TEXTS FOR BIOLOGISTS
CH. R. DARWIN

Compiled by A. Jõgi

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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-Eastonian-Russian vocabulary.
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 well-known 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.
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 bales 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 ia 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 jawbone, 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 cap, 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 oloth, 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 pecu-
liar noise which is made in one side of the mouth.

They were anxious to obtain knives. They are ex-
cellent mimics: if you cough or yawn or make any odd mo-
tion they will immediately imitate you. Some of the of-
icers 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 mak-
ing 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 al-
most 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 Island-
ers are civilized compared to them, and the Eskimos, 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 monot-
onous somber 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 carcase 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 carcase, 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 lizards. 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.

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 procured from its fat. The breast-plate, with the meat attached to it, is roasted in gaucho fashion. It is then very good. Young tortoises make capital soup, otherwise the meat is—to my taste—in 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 brushwood 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.
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 organisms 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.
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.
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 few kindly digs at Charles and Huxley, too. According to Mr. Darwin, so he said, all life was derived from "some primitive fungus". Then once Charles succeeded in proving this, said the Bishop, "We shall dismiss our pride and show 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 aimless rhetoric and distract the attention of the hearers from the real points 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

abound (in, with) /əˈbaʊnd/ — kubisema kinni, изобиловать
absorb /əbˈsɔːr/ — aaborbeerima поглощать
abundance /əˈbʌndəns/ — rohkus /нз/обылие
accept /əˈkɛpt/ — omake vstma признавать
accompany /əˈkʌmpəni/ — saatma сопровождать
acquaintance /əˈkwıːntəns/ — tutvus знакомство
actually /ˈækʃəli/ — tegelikult фактически
adapt /əˈdæpt/ — kohanama, kohanema приспособлять/ся
adhere /ədˈhɪr/ — külge kuuluma, küljes olema плотно прилегать
admire /ədˈmaɪər/ — imetlema любоваться, восхищаться
admirable /ədˈmɪrəbl/ — imetlusvärne замечательный
advance /əˈdɑːns/ — edusamm успех, достижение
advantage /ədˈvɑːntidʒ/ — selie преимущество
alight /əˈlaɪt/ — laskuma опускаться
allude /əˈljuːd/ — vihjama упоминать
alluvial /əˈljuːvɪəl/ — alluviaalne, (merest) juuri hubutud наносный, аллювиальный
ancestor /ˈænˈseɪstər/ — eellane предок
ancestry /ˈænˈseɪstri/ — eellaskond, põlvemine предки, происхождение
antarctic beech /əˌtɑːktɪk ˈbiːtʃ/ — kaseleheine рёбкрыши южный бук
anxious /ˈæŋɡəs/ — ihaldav страшно желающий
— 22 —
to be anxious - väga ihaldama отрашно желать
ape /eip/ - (inim)ahv /человекообразная/обезьяна
appear /3'piə/ - ilmuma; näima появиться /в печати/; казаться
appearance /3'piərəns/ - vülimus; ilme /внешний/ вид, наружность
apply (to) /3'plaɪ/ - rakendama применить
appoint /3'pɔɪnt/ - määrama назначить
approach /3'prautʃ/ - lähenemine приближение
archipelago /a'kɪ'peləɡou/ - arhipelaag архипелаг
armadillo /a'mə'dilou/ - armadill армадилл,броненосец
arrow /'ərəʊ/ - nool стрела
articulate /a'ti'kjuːlt/ - artikuleeritud членораздельный
artificial /ə'tɪ'fɪʃl/ - kunstlik искусственный
as yet - seni до сих пор
ascent /ə'sent/ - tõus подъем
aside /ə'said/ - kõrval(e) в сторону
assist /ə'sist/ - abistama помогать
association /ə'səʊʃiə'nʃn/ - ühing, selts общество
assure /ə'suər/ - kinnitama утверждать
attach /ə'ttætʃ/ - kinnitama; külge kumuluma при­
соединять
meat attached to the breast - rinnaplaat koos lihaga грудной щит о мясом
attain /ə'teɪn/ - saavutama достигнуть
attempt /ə'tem(p)t/ - katse попытка
available /ə'veɪləbl/ - kätesaadav, käepärast olev доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении
avert /ə'ver:t/ - kõrvale juhtimа ответить
avow /ə'vau/ - tunnustama признавать
banana /bəˈnaːna/ - banaan банан
band /bænd/ - võtt полоса
banish /ˈbænɪʃ/ - pagendama нагнать, выслать
bare /bɛə/ - paljas; paljastama голь; обнажить
beach /biːtʃ/ - mererand морской берег
beagle /ˈbiːɡl/ - jahikoer гончая
beak /biːk/ - nokk клюв
beast /biːst/ - locm, elajas животное, зверь
beech /biːtʃ/ - põõkriuk бук
benchuca /benˈtʃuːkə/ - rõõvlutiklane бенчука
beyond /biˈjuːnd/ - üle; teispool по ту сторону, за
birch /bɛətʃ/ - kask береза
blade /bleid/ - rohulible беланка
bloat /blouət/ - paisuma раздутся
bold /bould/ - julge смелый
bosom /ˈbʊzəm/ - rind грудь
bow /bou/ - vibu лук
brain /breɪn/ - aju / мозг
bread-fruit /ˈbredfruːt/ tree - leivapuu хлебное дерево
breast /brest/ - rind грудь
breed /breɪd/ - aretama разводить
briefly /ˈbruːflɪ/ - lühidalt коротко
bring about - tekitama, esile kutsuma вызывать
bristle /ˈbrɪsl/ - harjas; turri ajama щетина; ощетиниться
bristling with importance - ülitähtsalt с важностью
brushwood /ˈbruʃwud/ - võsa, paddrik заросли, кустарник
bud /bʌd/ – pung; nupp бутон; почка
bug /bɪɡ/ – lutikas клоп
burrow /ˈbruː/ – urg нора
bury /ˈberi/ – matma; peitma похоронить; заосвивать, прятать

capital /ˈkæpitl/ – oivalsine превосходный

carcase /ˈkaːks/ – korjus туша
carve /kaːv/ – lõikama вырезать
case /keis/ – ruud, pantser панцирь
caseae /siːs/ – lakkama перестать
chance /tʃaːns/ – võimalus возможность
by chance – juhuslikult случайно
characteristic /kəˈrɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ – iseloomustav tunnus характерная особенность
chase /tʃeɪs/ – taga ajama; tagaajamine охота преследование
chasm /ˈkæzm/ – lõhe, kuristik разрыв, пропасть
circumnavigate /sə;kəmˈnævɪgæt/ (the globe) – Õhber maakera purjetama совершить кругосветное плавание
civil /ˈsɪv(ɪ)l/ – viisakas, vastutulelik радушный, вежливый
clear /kliər/ – puhastama расчистить, вырубить
clear one's throat – kõhatama откашливаться
cloth /klɔθ/ – riie материя
coated /ˈkoutid/ – kaetud покрытый
cocoanut /ˈkoukanʌt/ – kookuspähkel молоко
colloquially /kəˈloukwɪli/ – isapeevases kõnes, omavahel в разговоре, в интимном кругу
colt /koul/ - vares, sälž жеребёнок
combat /'kombat/ - võitlus борьба
commence /'kə'mens/ - algama начать
common /'kəmən/ - ühine общий
communicate /'kə'mju:nikeit/ - ühendusee astuma установить связь
comparatively /'kəm'prærətivl/ - võrdlemisi сравнительно
complete /kəm'pli:t/ - täielik полный,совершенній
completely /kəm'pli:tli/ - täiesti совершенно
compose /kəm'pouz/ - koostama составлять
to be composed (of) - koosnema состоять
conception /'kən'sepʃən/ - mõte, siin: seisukoht мысль, понимание
conclusion /'kən'klu:ʒən/ - järeldus выход
conscious (of) /'kənʃəs/ - teadlik сознавающий, сознательный
to be conscious of - teadlik olema сознавать
congenial /'kən'dʒi:nial/ - sobiv подходящий, благоприятный
considerable /'kən'sidərəbl/ - tunduv; õsa suur значительный
conspicuous /'kənpikjuəs/ - silmatorkav бросающийся в глаза
constant /'kənstənt/ - muutumatu неизменный
content /'kəntənt/ - rahul довольный
contrive /'kən'traiv/ - toime tulema ухитряться
convinced /'kən'veinet/ - veendunud убеждённый
copper /'kəpə/ - vask медный
cough /kɔ(ː)f/ - kõhima кашлять
cousinship /'kʌznʃip/ - sugulus родство
crafty /'kra:fti/ - osav; kaval ловкий, хитрый
crawl /krɔːl/ - roomama зягать
creature /'kriːtʃə/ - olend живое существо
credible /'kredibl/ - usutav вероятный
creek /kriːk/ - jõeharu речка, бухта
creeper /'kriːpə/ - väätaim ползучее растение
crime /kraɪm/ - kuritegu преступление
curious /'kjʊəriəs/ - imelik; veider; huvitav странный; интересный

deceit /di'kiː/ - kõdonema с/гнить
delight /di'lait/ - vaimustus восхищение, восторг
delineate /di'linieit/ - kirjeldama описывать
deliver /di'livə/ a lecture - loengut pidama читать лекцию
depository /di'pɔzɪt(ə)ri/ - ladu склад, хранилище
derive /di'raiv/ - tuletama; põlvnema получать; происходить
descent /di'sent/ - põlvnemine происхождение
desert /'dezət/ - kõrb пустыня
devote /di'vɔut/ - pühendama посвящать
devour /di'vauə/ - õgima; huvitama пожирать; уничтожать
diary /'daɪəri/ - peevik дневник
dig - torge, piste укол; насмешка
digitated /'dɪdʒɪteɪtɪd/ - abmüüs длинноглазый, лапчатый
**digression** /dai'gresn/ - kõrvalkaldumine отклонение

**dirty** /də'ti/ - must, määrdenud; (ilm kohta) vihma-ne ja tuuline грязный; ненастный/о по-роде/

**disgusting** /dis'gʌstɪŋ/ - vastik, jälk отвратительный

**dismiss** /di'mis/ - kõrval heitma гнать от себя

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

**distinguish** /dis'tɪŋgwɪʃ/ - eristama отличать

**distinguished** /di'stɪŋgwɪʃt/ - silmapaistev выдающийся

**domestication** /dəməsti'keiʃ(ə)n/ - kodustus приручение

**drought** /draut/ - põud засуха

**due north** - põhja poole прямо на север

**dull** /dʌl/ - igav скучный

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

**eat one's fill** - isu tõis sõoma наесться досыта

**eject** /'dʒekt/ - vahja heitma выбрасывать, испускать

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

**eloquent** /'eləkwənt/ - ilukõneline красноречивый

**employ** /ɪm'ploʊ/ - kasutama использовать

**encircle** /ɪn'sa:kəl/ - (ringina) umbritsema окружать

**encourage** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ - ergutama пододрать

**endeavour** /ɪn'deɪvə/ - püüdma, katsuma пытаться, стараться
enliven /ˈɪnlɪv(ə)n/ — elustama оживлять
entwine /ˈɪntwaɪn/ — kokku või ūmer põimima обвить
environment /ɪnˈvɛə(r)mənt/ — keskkond окружавшая среда
equal /ˈiːkwəl/ — võrduma равняться
equip /ˈiːkwɪp/ — varustama снаряжать
equivocal /ɪˈkwɪvəkəl/ — kahtlane сомнительный
error /ˈeərə/ — eksitus ошибка
establish /ɪsˈtæbliʃ/ — kindlaks tegema устанавливать
evergreen /ˈɛvərgri:n/ — igihaljas вечно зелёный
eternally /ɪˈtɛrnəli/ — igavesti навсегда
evil /ˈiːvl/ — pahe зло; бедствие
exclaim /ɪksˈkleɪm/ — h全媒体 восклицать
expose /ɪksˈpouz/ — paljastama обнажить
extensive /ɪksˈtensɪv/ — ulatuslik обширный
extinct /ɪksˈtɪŋkt/ — väljasurnud вымерший
extraordinary /ɪksˈtrəʊdɜrni/ — ebatavaline необычный
eyebrow /ˈaɪbrəʊ/ — (silma)kulm бровь
eyelid /ˈaɪlɪd/ — (silma)laug веко

faint /feɪnt/ — nõrkema, minestama ослабеть, падать в обморок
fasten /ˈfɑːstən/ — kinnitama прикрепить
feather /ˈfeɪðər/ — eulg перо
female /ˈfɪməl/ — emane самка
fern /fɜːn/ — õnnajalg папоротник
fatid /'fatid/ - haisev зловонная
fin - uim плавник
fira-fly /'faibrcai/ - jaanimardikas светляк /летающий/
fit - kohanenud, kohastunud приспособленный
fitchet /'fitjiti/ (=polecat /poulkati/) - tuhkur, tõhk хорёк
fix - kindlaks määrama устанавливать
flapper /'flæprə/ - loib нос
flat /flæt/ - lame плоский
fog /fɔg/ - udu туман
foliage /'fouliidž/ - lehestik листья
former /'fɔ:ma/ - endine прежний
formerly /'fɔ:maoli/ - enne, varem раньше, прежде
fortnight /'fɔ:tnait/ - kaks nädalat две недели
fossil /'fɔz(ə)l/ - kivistis окаменелость, ископаемое
fundamental /'fændə'mentl/ - põhiline основной
frigate /'frɪɡət/ - fregatt, kiirpurjek фрегат
fry /frai/ - praadima жарить
fungus /'fʌŋɡəs/ - seen гриб
further /'faəðə/ - edasi дальше
furthermore /'faθəmɔ:/ - pealegi, peale selle к тому же, кроме того

garment /'ɡɑːmənt/ - riie, rõivas одежда
gaucho /'ɡauʃou/ - gantso гаучо
germ /dʒərm/ - (alg)idu зародив, эмбрион
globe /'ɡlou̯b/ - maakera земной шар
gloomy /'ɡluːmi/ - sünge мрачный

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glossy /'glɔsi/- läikiv гланцевитый
goat /gɔt/- kite коза
governor /'gʌvənə/- kuberner губернатор
gractually /'grædiəli/- järkjärнут постепенно
grand-daughter - poja-või tütreńtar внучка
greedily /'griːdili/- ahnelt жадно
grove /grouv/- metsatükk роща
guanaoo /ɡwa'naːkoʊ/- guanaako гуанако
guava /'gwɑːvə/- guajaavapuu гуафава

H

habit /'hæbit/- kehaehitus; harjumus; eluviis телеоложение; привычка; образ жизни
habitable /'hæbitəbl/- elamie- või asustamiskõlvuline пригодный для жизни
habitation /hæ'bɪteɪʃn/- asukoht, eluase жильё, обиталище

hence /hɛns/- seepärast поэтому
herbivorous /haː'baɪvərəs/- rohustööja травоядный
heredity /hi'redəti/- pärivus, pärilikkus наследственность
hideous /hɪ'daɪəs/- vastik, võigas отвратительный
high-water mark - tõusuvee piir уровень прилива
hillock /'hɪlk/- kõngas холм/ук
H.M.S. /'eɪtʃ em ˈeə/- lüh. - His (or Her) Majesty's Ship
howl /haʊl/- ulgumine вой
hoarse /hɔːs/- kähisev хриплый
hunt /hʌnt/- küttima; küttimine охотиться; охота
hut /hʌt/- hütт хижина

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hypothesis /h(ə)ipoθəsis/ (pl. -ses) - гипотеза

ignorance /'ignərəns/ - teadmatus, asjatundmatus
нечезество

immediately /i'miːdiətli/ - otsekohe немедленно

immense /i'mɛns/ - tohutu огромный

immerse /i'mɛs/ - (vette) kastma погружать

impenetrable /im'pɛnitrəbl/ - läbipääsematu непроходимый

inch /ɪntʃ/ - toll (= 2,54 cm) дюйм

inconceivable /ɪn'kən'sɪvəbl/ - kujuteldamatu невероятный

indifferent /ɪn'dɪfr(ə)nt/ - keskpärane посредственный

inhabit /ɪn'hɪbɪt/ - asustama населять

inhabitant /ɪn'hɪbɪtənt/ - elanik житель

inherit /ɪn'hɜːrt/ - pärima наследовать

insect /'ɪnsekt/ - putukas насекомое

insignificant /ɪn'sɪgnɪfɪkənt/ - tähtsusetu незначительный

instant /'ɪnstænt/ - hetk мгновение

instantly /'ɪnstæntli/ - silmapilk, otsekohe мгновенно, тотчас

intelligible /ɪn'telɪdʒəbl/ - mõistetav понятный

interconversion /'ɪntəkən'veɪʒn/ - vastastikune (teine- neteiseka) muutumine või ülemine взаимное превращение

investigate /ɪn'vestɪgət/ - uurima исследовать

island /'aɪlənd/ - saar остров
issue /'isju:/ - väljaandmine; ilmumine вы́дучь; издание

irrelevant /ɪ'relɪvənt/ - mitte asjakohane не относящийся к делу

jaw /dʒɔː:/ - lõualuu че́льсть

journal /'dʒɔː nl/ - päevik журнал, дневник

judge /dʒədʒ/ - otsustama суди́ть

landscape /'lændskeip/ - maáistik ландша́фт

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

learned /'lɛnɔːd/ - õpetatud учё́ный

ledge /ledʒ/ - etteulatuv serv, veer вы́ступ

lichen /'laikin/ - samblik лишай

likely /'laikli/ - tõenäoline вероятный

limelight /'laimlait/ - rambivalgus свет рампы

in the limelight - tähelepanu keskpunktis в центре внимание́

limpet /'limpit/ - liudkodalane блюдечко/моллю́ск/

line of reasoning - mõttekäik ход мыслей

lip - huul губа

literally /'lit(ə)r(ə)li/ - sõna tõsisest mõttes букваль́но

livelihood /'laivlihud/ - (elu)олалpidamine; пеa-toidus пропитание

lizard /'lɪzd/ - sisalik я́щерица

load /ləʊd/ - koormama обременить

locust /'loukɔst/ - (ränd)rohutirts са́ранчя
lofty /ˈlɔːfti/ - kõrge очень высокий

low /lou/ - emmuma мычать

low water - mõõn отлив

luxuriance /ˈlægʒjʊərɪəns/ - lopsakuus пышность

manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/ - toime tulema справиться

mandible /ˈmændɪbl/ - linnu (alumine) nokapool /нижняя/ половина клюва

manifest /ˈmænɪfɛst/ oneself - avalduma проявляться

manner /ˈmænər/ - viis способ; образ

matter /ˈmætər/ - aine, materia; küsimus, probleem вещество, материя; вопрос, дело, предмет

maturity /məˈtrɪərɪti/ - küpsus зрелость

means /miːnz/ - vahend, abindу средство, способ

by means of - abil, teel путём, при помощи

by no means - kaugeltki mitte о́ньдь не, нисколько

megatherium /mɪˈɡæθəriəm/ - megatherium мегатерий

merely /ˈmɪəli/ - ainult только

mimic - matkija имитатор

miserable /ˈmɪzərəbl/ - ainetu, vilets жалкий

monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ - ahv обезьяна

moss /mɔs/ - sammal мох

motion /ˈmoʊʃn/ - liigutus движение

mould /moʊld/ - muld, huumuserikas muld перегнойная почва, чернозём

mouth - suue устье

mushroom /ˈmʌʃrəm/ - seen гриб

mussel /ˈmʌs(ə)l/ - konnakarp двустворчатая раковина
naked /ˈneikid/ - aleta, paljas голый
native /ˈneitiv/ - pärismaalane туземец
natural /ˈnætʃə(ə)rəl/ - loomulik; looduslik естественный; природный
natural history - looduse (arengu) ajalugu естествознание
neck /nek/ - kael шея
neighbourhood /ˈneibəhʊd/ - naabrus соседство
nevertheless /ˈnevəðəˌles/ - sellest hoolimata несмотря на
nonsense - mõttetus бессмыслица
noxious /ˈnɔksəs/ - kahjulik вредный
nutritious /ˈnjuːtrɪʃəs/ - toitev питательный

obscure /əbˈskjuər/ - pimestama ослеплять
observe /əbˈzɑːv/ - märkima заметить
obtain /əbˈteɪn/ - saama получить
occasionally /əˈkeɪənli/ - vahetevahel время от времени
occur /əˈkər/ - eelina, leiduma встречаться
odd /əd/ - veider странный
omit /əˈmɪt/ - välja jätma упустить
opinion /əˈpɪnjən/ - arvamus мнение
orange /ˈɔrɪnʤ/ - apelsin апельсин
oration /əˈreɪʃən/ - kõne речь
origin /əˈrɪdʒɪn/ - tekkimine; päritolu происхождение
ostrich /ˈɒstrɪtʃ/ - jaanalind страус
otherwise /ˈɔðəwaɪz/ - muidu; teisiti иначе, иным способом
outstretched /ˈaʊtˈstrɛtʃt/ - väljasirutatud вытянутый
overtake /ˈouvərteɪk/ - õjale jõudma догнать
pace /ˈpeis/ - sammuma шагать
paddle /ˈpædl/ - laia labaga мала; loib род весла; плавник
pain /ˈpein/ - valu боль
paint /ˈpeint/ - värv; värvima краска; окрасить
pampas /ˈpæmpəz/ - пампа пампасы
particular /pəˈtɪkjʊlər/ - eriline; teatud, kindel определённый, особенный, специфический
pass /paːs/ - mõõduma; läbima пройти, проходить
pat /pæt/ - patsutama похлопывать
patch /pætʃ/ - maalapp участок
path /paːθ/ - teerada тропинка; путь
peculiar /ˈpɛkjuəliər/ - iseäralik, eriline особенный
penguin /ˈpɛŋgwɪn/ - pingviin пингвин
pest - kahjur; nuhtlus бедствие; вредитель
pest of locusts - rohutirtsuparv рой саранчи
physician /fiˈziʃ(ə)n/ - arst врач
pick - korjama добывать
pineapple /ˈpɪnəpl/ - ananas ананас
pitch /pitʃ/ the tent - telki üles lõõma разбить палатку
plain /ˈpleɪn/ - lihtne, harilik; tasandik простой, обыкновенный; равнина

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plantain /ˈplæntən/ - paradisibanaan пизант /род банаана/
plough /plau/ - küündma наказать; здесь: рассекать
plume /ˈpluːm/ - ehissulg перо
plunge /ˈplʌndʒ/ - sukelduma, laekuma нырять; здесь: вдаваться
print /prɪnt/ - punkt; küsimus; osutama, kätte näitama точка; вопрос; указывать

the point at issue - künesolev küsimus предмет обсуждения

poisonous /ˈpɔɪznəs/ - mürgine, mürgi- ядовитый
pole /pouə/ - teivas жердь, столб
polished /ˈpolɪʃt/ - lihvitud изысканный
pool /pʊl/ - lomp лужа
poplar /ˈpɔplər/ - pappel тополь
porous /ˈpɔrəs/ - poorne пористый
predominant /priˈdɒmɪnənt/ - valitaev, ülekaalus olev доминирующий, преобладающий
prejudice /ˈpredʒudɪs/ - eelarvamus предрассудок
present /priˈzent/ - esitama, pakkuma предложить, подставить
prevail /priˈveɪl/ - valitsema господствовать
previous /priˈviəs/ - eelmine предыдущий
previously /ˈpriːviəsl/ - varem, enne ранее
primaeval /ˈpraiməvəl/ - õrgaegne -первобытный
procure /prəˈkjuə/ - saama, muretsema добыть, получить
promotor /prəˈmɔtər/ - organiseerija организатор
property /ˈprɒprəti/ - omand; omadus собственность; свойство
propagate /'prəpəgeit/ oneself - paljunema, sigima размножаться

propose /prə'pouz/ - esitama предлагать

prove /pru:v/ - tõestama доказывать

provisions /prə'vɪznz/ - toiduvaru провиант

puddle /'pədl/ - lomp лужа

puma /'pjju:ma/ - puuma пума

purpose /'pə:ps/ - eesmärk, otstarve цель

push - tõukama, trügima толкать

push one's way - endale teed tagema прокладывать себе путь

put forward /'fɔ:wəd/ - esitama предлагать

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

R

ragged /'rægid/ - narmendav, sakiline косматый

rapidity /rə'piditi/ - kiirus скорость, быстрота.

rare /rə:/ - haruldane редкий

rate /reit/ - kiirus скорость

rather /'ra:ðə/ - pigem, õina скорее; довольно

rattlesnake /'rætlənek/ - latsutaja madu гремучая змея

ravage /'rævɪdʒ/ - laastamine опустошение

ray /rei/ - kiir луч

reach /riːtʃ/ - ulatuma простираться, тянуться, доходить

reasonable /'rɪzənbəl/ - mõistlik, põhjendatud, loogiline разумный, логичный, резонный

recollect /'rekə'lekt/ - meenutama, meelde tuletama припоминать
reduce /ri'djuːs/ - vähendama, kahandama уменьшить, свести

reef /ri:f/ - riff риф

refreshing /ri'freɪʃɪŋ/ - värskendav оживляющий

regardless (of) /ri'gæ:dɪs/- hoolimata не обращая внимания

related (to) /ri'leɪtɪd/- suguluses olev родственный, в родстве

religious /ri'lidʒəs/- usuline религиозный

remind (of) /ri'maɪnd/- meenutama напоминать

renowned /ri'naʊnd/- kuulus знаменитый

represent /ri'reprɪzɛnt/- (endast) kujutama представлять собою

require /ri'kwɛri/- nõudma /по/требовать

research /ri'sɛktʃər/- uurima; uurimus исследовать; исследование, изыскание

resemblance /ri'zembləns/- sarnasus сходство

bear resemblance - sarnanema иметь сходство

residence /'rezɪd(ə)ns/- elu- e. asukoht жилище

responsible /ri'spənsəbl/- vastutussõneline; õist- lik ответственный; разумный

revolve /ri'vɔlv/- pöörlema вращаться

review /ri'vjuː/- ülevaade обзор

reward /ri'wɔ:d/- tasu вознаграждение

ride /raɪd/- ratsutamine поездка верхом

rhinoceros /raɪnəʊs(ə)roʊs/- ninasarvik носорог

rigging /'rɪɡɪŋ/- taglas такелаж, снасти

roam /rəʊm/- uitama бродить

roast /rəʊst/- praadima марить
rock /rɒk/ - kalju; kivim скала; горная порода
roundly /ˈraʊndli/ - selgesõnaliselt напряжик
row /rou/ - rida; sõudma ряд; /по/грести

sail /seil/ - purjetama; puri отплыть /на парусах/; парус
scarcely /ˈskɛəli/ - vaevalt едва
scarcity /ˈskɛəsiti/ - puudus, парус недостаток
scatter /ˈskætə/ - laiali pillama разбросать
scene /si:n/ - vaatepilt зрелище
scissors /ˈsɪsəz/ - käärid ножницы
seal /si:l/ - hüljes тылень
search /ˈsɜːtʃ/ - läbi otsima обыскать
seize /siːz/ - haarama, tabama схватывать
settlement /ˈsetlmont/ - asula поселение
shell /ʃel/ - (kilpkonna) kilp панцирь, щит /черепахи/
shelter /ˈʃeltə/ - vari, kaitse укрытие
shipping /ˈʃiːpiŋ/ - laevad суда
ship's company /ˈkæmpəni/ - laeva meeskond экипаж /суда/
shore /ʃɔː/ - rand берег
shortly before - veidi aega enne незадолго до
sight /sait/ - vaatepilt зрелище
similar /ˈsɪmɪlə/ - sarnane подобный
single-handed /ˈsɪŋglhændid/ - õksi без посторонней помощи
size /saɪz/ - suurus величина
skilled - oskuslik, osav искусный
skunk /skʌŋk/ - skunk скунс, вонючка
slap /slæp/ - plaks шлепок
sleet /slɛ:t/ - lobjakas, (lume)lörte дождь со снегом
sly /slai/ - kaval хитрый
snake /sneɪk/ - madu змея
soap /ˈsoʊpi/ - seebine; libe, meelitav мыльный; елейный, вкрадчивый
solitude /ˈsəlitjuːd/ - üksildus уединённое место
sombre /ˈsʌmbə/ - sünge мрачный
space /speɪs/ - ruum пространство
spear /spiər/ - oda копьё
species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ - (taime-, looma-) liik вид
specific /spiˈsifik/ - liigi-, liigile iseloomulik видовой
specimen /ˈspeʃɪmən/ - (taime-, looma- jne.) eksemplar образец; экземпляр

for specimens - kollektsiioni jaoks для коллекции
spectacle /ˈspektəkl/ - vaatepilt зрелище
spot - koht место
spread /spred/ - laial laotama распускать
spring /sprɪŋ/ - allikas; kevad источник; весна
squally /ˈskwɔːli/ - puhangtuuline бурный
squash /skwɔʃ/ - puruks litsuma раздавить
squint /skwɪnt/ - silmi pöröritama косить, вращать /глазами/
stage /steɪdʒ/ - aste, staadium ступень
state /steɪt/ - vüitma; seisund; riik утверждать; состояние; государство
stay /steɪ/ - viibimine пребывание
steamer /'stɪ:ma/ - aurik пароход
sterile /'steril/ - viljatu бесплодный
store /stɔː/ - tagavara запас
stores of knowledge - teadmised запас знаний
straight /streɪt/ - sirge прямой
stream /strɪm/ - vool; jõgi течение, поток; река
strike /straɪk/ - lõõma; tabama ударять
striking /'strʌɪkɪŋ/ - silmatorkav поразительный
strip - laastama; riba лишать чего-л.; полоса
strive /straɪv/ - püüdma стараться
struggle /'strʌɡl/ - võitlema бороться
subject (to) /'səbdʒekt/ - (millegi all) kannatav; alluv подверженный
subsequent /'səbaɪkwɔnt/ - järgnev последующий
subterranean /'səbtə'reinjən/ - maa-alune подземный
successful /æksəsəˈfjuː(ə)l/ - edukas успешный
    he was successful - tal õnnestus ему удалось
succulent /'sʌkˈʃuːlənt/ - mahlane оочный
succumb /səˈkʌm/ - (võitluses) alla jäsmine, hukkuma быть побеждённым, гибнуть
suck /sʌk/ - imema сосать
suffer /'sʌfə/ - kannatama страдать
sufficient /səˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ - kullaldane достаточный
sugar-cane /ˈʃʌɡəˌkein/ - suhkruroog сахарный тростник
surface /ˈsɜːfɪs/ - pind поверхность
surprise /səˈpraɪz/ - üllatama изумлять, поражать
surround /səˈraʊnd/ - ümbritsema окружить
survival /səˈvaɪvəl/ - ellužäämine выживание
swamp /swæmp/ — soo болото
swarm /swɔːrm/ — parv; parvena esinema; kubisema рой; кишеть

tedious /ˈtiːdiəs/ — igav, tündu утомительный, скучный
tend — tendentsi omama иметь тенденцию
terrapin /ˈterəpin/ — (ameerika) sockilpkonn морская черепаха
thatched /ˈθæktʃt/ (with grass) — rohuga kaetud крыты травой
thick /θɪk/ — paks, tihe толстый; густой
thicket /ˈθɪkit/ — tihinik заросли
thin /θīn/ — kõhn; lahja; õhuke тонкий
thong /θɔŋj/ — nahkrihm ремень
though /θou/ — ehkki, kuigi хотя
throat /θraut/ — kõri, kurk горло
tie /tai/ — siduma связывать
tint — värvivarjund цвет, оттенок
tongue /tʌŋg/ — keel язык
tortoise /ˈtɔtəs/ — kilpkonn, (kitsamas mõttes) maa-kilpkonn черепаха
touch /tʌtʃ/ — puudutama прикасаться, тронуть
track /træk/ — jälg; rada след; путь
trade /treid/ wind — passaattuul пассат
transition /trənˈsɪʒən/ — õlleminekuvorm переходная форма
transparent /trænˈspɔːrənt/ — läbipäistev прозрачный
traverse /ˈtrævərəs/ — läbi(sta)ma пройти

- 43 -
troublesome /ˈtrʌbləm/ - толикас докучливый
trunk /trʌŋk/ - тви ствол
turnip /ˈtʌ:nip/ - наерис репа

U
unalterable /ˌʌnˈɔːltərəbl/ - muutumatu неизменный
unbridgeable /ˌʌnˈbrɪdʒəbl/ - ületamatu непреодолимый
underwood /ˈʌndəwʊd/ - padrik, (metsaalune) võõastik мелкий лес, кустарник
undoubted /ˌʌndəˈdautid/ - kaheldamatu несомненный

V
vain /vein/ - asjatu тщетный
variability /ˈvɛərɪəˈbɪlɪti/ - muutlikkus изменчивость
variation /ˌvɛəriˈeɪʃn/ - muutumine изменение
variety /vəˈraɪəti/ - varieeteet, teisend; sort (kultuurtaimedel) разновидность; сорт
vegetable /ˈvedʒɪtəbl/ - taime растительный
vegetable mould - huumus перегнойная почва
vehemently /ˈvɪə.ɪmɛntli/ - õgedasti, kõvasti сильно, громко
venomous /ˈvɛnəməs/ - mürgine ядовитый
versatile /ˈvɜːsətɪl/ - mitmekülgne многосторонний
vessel /ˈvesl/ - laev судно, корабль
visible /ˈvɪzəbl/ - nähtav видимый
volcanic /vəˈkænɪk/ - vulkaaniline вулканический
voyage /ˈvoɪdʒ/ - (mere)reis /морское/ путешествие

- 44 -
wander /'wɔndə/ (away) - (эра) rändama, minema уходить

watering - mägveega varustamine снабжение пресной водой

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

middle watch - õhine valvekord ночной вахта

weed /wi:d/- umbrohi оорих

well - kääv; allikas колодец; родник

well-beaten - hästi sissetallatud хорошо утоптанный

whale /weil/- vaal кит.

whaler /weilə/- vaalapüüdja; vaalapüügilaev китобой, китобойное судно

whaling /'weilin/- vessel - vaalapüügilaev китобойное судно

wheel /wi:l/- tiirilema описывать круги

whirl /wɔːl/- keerutama вертеть, вращать

willow /'wilou/- paju ива

winding /'wainding/- locklev извилистый

wingless /'wainjliː/- tiivutu бескрылый

within hail /heil/- hündekauguses на расстояние человеческого голоса

worm /wɔːm/- uus червь

wretched /'retʃid/- vilets, halsetsemisvääre жалкий

yam /jæm/- jams, bataat ямс, батат

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

yawn /jo:n/- haigutama зевать
Brazil /brə'zɪl/
Buenos Aires /ˈbʊnəs ˈæriəs/
Cambridge /ˈkɛmbrɪdʒ/
Edinburgh /ˈedɪnbərə/
Eskimo /ˈɛskɪmoʊ/
Ecuador /ekwəˈdroʊ/
Darwin /ˈdærɪn/
Fuegian /ˈfjuːdʒiən/ - tulemaalane
Galapagos Islands /ɡəˈleɪpəɡəs ˈaɪləndz/
Huxley, T., H. /ˈhʌksli/
Montevideo /mɒntiˈvɪdiu/ 
Pacific Ocean /pəˈsɪfɪk ˈouːn/
Patagonia /pəˌɡɑːɡəniə/ 
Peru /pəˈruː/
Rio (de) Janeiro /ˈrɪːoʊ (də) dʒɪˈniərəʊ/
Shrewsbury /ˈʃruːzɜːri/
Tahiti /təˈhiːti/
Tierra del Fuego /ˈtjɛrədəl ˈfweɪɡou/ - Tulemaa
Westminster Abbey /ˈwes(t)mɪnstrəzbi/

Books excerpted:

Engels, Fr. - Anti-Dühring, Moscow-Leningrad 1934.
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