/ (=polecat /poulkæt/) - tuhkur, tōhk

fix - kindlaks määrama **устанавливать** хорёк

flapper /'flæpə/ - лoйб ласт

flat /flæt/ - lame плоский

fog /fɔg/ - udu туман

foliage /'fouliɪdʒ/ - lehestik лѣства

former /'fɔ:mə/ - engine **прожний**

formerly /'fɔ:mali/ - enne, varem раньше, прежде

fortnight /'fɔ:tnaɪt/ - kaks nädalat две недели

fossil /'fɒs(ɪ)l/ - kivistis окаменелость,
ископаемое

fundamental /fʌndə'mentl/ - **фундаментальный**

frigate /'frigit/ - fregatt, kiirpurjek operat

frv /frai/ - praadima жарить

fungus /'fʌŋgəs/ - seen гриб

further /'fə:ðə/ - edasi дальне

furthermore /fə:ðə'mɔ:/ - pealegi, peale selle
к тому же, кроме того

G

garment /'ga:mənt/ - rīe, rōivas одежда

gaucho /'gautʃou/ → gantʃo rayu

germ /dʒə:m/ - (alg)idu зародна, эмбрион

globe /gloub/ - шарика земной шар

gloomy /'glu:ni/ - sünge мрачный

glossy /'glɔsi/ - läikiv глянцевитый
goat /gout/ - kits коза
governor /'gavəne/ - kuberner губернатор
gradually /'grædʒuəli/ - järkjärgult постепенно
grand-daughter - poja- või tütre tütar внучка
greedily /'gri:dili/ - ahnelt жадно
grove /grouv/ - metsatukk роща
guanao /gwa'na:kou/ - guanaako гуанако
guava /'gwa:və/ - guajaavariu гуайава

H

habit /'hæbit/ - kehaehitus; harjumus; eluviis
 телооложение; привычка; образ жизни
habitable /'hæbitabl/ - elamise või asustamiskõlbu-
 line пригодный для жизни
habitation /hæbi'teiʃ(ə)n/ - asukoht, eluase
 жильё, обиталище
hence /hena/ - seepärast поэтому
herbivorous /hæ:'bivərəs/ - rohustööja травоядный
heredity /hi'rediti/ - pärvitus, pärilikkus
 наследственность
hideous /'hidiəs/ - vastik, võigas отвратительный
high-water mark - tõusuvee piir уровень прилива
hillock /'hilɔk/ - kõngas холм/ик/
 H.M.S. /'eitʃ əm 'ee/ - lüh. - His (or Her) Maje-
 sty's Ship
howl /haul/ - ulgumine вой
hoarse /hɔ:s/ - kõhisev хриплый
hunt /hʌnt/ - küttima; küttimine охотиться; охота
hut /hʌt/ - hütt хижина

hypothesis /h(a)i'pɔθiaɪs/ (pl. -es) - hūpotees
гипотеза

I

ignorance /'ignərəns/ - teadmatus, asjatundmatus
невежество

immediately /i'mi:diətli/ - otsekohe немедленно

immense /i'mens/ - tohutu огромный

immerse /i'mə:s/ - (vette) kastma погружать

impenetrable /im'penitrəbl/ - läbipääsematu
непроходимый

inch /ɪntʃ/ - toll (= 2,54 cm) дюйм

inconceivable /ɪnkən'si:vəbl/ - kujuteldamatu
невероятный

indifferent /in'difr(ə)nt/ - keskpärase
посредственный

inhabit /ɪn'həɪt/ - asustama населять

inhabitant /ɪn'həɪtənt/ - elanik житель

inherit /ɪn'herit/ - pärima наследовать

insect /'ɪnsɛkt/ - putukas насекомое

insignificant /ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt/ - tähtsusetu
незначительный

instant /'ɪnstənt/ - hetk мгновение

instantly /'ɪnst(ə)ntli/ - silmapilk, otsekohe
мгновенно, тотчас

intelligible /ɪn'telɪdʒɪbl/ - mõistetav понятный

interconversion /'ɪntəkən'vɜ:ʃn/ - vastastikune (tei-
neteliseks) muutumine või üleminek
взаимное превращение

investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ - uurima исследовать

island /'aɪlənd/ - saar остров

issue /'isju:/ - väljaandmine; ilmumine выпуск;
издание

irrelevant /i'relivənt/ - mitte asjakohane
не относящийся к делу

J

jaw /dʒə:/ - lõualuu челюсть

journal /'dʒə:nl/ - päevik журнал, дневник

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ - otsustama судить

L

landscape /'lændskeip/ - maastik ландшафт

lay /lei/ (eggs) - munema класть /яйца/

learned /'lɜ:nɪd/ - õpetatud учёный

ledge /ledʒ/ - etteulatuv serv, veer выступ

lichen /'laikin/ - samblik лишай

likely /'laikli/ - tõenäoline вероятный

limelight /'laimlait/ - rambivalgus свет лампы

in the limelight - tähelepanu keskpunktis
в центре внимания

limpet /'limpit/ - liudkodalane блюдечко/моллюск/

line of reasoning - mõttekäik ход мысли

lip - huul губа

literally /'lit(ə)r(ə)li/ - sõna tõsiselt mõttes
буквально

livelihood /'laɪvlihud/ - (elu)hõlpsapidamine; pea-
toidus пропитание

lizard /'lɪzəd/ - sisalik ящерица

load /loud/ - koormama обременить

locust /'loukəst/ - (ränd)rohutirts саранча

lofty /'lɔ(:)fti/ - kõrge очень высокий
low /lou/ - ammuma мичать
low water - mõõn отлив
luxuriance /lɜ'gʒuəriəns/ - lopsakus пышность

М

manage /'mænidʒ/ - toime tulema справиться
mandible /'mændibl/ - linnu (alumine) nokarool
 /нижняя/ половина клюва
manifest /'mænifest/ oneself - avalduma проявлялся
manner /'mænə/ - viis способ; образ
matter /'mætə/ - aine, matera; küsimus, probleem
 вещество, материя; вопрос, дело, предмет
maturity /mə'tjuəriiti/ - küpsus зрелость
means /mi:nz/ - vahend, abinõu средство, способ
by means of - abil, teel путём, при помощи
by no means - kaugeltki mitte отнюдь не, нисколько
megatherium /mega'θiəriəm/ - megateerium мегатерий
merely /'miəli/ - ainult только
mimio - matkija имитатор
miserable /'miz(ə)r(ə)bl/ - armetu, vilets жалкий
monkey /'mʌŋki/ - ahv обезьяна
moss /mɔs/ - sammal мох
motion /'mouʃn/ - liigutus движение
mould /mould/ - muld, humuserikas muld перегнойная
 почва, чернозём
mouth - suue устье
mushroom /'mʌʃru:m/ - seen гриб
mussel /'mʌs(ə)l/ - konnakarp двустворчатая раковина

N

- naked /'neikid/ - alaeti, paljas голый
- native /'neitiv/ - pärismaalane туземец
- natural /'nxtʃ(ə)rɔl/ - loomulik; looduslik
естественный; природный
- natural history - looduse (arengu) ajalugu
естествознание
- nack /nek/ - kael шея
- neighbourhood /'neibəhud/ - naabrus соседство
- nevertheless /'nevəðə'les/ - sellest hoolimata
несмотря на
- nonsense - mõttetus бессмыслица
- noxious /'nɔksəs/ - kahjulik вредный
- nutritious /nju:'triʃəs/ - toitav питательный

O

- obscure /əb'skjuə/ - pimestama ослеплять
- observe /əb'zə:v/ - märkima заметить
- obtain /əb'tein/ - saada получить
- occasionally /ə'keiznəli/ - vahetevahel время от
времени
- occur /ə'kɜ:/ - esinema, leiduma встречаться
- odd /ɔd/ - veider отстранни
- omit /o'mit/ - vältja jätta упустить
- opinion /ə'pinjən/ - arvamus мнение
- orange /'ɔrindʒ/ - apelsin апельсин
- oration /o'reiʃn/ - kõne речь
- origin /'ɔridʒin/ - tekkimine; päritolu происхождение
- ostrich /'ɔstriʃ/ - jaanalind страус

otherwise /'ʌðəwaiz/ - muidu; teisiti иначе, иным
способом

outstretched /'aut'stretʃt/ - väljasirutatud
вытянутый

overtake /ouvə'teik/ - järele jõudma догнать

P

pace /peis/ - sammuma шагать

paddle /'pɔdl/ - laia labaga mōla; loib род весла;
плавник

pain /pein/ - valu боль

paint /peint/ - värv; värvima краска; окрасить

pampas /'pɔmpɜz/ - pamra пампасы

particular /pə'tikjələ/ - eriline; teatud, kindel
определённый, особенный, специфический

pass /pa:s/ - mööduma; läbima пройти, проходить

pat /pɔt/ - patsutama похлопывать

patch /pɔtʃ/ - maalapp участок

path /pa:θ/ - teerada тропинка; путь

peculiar /pi'kju:liə/ - iseäralik, eriline особенный

penguin /'peŋɡwi:n/ - pingviin пингвин

pest - kahjur; nuhtlus бедствие; вредитель

pest of locusts - rohutirtsuparv рой саранчи

physician /fi'ziʃ(ə)n/ - arst врач

pick - korjama добывать

pineapple /'painɔpl/ - ananas ананас

pitch /pitʃ/ the tent - telki üles lōõma разбить
палатку

plain /plein/ - lihtne, harilik; tasandik простой,
обыкновенный; равнина

- plantain /'plæntin/ - paradisaibanaan пиэанг
/род банана/
- plough /plau/ - kündma пахать; здесь: рассекать
- plume /plu:m/ - ehissulg перо
- plunge /plændʒ/ - sukelduma, laekuma нырять;
здесь: вдаваться
- point /pɔint/ - punkt; küsimus; osutama, kätte näita-
ma точка; вопрос; указывать
- the point at issue - kõnesolev küsimus предмет
обсуждения
- poisonous /'pɔiznəs/ - mürgine, mürgi- ядовитый
- pole /poul/ - teivas жердь, столб
- polished /'pɔlɪst/ - lihvitud измытый
- pool /pu:l/ - lomp лужа
- poplar /'pɒplə/ - rappel тополь
- porous /'pɔ:rəs/ - poorne пористый
- predominant /pri'dɒminənt/ - valitsev, ülekaalus olev
доминирующий, преобладающий
- prejudice /'predʒudis/ - eelarvamus предрассудок
- present /pri'zent/ - esitada, pakkuma предложить,
подставить
- prevail /pri'veil/ - valitsema господствовать
- previous /'pri:vɪəs/ - eelmine предыдущий
- previously /'pri:vɪəsli/ - varem, enne ранее
- primeval /praɪm'i:v(ə)l/ - ürgaegne первобытный
- procure /prə'kjuə/ - saada, muretseda добыть,
получить
- promotor /prə'moutə/ - organiseerija организатор
- property /'prɒpəti/ - omand; omadus собственность;
свойство

propagate /'prɒpəgeɪt/ oneself - paljunema, sigima
размножаться

propose /prə'pəʊz/ - esitama предлагать

prove /pru:v/ - tõestama доказывать

provisions /prə'vɪʒnz/ - toiduvaru провиант

puddle /'pʌdl/ - lomp лужа

puma /'pju:mə/ - puuma пума

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ - eesmärk, otstarve цель

push - tšukama, trügima толкать

push one's way - endale teed tegema протискиваться,
прокладывать себе путь

put forward /'fɔ:wəd/ - esitama предлагать

puzzle /'pʌzl/ - mõistatus; segadusse viima загадка;
привести в замешательство

R

ragged /'ræɡɪd/ - narmendav, sakiline косматый

rapidity /rə'pɪdɪti/ - kiirus скорость, быстрота

rare /rɛə/ - haruldane редкий

rate /reɪt/ - kiirus скорость

rather /'rɑ:ðə/ - pigem, üsna скорее; довольно

rattlesnake /'rætləneɪk/ - latsutaja madu гремучая
змея

ravage /'rævɪdʒ/ - laastamine опустошение

ray /reɪ/ - kiir луч

reach /ri:tʃ/ - ulatuma простираться, тянуться,
доходить

reasonable /'ri:znəbl/ - mõistlik, põhjendatud, loogi-
line разумный, логичный, резонный

recollect /rekə'lekt/ - meenutama, meelde tuletama
припоминать

reduce /ri'dju:s/ - vähendama, kahandama уменьшать,
 свести
reef /ri:f/ - riff риф
refreshing /ri'frefʃɪŋ/ - värskendav оживляющий
regardless (of) /ri'ga:dlis/ - hoolimata не обращая
 внимания
related (to) /ri'leɪtɪd/ - suguluses olev родст-
 венный, в родстве
religious /ri'lɪdʒəs/ - usuline религиозный
remind (of) /ri'maɪnd/ - meenutama напоминать
renowned /ri'naʊnd/ - kuulus знаменитый
represent /rɪpri'zent/ - (endast) kujutama
 представлять собой
require /ri'kwaɪə/ - nõudma /по/требовать
research /ri'sə:tʃ/ - uurima; uurimus исследовать;
 исследование, изыскание
resemblance /ri'zembələns/ - sarnasus сходство
bear resemblance - sarnanema иметь сходство
residence /'rezɪd(ə)ns/ - elu- e. asukoht жилище
responsible /rɪs'pɒnsəbl/ - vastutusvõimeline; mõist-
 lik ответственный; разумный
revolve /ri'vɒlv/ - pöörlema вращаться
review /ri'vju:/ - ülevaade обзор
reward /ri'wɔ:d/ - tasu вознаграждение
ride /raɪd/ - ratsutamine поездка верхом
rhinoceros /raɪ'nɒs(ə)rəs/ - ninasarvik носорог
rigging /'rɪgɪŋ/ - taglas такелаж, снасти
roam /roum/ - uitama бродить
roast /roust/ - praadima жарить

rock /rɔk/ - kalju; kivim скала; горная порода
roundly /'raundli/ - selgesõnaliselt напрямик
row /rou/ - rida; sõudma ряд; /по/грести

S

sail /seil/ - purjetama; puri отплыть /на парусах/;
 парус

scarcely /'skɛsli/ - vaevalt едва

scarcity /'skɛsiti/ - puudus, nappus недостаток

scatter /'skɛtə/ - laiali pillama разбросать

scene /si:n/ - vaatepilt зрелище

scissors /'sisəz/ - käärid ножницы

seal /si:l/ - hüljes тюлень

search /sɜ:tʃ/ - läbi otsima обыскать

seize /si:z/ - haarama, tabama схватывать

settlement /'setlmənt/ - asula поселение

shell /ʃel/ - (kilpkonna) kilp панцирь, щит
 /черепахи/

shelter /'feltə/ - vari, kaitse укрытие

shipping /'ʃipiŋ/ - laevad суда

ship's company /'kʌmpəni/ - laeva meeskond экипаж
 /суда/

shore /ʃɔ:/ - rand берег

shortly before - veidi aega enne незадолго до

sight /sait/ - vaatepilt зрелище

similar /'similə/ - sarnane подобный

single-handed /'singlhændid/ - üksik без посторонней
 помощи

size /saiz/ - suurus величина

skilled - oskuslik, osav искусный

- skunk /skʌŋk/ - skunk скунс, вонючка
- slap /slɒp/ - plaks шлепок
- sleet /sli:t/ - lobjakas, (lume)lõrts дождь со снегом
- sly /slai/ - kaval хитрый
- snake /sneik/ - madu змея
- soapy /'soupi/ - seebine; libe, meelitav мыльный; елейный, вкрадчивый
- solitude /'sɒlɪtju:d/ - üksildus уединённое место
- sombre /'sɒmbə/ - süinge мрачный
- space /speɪs/ - ruum пространство
- spear /spiə/ - oda копьё
- species /'spi:ʃi:z/ - (taime-, looma-) liik вид
- specific /spi'si:fi:k/ - liigi-, liigile iseloomulik видовой
- specimen /'spesi:mən/ - (taime-, looma- jne.) eksemplar образец; экземпляр
- for specimens - kollektsiooni jaoks для коллекции
- spectacle /'spektəkl/ - vaatepilt зрелище
- spot - koht место
- spread /spred/ - laiali laotama распускать
- spring /sprɪŋ/ - allikas; kevad источник; весна
- squally /'skwɔ:li/ - puhangtuuline бурный
- squash /skwɒʃ/ - puruks litsuma раздавить
- squint /skwɪnt/ - silmi pööritamata косить, вращать /глазами/
- stage /steɪdʒ/ - aste, staadium ступень
- state /steɪt/ - väitma; seisund; riik утверждать; состояние; государство
- stay /steɪ/ - viibimine пребывание

steamer /'sti:mə/ - aurik пароход
sterile /'steril/ - viljatu бесплодный
store /stɔ:/ - tagavara запас
stores of knowledge - teadmised запас знаний
straight /streit/ - sirge прямой
stream /stri:m/ - vool; jõgi течение, поток; река
strike /straik/ - lööma; tabama ударять
striking /'straikin/ - silmatorkav поразительный
strip - laastama; riba лить что-л.; полоса
strive /straiv/ - püüdma стараться
struggle /'stragl/ - võitlema бороться
subject (to) /'sʌbdʒikt/ - (millegi all) kannatav;
alluv подверженный
subsequent /'sʌbsikwənt/ - järgnev последующий
subterranean /sʌbtə'reiniən/ - maa-alune подземный
successful /sək'sesf(u)l/ - edukas успешный
he was successful - tal õnnestus ему удалось
succulent /'sʌkjulənt/ - mahlane сочный
succumb /sə'kʌm/ - (võitluses) alla jääma, hukkuma
быть побеждённым, гибнуть
suck /sʌk/ - imema сосать
suffer /'sʌfə/ - kannatama страдать
sufficient /sə'fiʃ(ə)nt/ - küllaldane достаточный
sugar-cane /'ʃugəkeɪn/ - suhkruroog сахарный
тростник
surface /'sɜ:fis/ - pind поверхность
surprise /sə'praiz/ - üllatama изумлять, поражать
surround /sə'raʊnd/ - ümbritsema окружить
survival /sə:'vaɪvəl/ - ellujäämine выживание

swamp /swɔmp/ - soo болото
swarm /swɔ:m/ - parv; parvena esinema; kubisema
 рой; кишеть

Т

tedious /'ti:diəs/ - igav, tüütu утомительный,
 скучный
tend - tendentsi omama иметь тенденцию
terrapin /'terəpin/ - (ameerika) sookilpkonn
 морская черепаха
thatched /'θætʃt/ (with grass) - rohuga kaetud
 крытый травой
thick /θɪk/ - paks, tihe толстый; густой
thicket /'θɪkit/ - tihnik заросли
thin /θɪn/ - kõhn; lahja; õhuke тонкий
thong /θɔŋ/ - nahkrihm ремень
though /ðou/ - ehkki, kuigi хотя
throat /θrout/ - kõri, kurk горло
tie /tai/ - siduma связывать
tint - värvivarjund цвет, оттенок
tongue /tʌŋ/ - keel язык
tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ kilpkonn, (kitsamas mõttes) maa-
 kilpkonn черепаха
touch /tʌtʃ/ - puudutama прикасаться, тронуть
track /træk/ - jälg; rada след; путь
trade /treid/ wind - passaattuul пассат
transition /træn'siʒn/ - üleminekuvorm
 переходная форма
transparent /træns'pɛərənt/ - läbipaistev прозрачный
traverse /'trævɜ(:)s/ - läbi(sta)ma пройти

troublesome /'trʌblsəm/ - tülikas докучливый

trunk /trʌŋk/ - tüvi ствол

turnip /'tə:nip/ - naeris репа

U

unalterable /ʌn'ʊ:ltərəbl/ - muutumatu неизменный

unbridgeable /ʌn'bridʒəbl/ - ületamatu непреодолимый

underwood /'ʌndəwud/ - padrik, (metsaalune) võsastik
мелкий лес, кустарник

undoubted /ʌn'dautid/ - kaheldamatu несомненный

V

vain /vein/ - asjatu тщетный

variability /vɛəriə'biliti/ - muutlikkus изменчивость

variation /vɛəri'eɪʃn/ - muutumine изменение

variety /və'raɪəti/ - varieteet, teisend; sort (kul-
tuurtaimedel) разновидность; сорт

vegetable /'vedʒitəbl/ - taimе растительный

vegetable mould - huumus перегнойная почва

vehemently /'vi:iməntli/ - ägedasti, kõvasti сильно,
громко

venomous /'venəməs/ - mürgine ядовитый

versatile /'vɜ:sətail/ - mitmekülgne многосторонний

vessel /'vesl/ - laev судно, корабль

visible /'vɪzibl/ - nähtav видимый

volcanic /vɔɪ'kænik/ - vulkaaniline вулканический

voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/ - (mere)reis /морское/ путешествие

W

wander /'wɒndə/ (away) - (ära) rändama, minema
уходить

watering - mageveega varustamine снабжение пресной
водой

watch /wɒtʃ/ - jälgima, valvama; valvekord
наблюдать, сторожить; вахта

middle watch - öine valvekord ночная вахта

weed /wi:d/ - umbrohi оорняк

well - kaev; allikas колодец; родник

well-beaten - hästi sissetallatud хорошо утоптанний

whale /weɪl/ - vaal кит

whaler /weɪlə/ - vaalarüüdjä; vaalarüügilaev
китобой, китобойное судно

whaling /'weɪlɪŋ/ vessel - vaalarüügilaev китобойное
судно

wheel /wi:l/ - tiirlema описывать круги

whirl /wɜ:l/ - keerutama вертеть, вращать

willow /'wɪləu/ - paju ива

winding /'waɪndɪŋ/ - looklev извилистый

wingless /'wɪŋlis/ - tiivutu бескрылый

within hail /heɪl/ - hüüdekaugusel на расстояние
человеческого голоса

worm /wɜ:m/ - uss червь

wretched /'retʃɪd/ - vilets, haletsemisväärne жалкий

Y

yam /jæm/ - jams, bataat ямс, батат

yard /jɑ:d/ - jard = 3 feet = 0,9144 м. ярд = 3 фута =
0,9144 м.

yawn /jɔ:n/ - haigutama зевать

Brazil /bræ'zɪl/
Buenos Aires /'bounə'zɛəris/
Cambridge /'keɪmbrɪdʒ/
Edinburgh /'edɪnb(ə)rə/
Eskimo /'eskimou/
Ecuador /ekwə'doː/
Darwin /'daːwɪn/
Fuegian /'fjuːdʒiən/ - tulemaalane
Galapagos Islands /gələ'peɪɡəs 'aɪləndz/
Huxley, T., H. /'hʌksli/
Montevideo /mɒnti'vidiəu/
Pacific Ocean /pə'sɪfɪk 'oufn/
Patagonia /pə'tə'ɡəʊniə/
Peru /pə'ruː/
Rio (de) Janeiro /'riːou (deɪ) dʒə'niərou/
Shrewsbury /'ʃruːzbəri/
Tahiti /taː'hiːti/
Tierra del Fuego /'tjɛrədəl 'fweɪɡou/ - Tulemaa
Westminster Abbey /'wee(t)mɪnstər'æbi/

Books excerpted:

- Charles Darwin's Diary of the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Beagle',
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