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English

VII

1A-5362

A. EHIN · M. RAUK

ENGLISH

ÕPIK VII KLASSILE

6. TRÜKK

ARHIIVKOGU

KIRJASTUS «VALGUS»
TALLINN 1969

4T
E26

Kunstiliselt kujundanud *V. Vare*
Illustreerinud *H. Rooneem* ja *A. Vender*

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Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli
Raamatukogu
221071

ARHIIVKOGU

6—6

TO THE TEACHER.

The textbook for the 7th class comprises twenty-eight lessons. The approximate number of hours required for the study of the lessons might be as follows:

1st half-term

Lesson 1 — 4—5 hours
Lesson 2 — 3 hours
Lesson 3 — 4 hours
Lesson 4 — 3—4 hours
Lesson 5 — 3 hours
Lesson 6 — 3 hours
Lesson 7 — 3—4 hours
23—26 hours

2nd half-term

Lesson 8 — 3 hours
Lesson 9 — 4—5 hours
Lesson 10 — 4 hours
Lesson 11 — 4 hours
Lesson 12 — 4 hours
Lesson 13 — 3 hours
22—23 hours

3rd half-term

Lesson 14 — 3 hours
Lesson 15 — 3 hours
Lesson 16 — 4 hours
Lesson 17 — 4 hours
Lesson 18 — 4 hours
Lesson 19 — 4 hours
Lesson 20 — 2—3 hours
Lesson 21 — 3—4 hours
27—29 hours

4th half-term

Lesson 22 — 3 hours
Lesson 23 — 3—4 hours
Lesson 24 — 3 hours
Lesson 25 — 3—4 hours
Lesson 26 — 3 hours
Lesson 27 — 3 hours
Lesson 28 — 3 hours
21—23 hours

Each lesson is followed by a number of exercises. The Reading Exercises are divided into several sections. It is not advisable to

take more than one section at a time. As for the Grammar and Vocabulary Exercises, one or, in some cases, two exercises should be done in class. As a rule, no more than one exercise should be assigned for homework.

If, for some reason, there is no time to study all the texts in the book, Lessons 16 and 28 might be omitted.

Home Reading should be introduced in the first half-term and assigned regularly throughout the schoolyear.

Games and songs (1—4) will provide material for work with the pupils in out-of-school hours.

LESSON 1.

AFTER THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

LEMBIT. How did you **spend** the summer holidays, Imbi?

IMBI. I was at a Pioneer Camp in July, but in August I was in town.

LEMBIT. Where was the camp? Was it far from Tallinn?

IMBI. It was at Valgemetsa, a very beautiful place.

LEMBIT. I **remember** it very well. I was there two years ago. Did you go there by bus?

IMBI. No, not all the way. We went by **train** to Tartu. When we **arrived** in Tartu, two big buses were waiting for us at the **station**. They took us to Valgemetsa.

LEMBIT. When did you leave Tallinn?

IMBI. On the third of July.

* *
*

LEMBIT. I, too, left for Elva on the third of July. I went there with my uncle.

IMBI. Did you take the seven o'clock train?

LEMBIT. Yes, we did.

IMBI. But I did not see you on the **platform.**

LEMBIT. We arrived at the station at twenty minutes **past** six.

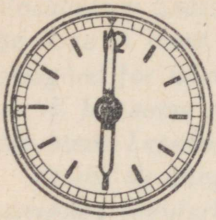
IMBI. Did it take you long to get the tickets?

LEMBIT. Yes, it did. We got our tickets only a few minutes before the train **started.** There were so many people at the **ticket-office.**

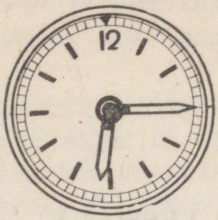
IMBI. There were many people on the platform, too, that morning, I remember.

LEMBIT. Yes, there were. And when we got on the train, all the **carriages** were **full** of people already.

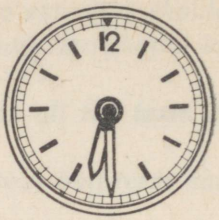
What time is it?



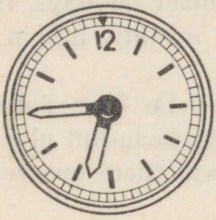
It is six o'clock.



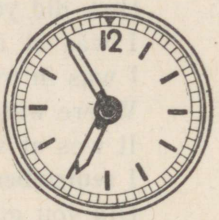
It is a **quarter** past six.



It is **half** past six.



It is a quarter to seven.



It is five minutes to seven.

Notes to the text:

not all the way mitte kogu tee
I left for Elva ma sõitsin Elva
Did you take the train? Kas te sõitsite rongiga?
at twenty minutes past six *(millal?)* kell 6.20
it is twenty minutes past six *(Mis kell on?)* Kell on 6.20.

Reading Exercises.

1.	camp	clock	bus	end	ship
	sat	lots	plum	left	thing
	catch	hot	bunch	spend	did
	sand	sock	brush	send	dig
2.	dig	spend	plum	stamp	lots
	sand	hot	left	ship	dust
	bunch	lend	stock	sat	thing
	bid	catch	flock	crush	send

3.	place	rose	pupil	Pete	time	by
	made	rope	future	he	fine	rye
	late	rode	duty	Eve	ripe	try
	save	stole	tune	she	ride	fry
4.	try	ride	she	rose	late	Pete
	rope	ripe	rode	rye	save	Eve
	made	me	Steve	fine	future	tune
	note	hate	duty	mute	side	guide

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
leave	left	left
spend	spent	spent

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present to the Past.

I am he is it is we are you are they are
I live he works she wants we play you invite they study

Exercise 2.

Change from the Past to the Present.

I was, you had, they lived; we were, he was, she had; it was, he rested, you were; I had, I was, she worked; he played, she washed, it was; I was, it had, he decided.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. That Pioneer Camp is far from Tallinn. 2. There are many children at the camp. 3. They have breakfast at eight o'clock. 4. The cook has two helpers. 5. They are good workers. 6. I am on duty every Tuesday. 7. Are Ann and Emmy at the camp?

8. Have you a library at the camp? 9. The pioneers play chess in the evening. 10. Their parents visit them every Sunday.

Exercise 4.

be, have

Translate.

1. Ma olen neliteist aastat vana. Kui vana oled sina? 2. Me oleme seitsmendas klassis. Kas Helmi on kuuendas klassis? 3. Kas teil on klassis uusi õpilasi (any new pupils)? 4. Hilda ema oli õpetaja. Tal oli palju õpilasi. 5. Meie inglise keele õpetajal on palju ingliskeelseid raamatuid. 6. Meie klassiruum on suur. Sel on neli akent. 7. Eile oli pühapäev. Koolimaja uks oli suletud, aga aknad olid lahti. 8. Mitu tundi on teil täna?

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

A. 1. Tom is fourteen years old. 2. They are in the classroom. 3. I am on duty today. 4. Ann was in the country last summer. 5. The boys were at the Pioneer Camp.

B. 1. You have a watch. 2. They have a ball. 3. Ann has an apron. 4. The boys had a candle. 5. The dog has a name.

Exercise 6.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. They spend the summer in the country. 2. The train arrives at three. 3. He remembers the name of the station. 4. She goes to school on foot. 5. They reached the station at two. 6. The pioneers arrived at the camp on Monday. 7. The girls played basketball every day.

Exercise 7.

Questions.

1. We arrived in Tartu *at three.* 2. The train stops *there.* 3. *Hillar* remembers *the names of the stations.* 4. He called *his friend.* 5. He *called his friend.*

Exercise 8.

What time is it?
It is ... .
7^{20}, 7^{30}, 7^{35}, 7^{45}; 8^{15}, 3^{00}, 12^{30}; 3^{30}, 4^{45}, 9^{15}, 10^{45}, 12^{30}.

Exercise 9.

Put in the words: *angry, arrive, before, carriage, explain, full, newspaper, off, platform, seat, start, station.*

The train stopped at a small .... All the carriages were ... of people. A tall man ... at the station a few minutes before the train .... He went from carriage to carriage, but he could not find a .... At last he saw a big bag on a seat. An old man was sitting near the bag. He was reading a .... .

"Take off that bag!" said the tall man.

"No, I shall not," said the old man. Then he began to read the newspaper again.

The tall man got .... "I shall call the conductor [kən'dʌktə] here," he said.

The conductor was on the .... The tall man ... everything to him and the conductor came into the .... .

"This man asked you to take your bag ... the seat," said the conductor to the old man. "Why did you not do so?"

"Because it is not my bag," said the old man.

"Why did you not tell me that before?" said the tall man.

"Because you did not ask me," answered the old man.

Exercise 10.

1) Tell your classmates how you spent your summer holidays.
2) Tell your classmates what you did at the Pioneer Camp.

LESSON 2.

HARVEST TIME.

Harvest time is here. The **grain** fields are yellow, only the **maize** is green. The collective farmers work in the field all day. They are harvesting the **wheat** and the **rye.** In many fields we can



maize



wheat



rye

see **combines** at work. The harvest is good this year. The summer was warm and the grain grew well.

In autumn there is always much work on the collective farms. Many young people from the towns go to the country in September. They help the collective farmers to harvest the grain before the autumn-rains begin.

Where does grain grow?
When does the grain harvest begin?
Is the harvest good this year?
Dit it rain much last summer?
Was the summer warm?
What grain are the collective farmers harvesting now?
Were there many combines in our country twenty years ago?

* *
*

How beautiful the gardens are in autumn! There are flowers everywhere and the trees are **heavy** with **fruit.** Soon the collective farmers will take many boxes full of apples, **pears** and **plums** to the market. And when October comes, the collective farmers will go to the fields and **dig** the potatoes. They will **send lots of** potatoes, **cabbages,** carrots and other vegetables to town.

Is there a fruit garden near your house?
What colour are apples in autumn?



a pear



a plum

Are all the apples **ripe** now?
What colour is a ripe plum?
What fruit do you like best?
What are cabbages and carrots?
When do the collective farmes dig the potatoes for the winter?

Notes to the text:

on the collective farms kolhoosides

Grammar:

§ 1. Artiklid ainenimedega (page 156).

Reading Exercises.

1.	carriage	office	supper	berry
	cabbage	officer	summer	remember
	carrot	porridge	hurry	merry
2.	start	sport	third	artist
	star	short	thirty	fork
	harvest	fork	dirt	dirty

farm — warm	farmer — quarter	far — war
[fɑɪm] [wɔɪm]	['fɑɪmə] ['kwɔɪtə]	[fɑɪ] [wɔɪ]

3.	rain	eat	tree	autumn
	grain	meat	greet	August
	maize	steal	feel	Paul
	train	wheat	fleet	Maud

I	II	III
sent	send	sent
grow	grew	grown

Exercise 1.

The Present and the Future.

1. Ann is at home today.
   Ann ... ... at home tomorrow.
2. We have much work in the fields today.
   We ... ... much work in the fields tomorrow.
3. That man works very well.
   He ... ... on the combine tomorrow.
4. We plant some apple-trees every year.
   We ... ... ten apple-trees next week.
5. They burn the dry leaves every autumn.
   They ... ... the dry leaves next month.
6. September is warm.
   October ... ... cold, I think.
7. I grow vegetables here.
   Next year I ... ... flowers here.

Exercise 2.

Change from the Present to the Past and the Future Indefinite.

1. They live in the country. 2. We learn English at school. 3. Linda is present. 4. Lembit studies in winter and works on a collective farm in summer. 5. We play ball after lessons. 6. We have a football match every month.

Exercise 3.

Form the Present Continuous.

she (sleep), he (rest), I (work), you (read), they (sing), she (play), we (sew), it (rain), they (eat), you (speak), it (snow), she (cry), he (stand), I (laugh).

Exercise 4.

Put in *is, am, are, was, were.*

1. Where are you? What ... you doing? 2. I am in the dining-room. I ... laying the table. 3. Enn and Hilda are in the kitchen. Hilda ... washing the dishes and Enn ... wiping them. 4. What are those men doing? They ... building a house. 5. Look! It ... raining again. 6. We ... all doing this exercise now. 7. Yesterday at nine o'clock I ... writing a letter, my sister ... reading a book and my brothers ... playing chess. Father and Mother ... resting. 8. When we went out, it ... raining.

Exercise 5.

Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Future Indefinite.
Translate.

1. Kus on Heino? Ta loeb oma toas raamatut. 2. Ta loeb ingliskeelseid raamatuid. 3. Homme nad sõidavad Narva. 4. See poiss töötab hästi. 5. Tiit räägib inglise keelt. 6. Kus on lapsed? Nad mängivad aias. 7. Me ei lähe välja, sest sajab vihma. 8. Ma käin seal iga päev. 9. Kell on kolm. Isa tuleb varsti. 10. Ma kirjutan harjutust. 11. Ma lõpetan selle töö homme.

Exercise 6.

Questions.

1. The collective farmers will sell *the fruit.* 2. *The combine* is working in that field. 3. They *were cutting the maize* at three o'clock. 4. We sent *three men and a woman* to that collective farm. 5. *Vegetables* grew well last summer.

Exercise 7.

Put in *the* where necessary.

1. This is ... maize. ... maize is ripe. 2. This is ... wheat, not ... rye. 3. Is there ... water or ... milk in that cup? 4. I like ... butter. 5. Do you like ... jam? 6. There is ... milk, not ... coffee in that pot. ... milk is cold. 7. What is that? It is ... ink. 8. What colour is ... ink in that bottle? 9. What colour is ... snow?

Exercise 8.

Sõnade järjekord lauses.

Finish the sentences.

1. Ma nägin kaupluses oma sõpru.
   I saw ...
2. Isa istutas maja ette mõned puud.
   Father planted ...
3. Me elasime suvel maal.
   We lived ...
4. Nad läksid kell 8 jaama.
   They went ...

kus? kuhu?	*millal?*	*keda? mida?*
at the shop	in summer	my friends
in front of the house	at eight o'clock	some trees
in the country		
to the station		

LESSON 3.

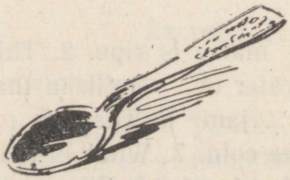
AT BREAKFAST.

It is Sunday morning. The whole family is at home. Breakfast is at half past nine. The children are laying the table. Now everything is on the table. There is bread, butter, **cheese** and **sausage.** There are cups and plates for four people. There is a knife, a **fork** and **a spoon** near each plate.

Mother is cooking **something** in the kitchen when Linda comes in.



a fork



a spoon



a coffee-pot

Linda. What are you cooking, Mother?

Mother. I am making **porridge.** Father always likes something **hot** for breakfast.

Linda. Can I do **anything** here, Mother?

Mother. No, nothing, Linda. The porridge is ready. We can have breakfast now. Call Father and Vello.

Linda. Father! Vello! Breakfast is ready!

Mother. I shall take the porridge, and you bring the milk, Linda.

* *
*

Father. How nice and hot the porridge is! Pass me the butter, please. Thank you.

Mother. Help **yourself** to some porridge, Vello.

Vello. Please pass me the milk and sugar, Linda.

Linda. Here is the milk. But there is no sugar on the table. I forgot to bring it. It is on the kitchen table.

Vello. I'll bring it.

Father. And bring the coffee, too, Vello.

Mother. Yes, do, Vello. The **coffee-pot** is on the stove.

Father. That is fine! So the coffee will be nice and hot.

AT DINNER.

Vello. What have we for dinner today, Mother?

Mother. Vegetable **soup, meat** and cabbage.

Vello. And no sweet dish?

Father. There is so much fruit now. Why make a sweet dish?

Linda. Mother bought some big ripe plums yesterday.

Vello. That is fine. I like plums.

Mother. Let us sit down to dinner now. Vello is in a **hurry.** He wants to go to the football match.

Notes to the text:

Pass me the butter, please. Palun ulata mulle võid!
Help yourself to some porridge. Palun võta putru!
Yes, do, Vello. Jah, palun, tee seda, Vello.
Sit down to dinner. Istuge lõunalauda!
Vello is in a hurry. Vellol on kiire.

Grammar:

§ 7. Something, anything, nothing (page 160).

Reading Exercises.

Rõhulised ja rõhuta sõnad.

1. our 'lunchroom — my 'fork — her 'plate
   its 'colour — your 'spoon — their 'food
   your 'seats — his 'knife — your 'coffee

2. I 'know you — he 'laughed at me
   you 'helped me — we are 'looking for them
   we 'like it — she is 'looking at you
   they 'eat it — they are 'waiting for us

3. 'hard 'bread — 'hot 'tea — 'thin 'porridge
   'soft 'cheese — 'black 'coffee — 'thick 'soup
   a 'clean 'knife — a 'thin 'cup — a 'heavy 'dish
   a 'long 'sausage — a 'big 'cabbage — a 'fine 'cake

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
bring	brought [brɔːt]	brought [brɔːt]
forget	forgot	forgotten
sit	sat	sat

Exercise 1.

Read and translate.

1. I see *something* behind that big bush.
   Do you see *anything* there?
   I do not see *anything* there because it is too dark.
   I see nothing there.

2. He wrote something in his copy-book.
   Did he write anything in his copy-book?
   He did not write anything in his copy-book.
   He wrote nothing in his copy-book.

3. She had something in her hand.
Had she anything in her hand?
She had nothing in her hand.

4. There is something in that box.
Is there anything in that box?
There is nothing in that box.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.
Model: Mother bought *some* plums yesterday.

Did mother buy *any* plums yesterday?
Mother did not buy *any* plums yesterday?
Mother bought *no* plums yesterday.

1. He poured some milk on the porridge. 2. She will put some cups on the table. 3. I need some eggs for that cake. 4. Mother made some porridge. 5. They took some bread-and-butter with them.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. They will buy something for the children there. 2. You will give the dog something in the morning. 3. Bob sees something under the apple-tree. 4. Nora eats something before she goes to bed. 5. Aunt Anna sent you something on your birthday. 6. Kate grew something in that box on the window. 7. There is something in this bag for me.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences negative.

1. There was something at the club last night. 2. Pete explained something to us yesterday. 3. Ann was doing something in the kitchen then. 4. The boys will change something in their plan. 5. The dog had something in its mouth.

Exercise 5.

Change from the Present to the Past.

We begin, she forgets, I send, he does, it falls, they sit, he goes, we sit, you leave, they grow, he meets, they bring, we read, they see.

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Me kohtasime neid perroonil. 2. Nad tulid rongiga. 3. Tom kuulis müra. 4. Rong lahkus jaamast kell 2. 5. Ta pani oma koti istekohale. 6. Kott kukkus põrandale. 7. Nad ostsid piletid eile. 8. Isa läks üksinda piletikassasse. 9. Ta nägi jaama nime. 10. Nad unustasid sulgeda akna. 11. Nad saatsid meile kirja. 12. Nad tõid emale koti kartuleid (a bag of potatoes). 13. Ta istus (sit down) kivile.

Exercise 7.

Translate.

1. Istuge lõunalauda! 2. Me sööme suppi lusikaga. 3. Me sööme kala kahvliga. 4. Ellen ei söö putru. 5. Me ei söö liha iga päev. 6. Ma armastan vorsti. 7. See juust on hea. 8. Kohvikann on köögis. 9. Kohv (the coffee) on kuum. 10. Palun ulata mulle suhkrut (the sugar)! 11. Need õunad ei ole magusad. 12. Kas te armastate puuvilja?

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. When do you have breakfast on week-days?
2. When do you have breakfast on Sundays?
3. Who lays the table? What things do we need for breakfast?
4. What do you eat for breakfast?
5. When is dinner in your family?
6. What do you have for dinner?
7. Do you like fish? Do you like meat?
8. What vegetables do you like best?
9. What fruit do you like best?
10. Do you eat a sweet dish every day?
11. When do you have supper?
12. What do you have for supper?

LESSON 4.

GARM.

After R. Kipling

An **Englishman** had two clever dogs, Garm and Vixen. One Sunday morning the Englishman was having breakfast, and the dogs were running about in the garden. **Somebody** came into the garden and left the gate open. So the dogs ran out into the street and soon were out of town.

A young English **soldier** saw Garm and Vixen on the **road.** He liked the dogs and so he decided to catch them. He called the dogs and gave them some meat. Garm began to eat the meat. But Vixen, who was not hungry, took a piece of meat and ran home.

The Englishman was sitting in the garden and reading the newspaper. Vixen came into the garden and laid down the piece of meat at his feet.

"Where is Garm?" asked the Englishman.

Vixen ran to the gate and looked back at the Englishman. She waited until the Englishman took his horse and **rode** out into the street. Vixen ran in front of the horse to show him the way. Soon they were out of town. There, on the road, the Englishman saw Garm. He was standing in front of a young soldier. The soldier was sitting on a stone. From time to time he **tried** to stand up. But Garm showed his teeth, and the soldier sat down again.

When the Englishman came nearer, he saw a piece of **rope round** Garm's **neck.**

"Who put that rope round the dog's neck?" he asked.

"I did," said the soldier.

"So you tried to **steal** my dog," said the Englishman.

"That is **true**," said the soldier. "I liked the dog very much and I wanted to take him to the camp with me."

"Now Garm will take you to your **officer**," said the Englishman.

The soldier stood up.

"Garm, follow him!" the Englishman said to the dog.

They walked for an hour under the hot sun. Garm walked behind the soldier. Every time that the soldier stopped, Garm showed his teeth. The soldier was very angry, but he could do

nothing. At last they reached the camp. All the soldiers who saw the strange sight began to laugh.

Notes to the text:

Vixen ran in front of the horse to show him the way Vixen jooksis hobuse ees, et näidata temale teed
every time that the soldier stopped iga kord kui sõdur peatus

Grammar:

§ 7. Somebody, anybody, nobody (page 160).

Reading Exercises.

[p, t, k; b, d, g]

1. Garm came into the garden through the open gate.
   Where did the two dogs go together that day?
   Ted did not know what to do with the two dogs.
2. Go to the garden and bring us a big cabbage.
   There are ripe pears and plums in Bella's basket.
   Give the girl a piece of bread-and-butter and a cup of tea.
3. Bake me a cake as fast as you can.
   Pete always buys black bread (rukkileib).
   The girls will dig the potatoes and the boys will harvest the grain.

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
lay	laid	laid
ride	rode	ridden
stand	stood	stood

Exercise 1.

Read and translate.

1. Somebody is singing in the other room.
2. I see something on the roof of that house.

3. Is anybody absent today?
4. Do you see anything on the roof of that house?
5. Nobody was absent from school yesterday.
6. There is nothing in that bag.
7. I did not meet anybody in the street.
8. He did not see anything under the sofa.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. I have some English books in my bag.
2. I have something in my hand.
3. There are some boys in the corridor.
4. There is some milk in the cup.
5. There is something in the cup.
6. I see some children in the bus.
7. I see somebody in the bus.
8. We planted some flowers last spring.
9. You planted something in that flower-bed last spring.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present to the Past.

He runs, I say, she stands, we bring, you forget, they sit, it grows, I leave, you spend, he lays, they send, I swim, he rides, they think, she writes.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences affirmative.

1. They did not spend much time there. 2. The boys did not stand in front of the blackboard. 3. They did not run home. 4. We did not ride fast. 5. I did not take your knife. 6. Ann did not lay the table. 7. She did not put the bread on the table. 8. They did not send her those flowers. 9. They did not see that. 10. He did not see me.

Exercise 5.

Put in *something* or *anything*.

1. I must eat ... before I go to school.
2. I shall give them ... before they leave.
3. Did they grow ... in that garden last year?
4. Did you buy ... yesterday?
5. Did you throw ... into the fire?
6. The boys are building ... in the yard.
7. I cannot see ... in the bottle.
8. I do not need ... .
9. Can you tell me ... about the new Pioneer Camp?
10. Do not leave ... on the table.

Exercise 6.

Questions.

1. The dogs ran *into the street*. 2. The soldier decided to steal Garm *because he liked the dog*. 3. The Englishman *was reading a newspaper*. 4. The soldier put *a rope* round Garm's neck.

Exercise 7.

Translate the questions and answer them.

1. Kellel oli kaks tarka koera? 2. Mis olid nende nimed? 3. Kus olid koerad ühel pühapäeva hommikul? 4. Kas värav oli avatud või suletud? 5. Kuhu jooksid koerad? 6. Kes nägi koeri maanteel? 7. Miks otsustas sõdur koerad kinni püüda? 8. Kas sõdur tahtis varastada koeri? 9. Mida ta andis koertele?

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. What did Garm do? 2. What did Vixen do? 3. What was the Englishman doing in the garden? 4. Where did he ride on his horse? 5. Where did he see Garm? 6. Who was sitting on a stone? 7. Could the soldier stand up and go away? Why not? 8. What had Garm round his neck? 9. Could the soldier take Garm to the camp? 10. Who took the soldier to the officer at the camp?

LESSON 5.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.



It is morning. Linda has washed and dressed. Look at her! What **else** must she do before she sits down to breakfast? She must comb her hair, **of course.**

Linda looks nice now. She has combed her hair. She can go and have her breakfast now.





Linda is at school. Look! Her hands are dirty. She must go and wash them.

Linda has washed her hands. Now they are clean and she can go back to the classroom.





It is two o'clock. Linda is at home. Her mother is at work. There will be cold meat and **fried** potatoes for dinner today. Linda is peeling potatoes in the kitchen.

Linda has peeled the potatoes. She will cut them into pieces. Then she will **fry** them.





Linda is in the garden. She has an **empty** basket in her **right** hand. She needs some apples for a sweet dish.

Linda has filled the basket with apples. She is going back to the kitchen now. What has she in her **left** hand? She has a **bunch** of flowers.



Linda wants to put the flowers into a vase. What must she do? She must pour some water into the vase.





Linda has poured some water into the vase. Now she is putting the flowers in.

Where has Linda placed the vase? She has placed it in the **centre** of the dinner table. It looks very nice there.



Grammar:

§ 9. The Present Perfect Tense (page 162).

Reading Exercises.

1. ˈLinda has ˈcombed [həz ˈkoumd] her ˈhair.
The ˈgirls have ˈwashed [həv ˈwɔʃt] their ˈhands.
The ˈboys have inˈvited [həv inˈvaitid] their ˈfriends.
We have ˈbrushed our ˈteeth.
You have ˈcleaned your ˈclothes.
He has ˈdressed already.
They have deˈcided to ˈfry poˈtatoes for dinner.

2. 'Has [hæz] 'Linda 'combed her 'hair? 'Yes, she 'has [hæz].
'Have [hæv] the 'girls 'washed their 'hands? 'Yes, they 'have [hæv].
'Have you 'brushed your 'teeth? 'Yes, we 'have.
'Has she 'cleaned her 'coat? 'Yes, she 'has.
'Has he 'dressed already? 'Yes, he 'has.
'Have they de'cided to 'fry po'tatoes for dinner? 'Yes, they 'have.

Exercise 1.

Conjugate in the Present Perfect.

1. I have planted a tree.
2. I have finished the exercise.

Exercise 2.

Form the Present Perfect.

I (work), we (learn), she (decide), he (live), you (invite), they (play), I (bake), it (rain), you (fill), they (visit), he (talk).

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. You have wiped the blackboard. 2. They have decorated the hall. 3. Ann has dusted the furniture. 4. Ellen has washed the floors. 5. You have cooked breakfast. 6. It has rained much this week.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences negative.
Model: a) Somebody knows the answer.
Nobody knows the answer.
b) Something fell out of the box.
Nothing fell out of the box.

Somebody is waiting for me. 2. Somebody is singing in the other room. 3. Somebody is working with a saw at the next table. 4. Somebody got off the bus there. 5. Something is burning in the kitchen. 6. Something fell out of the basket. 7. Somebody came

in at eight o'clock. 8. Something made me laugh. 9. Somebody was absent yesterday.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect.

1. He is tired. He ... ... a long way.	walk
2. My watch	stop
3. I ... ... no letters this week.	receive
4. ... you ... your uncle's letter?	answer
5. I ... not ... Fred.	invite
6. We ... ... seven hundred English words already.	learn
7. Who ... ... the window?	open
8. The cat ... ... a rat.	kill

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Linda on saabunud. Ta saabus eile.
2. Ma olen seal elanud. Ma elasin seal viis aastat tagasi.
3. Me oleme oma klassi kaunistanud. Me kaunistasime klassi eile.
4. Me oleme teie vastuse saanud. Me saime selle (it) möödunud nädalal.
5. Ema on küpsetanud õunu (some apples). Ta küpsetas nad hommikul.

Exercise 7.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Last winter I ... ten days in the country.	spend, spent, spent
2. In five years they will ... lots of fruit.	grow, grew, grown
3. She has ... nothing.	forget, forgot, forgotten
4. Who has ... the door open?	leave, left, left
5. The pupil went to his seat and ... down.	sit, sat, sat
6. I made the coffee and my brother ... the table.	lay, laid, laid
7. Did he ... the letter yesterday?	send, sent, sent

LESSON 6.

AN EXCURSION.

Heino Lember lives at Rapla. He is a schoolboy. He is a pupil of the seventh class. There is a **History** Club at Heino's school. There were only nine **members** in the club three years ago. Now there are sixteen members. Heino, who is very much **interested** in history, is a member too.

The club meets on the first Monday of each month. Every year they plan some interesting excursions. They have visited Tallinn, Viljandi and other towns in the Estonian Soviet **Socialist Republic.** There is an excursion in the plan for October.

Kalle Sepp is Heino's best friend. He is interested in **geography.** He is not a member of the History Club.

Kalle. Where has your club decided to go this month?

Heino. We have decided to go to Iru, which is not far from Tallinn.

Kalle. Have you been there before?

Heino. No, we have not. We have been to Mahtra, of course. We went there in spring.

Kalle. When will you go to Iru?

Heino. To-morrow. We shall start **early** in the morning.

Kalle. Will you go by train or by bus?

Heino. We shall go by bus.

Kalle. And when will you come back?

Heino. We shall come back **late** at night.

Kalle. Will you see our friend Elmar Tint when you are in Tallinn? I have not seen him for a long time.

Heino. I have written to him about our excursion.

Kalle. And have you received his answer?

Heino. Yes, I have. We shall meet in Tallinn at five o'clock after the excursion.

Notes to the text:

a History Club ajalooring
he is interested in history ta on huvitatud ajaloost
we have been to Mahtra me oleme Mahtras käinud

Reading Exercises.

1. ur	ir	er	w + or	ear + consonant
burn	birch	her	work	learn
ex'cursion	'dirty	'person	word	early
re'turn	first	'servant	world	heard

2. e, a, o, u rõhuta silbis

e[ɪ]	a[ə]	o[ə]	u[ə]
re'ceive	'library	'history	'August
re'public	'slogan	'London	'autumn
ge'ography	a'cross	'carrot	'difficult

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
be	was, were	been
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written

Exercise 1.

Questions.

1. The club has decided to go *to Narva.* 2. You have planned *two excursions.* 3. He has lived *in Pärnu and Viljandi.* 4. They have received *some flowers* from their friends. 5. The teacher has visited *Aino and Vilma* this week.

Exercise 2.

Translate.

The prepositions *at, by, from, in.*

1. Suvel me olime pioneerilaagris. 2. See (it) oli kaugel meie linnast. 3. Me ei sõitnud (go) sinna bussiga, me sõitsime sinna rongiga. 4. Me saabusime jaama kell 5.45 hommikul.

The prepositions *in, in front of, into, on, out of, to.*

1. Onu Fred elab maal. 2. Tomile meeldib töötada põllul. 3. Suur puu (a big tree) kasvab tema maja ees. 4. Poisid avasid

värava ja jooksid aeda. 5. Võta pirnid ja ploomid korvist välja! 6. Me kohtasime maanteel töölisi (some workers).

Exercise 3.

Form the Present Continuous and the Present Perfect Tenses.

He (work)	She (rest)	She (explain)	We (spend)
I (try)	I (learn)	It (grow)	She (bring)
They (start)	You (write)	He (stand)	You (fry)
We (peel)	They (study)	They (leave)	He (send)

Exercise 4.

Fill in *am, is, are, has, have.*

1. Why ... the child crying? 2. We ... cleaned all the windows already. 3. My watch ... stopped. 4. What ... you studying? 5. We ... been to Riga. 6. The children ... writing an exercise. 7. Rein ... written the exercise already. 8. Bella ... looking for her ruler. 9. ... you seen Bella's ruler?

Exercise 5.

Translate.

1. Enn Sikk on töötanud selles vabrikus. 2. Vaata! Nad on istutanud siia kolm suurt puud. 3. Ma näen kassi. Ta on puu otsa roninud (climb up a tree). 4. Me ei ole seda tantsu tantsinud. 5. Mida te olete sellesse pudelisse (into this bottle) valanud (pour)? 6. Kalju on Petseris käinud. 7. Kas te olete Leningradis käinud? 8. Ma ei ole teda täna näinud. 9. Aino on kirjutanud kaks harjutust.

Exercise 6.

Put in the words: *centre, early, geography, interested, late, left, members, republics, right, socialist.*

1. We live in a ... country. 2. There are fifteen ... in the U.S.S.R. 3. We study the ... of the U.S.S.R. at school. 4. Many boys and girls are ... in history. 5. There is a big new shop in the ... of the town. 6. Three ... of our family are workers. 7. Chil-

dren must go to bed ... . 8. I get up ... on Sunday morning. 9. Why are you running? I am in a hurry. I do not want to be .... 10. The mother said to her little daughter, "The pencil must be in your ... hand when you write, not in your ... hand."

Exercise 7.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you often go on excursions?
2. To what places have you been? (olete käinud)
3. Did you go on an excursion last spring? (summer)
4. Where did you go?
5. How did you go there? (on foot, by bus, by train)
6. When did you start? (on the ... of ...)
7. How long were you there? (... hours, ... days, ... weeks)
8. Did you come back on the same day?
9. When did you come back?
10. Was the excursion interesting?
11. Is there a History (Geography) Club at your school?
12. Is there a Sports Club at your school?
13. Is there a Russian (English language [læŋgwidʒ — keel] Club at your school? Speak about the work of the club.

LESSON 7.

THE EMBLEM OF THE SOVIET UNION.



This is the **emblem** of the Soviet Union. In the centre of the emblem there is a globe, and on the globe we see a hammer and

a **sickle.** Round the globe there are **ears** of wheat, and at the top of the emblem there is a **star.**



a sickle



an ear of wheat



a star

After the October Revolution the young Land of Soviets needed an emblem. The **government** asked two or three **artists** to make some emblems. When the emblems were ready, the artists took them to the **Kremlin.**

One emblem had a globe on it and a hammer, a sickle and a **sword.** Everybody liked that emblem best. When Lenin saw the emblem, he said, "I like this emblem. It is the best, I think. But why is there a sword on it? The sword is an emblem of **war.** It is true that our country is at war at the present time. But we want to live in friendship with all the peoples of the **world.** The sword cannot be our emblem."

That was over forty years ago. Now there are many socialist countries in the world. Together with the Soviet Union they are **fighting** for **peace.**

Long Live the **Great** October Socialist Revolution!

Long Live the Soviet Union!

Notes to the text:

our country is at war at the present time meie maal käib käesoleval ajal sõda

Reading Exercises.

[ði] or [ðə]

1. the emblem the union — the Soviet Union, the October Revolution
   the ear the year — the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic
   the artist the excursion — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   the sky the star — the Soviet government, the English government

	ear [iə]		ight [ait]		-tion, -sion [ʃ(ə)n]	
2.	ear	hear	night	fight	dictation	station
	near	dear	right	light	revolution	excursion

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
make	made	made
take	took	taken
think	thought [θɔːt]	thought [θɔːt]
say	said [sed]	said [sed]

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1.	I ... that coat last week.	buy
2.	I cannot find my comb. I ... for it everywhere.	look
3.	We ... and now we can work again.	rest
4.	They ... those words last year.	learn
5.	We can play that game. We ... it before.	play
6.	The train will soon reach Tallinn, we ... Ülemiste already.	pass
7.	It ... yesterday.	snow

Exercise 2.

Give the interrogative form.

He is dressing, he has dressed, she studies, you like, they will go, he heard; it was burning, they bought, she knows, it has rained, they have written, he was, you have.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks.

1. I ... a letter.	olen kirjutanud
2. She ... your name.	on unustanud
3. I ... to Elva.	olen käinud (be)
4. Nobody ... the classroom.	on lahkunud
5. You ... lots of vegetables.	olete kasvatanud
6. We ... you some fruit.	oleme toonud
7. Who ... a monkey?	on näinud

Exercise 4.

Fill in the prepositions *at, for, in, of, to.*

1. When we arrived, the hall was full ... people already. 2. We are waiting ... our geography teacher. 3. My brothers are very much interested ... sports. 4. I cannot help you now. I am ... a hurry. 5. Mother is not ... home today, she is ... work. 6. Dinner is ready. Sit down ... dinner. 7. Here is a piece of meat for you. Help yourself ... the potatoes. 8. I do not know where my blue shirt is. Help me to look ... it. 9. Look ... that vase. How pretty it is!

Exercise 5.

Translate.

1. Keegi andis mulle selle kirja. 2. Ma ei tunne siin kedagi. 3. Palu kedagi siia tulla. 4. Ma ei leidnud toas kedagi. 5. Kas keegi võib mind aidata? 6. Kas keegi külastas teid eile? 7. Kas te tahate midagi? 8. Ma ei ostnud eile midagi. 9. Oota! Ma annan sulle midagi.

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Ma olen teie sõpru näinud. 2. Kus on meie vaas? Kes on selle võtnud? 3. Nad ei ole sellele küsimusele mõelnud (think about). 4. Nad on käinud (be) Toilas (to Toila). 5. Eesti maakaart (the map of Estonia) ei ole saalis. Keegi on selle (it) siia toonud. 6. Me oleme temale kaks kirja saatnud. 7. Me oleme juba teinud (make) suure punase viisnurga, nüüd me teeme loosungeid.

Exercise 7.

Translate.

1. Nõukogude Liit on sotsialistlik maa. 2. Sotsialistlikud riigid tahavad rahu. 3. Teine maailmasõda (The Second World War) algas 1939. a. 4. Pärast Suurt Sotsialistlikku Oktoobrirevolutsiooni elas Lenin Kremlis. 5. Kunstnikud kaunistasid saali seitsmendaks novembriks. 6. Nad tegid suure punase viisnurga ja kolm loosungit. 7. Elagu Nõukogude Liit! Elagu Eesti Nõukogude Sotsialistlik Vabariik!

Exercise 8.

Finish the sentences.

1. Nõukogude Liit aitab igal aastal paljusid sotsialistlikke maid.
   The Soviet Union helps ...
2. Meie valitsus ehitab seal tuleval aastal uue koolimaja.
   Our government will build ...
3. Meie õpilased lähevad 7. novembril demonstratsioonile.
   Our pupils will go ...
4. Me uurisime maateaduse tunnis Nõukogude Liidu kaarti.
   We studied ...

kus? kuhu?	*millal?*	*keda? mida?*
there	every year	many socialist countries
to the demonstration	next year	a new schoolhouse
at the geography lesson	on the 7th of November	the map of the Soviet Union

LESSON 8.

THREE TALL MEN.



Smith is tall.



Brown is taller.



Trent is the tallest.

THREE BIG DOGS.







The black dog is big.
The white dog is bigger.
The black and white dog is the biggest.

THREE HEAVY HAMMERS.







The first hammer is heavy.
The second hammer is heavier.
The third hammer is the heaviest.

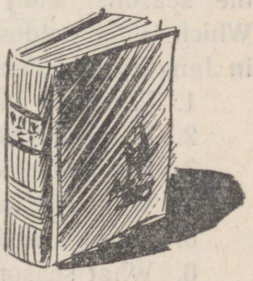


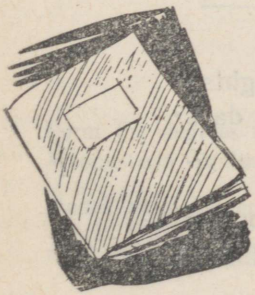
Ann



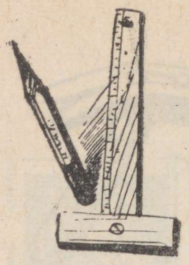
Bella

Ann is short. Bella is tall.
Ann is ... **than** Bella.
Bella is ... than Ann.





The book is thick. The copy-book is thin.
The book is ... than the copy-book.
The copy-book is ... than the book.



The pencil is short. The ruler is long.
The ruler is ... than the pencil.
The pencil is ... than the ruler.



Jane Swift



Ella Sharp

Ella Sharp is young. Jane Swift is old.
Ella Sharp is ..... Jane Swift.
Jane Swift is ..... Ella Sharp.

THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

How many seasons are there in a year? There are four. **Name** the seasons. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. **Which** is the coldest season? Winter is. What is the **weather** like in January and February? It is very cold.

1. Which is the warmest season?
2. Name the warmest months.
3. Name the coldest months.
4. When are the days longer than the nights?
5. When are the nights longer than the days?
6. What season is it now?
7. What is the weather like today?
8. When does it begin to snow in our country?
9. When does it begin to **freeze?**

10. When does it **thaw?**
11. When is there much rain in our country?
12. When do the birds **return** from the south?
13. Which season do you like best?

Notes to the text:

What is the weather like today? Missugune ilm on täna?

Grammar.

§ 4. The Degrees of Comparison (Võrdlusastmed; page 158).

Reading Exercises.

th

	[θ]			[ð]
1. thing	something	month	other	than
thaw	anything	south	weather	then
thank	nothing	north	together	with

2. On Thursday we shall thank them for the things that they sent us on the third of the month.

Father thinks that the weather will be warm this month. Throw these three thin sticks into that box.

EBAREEGLIPÄRANE TEGUSÕNA

I	II	III
begin	began	begun

Exercise 1.

Form the degrees of comparison.
Moodustage võrdlusastmed.

Model: long, longer, the longest

loud, kind, new, hot, ugly, pretty, nice, dry.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Volga is ... than the Don.	pikem
2. The Nile is ..... river in the world.	kõige pikem
3. January will be ... than December.	külmem
4. January and February are ..... months of the year.	kõige külmemad
5. The new schoolhouse is ... than the hostel.	kõrgem
6. The schoolhouse is ..... house in our town.	kõige kõrgem
7. Ellen is ... than Nora.	noorem
8. She is ..... in our family.	noorim
9. Our dog is ... than Ted's dog.	targem
10. Rex is ..... dog in our village.	targim
11. These nuts are ... than those nuts.	kõvemad
12. Strawberries are ... than plums.	magusamad
13. Your pillow is ... than my pillow.	pehmem

Exercise 3.

Make sentences.

Model: heavy (the first box, the second box, the third box).
The first box is *heavy.*
The second box is *heavier.*
The third box is *the heaviest.*

1. tall (my brother, your brother, Harry's brother);
2. clean (your desk, Bob's desk, Ella's desk);
3. big (Ann's ball, Hilda's ball, my ball);
4. warm (our room, your room, their room).

Exercise 4.

Put in *a* (üks) or *the* (see).

Garm was ... clever dog. One day he went for ... walk alone. Near ... town there was ... camp where there were many soldiers. ... soldier saw Garm on the road. He liked ... dog and decided to steal him. ... soldier gave Garm ... piece of meat. Garm began to eat ... meat. ... soldier wanted to take ... dog to ... camp with him. He put ... rope round Garm's neck. Then he sat down on ...

stone and waited. One end of ... rope was in his hand. Garm was eating ... meat. When Garm finished, ... soldier stood up. Garm began to bark at him. ... soldier sat down on ... stone again because he was afraid of ... dog. He let his end of ... rope fall down. Then he tried to leave ... place, but every time that (iga kord kui) he stood up, Garm got angry and showed his teeth.

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences affirmative.

1. Did the birds fly south in autumn? 2. Will the birds return in spring? 3. The lake does not freeze in December. 4. Can the children go skating soon? 5. Was the weather cold in October? 6. The weather does not get very hot in July. 7. Have the pioneers returned from their excursion? 8. They did not go to Leningrad. 9. Have they begun that work already?

Exercise 6.

Translate.

The hardest work, the kindest words, our nearest neighbours, the loneliest place, the prettiest sight, your nicest flowers, our sweetest apples, the longest way, the fastest train, the highest hill, the darkest corridor, the ugliest face, the dearest thing, my happiest day.

Exercise 7.

Put in *can, cannot; could, could not; must; may.*

1. I ... wait for my friend today, I ... go home when the lessons are over.	ei saa, pean
2. We ... dig potatoes yesterday because it was raining hard, but we ... start again this afternoon.	ei saanud võime
3. Please go and buy some butter, then I ... fry the potatoes.	saan
4. You ... answer the letter today.	pead
5. ... I look at that picture?	tohin
6. You ... learn the new words and remember them.	pead

Exercise 8.

Put in the words

time, minute, hour, day, night,
week, month, season, year, weather

1. There are three hundred and sixty-five ... in a ... .
2. There are twenty-four ... in a day and night.
3. There are sixty ... in an ... .
4. How many ... are there in a ...? There are seven.
5. What ... is it? It is half past one.
6. What ... is it? It is November.
7. What ... is it? It is Wednesday.
8. We work and play, eat and rest in the ... -time; at ... we sleep.
9. Summer is the warmest ... of the ..., and winter is the coldest ... .
10. In winter the ... are long and the ... are short.
11. What is the ... like today? It is cold.

LESSON 9.

MIDAS.

Long, long ago there lived a king **whose** name was Midas. He had a daughter whom he **loved** very much.

King Midas was very rich. He had much gold. He often **counted** the pieces of gold. One day when he was counting his pieces of gold, a **stranger** came into the room and said, "Midas, you are the richest man in the world. You are richer than all the other kings. But are you happy?"

"No, I am not happy," said Midas. "I want to get **more gold.**"

"I shall make you happy," said the stranger.

The next morning Midas got up early and began to dress. His clothes **turned** into gold. This made him very happy. He went to the garden, where he **touched** the trees, bushes and flowers. All these turned into gold.

"A gold rose is more beautiful than a red rose," thought Midas.

Then he went to the dining-room and sat down to breakfast. His daughter passed him a cup of milk. But he could not drink it: it was hard and yellow.

"What has **happened**, Father?" asked his daughter. She touched his hand and she, too, turned into gold.

"What have I done?" cried Midas. "I wanted more gold, and now I have **lost** my daughter."

At that **moment** the stranger came into the dining-room.

"Midas," he said, "are you happy? Is your life better now?"

"No, no!" cried Midas. "Give me back my daughter! I do not need any gold."

"I shall help you," said the stranger. "Bring some water from the river and pour it over your daughter."

So Midas brought some water from the river. When he poured it over his daughter, she opened her **eyes.**

Midas knew now that gold was not the **most important** thing in the world.

Grammar.

§ 4. The Degrees of Comparison (beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful; page 158).

Reading Exercises.

1. Hääle langus ja hääle tõus.

ˈMidas was ˈhappy.↘
ˈWas ˈMidas ˈhappy?↗
ˈMidas ˈloved his ˈdaughter.↘
ˈDid ˈMidas ˈlove his ˈdaughter?↗
The ˈKing had ˈmuch ˈgold.↘
Had the King much gold?↗
The ˈstranger ˈknew ˈMidas.↘
ˈDid the ˈstranger ˈknow ˈMidas?↗

2. Rõhulised ja rõhuta sõnad.

Mark the stresses and read.
Märkida rõhud ja lugeda.

King Midas was very rich.↘ He had much gold.↘ He often counted the pieces of gold.↘ One day↗ when he was counting his pieces of gold,↗ a stranger came into the room↗ and said,↘ "Midas,↘ you are the richest man in the world.↘ But are you happy?"↗

I	II	III
do	did	done [dʌn]
get	got	got
know	knew	known
lose [luːz]	lost	lost

Exercise 1.

Translate.

Iga päev	*Praegu*	*Homme*
Ta õpib eesti keelt.	Ta õpib vene keelt.	Ta õpib selle õppetüki.
Te käite koolis.	Te lähete kooli.	Te lähete maale.
Nad magavad kaua.	Nad magavad seal.	Nad magavad kl. 10-ni.
Me mängime aias.	Me mängime palli.	Me mängime malet.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative.

1. We shall buy that bunch of flowers. 2. They went to May's birthday party. 3. Aunt Ella likes fish. 4. You have washed the forks and the spoons. 5. Mother is making a cake. 6. That boy steals apples. 7. They sent the child home. 8. I have seen that picture before.

Exercise 3.

Translate.

1. Fred on vanem kui Tom. 2. Sinine vaas on kenam (pretty) kui kollane vaas. 3. „Kohv (the coffee) on kuumem kui tee (the tea)," ütles Linda. 4. Punane õun on magusam kui roheline õun. 5. Võta kõige suurem õun! 6. See on meie sügavaim järv. 7. Veebruar on kõige külmem kuu. 8. Kes andis kõige targema vastuse?

Exercise 4.

Put in *a* or *the*.

1. There is ... History Club at that school. 2. Heino is ... member of ... History Club. 3. The members of ... club have

worked out ... plan. 4. There is ... excursion in ... plan for October. 5. ... members of ... club will go to Iru. 6. Iru is ... beautiful place near Tallinn.

Exercise 5.

who, whom, whose

Questions.

1. *Midas* loved his daughter. 2. Midas loved *his daughter.* 3. The stranger saw *the king's* gold. 4. Midas touched *his daughter's hand.* 5. Midas lost *his daughter.* 6. Midas remembered *the stranger's* face.

Exercise 6.

Finish the senteces.

Model: Nora is frying the meat. Now she has fried the meat.

1. I am beginning the third exercise. Now I have ...
2. May is writing down their names. Now she has ...
3. Enn is doing his lessons. Now he has ...
4. We are laying the table. Now we have ...
5. Vello is bringing the knives and forks here. Now he has ...
6. Ellen is making her bed. Now she has ...

Exercise 7.

Translate the questions and answer them.

1. Millal elas Midas? 2. Kas ta oli rikas? 3. Mida ta tegi iga päev? 4. Kas ta oli õnnelik? 5. Mida ta tahtis? 6. Kes tuli tema juurde (to him) ühel päeval? 7. Mida tegi Midas (parajasti)? 8. Mida ütles võõras?

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. What turned into gold the next morning? 2. Was Midas happy? 3. Did he love his daughter? 4. Who came to him again? 5. Did the stranger help Midas? 6. Where did Midas go? 7. What did he bring? 8. What did he do with the water? 9. What happened then? 10. Is gold the most important thing in the world?

Exercise 9.

Form the degrees of comparison.
Moodustage võrdlusastmed.

Young, soft, early, fine, merry, happy, hot, big, interesting, good, beautiful, cold, great, important, high, angry.

Exercise 10.

Translate.

1. Ma olen oma töö teinud (do). 2. Sul ei ole inglise keele raamatut. Kas sa oled selle (it) kaotanud? 3. Kaks päeva tagasi ma saatsin talle kirja. Ma ei ole vastust saanud. 4. Nad on mind varem näinud. 5. Keegi ei tundnud võõrast. 6. Kas te olete alustanud kümnendat õppetükki?

LESSON 10.

A BAD COLD.

I

TEACHER. Why were you absent from school on Friday and Saturday, Selma?
SELMA. I was ill.
TEACHER. What was the **matter** with you?
SELMA. I had a bad cold. On Thursday I had **fever** and **coughed** all night. On Friday morning I was **worse.**
TEACHER. Did your mother call the **doctor?**
SELMA. Yes, she did. The doctor came on Friday.
TEACHER. Are you better now?
SELMA. Thank you. I **feel** quite well now.
TEACHER. Have you brought a **note** from your mother?
SELMA. Yes, I have. Here it is.

II

BOB. Let us go skating after school today.
TOM. I can't go. I have a cold in my **head** and a **sore throat.**
BOB. Where did you catch cold?

TOM. I don't know. I often have a sore throat.

BOB. I **never** catch cold and I never have a sore throat. Do you know what I do?

TOM. No, I don't.

BOB. I spend much time in the open **air.** In summer I go in for **outdoor** sports and in winter I often go skating and skiing.

Notes to the text.

a bad cold tugev külmetus
What was the matter with you? Mis sul viga oli?
I have a cold in my head. Mul on nohu.
I have a sore throat. Mul on kurk haige.
Where did you catch cold? Kus sa külmetasid?
in the open air vabas õhus, väljas
I go in for outdoor games. Ma tegelen vabaõhu mängudega.
I go in for sport. Ma tegelen spordiga (ma spordin).

Reading Exercises.

1. south government sword half soldier
   weather war world quarter stranger
   centre socialist geography past eye

2. station soup pear vase cough
   platform sausage fruit water head

3. full early whose fight knew done
   true worse of course touch grew gone
   right heavy thought love bought brought

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
feel	felt	felt
go	went	gone [gɔn]
have	had	had

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect and Future Indefinite.

A.	Present Indefinite	She counts the hens every week.
	Present Continuous	. . . . . now.
	Past Indefinite	. . . . . yesterday.
	Past Continuous	. . . . . at that time.
	Present Perfect	. . . . . already.
	Future Indefinite	. . . . . tomorrow.
B.	Present Indefinite	We milk the cows every day.
	Present Continuous	. . . . . now.
	Past Indefinite	. . . . . five hours ago.
	Past Continuous	. . . . . then.
	Present Perfect	. . . . . already.
	Future Indefinite	. . . . . tomorrow.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1.	It is ... in the classrooms than in the hall.	soojem
2.	Exercise 3 is ... than exercise 5.	pikem
3.	There are three pens here. Which is ...?	kõige parem
4.	Your handwriting ['hændraitiŋ — käekiri] is bad, but Enn's handwriting is ...	halvem
5.	Which story is ...?	huvitavam
6.	You gave me the ... skates.	kõige halvemad
7.	Work is ... thing for us.	kõige tähtsam
8.	Our collective farm grows much maize, but our neighbours grow ... maize.	rohkem
9.	That worker was ill last week. Now he is	tervem

Exercise 3.

Fill in *a* where necessary.

1. Give me ... fork and ... spoon. 2. There is ... plate on that table. 3. There is ... coffee, not ... tea in that cup. 4. Do you like ... cheese? 5. I always drink ... cup of milk in the

morning. 6. We had ... meat, not ... fish for dinner yesterday. 7. I like ... cheese better than ... sausage. 8. I have no knife; bring me ... knife, please. 9. Eat ... soup every day! 10. That child does not eat ... fish. 11. That is ... butter, not ... cheese. 12. There is ... dish of vegetables on that shelf.

Exercise 4.

Form the Present Perfect.

I...	he...	she...	we...	they...
bring	get	go	be	go
think	make	have	see	do
leave	lose	do	know	forget
have	feel	send	take	begin

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Sa pead üles tõusma, kell on 6.30.
2. Aavo läheb kooli (goes to school) kell 7.45 igal hommikul.
3. Kell heliseb 12.30, aga praegu on kell 12.15.
4. Geograafiatund algab täna (will begin) kell 9.15.
5. Kell on 10.30, sa pead magama minema.

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Mu õde on terve, kuid mu vend on haige. 2. Ta külmetas möödunud pühapäeval (last Sunday). 3. Tal on palavik. 4. Tal on kurk haige. 5. Tal on nohu ja tugev köha (a bad cough). 6. Te peate kutsuma arsti. 7. „Kuidas sa end tunned?" küsis arst. „Mis sul viga on?" 8. „Täna on mul halvem," ütles poiss ja hakkas köhima. 9. „Kas sa puudusid eile koolist?" küsis arst. 10. „Jah, ma puudusin," vastas poiss.

Exercise 7.

Questions.

1. Selma was absent from school *on Friday.* 2. The doctor came *at three o'clock.* 3. Selma *was reading* when the doctor

came. 4. Then the doctor went *to the hospital.* 5. Selma likes *outdoor games.*

Exercise 8.

Translate the questions and answer them.

1. Mitu päeva puudus Selma koolist? 2. Miks ta puudus? 3. Mis tal viga oli? 4. Keda kutsus ta ema? 5. Mis päeval (on what day) läks Selma jälle kooli? 6. Mida ta andis õpetajale?

LESSON 11.

A GOOD LESSON.

I

Harvey Cheyne was an **American** boy. He was fifteen years old and lived with his parents in New York. Harvey had no brothers and no sisters. His mother loved him very much and he could always do what he wanted. Harvey's father was very rich and every month he gave his son some **money.**

One summer Harvey's mother decided to go to **Europe** and take Harvey with her. Harvey was very glad. He had not been to Europe before.

On their way to Europe Harvey began to smoke. One day he bought some **cigars.** His first cigar made him very **sick** and he fell into the sea. Nobody on the ship saw the **accident.**

It was quite dark when Harvey opened his eyes. He was lying on a bed in a small room. What had happened? Where was he? Then he remembered. He had fallen into the sea. But who had picked him up? He did not know. He turned his head and saw a boy near his bed.

"Where am I?" asked Harvey.

"You are on a **fishing-boat,**" answered the boy. "How did you fall into the sea?"

"There was a **storm,**" said Harvey.

"That is not true. There was no storm yesterday," said the boy, whose name was Dan.

"Who **pulled** me out of the water?" asked Harvey.



"Our **fishermen** did," said Dan. "And now dress **quickly.** Father wants to speak to you."

"Tell him to come here," said Harvey.

"No," said Dan. "You must go on deck. My father is the captain of the fishing-boat."

Harvey dressed and Dan took him up on deck. Captain Troop, Dan's father, was waiting for Harvey.

Notes to the text:

He had not been to Europe before. Ta ei olnud varem Euroopas käinud.
Tell him to come here. Ütle, et ta tuleks siia.

Grammar.

§ 10. The Past Perfect Tense (page 164).

Reading Exercises.

1. It had ˈhappened [həd ˈhæpnd], they had ˈsmoked, he had ˈopened, we had inˈvited, he had ˈtouched, I had ˈplayed, we had reˈturned, they had ˈwanted, he had ˈcoughed.

2. 'Had [hæd] he 'fallen into the 'sea? 'Yes, he 'had [hæd].
'Had he 'smoked a 'cigar? 'Yes, he 'had.
'Had he 'been to 'Europe be'fore? 'Yes, he 'had.
'Had he 'had 'much 'money with him? 'Yes, he 'had.

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
come	came	come
fall	fell	fallen

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present Perfect to the Past Perfect.

It has fallen, he has come, we have forgotten, they have gone, I have opened, she has returned, you have counted, they have seen, it has happened.

Exercise 2.

Form the Past Perfect.

I ...	He ...	We ...	They ...
count	open	turn	touch
write	grow	begin	lose
take	know	made	leave
forget	see	do	be

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Perfect.

1. When Ann ..... her exercises, she went out to play.	write
2. The streets were wet because it ..... all night.	rain
3. We could not play the game because somebody ..... the ball.	take

4. I wanted to go to Iru because I ... never ... there before.	be
5. The bus ..... when we reached the bus-stop.	leave
6. When she ..... the potatoes, she began to fry them.	peel
7. When she ..... all the dishes, she put them on the shelf.	wipe
8. When she ..... the child, she put it to bed.	undress

Exercise 4.

Translate.

1. Jane had a note for the teacher; her mother had written it. 2. We had no English lesson yesterday because the teacher was ill. 3. The boy had no knife because he had lost it. 4. The dog had a rope round its neck; a bad boy had tried to steal the dog. 5. Dan's uncle was a fisherman; he was working on deck with the other men. 6. Some men were catching fish, they were at sea in a boat.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks.

1. *late, early.*

Lessons begin at eight. I came at a quarter to eight, I was ... . Tom came at a quarter past eight, he was ... .

2. left, right.

When I eat meat at dinner, the knife is in my ... hand and the fork is in my ... hand.

3. eyes, ears.

We see with our ... and we hear with our ... .

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Keegi laeval ei tundnud poissi. 2. Harvey ei tundnud laeval kedagi. 3. Keegi ei näinud õnnetust. 4. Harvey ei mäletanud midagi. 5. „Meie kalamehed nägid midagi vees," ütles Dan. 6. „Too mulle midagi süüa (to eat)," ütles Harvey. 7. Dan ei ütelnud (say) midagi.

Exercise 7.

Put in the words *accidents, air, money, pull, quickly, seasick, storm.*

1. Please go and buy some bread and some sausage. Here is the . . . .
2. The train leaves at two. We must walk . . . because we have very little time.
3. Two boys tried to . . . the boat on the shore, but the boat was too heavy.
4. My aunt always gets . . . when she goes out to sea in a boat.
5. Some fishing-boats turned back because the men saw that a . . . was coming.
6. All our fishermen came back last night. There was a storm at sea, but there were no . . . .
7. The doctor said, "Sea . . . is good for young and old people."

Exercise 8.

Questions.

1. Harvey Cheyne was *fifteen years* old. 2. He lived in *New York.* 3. He went *to Europe* with his mother. 4. One day he smoked *a cigar.* 5. He fell into the sea *because he was sick.* 6. *Some fishermen* pulled him out of the water. 7. Harvey was *on a fishing-boat* now. 8. Dan was *the captain's* son. 9. *Dan* took Harvey to the captain.

LESSON 12.

A GOOD LESSON.

II

"What is your name?" asked the captain when Harvey came on deck.

"Harvey Cheyne," answered the boy. "My father is one of the richest men in New York. Take me to shore."

"We shall not go back to shore till autumn," said the captain. "It is the fishing season. You will stay on the boat and help Dan."

"I do not want to stay here," said Harvey. "Take me to shore now. I can **pay** you."

Harvey put his hand in his pocket, but he found no money there. He only pulled out some wet cigars.

"I had a hundred and thirty-five **dollars.** It was my **pocket** money," said Harvey. He was very angry now. "Where is my money. You have stolen it."

"That is a **lie**," cried captain Troop and **struck** Harvey. Then the angry captain turned round and went back to his work.

"How could you say **such** a thing?" said Dan to Harvey.

"But who took my money?" said Harvey.

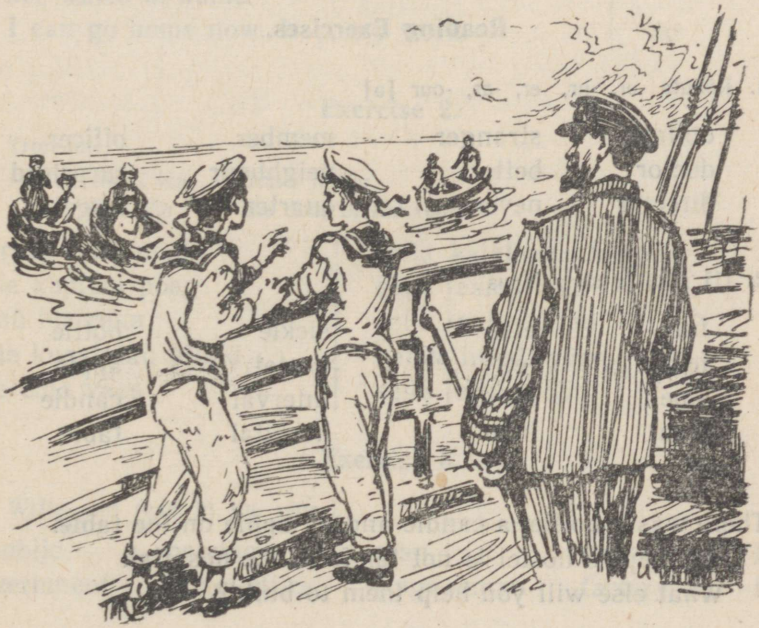
"We know nothing about your money," said Dan.

"It is **clear** to me now," said Harvey some minutes later, "that I lost my money when I was in the water. I am sorry that I made your father angry."

"That's all right," said Dan. "Now come and help me. We must clean the fishermen's boat."

"I have never cleaned a boat," said Harvey. "I don't know how to do it."

Dan showed Harvey how to wash the deck. They worked hard till supper-time.



It was late when the cook came on deck and called the boys to supper.

"I am hungry," said Harvey. "The food **smells** good."

After supper the boys worked on deck again.

When Harvey went to bed that night, he was very tired, but he was happy. He was happy because, for the first time in his life, he had done some **useful** work.

Notes to the text:

one of the richest men üks rikkamaid mehi

I am sorry that I made your father angry mul on kahju, et ma vihastasin su isa

that's all right hüval

till = until

Grammar:

§ 3. Mitmuse omastav kääne (the pupils' copy-books; page 157).

Reading Exercises.

1. Rõhuta -or, -ur, -er, -ar, -our [ə]

dollar	stranger	member	officer
doctor	better	neighbour	surprised
director	never	quarter	forget

2. [l] silbi ja sõna lõpus

full	else	sickle	bottle
feel	felt	hostel	apple
smell	build	interval	candle
steal	help	hospital	table

3. There was a bottle, a candle and an apple on the table.
The pupil's hostel is not far from the hospital.
What else will you help them to build?

I	II	III
find	found	found
pay	paid	paid
steal	stole	stolen

Exercise 1.

Fill in the verbs. Put them in the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect.

1. It is cold in the room because they ... all the windows.	open
2. It was cold in the room because they ... all the windows.	open
3. I know the man. I ... him before.	see
4. I knew the man. I ... him before.	see
5. The man is tired. He ... a long way.	walk
6. He was looking at the map that he ... out of his pocket.	pull
7. Elna did not know how late it was. She ... her watch at home.	leave
8. I can go home now. I ... my work.	do

Exercise 2.

Translate.

Model: *Dan'i* isa — *Dan's* father.
Toa uks — the door *of the room.*

Harvey vanemad	selle kalalaeva kapten
selle kapteni poeg	selle jaama nimi
minu isa raha	selle laulu sõnad
selle kunstniku pildid	nende lillede värv
teie ema vaas	selle juustu lõhn

Exercise 3.

Write and read in the plural.

republic	carriage	man	country	knife
government	ticket-office	Englishman	factory	leaf

storm	bunch	fisherman	family	shelf
season	vase	woman	berry	wife
star	house	child	party	Negro
officer	village	foot	library	potato

Exercise 4.

Change from the singular to the plural.

1. The library is shut. 2. The book is on the shelf. 3. That bunch of flowers is nice. 4. That leaf is dry. 5. The child is ill. 6. His foot is sore. 7. That tooth is bad. 8. Sell the goose. 9. Call that man here. 10. Help the woman. 11. That Negro studies in Moscow ['mɔskou].

Exercise 5.

Change from the singular to the plural.

the boy's skates	the captain's books	the child's shoes
the worker's clothes	the doctor's rooms	the woman's hats
the artist's brushes (pintslid)	the soldier's caps	the man's friends

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks.

1. He has ... his pen. When did he ... it?	kaotama
2. The dog has ... a bone. Where did he ... it?	leidma
3. She has ... the work alone. How did she ... it?	tegema (do)
4. I have ... them a note. When did you ... it?	saatma
5. She has ... home. When did she ...?	tulema
6. The lessons have .... When did they ...?	algama
7. We have ... for the tickets. When did you ... for them?	pay

Exercise 7.

Translate.

A. 1. There was nobody on deck. 2. There was an accident on the ship. 3. There was a storm at sea. 4. There was a smell of fish in the room.

B. 1. Tema voodi lähedal oli (üks) poiss. 2. Paadis oli kaks kalameest. 3. Harvey taskutes ei olnud raha. 4. Laeval oli hea kokk.

Exercise 8.

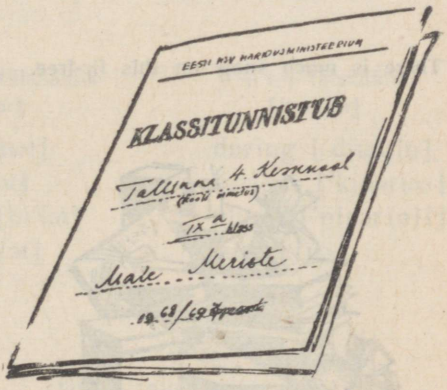
Answer the questions.

1) Where did Harvey and Dan go? 2) What did Captain Troop want to know? 3) Could the captain take Harvey to New York? 4) Why not? 5) What did Harvey want to give the captain? 6) Where did he put his hand? 7) Did he find any money in his pocket? 8) What did he pull out of his pocket? 9) Where had Harvey lost his money? 10) What did Harvey and Dan do then? 11) How long did they work? 12) Why was Harvey happy?

LESSON 13.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAYS.

It is the end of December. Soon the winter holidays will begin. On the morning of the 28th we shall get our **reports.** We **hope** that they will be good. In the evening we shall have a big party at school. It will be our New Year party. Father **Frost** will come and give **presents** to all the pupils. We do not know who will be Father Frost this year. Last year our Estonian teacher was Father Frost and he played the part very well. He knew what to say to each pupil and made **everybody** laugh.



a report

The New Year tree is in the hall already. Some big boys brought it from the forest a few days ago. It is a fine tree. It is big and tall. The pupils of the sixth class will decorate it on the 27th.

The eighth class will give a **play** at the party. There are some **folk** dances in the **program,** and two girls will sing an English

song. After that we shall all dance round the New Year tree and sing songs.

The younger pupils of our school will have their New Year party at three o'clock on the 28th. We, the pioneers of the seventh class, shall **ogranize** games for the little boys and girls.

During the holidays we shall spend much time in the open air. The weather is quite cold already, but there is **little** snow. So we cannot go skiing. Last week we made a skating-rink in the schoolyard, and now many children can skate there every day.

Our teacher **promised** to go to the **cinema** with us two or three times during the holidays. On the 4th of January we shall see a play at the **theatre.**



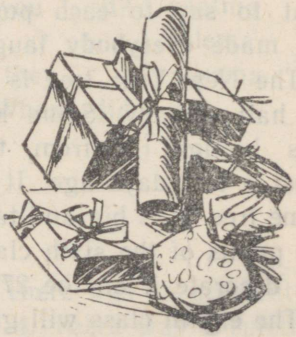
There is **much snow** on this fir-tree.



There is **little snow** on this **fir-tree.**



Here you see **many presents.**



Here you see **few presents.**

Notes to the text:

in the morning hommikul
on the morning of the 28th kahekümne kaheksanda hommikul
on a cold winter morning ühel külmal talvehommikul
he made everybody laugh ta pani kõik naerma

Grammar:

§ 5. Much, many; little, few (page 159).

Reading Exercises.

	[f]	[v]	[w]	[sw, kw, tw]
1.	fine	vase	which	sweet
	full	very	wheat	quite
	feel	harvest	weather	twelve
	fry	never	war	twenty
	fruit	arrive	world	question
	frost	heavy	worse	quarter

2. Fill that vase with warm water.
William has five friends in the village.
Last week the weather was very warm.
The October Revolution follwed the First World War.

3. a + r + täishäälik [ɛə]	o + r + täishäälik [ɔː]	u + r + täishäälik [juə, uə]
parents ['pɛərənts]	more [mɔː]	during ['djuəriŋ]
Mary ['mɛəri]	sore [sɔː]	curious ['kjuəriəs]
care [kɛə]	before [bi'fɔː]	plural ['pluər(ə)l]
fare [fɛə]	shore [ʃɔː]	sure [ʃuə]

e + r + täishäälik [iə]	i + r + täishäälik [aiə]
	fire ['faiə]
here [hiə]	tired ['taiəd]
mere [miə]	Irish ['aiəriʃ]
sere [siə]	Ireland ['aiələnd]

I	II	III
give	gave	given

Exercise 1.

Questions.

1. The boys went to the forest *on Wednesday*. 2. The New Year tree is *in the hall*. 3. They have brought *the New Year tree* into the hall. 4. The party will begin *at five*. 5. That boy sings *well*.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Where is the ... office?
2. The ... reports are on that table.
3. Does the new doctor know the ... names already?
4. Here are your ... presents.
5. The school needs your ... help.

direktori
õpilaste
laste
klassikaaslaste
vanemate

Exercise 3.

Read the nouns with 1) *much* or *many*; 2) *little* or *few*.

boats	rye	strangers	excursions	sausage
fishermen	wheat	money	air	meat
captains	fruit	time	buses	forks

Exercise 4.

Put in *much* or *many*.

1. ... pupils will get good reports. 2. We shall have ... free time when the holidays come. 3. There are ... candles on the New Year tree. 4. The children wrote ... programs. 5. There was ... work for all the children. 6. There was ... snow in the streets.

Exercise 5.

Put in *little* or *few*.

1. There was ... rain in July. 2. There was ... water in that lake last summer. 3. There were very ... hot days in August. 4. There were ... plums on that plum-tree last year. 5. They got ... fruit last autumn. 6. Very ... flowers grow in this wood.

Exercise 6.

Change to the Past Indefinite, Present Perfect and Past Perfect.

it happens	it begins	they come	we say
she pulls	he gives	you know	we make

Exercise 7.

Translate.

1. Me läheme homme kinno. Me loodame, et te tulete meiega. 2. Kas te käisite möödunud laupäeval teatris? 3. Tuleval nädalal me organiseerime ekskursiooni jalatsivabrikusse (the shoe factory). 4. Mu sõber lubas tuua mulle huvitava raamatu. Ma loen selle raamatu pühade ajal (läbi). 5. Me loodame, et ilm on (will be) tuleval nädalal ilus (fine).

Exercise 8.

Speak about: 1) the end of December at school;
2) about your New Year party;
3) about winter sports;
4) about your winter holidays.



Tom

LESSON 14.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.

Tom says, "I have a new bike."
Tom says that he has a new bike.



Vilma

Vilma says, "I am a pioneer."
Vilma says that she is a pioneer.



Ann and Linda

Ann and Linda say, "We are going to the skating-rink."
Ann and Linda say that they are going to the skating-rink.



Selma

Selma says, "My school-bag is on that chair."
Selma says that her school-bag is on that chair.



Jack

Jack says, "Spot is my dog."
Jack says that Spot is his dog.



Tom

Tom says, "Aunt May gave me an apple."
Tom says that Aunt May gave him an apple.



Harry, Ellen and Betty

Betty and Harry say, "Ellen is showing us a picture-book."
Betty and Harry say that Ellen is showing them a picture-book.

Grammar:

§ 12. Otsene ja kaudne kõne.
Direct and Indirect Speech (page 165).

Reading Exercises.

1. ˈtəm ˈsez ðət hi hæz ə ˈnjuː ˈbaik.
ˈvilmə ˈsez ðət ʃi iz ə paiəˈniə.
æn ənd ˈlində ˈsei ðət ðei ɑː ˈgouiŋ tə ðə ˈskeitiŋ-riŋk.
ˈselmə ˈsez ðət hə ˈskuːlbæg iz ən ˈðæt ˈtʃɛə.
ˈdʒæk ˈsez ðət ˈspɔt iz ˈhiz dɔg.
ðə ˈpjuːpilz ˈsei ðət ðɛə ˈprez(ə)nts ɑː in ˈðæt ˈbig ˈbɑːskit.

2.

[æ]	[ei]	[ɑː]	[ɛə]	[e]	[jː]	[əː]	[iə]
cat	cake	car	care	help	he	her	here
[ɔ]	[ou]	[ɔː]	[ɔː]	[ɪ]	[ai]	[əː]	[aiə]
cot	coke	cork	core	fit	fine	fir	fire
[ʌ]	[juː]	[əː]	[juə]				
fun	fume	fur	fury				

3.

back	pock	duck	met	Dick
bake	poke	duke	mete	dine
bar	pork	purse	term	dirty
bare	pore	during	mere	dire

Exercise 1.

Put in *he, she, it* or *they.*

1. John got some nice presents on his birthday. ... got a knife, two books and some other things.
2. Helmi often went skating during the holidays. ... is a good skater.
3. My brothers went on an excursion yesterday. ... are interested in history and geography.
4. We always go to that cinema because ... is not far from our house.
5. The weather is very cold. I hope that ... will change soon.
6. Mother has made a new apron for my little sister. .... made it last week.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Tom says, "I have many friends at school."
   Tom says that ... ... many friends at school.
2. Tom says, "I am not tired."
   Tom says that ... ... not tired.
3. Vilma says, "I have only one English book."
   Vilma says that ... ... only one English book.
4. Ann says, "I can speak Russian."
   Ann says that ... ... speak Russian.
5. Linda says, "I shall go to the cinema on Saturday."
   Linda says that ... ... go to the cinema on Saturday.
6. Vello says, "I went to the country for the winter holidays."
   Vello says that ... ... to the country for the winter holidays.
7. Toivo says, "I go to school in the morning."
   Toivo says that ... ... to school in the morning.
8. Tom says, "I know seven hundred and fifty English words."
   Tom says that ... ... seven hundred and fifty English words.
9. The boys say, "We shall go on an excursion next Sunday."
   The boys say that ... ... go on an excursion next Sunday.
10. Ann and Linda say, "We are interested in geography."
    Ann and Linda say that ... ... interested in geography.

Exercise 3.

Finish the sentences.

A.		B.
1. He knows	mind	1. Give . . . a ticket. (mulle)
2. She sees	sind	2. Tell . . . a story. (meile)
3. They hear	meid	3. Show . . . the pictures. (neile)
4. I greet	teid	4. Sing . . . that song. (temale *n.*)
5. She sings	seda	5. Send . . . an answer. (temale *m.*)
6. I do not see	teda *(m.)*	6. I left . . . a note. (sulle)
7. She knows	neid	7. Pass . . . the butter. (mulle)
8. Does he know . . . ?	teda *(n.)*	8. I can give . . . some medicine. (teile)
9. We hear	teda *(m.)*	9. I must send . . . a letter. (neile)
10. Who knows . . . ?	teda *(n.)*	10. She promised . . . a book. (meile)

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Tom says, "Uncle Elmar gave me some stamps."
   Tom says that Uncle Elmar gave . . . some stamps.
2. Vilma says, "Ann promised to tell me everything."
   Vilma says that Ann promised to tell . . . everything.
3. The teacher says, "Ann will bring me some pictures of London."
   The teacher says that Ann will bring . . . some pictures of London.
4. The children say, "Aunt Ella will take us to the theatre."
   The children say that Aunt Ella will take . . . to the theatre.
5. Vello says, "Ain Kivi knows me well."
   Vello says that Ain Kivi knows . . . well.

Exercise 5.

Finish the sentences.

I wash my hands.	Tom washes . . . . .
He washes	Ann . . . . .
She	Tom and Fred . . . . .
We	They . . . . .
You	Ann and May . . . . .

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Tom says, "My brother is an officer."
   Tom says that ... brother is an officer.
2. The girl says, "My name is Ella Liiv."
   The girl says that ... name is Ella Liiv.
3. Vello says, "My sister has a sore throat."
   Vello says that ... sister has a sore throat.
4. The boys say, "The members of our club will meet tomorrow."
   The boys say that the members of ... club will meet tomorrow.

Exercise 7.

Translate.

1. Mu vend ütleb, et ta on haige. 2. Onu kirjutab, et tal on uus auto. 3. Ella teab, et ta peab sinna minema. 4. Ma tean, et sa elad kaugel koolimajast. 5. Me näeme, et nad on väsinud. 6. Ema loodab, et ta saab lõpetada selle töö täna. 7. Vello ütleb, et ta õde ei ole kodus. 8. Endla teab, et ta venna sünnipäev on neljapäeval.

LESSON 15.

A FRENCHMAN IN LONDON.

A Frenchman is staying in Lodon. He learned English when he was at school, but he does not remember much.

It is November. The weather is cold and wet. The Frenchman catches cold and begins to cough. He coughs day and night. At last he decides to go to a **chemist's.** He wants to buy some

medicine for his cough. Before he goes to the chemist's, he takes his French-English **dictionary** and **looks up** some words.

He **enters** the chemist's shop and says, "I want some medicine for my cow."

The chemist is very much surprised. He says, "We do not sell medicine for cows."

"I have a very bad cow," says the Frenchman and asks the chemist to help him.

The chemist cannot **understand** the Frenchman. He asks the Frenchman where his cow is. The Frenchman says, "It is in my throat." He begins to cough and puts his hand to his throat.

"Now I understand what is the matter," says the chemist.

The Frenchman is very glad.

"You have a bad *cough* and not a bad *cow*," explains the chemist.

He goes to the shelf and brings the Frenchman some medicine for his cough.

Notes to the text:

He looks up some words in the dictionary. Ta otsib sõnastikust mõned sõnad.
He decides to go to a chemist's (shop). Ta otsustab minna apteeki.
He puts his hand to his throat. Ta paneb käe kurgu juurde.
Now I understand what is the matter. Nüüd ma saan aru, milles asi on.

Reading Exercises.

1.

star	form	girl	her	fur
mark	north	bird	verb	burn
'artist	corner	birth	'person	turn
'article	im'portant	thirty	'servant	Thursday
start	re'port	third	herb	re'turn

2.

star — stare	mare — Mary	fare — share
for — before	Clare — Clara	tore — bore
fir — fire	fire — firing	hire — wire
purr — pure	cure — curing	pure — cure
her — here	store — story	tire — mire

I	II	III
understand	understood [u]	understood [u]

Exercise 1.

Make the sentences affirmative.

1. Did the fishing-boats go to shore in September? 2. Did the cigar make the boy sick? 3. Harvey did not fall into the sea. 4. The fisherman did not see the boy in the water. 5. Did Harvey lose all his money in the water? 6. The captain did not know the boy's name. 7. Did the captain get angry? 8. Did the cook give the boys a good supper? 9. The boys did not leave the fishing-boat in autumn. 10. Did the cat steal a piece of meat from the cook?

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect affirmative and negative.

1. They ... all the exercises.	do
2. He ... a full answer to the question.	give
3. She ... the note.	read
4. You ... the books back to the library.	take
5. I ... my promise.	forget
6. She ... her friends today.	see
7. They ... there.	be
8. I ... all the new words in the story.	understand

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks.
Models: My brother bought *a plan of the town.*
Who paid for *the children's tickets?*

1. My brother bought	linna plaani
2. Who paid for ..... ?	laste piletid
3. The ..... was open.	klassi uks
4. Somebody must sweep the	koridori põrand

5. Can you tell me the ... ... ?	lehekülgede numbrid
6. We saw some ... ... in the shop.	naiste jalgrattad
7. The ... ... are Rein and Toivo.	poiste nimed
8. Put the vase in the	laua keskele
9. ... ... is ill.	Vilma pinginaaber

Exercise 4.

Put in *the* or *some*.

A French artist went to London last November. He wanted to see ... pictures of English artists. He knew ... English words, but not many, so he always had a French-English dictionary in his pocket. Every day he looked up ... words in ... dictionary.

London weather is cold and wet in November. One day it rained hard and ... Frenchman's feet got wet. He caught cold and began to cough. ... cough got worse and worse, so he decided to go to a chemist's to buy ... medicine. He entered ... shop and wanted to say, "I want ... medicine for my cough," but he said, "I want ... medicine for my cow."

At first ... chemist did not understand what ... Frenchman wanted. But when ... Frenchman began to cough, he understood and gave him ... medicine. When ... Frenchman had left ... shop, ... chemist began to laugh.

Exercise 5.

Retell "A Frenchman in London". Change the direct speech into indirect speech.

LESSON 16.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Work **while** you work;
Play while you play.
That is the way
To be happy and **gay.**
One thing at a time —
And do it well.
That is the best **rule,**
As many can tell.

PROVERBS

1. One hour in the morning is better than two in the evening.
2. **First** think, then speak.
3. It is never too late to learn.
4. **If** you want to eat the fruit, you must learn to climb the tree.
5. Better late than never.
6. Everything is good in its season.
7. All is well that ends well.

FOUR RIDDLES.

1. What goes, but does not **move** from its place?
2. It has a mouth, but it never speaks. It has a bed, but it never rests in it. What is it?
3. When I eat, I live. When I drink, I die. What am I?
4. What is white **outside** and yellow **inside?**

Notes to the text:

at a time (ühe)korraga

that is the way to be happy and gay see on viis, kuidas olla õnnelik ja rõõmus

Reading Exercises.

1. ˈwʌn ˈθiŋ ət ə ˈtaim ↘
   ˈwəik wail ju ˈwəik ↘
   ˈplei wail ju ˈplei ↘
   ˈðæt iz ðə ˈwei ↗
   tə bi ˈhæpi ənd ˈgei ↘
   ˈwan ˈθiŋ ət ə ˈtaim ↘
   ənd ˈduː it ˈwel ↘
   ˈðæt iz ðə ˈbest ˈruːl ↘
   əz ˈmeni kən ˈtel ↘

Kahekordsete kaashäälikute lugemine

2. while rule riddle happy [ˈhæpi] swimmer pillow letter
   well tell article runner [ˈrʌnə] summer follow better

I	II	III
eat	ate [et]	eaten

Exercise 1.

Translate. Name the tenses of the verb.

1. Ta töötab iga päev.
2. Ta töötab praegu.
3. Ta töötas siin eile.
4. Ta töötas, kui me tulime.
5. Ta töötab siin homme.
6. Ta on siin töötanud.
7. Ta oli seal töötanud.

Exercise 2.

oma

Put in *my, his, her, our, your* or *their*.

1. We love ... parents.
2. They help ... friends.
3. Help ... friends.
4. You do ... work well.
5. Ann knows ... lesson.
6. He paid for ... food.
7. Pay for ... food.
8. She counted ... money.
9. I took ... ticket.
10. She entered ... room.

Exercise 3.

Change from direct speech to indirect speech.

Smith and Brown are in Paris ['pæris]. They want to go back to England.

Brown says, "We cannot go by air because we have very little money."

Smith says, "We shall go by ship."

Brown says, "We cannot pay for our food on the ship."

Smith says, "We shall eat nothing for two days."

Brown says, "I shall go and buy the tickets."

Brown buys the tickets and they get on the ship. Dinner-time comes. Everybody goes to dinner.

Smith says, "I am not hungry."

Brown says, "I am seasick and cannot eat anything." Supper-time comes.

"I am tired and shall go to bed," says Brown.

Smith says, "I never eat anything in the evening."

Exercise 4.

Change from direct speech to indirect speech.

Smith and Brown go to bed hungry. They eat nothing when they get up the next morning, nothing at dinner-time. When supper-time comes, Smith says, "I must have my supper because I am very hungry."

"I am very hungry too," says Brown.

They go to the dining-room and eat a good supper. When they have eaten the supper, Brown says, "We must leave the dining-room quickly."

Smith says, "We cannot because the waiter ['weitə — kelner] is at the door."

The waiter comes in. An American, who is sitting near Smith and Brown, has also finished his supper. When the waiter comes near their table, the American says, "I want to pay for my breakfast, dinner and supper."

The waiter says, "You have already paid for them."

Then he explains, "On French ships people always pay for their food when they buy their tickets."

Exercise 5.

Change from direct speech to indirect speech.

1. Maret says to the teacher, "I have a sore throat."
2. Maret says to the teacher, "I feel quite ill."
3. The teacher says to the pupils, "I have sent Maret home."
4. Maret says to the doctor, "My mother gave me some hot milk."
5. The doctor says to Maret's mother, "I shall come again tomorrow."
6. Maret says to her mother, "I do not want to stay in bed long."
7. Maret says to her brother, "My classmates promised to bring me some books."

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Kui palju inglise vanasõnu te teate? 2. Selles õppepalas on neli mõistatust (There are ...). 3. Ütelge sõna "rule" kolm korda! 4. Kalle luges 15. õppepala, sel ajal kui Hella kirjutas harjutust tahvlile. 5. Esiteks lugege see jutt ja siis tõlkige ta eesti keelde (into Estonian). 6. Õpilastele meeldib see mäng, nagu te teate. 7. Teie pinal on seestpoolt puhas, kuid väljastpoolt määrdunud. 8. Ma loen ajalehte pärast lõunasööki, kui mul on aega. 9. Kui te ei saa jutust aru, otsige uued sõnad sõnastikust (in the dictionary).

Exercise 7.

Fill in the prepositions

at, for, in, into, of, on, out of, to, until, with

Harvey Cheyne lived ... New York. He went ... Europe ... his mother. He had not been ... Europe before. When he was ... the ship, he smoked a cigar. He fell ... the sea because he was sick. Some fishermen pulled him ... ... the water. Harvey was ... a fishing-boat now. He asked the captain ... the fishing-boat to take him back ... New York. He promised to pay him ... that. The captain could not take Harvey ... shore because it was the fishing season.

"You must stay ... the boat," he said ... Harvey. "We cannot take you ... shore ... autumn. You will work ... Dan."

That day the boys worked ... supper time ... eight o'clock they had supper. It was late when they went ... bed.

LESSON 17.

MY BIOGRAPHY.

My name is Tiit Link. I was **born** on the 3rd of May, 1955. At that time my parents lived in Valga. My father was a **railway** worker and my mother worked in a shop. I was the first child in the family. Now I have a brother. His name is Aavo. He is five years younger than I am.

In 1960 our family **moved** to Kohtla-Järve. My father began to work in a **mine.**

At the present time we live in Field Street. We have only one room and a kitchen. Next month we shall get a **flat** in a big new house in Soviet Street. Then we shall have three rooms.

When I was seven years old, I went to school. I **became** a pioneer when I was ten. At that time I was very **small** for my **age.** My classmates were taller than I was. But I had no **difficulties** in my **studies.** My **marks** were always fours and fives.

Now I am in the seventh class and Aavo is in the second class. He is tall for his age. He is taller than his classmates. In January Aavo began to learn Russian at school. Sometimes he has difficulties in Russian and then I help him.

I am interested in **chemistry** and in geography. I am a member of the Geography Club. Last month our club went on an excursion to Narva, where we saw many interesting things.

My brother is interested in sports and often goes to football matches.

When I finish the eighth class, I shall leave school and begin to work. I shall work in the daytime and go to evening school.

Notes to the text:

I was born ma sündisin
I was very small for my age ma olin oma vanuse kohta väga väike
in the daytime päeval

Grammar:

§ 8. Arvud 100—1000.
The Numbers from 100—1000 (page 162).

Reading Exercises.

Rõhuta *at, for, of, to* lugemine

1. the third of May [ðə ˈθəɪd əv ˈmei]
at that time [ət ˈðæt ˈtaim]
they moved to London [ðei ˈmuɪvd tə ˈlʌndən]
he is tall for his age [hi iz ˈtɔɪl fə hiz ˈeidʒ]

2. I was born [ai wəz ˈbɔːn] in May
I have a brother [ai hæv ə ˈbrʌðə]
they were taller [ðei wə ˈtɔːlə]
we shall get a flat [wi ʃ(ə)l ˈget ə ˈflæt]
I am in the seventh class [ai əm in ðə ˈsevenθ ˈklɑːs]

Rõhud vastandamisel; rõhuta *am, was* lugemine pärast tugevasti rõhutatud asesõna.

3. he is younger than I am [ˈhiː iz ˈjʌŋgə ðən ˈai æm]
my classmates were taller than I was [mai ˈklɑːsmeits wə ˈtɔːlə ðən ˈai wɔz]
now I am in the seventh class and Aavo is in the second class [nau ˈai æm in ðə ˈsevenθ klɑːs ənd ˈaːvo iz in ðə ˈsek(ə)nd klɑːs]

EBAREEGLIPÄRANE TEGUSÕNA

I	II	III
become	became	become

Exercise 1.

1. Count from one to twenty.
2. Count from five to one hundred (five, ten, fifteen...)

Exercise 2.

Read.

985 workers	856 pioneers	960 eggs
433 people	799 girls	221 boxes
619 pupils	854 boys	178 centimetres
344 women	227 desks	555 metres
112 families	102 maps	1000 years

Exercise 3.

First read the dates, then write them:

4. VI 1960; 21. I 1924; 15. IV 1955; 29. IX 1958; 30. XI 1961.

Exercise 4.

81 and 92 are ...
160 and 145 are ...
380 and 220 are ...
601 and 210 are ...
256 and 502 are ...
209 and 701 are ...

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences negative.

1. The fishermen saw *something* in the water.
2. There was *something* in the bottle.
3. The boy found *something* in his pocket.
4. He saw *somebody* on deck.
5. Harvey explained *something* to Dan.
6. The captain met *somebody* on shore.
7. He called *somebody* on deck.

Exercise 6.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. Aunt May promised to give you *something* on your birthday.
2. Your uncle knows *somebody* at Ahtme.
3. You have lost *something*.
4. *Somebody* entered the room.
5. *Somebody* has moved into new flat.
6. The pioneers organized *some* games for the little boys and girls.
7. You looked up *some* words in the dictionary.

Exercise 7.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Ella says, "I was born in Rakvere in 1955."
2. Nora says to her deskmate, "My brother is three years older than I am."
3. Father says to us, "We shall begin work in a new mine next Monday."
4. Uncle John says to me, "My son has become a railway worker."
5. Aunt Linda says to Uncle John, "I have worked at this bread shop for ten years."

6. Our neighbours say, "You are small for your age."
7. Tiit's friends say to him, "You never have any difficulties in your studies."

Exercise 8.

Fill in the blanks.

Here is a short biography of Tiit's best friend, Rein Kadak. Rein was ... at Kohtla-Järve in 1954. He is one year younger ... Tiit. Rein's father works at the station. He is a ... worker. Rein ... two sisters and one brother. His mother ... a school teacher. The family lives in a big new house in Soviet .... The flat is on the third ....

Rein went to school when he was seven ..... At the age of ten he ... a pioneer.

As you already know, Tiit is small for his ... Rein is much ... than Tiit. He is one metre and sixty-two ... tall.

Rein and Tiit sit at the ... desk at school, they are deskmates. At the end of the school-year they always bring good ... home, but they are not the best pupils in their ....

Tiit can speak Russian ... than Rein. When Rein was in the fifth class, he had ... in Russian. He has always liked geography better ... anything else. Tiit ... chemistry best. He wants to ... a chemist.

Exercise 9.

Tell your classmates:

1) where you were born, at what age you went to school, what you are interested in;
2) about your home and family;
3) about your friends.

LESSON 18.

TOM CANTY.

After M. Twain

I

Tom Canty lived in the sixteenth **century.** He was born in London. The King's son Edward was born on the same day as Tom.

Tom lived in an old **wooden** house with small windows. The

family had only one room. Tom, his **grandmother** and his two sisters slept on the floor because there were no beds for them.

Tom's sisters, Bet and Nan, were older than Tom. Their life was hard and they were often hungry, but they were **kind** girls. Tom's mother was kind too. But his father and his grandmother were bad. They often beat the children.

Tom's father did not work; he was a **thief.** Tom and his grandmother went out every day to **beg.** If Tom brought no money home in the evening, his father beat him and sent him to bed **without** supper.

Tom Canty was a clever boy. In the house where Tom lived there was a kind old man, who **taught** Tom to read and write. He also told Tom about kings and **princes.** Tom liked to **listen** to the old man's stories.

At night, when Tom lay on the floor and could not sleep, he thought about the princes in the old man's stories. Tom, too, wanted to be clean and well **dressed.** He wanted to live in a beautiful **palace** and eat three **meals** every day.

* *
*

One morning Tom gets up hungry and leaves home hungry. He walks in the streets for a long time. At last he comes to the gate of the King's palace. Through the gate he sees a boy. The boy is dressed in beautiful clothes. Tom understands that the boy is a prince. But a soldier comes and pushes Tom so hard that he falls down. Some people who are standing near the gate begin to laugh. But the young prince runs to the gate and says to the soldier, "I want to speak to that boy."

The soldier opens the gate and lets Tom in.

Notes to the text:

he wanted to eat three meals every day ta tahtis iga päev kolm korda süüa
for a long time kaua aega

Reading Exercises.

1. [p, t, k; b, d, g]

a bad cold — a bag of gold
a big boat — a dark coat
cold and dry — go and try
build a town — pull him down

a good guide — a beautiful kite Did you go to the park?
pull and push — plant a bush Did the dogs bark?

2. [tʃ, dʒ, s, z]

London has changed much since [sins] the sixteenth century (16. sajandist saadik).
The teacher promised to take the children to the cinema.
Put that bunch of roses in that vase.
Bring the children some cheese and sausage.

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
lie	lay	lain
sleep	slept	slept
teach	taught [tɔːt]	taught [tɔːt]
tell	told	told

Exercise 1.

Translate. Name the tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. Ta on tunni andnud.
2. Ta oli tunni andnud.
3. Ta andis eile kell 5 tundi.
4. Ta andis kaks tundi möödunud nädalal.
5. Ta annab praegu tundi.
6. Ta annab homme tundi.
7. Ta annab kaks tundi iga päev.

Exercise 2.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Hillar says to me, "I was born at Elva."
2. Hillar says to me, "My father is always kind to me."
3. Hillar says, "My mother taught me to read when I was six."
4. Hillar says, "My sister likes to play chess with me."
5. Hillar says, "Next Sunday I shall go to the Zoo with my friends."
6. Hillar says, "Our family lives in a wooden house."

Exercise 3.

Change from the Past to the Present.

1. Peter had a dog. He never beat the dog. 2. He taught the dog some tricks (trikk). 3. He always gave the dog a bone after that. 4. Peter's friends often brought the dog some bones. 5. Peter often told his friends about the tricks that the dog could do. 6. In the daytime Peter's dog often lay in the sun in front of the house. 7. It sometimes slept there for hours.

Exercise 4.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. We say to Jack, "Your grandmother has arrived."
2. We say to Jack, "Your grandmother is waiting for you."
3. We say to Jack, "Your grandmother has brought you some sweets (kompvekid)."
4. Jack says to us, "I shall not eat sweets without you."
5. Jack says to us, "I cannot go to the station alone."
6. Jack says, "I shall come back for my meal."

Exercise 5.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. We say to Ella, "You play the piano very well."
2. We say to Ella, "We like to listen to you."
3. Ella says to us, "My mother taught me to play the piano."
4. We say to Ella, "You must teach us to play the piano."
5. We say to Ella, "You have always been very kind to us."
6. Ella says to us, "I shall give you a lesson tomorrow."
7. We say to Ella, "We do not want to go to that party without you."

Exercise 6.

Questions.

1. Tom Canty was born *in London.* 2. Edward was born *in the sixteenth century.* 3. *Tom's* family lived in a wooden house. 4. Tom and his sisters slept *on the floor.* 5. They slept on the

floor *because there were no beds for them.* 6. Tom and his grandmother *begged* every day. 7. *An old man* taught Tom to read. 8. *Tom* liked to listen to the old man.

Exercise 7.

Say what you know.
1) about Tom's father;
2) about Tom's mother and grandmother;
3) about Tom's sisters;
4) about the house where the family lived;
5) about Tom Canty.

LESSON 19.

TOM CANTY.

II

The soldier opens the gate and Tom goes in.

"Come with me," says the prince, and he takes Tom to a beautiful room in the palace.

"What is your name?" Edward asks.

"Tom Canty."

"And where do you live?"

"In a street near the river," says Tom.

"Have you a father and a mother?"

"Yes, I have," says Tom, "and I have a grandmother and two sisters."

"How interesting!" says the prince. "I have two sisters too. They beat the **servants** who help them to dress in the morning. Who helps your sisters to dress and undress?"

"Nobody," answers Tom. "My sisters do not take off their clothes when they go to bed."

"Have they only one dress?" asks the prince.

"Of course," says Tom.

The prince thinks a little and then says, "Is your life very hard?"

"No, not very. We are often hungry, but sometimes we have lots of fun. In summer we play in the streets," Tom explains.

"What games do you play?" asks Edward.

"Sometimes we fight and sometimes we swim in the river. We push each other under the water."

"How interesting!" says the prince. "What else do you do?"

"We run and jump in the **sand**."

"I should like to play in the sand with other boys," says the prince. "I should like to swim in the river and push somebody under the water."

"Why cannot you?" asks Tom.

"Because I am a prince," says Edward. "Listen, Tom! I want to be a poor boy for a few minutes. Put on my clothes and I shall put on your clothes."

A few minutes later the boys go to a big **looking-glass** on the wall. Tom is dressed in the fine clothes of the prince and Edward is dressed in Tom's dirty old clothes.

"You have the same hair as I have," says the prince, "and the same eyes and the same face." Then he looks at Tom's hands. "What is the matter with your left hand?" he says. "It is all black and blue."

"I fell down on the stones," says Tom. "The soldier pushed me."

"I shall **punish** the soldier!" cries Edward. "Wait here! I shall come back soon."

Edward runs out of the palace. When the soldier sees the boy in dirty clothes, he opens the gate and pushes him out into the street. Then he **locks** the gate again.

Now Edward is outside. He strikes the gate with his hands and feet and **shouts**, "Open the gate! I am Prince Edward! I shall punish you for this!"

But the people in the street only laugh at him and push him away from the gate.

Notes to the text:

they take off their clothes nad võtavad riided seljast
a little natuke
each other teineteist
I should like to play ma tahaksin mängida (mulle meeldiks mängida)

Grammar:

§ 13. Otsene ja kaudne küsimus.
Direct and Indirect Questions (page 166).

Reading Exercises.

1.

round	soup [u:]	meal	head[e]	near	pear [ɛə]
count	touch [ʌ]	meat	ready[e]	hear	
south		season	heavy[e]	ear	
without		teach	weather[e]	clear	
thousand		steal	breakfast[e]	dear	
shout		each			

2.

sand	— want	small	past	pass	far	— war
hat	— what	tall	fast	class	farm	— warm
catch	— watch	wall	last	glass	farmer	— warmer

EBAREEGLIPÄRANE TEGUSÕNA

I	II	III
run	ran	run

Exercise 1.

Put question marks where necessary.

1. Old Canty often beats the boy
2. Does he often beat his daughters
3. Why does he beat Tom
4. The girls ask Tom why his father beats him
5. How far can that boy jump
6. The other boys want to know how far Tom can jump
7. Tom shows his friends how far he can swim under the water
8. Can Fred swim across the river too
9. How far can he swim under the water

Exercise 2.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. My sister says to me, "What are you doing?"
2. My friend says, "When can you come out?"
3. I say to my sister, "Where have you put my skates?"
4. Mother says to Pete, "What have you done with your shoes?"

5. Father says to the boys, "Why were you out so late?"
6. I say to Pete, "Why are your hands so dirty?"
7. Pete says to his mother, "How can I help you?"

Exercise 3.

Change from direct to indirect speech.
Model: The new pupil says to me, "When do the lessons begin?"
The new pupil asks me when the lessons begin.

1. Mother says to me, "What marks did you get?"
2. "When did the letter come?" Aunt Mary asks Linda.
3. "Where does the train stop?" we ask the railway worker.
4. Teddy says to his grandmother, "What riddles do you know?"
5. I say to our neighbour, "When did those people move into the flat?"
6. Ellen says to me, "How do you like my new coat?"
7. "Why did you laugh?" my brother asks me.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks. Put the nouns in the singular or the plural.

1. There are many ... in the Soviet Union.	railway
2. How many ... pass this station every hour?	train
3. There is much ... in the new railway carriages.	air
4. How much ... did you spend yesterday?	money
5. How much ... will you need for this work?	time
6. Now look at your watch and say how many ... have passed.	minute
7. Grandmother knows many old	proverb
8. All that happened many ... ago.	century

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks. Put the nouns in the singular or the plural.

1. Few ... stay in our country for the winter.	bird
2. Peter knows very few	riddle
3. Our family eats very little	meat
4. He took very little ... when he was ill.	medicine
5. There are few ... in our library.	dictionary

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. Mis kell on? Kell on 6.45.
2. Täna lõpevad meie tunnid kell 13.15.
3. Ma pean koju minema, kell on juba 10 minutit viie peal.
4. Ta peab kell 7 klubis olema ja kell on juba 10 minuti pärast 7.

Exercise 7.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

When Tom Canty and Prince Edward are in the palace, the prince says to Tom, "How old are you?"

Tom says, "I am twelve years old."

"Where do you live?" the prince asks Tom.

"I live near the river, "answers Tom.

"How many sisters and brothers have you?" asks the prince.

"I have two sisters," says Tom.

"How many servants have your sisters?" the prince says.

Tom begins to laugh and says, "We have no servants."

The prince is very much surprised and says, "Who helps your sisters to dress? Who combs their hair?"

"Nobody helps them," explains Tom to the prince.

Then the prince asks Tom, "What do you eat for breakfast?"

Tom says to the prince, "Sometimes we have only bread and water."

Exercise 8.

Finish the sentences.

1. The prince asks Tom how he spends his time. Tom says that . . . .
2. The prince wants to know what else Tom does. Tom tells him that . . . .
3. When the prince says that he cannot do all those things, Tom asks him why . . . .
4. Edward explains to Tom that . . . .
5. Edward has an interesting plan. He tells Tom that . . . .
6. Soon Tom is dressed in the prince's clothes and the prince has put on Tom's clothes. They are standing in front of a big looking-glass. The prince looks at Tom and says that . . . .

7. When Edward sees that Tom's hand is black and blue, he asks Tom how it happened. Tom tells him that... .
8. The prince gets angry and says that... .
9. He runs to the gate in Tom's dirty old clothes and the soldier pushes him out into the street. There Edward tries to tell the people that ... . He shouts and cries. But everybody only laughs at him.

LESSON 20.

THE SEA.

I **love** the sea, I love the sea!
Where the air is **fresh** and the **waves** are free.
They **rise** and fall, they rise and fall,
And **break** on the shore with a loud **wild** call.
I stand on the stones and the waves reach me,
As I **watch** the storm on the lonely sea.

Notes to the text:

the waves reach me lained ulatuvad minuni

Grammar:

§ 13. Otsene ja kaudne küsimus.

Direct and Indirect Questions (page 168).

1. ai ˈlʌv ðə ˈsiː ↘ ai ˈlʌv ðə ˈsiː ↘
wɛə ði ˈɛə iz ˈfreʃ ↘ ənd ðə ˈweivz ɑː ˈfriː ↘
ðei ˈraiz ənd ˈfɔːl ↗ ðei ˈraiz ənd ˈfɔːl ↘
ənd ˈbreik ɔn ðə ʃɔː ↗ wið ə ˈlaud ˈwaild ˈkɔːl ↘
ai ˈstænd ɔn ðə ˈstounz ↘ ənd ðə ˈweivz ˈriːtʃ miː ↗
æz ai ˈwɔtʃ ðə stɔːm ↗ ɔn ðə ˈlounli ˈsiː ↘

Reading Exercises.

2.

child	find	air	where	ear	here
wild	kind	hair	there	here	near

air — ear their — dear
hair — hear where — clear

I	II	III
break[ei]	broke	broken

Exercise 1.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Vilma says to Ella, "Were you born on the 15th of March?"
2. Vilma says to Ella, "Are you fourteen years old already?"
3. Vilma says to Ella, "Is next Wednesday your birthday?"
4. Vilma says to Ella, "Have you many friends?"
5. Vilma says to Ella, "Have you invited many boys and girls to your birthday party?"
6. Vilma says to Ella, "Will you make an apple-pie for the party?"

Exercise 2.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Henry says to John, "Do you like theatre?"
2. Henry says to John, "Do you read much?"
3. Henry says to John, "Did you work at the library yesterday?"
4. Henry says to John, "Did you find all the new words in your dictionary?"
5. The teacher says to the boys, "Do you know Ed. Vilde's biography well?"
6. Henry says to John, "Does your teacher often give you proverbs and riddles?"

Exercise 3.

Change the tense of the verbs.

1. Present Indefinite — Past Indefinite.

Our friends grow roses in their garden. They often bring us a bunch of flowers. Sometimes they send us some flowers. We always put the roses in that vase. Their roses are always beautiful.

2. Present Continuous — Present Perfect.

Father is telling the children a story. Mother is teaching Nora a song. The girls are eating some cake. Enn is doing nothing.

Exercise 4.

Translate.

(workroom, shelf, nail, ruler, sewing-machine, sew, last week)

1. Me oleme töötoas. 2. Poisid teevad praegu riiuleid, tütarlapsed õmblevad. 3. Selles töötoas ei ole naelu. Priit ütleb, et ta läheb ja toob naelu (some nails) teisest töötoast. 4. Heino on lõpetanud oma riiuli. Homme ta teeb joonlaua. 5. Möödunud nädalal me saime uue õmblusmasina. 6. Kool ostis selle (it) kauplusest (at the shop) Pikal tänaval.

Exercise 5.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Bella says to Emma, "Did you break that cup yesterday?"
2. Bella says to Emma, "Is that meat fresh?"
3. Bella says to Emma, "Have you seen any wild animals?"
4. The boys say to the girls, "Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?"
5. The girls say to the old woman, "Do any wild flowers grow there?"
6. Bella says to Emma, "Can you swim when the waves are high?"
7. Bella says to Emma, "Does the sun rise at seven in March?"

LESSON 21.

AN ACCIDENT.

There is a **sanatorium** not far from Kohila. It is a sanatorium for children from twelve to eighteen years of age. Near the sanatorium there is a river and a big park. Every day the children walk and play in the park.

It was a cold day in February. Soon after breakfast the children put on their coats, their warm **scarfs** and caps and went out. Some boys and girls went for a walk in the park. **Suddenly** they heard cries: "Help! Help!" The children ran to the river. There they saw that a man had fallen through the **ice** into the water. They knew the man. He was a collective farmer who lived in a house across the river from the sanatorium.

Again and again the man tried to climb out, but the ice broke

every time and he went under the water. The children did not know how to help him. They had no rope and the man was big and heavy. The younger children ran back to the sanatorium to get help.

"We cannot wait," said the other children. "We must do something **at once.**"

"Let us **tie** our scarfs together!" said one of the girls. All the boys and girls took off their scarfs. They tied them together and threw one end to the man in the water. Then they began to pull all together. One boy had found some **boards.** He put them on the ice and pushed them **towards** the man.

Now, with the help of the scarfs and the boards, the man began to climb out again. The ice broke, but he did not go under the water. Then some workmen came there from the sanatorium. They brought a rope and a long board. With the help of these they pulled the man out of the water.

The collective farmer was ill for some days. When he got better, he came to the sanatorium to thank the boys and girls who had **saved** his **life.**

Reading Exercises.

1.

sand	— save	is	— ice	enter	— Eve	sock	— so
as	— age	little	— life	fresh	— Pete	rod	— rode
pat	— paper	fill	— fine	run	— rule	hot	— hope
sat	— station	will	— while	fun	— June	not	— note

2.

lie	spoon	wood[u]	coat	board[ɔɪ]	lay	says[e]
pie	soon	stood[u]	boat		laid	said[e]
die	roof	good[u]	road		pay	
tie	food	foot[u]	throat		paid	
					say	

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
hear [iə]	heard [əɪ]	heard [əɪ]
put [u]	put [u]	put [u]
throw [θrou]	threw [θruɪ]	thrown [θroun]

Exercise 1.

Change from direct to indirect speech. Begin each sentence: Tell me...
Model: Where does Peter live?
Tell me where Peter lives.

1. What lessons had they yesterday? 2. Where can I buy such a dictionary? 3. When may I come to see you? 4. What must I do first? 5. How many hours does your father work every day? 6. Where did you buy this scarf?

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences affirmative.

Did our dog Trix steal a piece of meat? Did he run away with the meat? Did he come to a river soon? Did Trix see a dog in the water? Was there a piece of meat in the other dog's mouth? Did Trix want that piece of meat too? Did he jump into the water? Did he lose his piece of meat? Was Trix not a clever dog?

Exercise 3.

Change from direct to indirect speech.
Model: I ask mother ... Are you tired?
I ask mother if she is tired.

1. I ask our neighbour . . .	Did the accident happen near the house?
2. Hilda asks me	Did the girl break her arm?
3. Our neighbour asks . . .	Did they call a doctor?
4. Somebody asks	Has the doctor been here already?
5. I ask Hilda	Will the doctor come again?
6. Hilda asks me	Is the girl better now?
7. We ask the doctor	Must the girl stay in bed?

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect Tense.

When Heino and Maret ... their breakfast, they ... out to play. Much snow ... during the night. It ... the first snow that winter.	have, go fall, be

The children ... to take out their skis. The skis ... quite new. Their father ... the skis from town in December. Now the children ... skiing. Heino and Maret ... lots of fun that morning.

decide, be
bring
can go
have

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. What did the children suddenly hear? 2. Where did they run? 3. What had happened on the river? 4. Who was the man? 5. Could he climb out? Why not? 6. What did the younger children do? 7. What did the other children decide to do? 8. How did they help the man? 9. How did one boy try to help him? 10. Did the man go under the water again? 11. Who came to help the children? 12. What did they bring? 13. What did the collective farmer do when he got well?

Exercise 6.

Translate.

1. See saelaud on paksem kui too saelaud. — thick
2. Sinu kaelasall on soojem kui minu kaelasall. — warm
3. See arstirohi on kasulikum kui too arstirohi. — useful
4. Magamine (sleep) on kõige tähtsam asi väikesele lapsele (for). — important
5. Eevi on kõige väiksem tüdruk meie klassis. — small
6. Täna on ilm halvem kui eile. — bad
7. Eile oli ilm parem kui täna. — good
8. M. Twaini jutud on huvitavamad kui Kiplingi jutud. — interesting

Exercise 7.

Put in the words

at once	ice	saved	tied
boards	life	suddenly	towards

1. I want to make a flower-box and put it outside my window. I need three long ... and some nails.
2. Our dog Blackie can swim very well. He ... a child's ... last summer when we lived in the country near a lake.

3. Some boys had ... the dog to a tree.
4. ... we heard a loud noise in the street. We all ran out to see what it was.
5. Today we can go skating, the ... is good.
6. We were going ... the skating-rink yesterday when we met Ain and his friends.
7. I cannot wait for you, I am in a hurry. Come ... .

LESSON 22.

I

SHOPPING.

AINO. I rang you up at four o'clock on Saturday, but you were not at home.

LINDA. I went shopping with mother.

AINO. What did you buy?

LINDA. We bought lots of things: some **underwear** for my brother, **stockings** for my sister and a coat for me.

AINO. What colour is the coat?

LINDA. It is green.

AINO. How much did it **cost?**

LINDA. It cost 65 **roubles**. It is a nice coat. I like it.

*

AINO. I need a new **raincoat.** Mother promised to buy me one this spring.

LINDA. We saw some nice raincoats in the big new shop.

AINO. What colour were they?

LINDA. The **shop-assistant** showed us some grey raincoats, but they will get some blue raincoats next week.

AINO. Did the shop-assistant tell you the **price** of the raincoats?

LINDA. Yes, she did. They cost 8 roubles.

Notes to the text:

I rang you up ma helistasin sulle
I went shopping ma läksin sisseoste tegema

Grammar:

§ 14. Otsene ja kaudne käsk.
Direct and Indirect Commands (p. 167).

Reading Exercises.

1.

in the 'centre	at the 'lesson	for the 'soldiers
in the 'south	at the 'hostel	for the 'officers
in the 'country	at 'breakfast	for the 'members
in the 'fields	at the ho'tel	for the 'strangers

on the 'ice	with the 'artist	by 'bus
on the 'train	with the 'government	by 'train
on the 'board	with 'difficulty	by 'air
on the 'roof	with the 'shop-assistant	by 'boat

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I	II	III
buy	bought [bɔːt]	bought [bɔːt]
cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]
ring	rang	rung

Exercise 1.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Pint says to the workers, "What are you building?"
2. The workers say, "We are building a schoolhouse."
3. Pint says to the workers, "When will it be ready?"
4. The workers say, "We must finish it in July."
5. Pint says to the workers, "Will the big hall be on the second floor?"
6. The workers say to Pint, "The hall will be on the first floor."

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Who has ... my scarf? | take
2. Who has ... the looking-glass? | break
3. Who has ... them French? | teach

4. The English lessons has ... already.	begin
5. We have ... two exercises already.	do
6. Selma has ... that rule.	forget
7. The teacher has ... the rule on the blackboard.	write
8. She has ... some pictures of London.	bring
9. The bell has ... already.	ring

Exercise 3.

Translate.

1. Aino helistas Lindale. 2. Ta helistas temale laupäeval. 3. Linda ei olnud kodus. 4. Linda ja ta ema ostsid laupäeval palju asju. 5. Nad ostsid Linda jaoks rohelise mantli. 6. Mantel meeldib Lindale. 7. Mantel meeldib ka Linda emale. 8. Linda vajas uut mantlit. 9. Linda ütleb, et mantel maksis 65 rubla. 10. Linda maksis mantli eest (for the coat) 65 rubla. 11. See hall vihmamantel maksab 8 rubla. 12. Aino maksis 8 rubla selle halli vihmamantli eest.

Exercise 4.

Translate.

a (üks) or *the* (see, need)

1. Hella vajab uut kleiti. 2. Meie tänaval on suur kauplus. 3. Kui Hella läheb sisseoste tegema (goes shopping), ta võtab kandekoti kaasa (with her). 4. Ain ostis eile uue särgi. Ta maksis särgi eest 6 rubla. 5. Vaata seda särki! Ain ostis särgi eile. Särk meeldib mulle. 6. Kus on kingad, mis (that) Olav eile ostis?

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences negative.

Model: *Take* that shopping-bag.
Don't take that shopping-bag.

1. Sweep the floors now. 2. Wipe the blackboard. 3. Open the windows. 4. Shut the door. 5. Punish that boy.

Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

1. To what shop do you often go? (the shop in ... Street.)
2. What do you buy there?

3. How many shop-assistants are there at that shops?
4. Is the shop open on Sundays?
5. How long is it open on week-days? (from ... to ... .)
6. Is it a big shop or a small shop?
7. Do you know the price of coats (raincoats, shoes, women's dresses, men's shirts)? Coats cost from ... to ... roubles.
8. What is the price of butter (cheese, sausage)? The price of butter is three roubles and fifty kopecks a kilogram.
9. How much do potatoes (apples) cost? They cost eight kopecks a kilogram.

Exercise 7.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. The old woman says to the shop-assistant, "Show me some warm stockings, please."
2. Endel says to the shop-assistant, "Please tell me the price of the blue underwear."
3. The shop-assistant says to Endel, "Please pay 7 roubles at that desk."
4. Endel says to the shop-assistant, "Please call the director."
5. Vilma says to the shop-assistant, "Please give me a looking-glass."
6. The director says to the shop-assistant, "Please send that dress and that coat to the workroom."

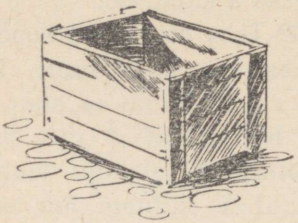
Exercise 8.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. The teacher says to Willie, "Don't touch that machine."
2. The boys say to the teacher, "Don't punish Willie."
3. The girls say to the boys, "Don't shout."
4. Nora says to Maret, "Don't listen to Ella's stories."
5. Nora says, "Don't break the looking-glass, Maret."
6. The teacher says to the children, "Don't touch those plants."

LESSON 23.

KITTENS OR APPLES.



an **empty** box



a cat and a **kitten**

Mr. Brown has a little shop. He sells fruit. It is September — the fruit season. So there is very much fresh fruit in Mr. Brown's shop. Some boxes of apples are in the street outside the shop because there is no room for them inside. There are some empty boxes in front of the shop too.

Mr. Brown has a cat **which** he likes very much. The cat has five kittens. Mr. Brown does not know what to do with them. At last he decides to give them away.

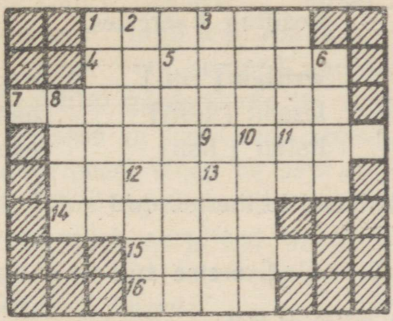
So one day he puts the kittens in a basket and places the basket on an empty box in front of the shop. On the basket he puts a piece of **paper** with the words: "Please take one." Some people come into the shop to buy apples. While Mr. Brown is inside, two boys pass the shop. They see the kittens in the basket and read what Mr. Brown has written on the piece of paper. They quickly take the piece of paper and put it on a box which is full of big red apples. Then the **naughty** boys run away.

Many boys and girls pass the shop on their way to school. They all stop to look at the kittens. Of course they also see the piece of paper on the box of apples. So they each take an apple.

Half an hour later Mr. Brown comes out of the shop. And what does he see? The apple box is empty, but all the five kittens are in the basket as before.

Questions.

1. What has Mr. Brown? 2. What does he sell? 3. What month is it? 4. What has Mr. Brown inside and outside the shop? 5. How many kittens has Mr. Brown's cat? 6. What does he decide to do with the kittens? 7. Where does he put them? 8. Where does he place the basket? 9. What does he write on a piece of paper? 10. Where does he place the piece of paper? 11. Why must he go inside the shop? 12. Who passes the shop while he is inside? 13. What do the boys do? 14. Why do many boys and girls stop in front of the shop? 15. What does each of them take? 16. What does Mr. Brown find half an hour later?



A Crossword.

From left to right:

1. The **noun** which **means** men, women and children together. (6 letters)
5. A **verb** that has the same **meaning** as "put". (5 letters)
7. We study it at school. (9 letters)
9. A number **between** one and six. (5 letters)
13. A number between two and five. (4 letters)
14. A thing that we put on each foot when we go out of the house. (4 letters)
15. The English word for "halvem". (5 letters)
16. Every child gets one after he or she is born. (4 letters)

Down:

2. A number between seven and ten. (5 letters)
3. The place where we stand when we wait for a train. (8 letters)

4. We eat and speak with it. (5 letters)
5. The shop-assistant writes it on a piece of paper which she gives you. (5 letters)
6. We see with it. (3 letters)
8. We hear with them. (4 letters)
10. A big animal that eats grass, hay and grain. (5 letters)
12. A place where there are lots of houses and where hundreds and thousands of people live and work. (4 letters)

Grammar:

§ 6. Siduvad asesõnad täiendlauses *(who, whom, which, that;* p. 159).

Reading Exercises.

garden ['gɑːdn]	written ['ritn]	person ['pəːsn]
kitten ['kitn]	lesson ['lesn]	season ['siːzn]
wooden ['wudn]	listen ['lisn]	seven ['sevn]

Seven persons listened to the lesson.

Exercise 1.

Put in *who, whom, which* or *that.*

1. Tell me the story .... you like best.
2. Those are the naughty boys ... played a trick on Mr. Brown.
3. Somebody has broken the cup ... I got on my birthday.
4. Where is the shop-assistant ... showed us the blue raincoats?
5. I took a dictionary and looked up some words ... I did not know.
6. The doctor ... came to see grandmother was quite young.
7. The man ... you see there is our new chemistry teacher.
8. The riddles ... we read yesterday were very interesting.
9. Mary can put on the stockings ... I bought for her yesterday.
10. The underwear ... costs three roubles is soft and warm.

Exercise 2.

Translate.

1. In his note Enn writes *that* he has two cinema tickets. 2. I have lost the note *that* Enn sent me. 3. Mother says *that* this

medicine is good for my cough. 4. The medicine *that* mother gave me was very sweet. 5. The presents *that* I got on my birthday are all very useful. 6. I don't think *that* those things are very useful. 7. I hope *that* you looked up all the new words in the dictionary. 8. Are those the words *that* you looked up in the dictionary? 9. Where is the book *that* you must return to the library? 10. Don't forget *that* that is a library book.

Exercise 3.

Put in the articles *a* (üks) or *the* (see, need).

1. At last Tom Canty reached ... street where ... king's palace stood. There was ... high wall round ... palace, and in ... wall there was ... gate. Tom stopped and looked through ... gate. He saw ... beautiful garden, and in ... garden he saw ... boy. ... boy was dressed in very fine clothes. Tom had heard many stories about princes. When he saw ... boy and his fine clothes, he thought, "This boy looks like ... prince."

2. Tom was very much surprised when ... boy called him into ... garden and took him to ... palace. Tom did not know that ... boy was Prince Edward.

Exercise 4.

For the words in A find opposites in B.

A	B	A	B
enter	fall	left	north
lose	return	outside	without
rise	find	south	right
push	leave	with	peace
go away	pull	war	inside

Exercise 5.

Make questions to these two sentences.

1. Enn Hunt bought a raincoat in Tallinn last week. (6 questions)
2. The boys broke the ice near the shore. (5 questions)

LESSON 24.

ON THE WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL.

ENN. You promised to help me, Tiit. When will you have time?

TIIT. I shall be free after five o'clock today. Have you tried to do the **problems** that the teacher **dictated** to us last week?

ENN. I have done half of the problems already. But some of them are very **difficult.** I cannot do them all.

TIIT. What mark did you get for your last test-paper in **mathematics?**

ENN. I got a two. The teacher said that I must write **another** test-paper on Tuesday.

TIIT. I hope you will get a better mark then. Come today at five and we shall do some problems together. That will help you, I am **sure.**

* *
*

ENN. I have had difficulties in **math** this year. I shall be glad if I get a three in my report. My marks in history and **literature** are all fours, but in chemistry I have some threes.

TIIT. You were ill last winter, I remember. How long were you absent from school?

ENN. I was absent a whole month.

TIIT. Everything will be all right again next year if you work hard.

ENN. During the summer holidays I shall catch up with the others.

ENN. At what time will you come to my place today?

TIIT. May I come at half past five?

TIIT. Do, please. And when you come, I shall show you the box of tools that my uncle gave me on my birthday.

Notes to the text:

to do problems matemaatikaülesandeid lahendama
some of them mõned neist
everything will be all right kõik on korras (tulev.)
May I come at half past five? Do, please. Kas ma tohin tulla kl. 5.30. Jah, palun.
When will you come to my place today? Millal sa tuled täna minu juurde (koju)?

Grammar:

§ 11. Aegade tarvitamine aja- ja tingimusmääruslausetes (page 165).

Reading Exercises.

[p, t, k; b, d, g]

1. T and D — the board is black — turn the boat
   P and B — give it back — dust the coat
   do that work — shut the eyes — cut the grass
   go to work — break the ice — buy a glass

[s, θ, ð]

2. centre — theatre sang — thank sick — thick so — those
   sing — think saw — thaw sat — that say — they

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. My brother is ill in bed. We *shall go* to school when he *gets* well.
2. The pupils are sitting at their desks. When the teacher *comes* in, they *will stand up* and greet the teacher.
3. Next Sunday we shall go on an excursion. If it *rains,* I *shall put* on my raincoat. If the weather *is* fine, I *shall put* on my new spring coat.
4. Shall we go by bus or by train? I do not know. If we *go* by bus, we *shall be* there at four o'clock. If we *go* by train, we *shall reach* the place at half past four.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

1. We ... back to the classroom when the bell rings.	go
2. When the holidays ... over, we shall go back to school.	be
3. If the weather ... fine next Saturday, we shall go for a long walk.	be
4. I ... the door when I go out.	lock

5.	If the rain ... soon, we shall work in the garden after dinner.	stop
6.	When I reach the station, I ... to the ticket-office at once.	go
7.	If I ... the station before you, I shall wait for you on the platform.	reach

Exercise 3.

Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

1.	Who ... literature in the tenth class this year?	teach
2.	If Helga ... early tomorrow, the teacher will help her in chemistry.	come
3.	You will get better marks if you ... more.	work
4.	My daughter sometimes ... difficulties in mathematics.	have
5.	If Vello is absent tomorrow, he ... the test-paper on Friday.	write
6.	Will you be at home if I ... to your place at half past six?	come
7.	Kai Mets ... mathematics better than geography.	like
8.	I ... them at school tomorrow, I am sure.	see
9.	When I ... the tickets, I shall ring you up.	get

Exercise 4.

For the words in A find opposites in B.

A	B	A	B
first	great	up	behind
full	unhappy	in	take off
beautiful	empty	in front of	thaw
better	last	put on	cold
happy	ugly	late	undress
little	few	dress	down
many	much	freeze	out
small	worse	hot	early

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Now my brother ... do such problems, but last year he	oskab ei osanud
2. I am sorry, but I ... help you today because I have no time.	ei saa
3. If you do not remember the meaning of a word, you ... look it up in a dictionary.	pead
4. The boat is very heavy and the boys ... pull it on the shore.	ei suuda
5. "... I go to play?" asks little Enn.	tohin
6. "I ... go and buy some vegetables for supper," says Ellen.	pean
7. ... I ask you a question?	tohin
8. You ... stand up when you answer the teacher's question.	pead

Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

1. What is your mark in geography (history, chemistry, mathematics, literature, Russian, English)?
2. When did you write a test-paper in Russian (Estonian, English)?
3. Do you like to do problems?
4. Can you do difficult problems quickly?
5. Are you more interested in mathematics or in chemistry (in history or in literature; in history or in geography)?
6. Which is more difficult — to speak Russian or to write Russian (to do problems or to write a dictation)?

Exercise 7.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

"Are you on duty today, Peter?" asks the teacher.

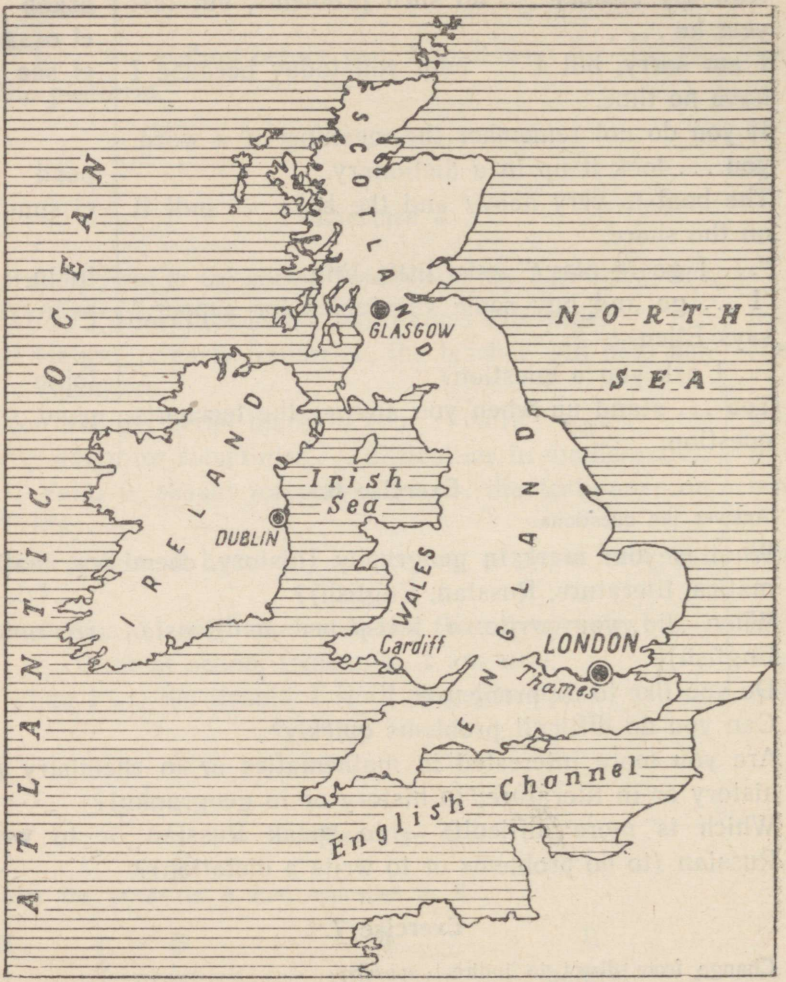
"I am, and Enn is too," answers Peter.

"The lesson is over and all the other pupils must leave the classroom," says the teacher.

When Peter and Enn are alone in the classroom, Peter says, "Wipe the blackboard, Enn."

"You must open the windows at once," says Enn.

LESSON 25.
GREAT BRITAIN.



Great Britain ['greit 'britn]
England ['iŋgləɳd]
Scotland ['skɔtləɳd]
Wales [weilz]
Ireland ['aiələɳd]
the Atlantic Ocean
[ði ət'læntik 'ouʃ(ə)n]
the North Sea [ðə 'nɔːθ 'siː]
the Irish Sea [ði 'aiəriʃ 'siː]
the English Channel
[ði 'iŋgliʃ 'tʃæn(ə)l]
the Thames [ðə 'temz]

Where is London? It is in England.
Where is Dublin ['dʌblin]? It is in Ireland.
Where is Glasgow ['glɑ:sgou]? It is in Scotland.
Where is Cardiff ['kɑ:dif]? It is in Wales.
Is England a part of Great Britain? Yes, it is.
Is Wales a part of Great Britain? Yes, it is.
Is Scotland a part of Great Britain? Yes, it is.
Is Ireland a part of Great Britain? No, it is not.

* *
*

Great Britain and Ireland are two large **islands.** As you can see in the map, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the English Channel **surround** Great Britain and Ireland. Between the two islands lies the Irish Sea.

England, Scotland and Wales together **form** Great Britain. England **occupies** the greater part of the island. Scotland is in the north and Wales is in the west of Great Britain.

The capital of England is London. It lies on the Thames. London is an old city. It is a big **city.** It is the biggest city in Great Britain. Eight million people live there.

Grammar:

§ 2. Artikkel geograafiliste nimedega (page 157).

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. 1908. a. elas Lenin Inglismaal. Ta elas Londonis. 2. W. Scott sündis Šotimaal. Ta sündis 1771. a. ja suri 1832. a. 3. J. Swift sündis Iirimaal. Ta sündis 1667. a. ja suri 1745. a. 4. Suurbritannias on palju suuri linnu (There are ...). 5. Wales'is on palju kaevandusi. 6. Šotimaal on palju järvi. 7. Iirimaa ei ole kaugel Suurbritanniast. 8. Dublin ['dʌblin] on Iirimaal, aga Cardiff ['kɑ:dif] on Wales'is.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Only very good swimmers can swim across	Inglise kanal
2. On what river does London lie? It lies on	. . .
3. . . . is deeper than	Atlandi ookean
	Põhjameri
4. Some Estonian fishing-boats go to	Atlandi ookean
5. . . . is between Great Britain and Ireland.	Iiri meri
6. English fishermen catch lots of fish in	Põhjameri

Exercise 3.

Fill in *who, whom, which* or *that.*

Now Peter goes to the new school . . . is in Endla Street. All the children . . . live in that street go to the same school. Peter, . . . is in the seventh class already, is a member of the History Club, Heino Sepp, . . . Peter knows very well, is in the eighth class. The excursions . . . they have planned are very interesting. Some pupils . . . are not members of the club take part in the excursions. Peter tells his friends about the places . . . he has visited and about the people . . . he has seen.

Exercise 4.

Fill in *the* where necessary.

1. . . . London is the capital of . . . England. 2. . . . Moscow ['mɔskou] is the capital of . . . Soviet Union. 3. . . . England, . . . Scotland and . . . Wales together form . . . Great Britain. 4. . . . Soviet Union was the first socialist country in the world. 5. . . . E.S.S.R. lies in the west of . . . Soviet Union. 6. . . . Estonia is a small republic. 7. We can go from . . . Tallinn to . . . Leningrad by railway, by air and by bus. 8. We can go from . . . Tallinn to . . . Moscow by railway or by air. 9. People can go from . . . London to . . . Paris by boat.

Exercise 5.

Put in *the* where necessary.

1. Which is the biggest city in ... Soviet Union? 2. ... Volga is a very long river, but it is not the longest river in ... U.S.S.R. 3. ... Atlantic Ocean lies between ... Europe and ... America [ə'merikə]. 4. R. Kipling was born in ... India ['indiə]. 5. Sometimes the water in ... Red Sea looks red. 6. I should like to go to ... Black Sea next summer. 7. ... Baltic ['bɔːltik] Sea surrounds the island of Saaremaa. 8. Leningrad lies on ... Neva River. 9. Fifteen republics form ... Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ... Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is the smallest.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks.

1. What were you ... yesterday at five?	do, did, done, doing
2. We were ... Russian at five.	learn, learned, learned, learning
3. Whom did the teacher ... yesterday?	punish, punished, punished, punishing
4. She ... that naughty boy yesterday.	punish, punished, punished, punishing
5. Are you ... to me?	listen, listened, listened, listening
6. Who will ... you Estonian next year?	teach, taught, taught, teaching
7. Have you ... any bad marks in English this month?	have, had, had, having
8. Have you ... to the theatre this week?	be, was (were), been, being

Exercise 7.

Read.

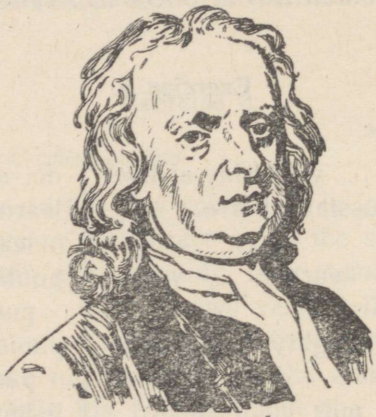
1. There were 82 bottles of milk in the lunchroom.
2. You must cut 100 pieces of bread.
3. There are 32 plates of soup on that long table.
4. The collective farm sent 479 boxes of apples to town.

5. She read 107 pages in one week.
6. Our school has bought 55 dictionaries.
7. There are 124 knives in the box.
8. This shopping-bag costs 5 roubles and 54 kopecks.

LESSON 26.

A STORY ABOUT ISAAC NEWTON.

(1642—1727)



Newton was working in his **laboratory** one morning when the servant girl came in.

"Breakfast is ready," she said.

"I shall not go to breakfast this morning," said Newton, "I cannot leave the laboratory."

"I shall bring something here," said the girl. "What would you like?"

"An egg, please," said Newton. "I shall **boil** it **myself** if you bring me a **saucepan**."

A few minutes later the servant girl came back with a saucepan and an egg. She also brought some bread and butter on a plate.

"When the water begins to boil," she said, "put in the egg and boil it three minutes." Then she left the laboratory.

A quarter of an hour later she returned to take away the plate and the saucepan. She opened the door of the laboratory and stopped. Newton was standing near the stove, the egg was in his hand.

"What is he doing?" thought the girl, very much surprised. She went to the stove and looked into the saucepan. She saw that the **scientist** had put his watch **instead of** the egg into the **boiling** water.

Notes to the text:

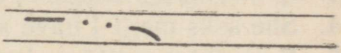
this morning täna hommikul
What would you like? Mida te tahaksite?

Reading Exercises.

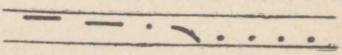
1. ng [ŋ] [j] or [dʒ]

bring	standing	yes	yet	Jack	jet
something	looking	June	jam	yard	yell
morning	doing	young	join	jelly	jump
working	boiling				

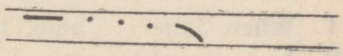
2. 'What would you 'like?



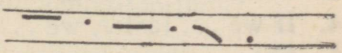
'Who 'left the 'laboratory?



'When did she re'turn?



'Where was 'Newton 'standing?



EBAREEGLIPÄRANE TEGUSÕNA

I	II	III
read [i:]	read [e]	read [e]

Exercise 1.

Put in *who, whom, which* or *that.*

1. The house ... we have just passed is our new hostel.
2. There are lots of birds' nests in the trees ... surround our old hostel.
3. Where will Heino put the shelf ... he made at school last month?
4. Who wrote the book ... you are reading?
5. What is the price of the grey bag ... we saw in the shop-window?
6. Mother bought a big green saucepan ... cost two roubles and twenty kopecks.
7. The pupils ... occupied the last seats could not see the words on the blackboard.
8. The people ... we saw on the road were all going to the football match.

Exercise 2.

Translate the sentences.

1. The teacher asks *if* everybody is present.
2. Please go and see *if* the laboratory is open.
3. *If* the laboratory is open, we shall have our lesson there.
4. She asks me *if* I have a big English-Estonian dictionary.
5. Everything will be all right *if* Aavo comes and helps us.
6. Ask Aavo *if* he can come here tomorrow morning.

Exercise 3.

Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite:

1. When Jane ... here, I ... her the book. — tuleb, annan
2. I ... the door when I ... the laboratory. — lukustan, lahkun
3. If the bus ... full, we ... for the next bus. — on, ootame
4. If we ... faster, we ... late. — ei kõnni, jääme *(be)*
5. She ... the saucepan off the stove when the milk ... to boil. — võtab, hakkab
6. When Maret ... school, she ... a shop-assistant. — lahkub, saab *(become)*
7. When it ... warm again, we ... in the school garden every day. — on, töötame

Exercise 4.

Put in *can, cannot, could, could not, must* or *may*.

1. The pupils on duty ... come to school at a quarter to eight.
2. ... I ask your name and how old you are?
3. I ... pay you for the book today because I have no money with me.
4. Kate ... organize games better than the other girls.
5. Jane ... stay in bed because she has fever.
6. ... I take your pen for a minute?
7. We ... see nothing because it was so dark.
8. Mr. Brown ... catch the naughty boys because they ran away.
9. You ... promise to come again soon.

Exercise 5.

Put in the words *age, capital, chemist, city, globe, instead of, islands, laboratories, scientists*.

1. Now tractors ['træktəz] ... horses do the heavy work on collective farms.
2. The new schoolhouse will have two ... on the second floor.
3. The whole world knows such great ... as Newton, Lomonosov and Darwin.
4. Mendeleyev, a great Russian ..., died in the year 1907 at the ... of seventy-three.
5. There is more water than land on our ... .
6. New York is the largest ... in North America, but it is not the ... of the U.S.A.
7. There are many ... in the Baltic Sea.

Exercise 6.

Translate the questions and answer them.

1. Mida tegi Newton, kui teenija tuli laboratooriumi?
2. Kas Newton läks einele?
3. Mida tõi talle teenija?
4. Millal tuli teenija tagasi?
5. Miks ta tuli tagasi?
6. Kus oli Newton, kui teenija avas ukse?
7. Mis oli teadlasel käes?
8. Mida nägi teenija, kui ta vaatas kastrulisse?

LESSON 27.

THE MORNING STAR.

The Morning Star is the newspaper of the **Communist Party** of Great Britain. There are many **articles** about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in *the Morning Star.* It also gives its readers true **information** about world **events.** *The Morning Star* plays an important part in the fight for peace.

The workers of Great Britain are **against** war. They want to live in friendship with the peoples of the socialist countries. But the British government spends much money on **bombs** every year. It spends very little money on the **building** of houses, schools and hospitals.

In *the Morning Star* we read that it is a newspaper for the factory and the family. There are interesting articles for women in every number of the newspaper, and also a Children's **Corner,** which gives pictures and short stories, proverbs and riddles for the schoolboys and schoolgirls of Great Britain.

Notes to the text:

the Communist Party kommunistlik partei
spends much money on bombs kulutab palju raha pommide tootmiseks

Reading Exercises.

1.

communist	century	factory	cinema	officer
scientist	capital	family	furniture	difficult
socialist	government	hospital	corridor	accident

2.

geography	January	excursion
biography	February	revolution
affirmative	dictionary	information
interrogative	laboratory	dictation
negative		

3.

'sewing-machine	'apple-tree	'merry-go-round	'blackboard
'newspaper	'firewood	'basketball	'pencil-box
'lunchroom	'flower-bed	'bus-stop	'snow-flake

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. Me ei ela Liiva tänavas, me oleme kolinud Nõukogude tänavasse. 2. Ilmar on meie uut korterit näinud. Ta külastas meid möödunud laupäeval. 3. Kui ta tuli, ei olnud me (veel) uut mööblit (any new furniture) ostnud. 4. Ella lubas külastada meid kesknädalal. Miks ta ei tulnud? 5. Millal Ella külastab meid? 6. Kas meie uus korter meeldib teile? Jah, ta meeldib meile väga.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. We do not know ... Tiiu has arrived.	kas
2. Does anybody know ... she lives?	kus
3. We should like to know ... she is doing there.	mida
4. She will tell you ... to clean the furniture.	kuidas
5. Can you tell us ... that room is so cold?	miks
6. We want to know ... there is a stove in the room.	kas

Exercise 3.

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Lembit says to Hendrik, "We shall need very good tools for this work."
2. Lembit says to Hendrik, "Has our chemist seen that plan?"
3. Lembit says to Hendrik, "Bring me some sand."
4. Hendrik says to Lembit, "Do you work in the laboratory every day?"
5. Hendrik says to Lembit, "How much does that machine cost?"
6. Hendrik says to Lembit, "Have you read [red] the newspaper article about our factory?"
7. Hendrik says to Lembit, "The article is about the difficulties of work at our factory."

Exercise 4.

Fill in *a* (üks) or *the* (see, need).

... man was on his way to a town in Africa ['æfrikə]. He had ... bag full of red caps with him. He wanted to sell ... caps in that town. He went through ... forest. ... day was hot and ... man was tired. He saw ... big tree and decided to rest under it. He put his bag under ... tree and opened it. He took out ... cap and put it on his head. Then he lay down under ... tree and went to sleep (jäi magama).

When he woke [wouk — ärkas] two hours later, he looked at his bag. ... bag was empty. He heard ... noise in ... tree. He looked up and saw that ... tree was full of monkeys. ... monkeys had red caps on their heads.

"Give me back my caps," cried ... man.

... monkeys looked at him, but they did not return ... caps. ... man was very angry. He took off his cap and threw it down.

"Take this cap too," he cried. And what happened then? ... little animals took off their caps and threw them down. ... man put ... caps in ... bag and went on his way.

Exercise 5.

Put in the prepositions

about, against, for, in, of, with

1. Communists are ... war. 2. All the Communist and Workers' Parties fight ... peace. 3. The socialist countries play an important part ... the fight for peace. 4. Our newspapers give us good information ... world events. 5. Soviet people want to live ... friendship ... the people ... all the other countries. 6. "Noorte Hääl" is a newspaper ... young people. There are many articles ... the life and work ... young people ... it.

Exercise 6.

Join the sentences.

Model: The information | *that he got there* | was very important.

1. The *information* was very important.	that he got there
2. Did he take part in the *events?*	that he describes in the article

3. The *scientist* is a clever man.	who wrote that article
4. The laboratory *worker* has gone out of the room.	who helps the teacher
5. The *girl* is our best pupil.	who dictated the words of the song
6. What is the name of the *book?*	that you brought from the library
7. The *girl* is our neighbour's daughter.	who sells socks and stockings at the shop
8. These are the *boys and girls.*	whom I have invited to my birthday party

Exercise 7.

Questions.

1. We shall have *literature* after geography tomorrow.
2. Vilma has done the problems *without help.*
3. Rein will write an article for the wall newspaper *when he returns from the excursion.*
4. *An old scientist* has promised to come to our Geography Club on the 11th of May.
5. *The events of the day* occupy the greater part of the first page of the newspaper.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

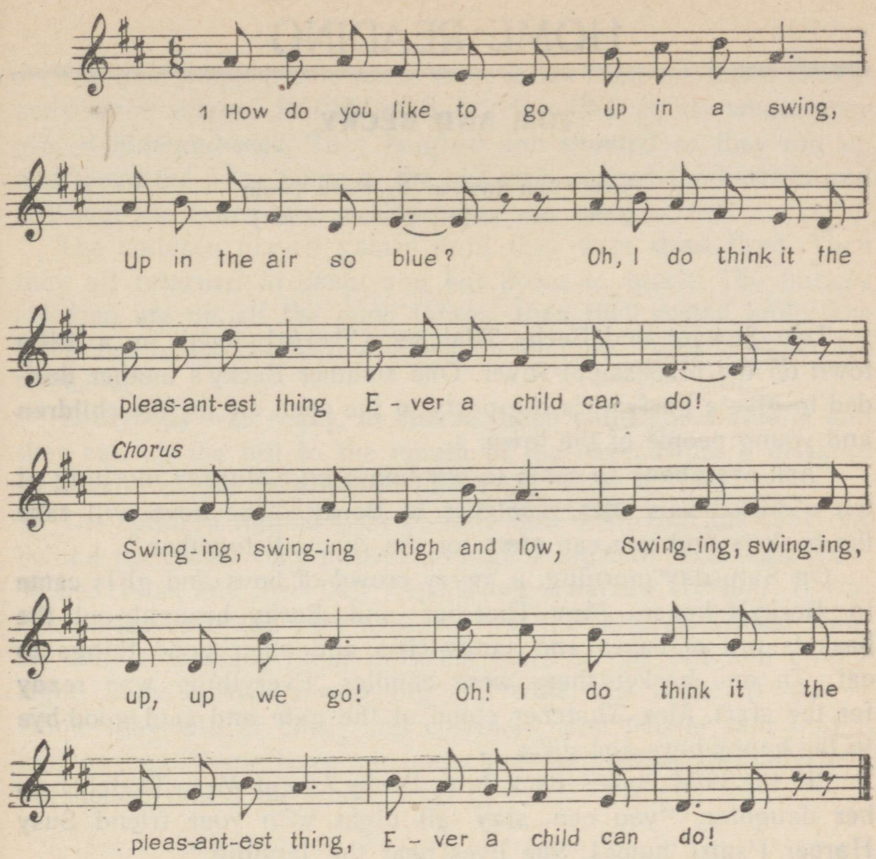
1. What newspaper do you read?
2. Do you read the newspaper every day?
3. Are you interested in world events?
4. What newspaper do the younger pioneers read?
5. What newspapers does your father read?
6. Have you a wall newspaper at your school.
7. Where is your wall newspaper?
8. What information does it give? (about your studies, the work of the pioneers, your excursions, your clubs, your school parties).



THE SWING.

Words by R. L. Stevenson (1850—1894)

How do you like do go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the **pleasantest** thing
Ever a child can do.
Swinging, swinging, high and **low,**
Swinging, swinging, up, up we go!
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing.
Ever a child can do.
Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so **wide,**
Rivers and trees and **cattle** and all
Over the **countryside.**
Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown —
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down.



Notes to the text:

I do think it the pleasantest thing ma pean seda kõige mõnusamaks asjaks
ever a child can do = **that ever a child can do** mida laps võib iganes teha
till I can see so wide kuni ma näen nii kaugele
over the countryside ümbruses
I go flying ma tõusen lennates

TOM AND BECKY.

From "Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain
[frəm 'tɔm 'sɔ:jə bai 'mɑ:k 'twein]

1.

Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher ['θætʃə] lived in a little town on the Mississippi River. One summer Becky's mother decided to give a party — a big party in the open **air** for the children and young people of the town.

"Ask **everybody** to come to our house on Saturday morning at ten o'clock," said **Mrs.** Thatcher to Becky. "The boys will take the baskets and you can **start** for the river all together."

On Saturday morning, a merry **crowd** of boys and girls came to Becky's house. Mrs. Thatcher and Becky brought out the baskets full of cakes and **sandwiches** and other good things to eat. In one basket there were candles. Everything was ready for the start. Mrs. Thatcher stood at the gate and said good-bye to the happy boys and girls.

"If the **boat** comes back **late**, Becky," said Mrs. Thatcher to her daughter, "you can **stay** all night with your friend Susy Harper ['su:zi 'hɑ:pə]. She lives near the **landing**."

"**All right**, I'll stay with Susy," said Becky. "Good-bye, mother!"

When the crowd of merry children reached the river, the boat was waiting for them at the landing. They all went on the boat and soon were sailing down the river.

---

air [ɛə] õhk
in the open air vabas õhus
everybody ['evribɔdi] kõik
Mrs. ['misiz] proua
start [stɑ:t] teele asuma; teeleminek
start for the river teele asuma, et minna jõe äärde
crowd [kraud] (rahva)hulk, suur rühm
sandwich ['sæn(d)witʃ] võileib (inglise moodi)
if [if] kui
boat [bout] laev, paat
late [leit] hilja
stay [stei] jääma, peatuma
landing ['lændiŋ] maabumiskoht
all right ['ɔ:l'rait] hüva

2.

The boat stopped at a place three **miles** from the town. Everybody went **ashore.** The children ran into the woods where they played **hide-and-seek.** They laughed and **shouted** as they ran up and down the hills. Some of the big girls opened the baskets and took out the cakes and sandwiches.

The children played games until they were **dead tired.** Then they all **returned** to camp and sat down to lunch. The hungry children **ate** up all the good things, then they rested under the trees and talked. Suddenly somebody shouted. "Who is ready for the **cave?**"

Everybody was ready, **of course.** Each child got a candle and they ran up the hill to the mouth of the cave. From a **distance** the mouth of the cave looked like a big letter A.

The children **lighted** their candles and went into the cave one behind the other. They passed through a big hall with high walls of wet stone, and then they went **along a narrow** corridor. It was cold in the cave and very dark. At first the children walked **slowly.** They saw many other dark corridors on the **left** and on the **right.** Some corridors were big and **wide**, like halls. It was a whole labyrinth of caves and corridors, and people said that it had no end. Some boys and men knew a part of the labyrinth, but nobody knew the whole.

3.

Soon the children were running up and down the dark corridors and in and out of the halls. They shouted to one **another** and strange **echoes** answered their shouts. Sometimes the **groups lost**

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mile [mail] miil
ashore [ə'ʃɔ:] kaldale
hide-and-seek ['haid ən(d) 'si:k] peitemäng
shout [ʃaut] karjuma
dead [ded] surnud
dead tired puruväsinud
return [ri'tə:n] tagasi tulema
ate [et] *min. tegusõnast* **eat**
cave [keiv] koobas
of course [kɔ:s] muidugi
distance ['dist(ə)ns] distants, kaugus
from a distance kaugelt
light [lait] süütama
along [ə'lɔŋ] piki
narrow ['nærou] kitsas
slowly ['slouli] aeglaselt
left [left] vasak
right [rait] parem
wide [waid] lai
another [ə'nʌðə] teine
to one another üksteisele
echo ['ekou] kaja
group [gru:p] grupp
lose [lu:z], **lost** [lɔst], **lost** kaotama

one another, then **suddenly** they met again in another part of the labyrinth. It was great **fun, like** a game of hide-and-seek.

Tom and Becky also ran **up and down** the dark corridors of the cave and played hide-and-seek with the other children. But they soon **got tired** of the game and walked down a long corridor, away from the others. They looked at the names on the walls of the cave and also wrote their names on the wall with the smoke from their candles.

The afternoon passed **quickly,** and when one group after another returned to the mouth of the cave, they saw that it was evening already. The captain on the boat was ringing the bell. It was time to go home.

4.

Tom and Becky went from one corridor to another until they came to a very beautiful hall. In the **light** of their candles they could see that the walls were white and very high. Tom made some black **marks** on the wall with the smoke from his candle. "These marks will help us to find the way back," he explained to Becky. Then they went along a narrow corridor until they came to a little river. It was all very interesting and Tom forgot to make black marks on the walls as they went from place to place.

Suddenly Becky cried, "I can't hear the others, Tom. Where are they?"

"We can't hear them because they are **too** far," answered Tom.

"It is late, Tom. Let us go back," said Becky.

"Yes, let us go back," said Tom. "**Perhaps** the others are on the boat already."

"I do not know how to go back," said Becky. "Can you find the way back, Tom?"

"I shall **try**," said Tom.

They **turned** back and walked through many corridors. Tom did not know that part of the cave.

---

suddenly ['sʌdnli] järsku
fun [fʌn] nali, lõbu
like [laik] nagu
up and down edasi-tagasi
get tired of tüdinema (millestki)
quickly ['kwikli] kiiresti
light [lait] valgus
mark [mɑ:k] märk
from place to place ühest kohast teise
too [tu:] liiga
perhaps [pə'hæps] võib-olla
try [trai] püüdma, proovima
turn [tə:n] pöörama, pöörduma

Becky was tired and unhappy. Tom saw that and said, "Be **brave**, Becky. We shall soon find the way out of the cave."

"Oh Tom!" said Becky. "Where are the black marks on the walls?"

"I made only a few marks," said Tom. "Then I forgot to make them."

"Tom, Tom! We shall **never** find the way out," cried the **frightened** girl. "Why did we leave the others?" And she sat down and began to cry. She was so tired that she could not stand on her feet.

5.

Tom sat down too, and they talked of home, of their friends and of the daylight. Soon Becky **fell asleep.** Tom took her candle and put it in his **pocket.** One candle was **enough.**

Becky opened her eyes at last. She **felt better,** and again they began to look for the way out of the cave. They walked on and on. When they came to a little river, they stopped and **drank** some water. They were very tired and hungry. Tom **found** a piece of cake in his pocket. He gave Becky half of it. Then he said, "Becky, we must stay here."

"Why?" asked the frightened girl.

"Because there is water here," explained Tom, "and this is our last candle."

Becky began to cry.

"Be brave, Becky, and don't cry," said Tom.

"Will they come and look for us, Tom?" asked Becky.

"Of course they will," said Tom. "Perhaps they are looking for us now."

"When will they **miss** us, Tom?" asked Becky.

"When they are on the boat," answered Tom. "And your mother will miss you when they get home."

"But mother will not miss me," said Becky. "I **promised** to stay all night with Susy Harper."

---

brave [breiv] vahva, julge
never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
frightened ['fraitnd] hirmunud
fall asleep [ə'sli:p] uinuma
pocket ['pɔkit] tasku
enough [i'nʌf] küllalt, küllaldane
feel, felt, felt tundma
better ['betə] paremini, parem
drank [dræŋk] *min. tegusõnast* **drink**
find [faind], **found** [faund], **found** leidma
miss [mis] puudumist tähele panema
promise ['prɔmis] lubama, tõotama

"Well," said Tom, "then she will miss you only on Sunday. But I hope they will come back soon and look for us."

6.

Nobody missed Tom and Becky on the boat that evening: everybody was too tired and **sleepy.** On Sunday morning Becky's mother met Susy's mother in the street. She heard that Becky had not stayed with Susy. Soon they met Tom's aunt who said that Tom had not come home from the party. Nobody knew where the two children were.

"I am afraid that they are in the cave," said one young man at last. Then all the men in the town went to the cave to look for the children. They took food with them and lots of candles. All Sunday, Monday and Tuesday they were in the cave, but they did not find the children.

"They are **dead,**" said some of the men. "We shall never find them." And they went home.

But Becky's father and a few other men did not **stop looking** for the children in the labyrinth of the cave.

7.

Tom and Becky stayed near the little river. Their last candle went out and it was very dark. They drank some water and **slept a little.** When they opened their **eyes,** they felt very hungry. Tom gave Becky his last piece of cake.

Once they heard a shout, but it was very far away. Tom shouted in answer, but nobody heard him. They tried to go towards the place, but they fell down because they had no light now. They went back to the little river and sat down again.

Sometimes they slept and sometimes they talked a little. They were very hungry. Once Becky opened her eyes and said, "What day is it, Tom?"

"I think it is Wednesday," said Tom. "But perhaps it is Thursday. Becky, I am going to look for a way out."

---

sleepy ['sli:pi] unine
dead [ded] surnud
did not stop looking for the children ei katkestanud laste otsimist
slept *min. tegusõnast* **sleep**
a little natuke
eye [ai] silm
once [wʌns] ükskord, kord

"Oh Tom!" cried Becky. "Do not leave me! I do not want to die **without** you."

"Becky, I must go," said Tom. "I have a long **string** in my pocket. I shall **tie** one end of it to this **rock.** The string will help me to come back to you. Do you **understand**, Becky?"

8.

Tom **explored** two corridors. Each time, with the help of the string, he came back to the place where Becky was sitting. Then he went out again on his hands and **knees** to explore the next corridor. He reached the end of his string and wanted to turn back when suddenly he saw a blue **spot** in the **darkness.** It looked like daylight. He threw down the string and climbed **towards** the blue spot. He pushed his **head** through a **small hole** and saw the great river. Then he went back to Becky.

"I have found a way out of the cave, Becky!" he said.

But Becky did not want to get up. She was too tired, she said, and only wanted to die.

At last Becky got up and Tom helped her to climb up. One after the other they pushed **themselves** through the little hole. Now they were out of the cave. They sat down on the **hillside** in the **fresh** air and **sunshine.** They looked at the green grass, the woods and the river. They were so happy that they cried.

Then they saw some men in a boat on the river. Tom shouted to them. The men took the children to a house and gave them a good supper. After that Tom and Becky slept for many hours. Then the men took them home in a boat.

When the neighbours heard that Tom and Becky were home again, they **rang** the bells and shouted, "They are back! They are here!"

---

without [wi'ðaut] ilma
string [striŋ] pael, nöör
tie [tai] siduma
rock [rɔk] kalju, kaljurahn
understand [ʌndə'stænd] mõistma, aru saama
explore [iks'plɔ:] uurima
knee [ni:] põlv
spot [spɔt] laik, täpp
darkness ['da:knis] pimedus
towards [tɔ:dz] poole, suunas
head [hed] pea
small [smɔ:l] väike
hole [houl] auk, avaus
themselves [ðem'selvz] (nemad) end
hillside ['hilsaid] mäenõlv
fresh [freʃ] värske
sunshine ['sʌnʃain] päikesepaiste
rang [ræŋ] *min. tegusõnast* **ring**

SPOT.

After Jack London ['dʒæk 'lʌndən]

1.

That autumn we were on our way to the Klondyke. We bought some dogs. One of the dogs was big and **strong** and had a beautiful white **coat.** On the coat there was a big black **spot.** So we called him Spot. Spot was very strong, but he did not want to work. When it was time to start, my friend Steve gave the **signal.** All the dogs began to **pull,** but Spot did not **move.** Steve beat him, but Spot stood where he was.

"Why are you beating the dog?" I asked Steve. Steve said nothing. He gave me the **whip** and walked away. I took the whip and beat Spot, but he did not move. Then I beat him so hard that he fell down on the snow and lay there.

"He will die," I said. But Spot did not die.

Spot did not work, but he ate very much. And how clever he was when he was hungry and wanted to get some food! We often had no dinner because Spot **had eaten** it.

2.

Spot went to other camps and stole food there, too, and we **had to pay** for the food.

So we decided to kill Spot. I put my **revolver** in my pocket and took Spot into the forest. But I could not kill him. I looked into his clever eyes and he looked into my eyes. His eyes said, "You cannot kill me." Do you know what I did? I went back to Steve and said to him, "I cannot kill that dog." Steve laughed and said, "I shall do it."

Then Steve took Spot into the forest. But soon he came back too and said, "No, I cannot kill the dog. He has such clever eyes."

So we tried to sell Spot. He looked a very good dog, and

Klondyke [klɔn'daik]
strong [strɔŋ] tugev
coat [kout] nahk
spot [spɔt] laik, täpp
Steve [sti:v]
signal ['sign(ə)l] signaal
pull [pul] tõmbama
move [mu:v] liikuma; liigutama
whip [wip] piits; piitsaga lööma
had eaten oli söönud
we had to pay meil tuli tasuda
revolver [ri'vɔlvə] revolver

people were glad to buy him. We **sold** him to a man who was going **south.** We were going **north** at that time. I **can't** tell you how glad we were!

Six days passed. On the morning of the seventh day Spot was with us again.

A POOR MAN'S GOOD LUCK.

After Washington Irving ['wɔʃiŋtən 'əːviŋ]

1.

This story is about a **mason** who lived in **Spain,** in the town of Granada ['grænədə], many years ago. He had a large family and **though** he worked hard, his children were often hungry. The mason got very little money for his work and he **had to give** a tenth part of it to the **church.** The family lived in an old hut, and from year to year they got poorer and poorer.

One night, when his wife and children were sleeping, the mason heard a **knock** at the window. He got up and opened the door. There he saw a tall thin **priest** all in black.

"I can give you work," said the priest, "and I shall pay you well."

The mason began to thank the priest, who stopped him and said, "But you must do the work at night and you must not speak of it to anybody. I shall cover your eyes and take you to the place **myself.**"

It was all very strange, the mason thought. But what could he do? He had no money and no bread for his children. So he **agreed** to go with the priest.

"Take your tools," said the priest. Then he tied a **cloth** over the mason's eyes and **led** him away from the hut.

---

sold [sould] *min. tegusõnast* **sell**
south [sauθ] lõuna poole
north [nɔːθ] põhja poole
can't = **cannot**
luck [lʌk] õnn
mason ['meisn] müürsepp
Spain [spein] Hispaania
though [ðou] ehkki
he had do give ta pidi andma
church [tʃəːtʃ] kirik
from year to year aastast aastasse
knock [nɔk] koputama; koputus
thin [θin] kõhn
priest [priːst] preester
cover ['kʌvə] katma
myself [mai'self] (mina) ise
agree [ə'griː] nõustuma
cloth [klɔθ] riie
lead [liːd], **led, led** juhtima, viima

2.

They went from street to street. The mason did not know where he was. At last the priest stopped. He opened a heavy door and they went into a house. The priest took the mason through many rooms until they reached a yard. There he **uncovered** the man's eyes.

The mason saw that he was in a yard. The priest **lighted** a lamp and showed him an old **fountain.** The fountain was dry. There were some **bricks** and other **materials** near the fountain.

"You must make a **cellar** under this fountain," said the priest. "Here are the materials."

The mason began to dig a **hole** under the fountain. He worked many hours, but he did not finish the cellar that night. Before **sunrise,** the priest gave him a piece of gold and tied a cloth over his eyes again. Then he led the man back to his hut. There he said, "If you agree to finish the work, I shall come again tonight."

"If you pay me well," said the mason, "I shall come."

That day the mason's family had a good dinner and, when night came, the priest knocked at the door.

3.

The priest tied a cloth over the man's eyes and led him to the same house and yard.

When the mason finished the cellar under the fountain, the priest came to him and said, "**While** it is **still** dark, you must help me to carry the **bodies** here."

The mason was very much surprised, and he was afraid of the priest, too. But what could he do? He followed the priest into the house. There, in a **small** dark room, he saw three boxes on the floor. He was glad when he heard that those were the "bodies".

The boxes were not large, but they were very heavy. The mason understood that they were full of gold. With great **diffi-**

---

uncover [ʌn'kʌvə] lahti siduma
light [lait] süütama, põlema panema
fountain ['fauntin] purskkaev
brick [brik] telliskivi
material [mə'tiəriəl] materjal
cellar ['selə] kelder
hole [houl] auk
sunrise ['sʌnraiz] päikesetõus
while [wail] senikaua kui
still [stil] alles, veel
body ['bɔdi] keha; laip
small [smɔ:l] väike
difficulty ['difikəlti] raskus

culty he **carried** them, one by one, out of the house and placed them in the cellar under the fountain. Then the priest told him to **close** the cellar with bricks. When everything was ready, nobody could see that there was a cellar there.

After that the priest gave the mason a piece of gold, as he had **promised.** He **tied** a cloth over the man's eyes **as** before, and led him out into the street. It was still dark. They walked a long time before the priest stopped.

"You must wait here until the church bells begin to ring," he said. "Then you can uncover your eyes."

The mason waited an hour or more. At last the bells began to ring. He uncovered his eyes and looked **round.** It was not dark now. He was near a river. There were no houses there, but he could see the town of Granada at a **distance.** With some difficulty he found his way back to his hut.

The money was **enough** to buy some food and clothes for the children, but it was not much. Soon the mason's family was poor, as poor as they had been before the strange **visits** of the priest.

4.

Some years passed. The mason worked hard, but he did not get richer. Sometimes he had no work, then the family was hungry.

One day a rich man stopped at the mason's door.

"Are you a mason?" asked the rich man.

"Yes, I am," answered the mason, "but I have had no work for a long time."

"I can give you some work," said the rich man, "but you must work **cheap.**"

The mason **agreed** to work cheap because he had no other work and he had no money.

"I have bought an old stone house," the rich man explained, "but the house needs **repairs.**" He took the mason to a large old

---

carry ['kæri] kandma
one by one ükshaaval
close [klouz] sulgema
told him to close käskis tal sulgeda
promise ['prɔmis] lubama
tie [tai] siduma
as [æz, əz] nagu
round [raund] ringi
distance ['distəns] kaugus, distants
enough [i'nʌf] küllalt, küllaldane
as ... as nii ... kui
visit ['vizit] külaskäik
cheap [tʃi:p] odav, odavalt
agree [ə'gri:] nõustuma
repairs [ri'pɛəz] remont

house not far from the mason's hut. The house was empty. They passed through many rooms. There were holes in the walls and in the roof.

"Nobody wants to live in this house," explained the rich man, "and I cannot **rent** it to anybody. It is old and it has a bad name."

When they had looked at all the rooms, they entered the yard. There the mason saw an old fountain. He stopped in surprise. He remembered the fountain. He had been in that yard before.

5.

"Tell me, please," the mason said to the rich man, "who lived in this house five years ago? Whose house was it before you bought it?"

"An old priest lived here," answered the rich man. "He had very much money, people said. But when he died, they found no money in the house. He was **never kind** to anybody and people **hated** him. They were afraid of him too. And now, when he is dead, nobody wants to live in his house. The house has a bad name."

The mason thought a little and then said, "Let me live here **rent-free** for a year and I shall **repair** the house for you."

The rich man agreed to the mason's plan and soon the family **moved** from the hut into the big stone house. Little by little, the mason repaired the walls and the roof of the house. Time passed, and people began to forget that the house had a bad name.

In a few years the mason became one of the richest men in Granada. On his **death-bed** he told his son about the cellar under the old fountain — the **secret** of his **riches.**

---

rent [rent] välja üürima; üürima
never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
kind [kaind] hea, lahke
hate [heit] vihkama
rent-free ['rent'fri:] üürivaba, üüri maksmata
repair [ri'pɛə] remontima
move [mu:v] kolima; liigutama; liikuma
little by little vähehaaval
death-bed ['deθbed] surivoodi
secret ['si:krit] saladus
riches ['ritʃiz] rikkused

THE NEW KING.

After Mark Twain.

1.

The old king died suddenly and Tom Canty became the King of England.

On his fourth day in the palace, Tom went to a big hall where some great **lords** had talked to him one day. He went to a window and looked out. He saw a big **crowd** of men, women and children in the street. They were coming **towards** the gate of the palace.

"What is the matter?" asked Tom. "What has happened? Why are there so many people in the street?"

An officer went to the gate. In a few minutes he came back and said, "Those people are following a woman and a child who are going to the place of **execution.**"

Tom looked out of the window again. Now he saw the **prisoners** — a woman and a little girl — and he was **sorry** for them. "**Death,**" he thought, "death for those unhappy people." For the moment he forgot that he was not the **real** king and said in a loud **voice:**

"Bring the prisoners here!"

In a few minutes the woman and the child were standing before Tom in the big hall.

"What have they done?" asked Tom.

"Your **Majesty,**" said the officer, "they have sold **themselves** to the **devil.**"

"Where and when?" asked Tom.

"At **midnight,** in an old **church,** Your Majesty."

"Who was present?"

"Only these two, Your Majesty, and the devil."

"How do you know that?"

---

lord [lɔːd] lord, isand
crowd [kraud] (rahva)hulk
towards [tɔːdz] poole, suunas
execution [eksi'kjuːʃ(ə)n] hukkamine
prisoner ['priznə] vang
he was sorry ['sɔri] **for them** tal oli neist kahju
death [deθ] surm
real ['riəl] tegelik
voice [vɔis] hääl
majesty ['mædʒisti] majesteet
themselves [ðəm'selvz] (nad) end, (nemad) ise
devil ['devil] kurat
midnight ['midnait] kesköö
church ['tʃəːtʃ] kirik

"Some people saw them when they were going to the church. And soon, with the help of the devil, they made a **terrible** storm."

2.

Tom thought a little and then said, "Did this woman also **suffer** from the storm?"

"Yes, she did, Your Majesty. She lost her house in the storm. She and her child are **homeless** now."

"Then I do not understand why she made the storm," said Tom. "Is she **mad? If** she is mad, she does not know what she does."

Everybody was surprised at the **cleverness** of the young king. The woman stopped crying. She looked at Tom with hope.

"How did they make the storm?" asked Tom.

"They took off their **stockings** in the church," somebody explained.

Now Tom was very much surprised. "How strange!" he said. Then he **turned** to the prisoners and said, "Show us your **power.** I should like to see a storm."

"Oh, my lord the king," said the woman, "I have no power to make a storm."

"Don't be afraid," said Tom. "Make a storm for me and you and your child will be free."

The woman fell at his feet and cried that she had no power to make a storm. Again Tom told her to make a storm, but she only cried that she had no power and could not do it.

Then Tom said, "What she says is true. You are free, good woman, you and your child. Only take off your stockings. Make a storm for me and you will be rich."

The woman and the little girl took off their stockings, but nothing happened. Then Tom said, "It is true. You have no power. Go in peace. But if the power comes back to you, do not forget to come and make a storm for me."

---

terrible ['teribl] hirmus, kohutav
suffer ['sʌfə] kannatama
homeless ['houmlis] kodutu
if [if] kui
mad [mæd] hull
cleverness ['klevənis] tarkus
stopped crying ['kraiiŋ] lakkas nutmast
stocking ['stɔkiŋ] sukk
turn [tə:n] pöörduma; pöörama
power ['pauə] võim

ALICE BUYS MILK.

Alice was six years old. She always liked to help her mother. One morning Alice said, "Mother, what can I do today?"

"You can go and buy a **litre** of milk," said Alice's mother "Take the small **milk-can.** It is on the shelf in the kitchen. Here is the money for the milk. Don't lose it."

"No, mother, I shall not lose it," said Alice. Then she took the milk-can and went to the milk-shop.

There were three women with **shopping-bags** in the milk-shop. Alice waited while the shop-assistant **weighed** out some cheese, butter and **sour cream** for them. Then Alice's **turn** came. She gave her milk-can to the shop-assistant and said, "A litre of milk, please."

When the shop-assistant had poured a litre of milk into Alice's milk-can, she said, "Here is the milk, little girl, but where is your money?"

"It is in the milk-can," answered Alice, "I put it there because I did not want to lose it."

A STORY ABOUT CHARLES DARWIN ['tʃɑːlz 'dɑːwin].

Charles Darwin, the great English scientist, was born in the year 1809. At the age of 22 he finished his studies at the **university** and joined an **expedition** to the South Seas. They went in a large sailing-boat, the Beagle. In South America the scientists made some important **discoveries.**

One day three members of the expedition went to shore. They climbed up a hill where two of the men began to break some stones with their hammers. The third went to look for plants. Suddenly he saw a fox. It was watching the two men who were breaking stones. The scientist came nearer, but the fox did not

---

Alice ['ælis]
litre ['liːtə] liiter
milk-can ['milkkæn] piimanõu
shopping-bag ['ʃɔpiŋbæg] kandekott
weigh [wei] kaaluma
sour ['sauə] hapu
cream [kriːm] koor
turn [təːn] (järje)kord
Charles [tʃɑːlz]
Darwin ['dɑːwin]
university [juni'vəːsiti] ülikool
expedition [ekspi'diʃ(ə)n] ekspeditsioon
Beagle ['biːgl]
discovery [dis'kʌvəri] avastus

run away. It heard and saw nothing **except** the two men who were working with their hammers.

The scientist moved towards the fox until he was so near that he could touch it. But the fox was so interested in the work of the two men that it paid no **attention** to him. The scientist struck the fox on the head with his hammer and killed it.

The fox was in the **British Museum** in London for many years. There people could read the story about the fox who had lost its life because it had been **too curious.**

FRANCIS DRAKE'S ['frɑːnsis 'dreiks] SHIP.

Columbus [kə'lʌmbəs] **discovered** America in 1492. A few years later Magellan [mə'gelən] sailed round the world. During the sixteenth century many **brave** seamen from Europe sailed across the **ocean** and discovered new lands.

The sixteenth century was the century of great discoveries in the New World. Expeditions from Spain and other countries went to **North** and South America. They made war on the Indians and killed them by the thousands. They burned their **cities** and took away their gold. Ships full of gold sailed from Mexico ['meksikou] and Peru [pə'ruː] across the Atlantic [ət'læntik] Ocean. The **merchants** of Spain became richer and richer.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, an English seaman, Francis Drake, sailed round the world as Magellan had done before him. Drake had a good strong ship and he was not afraid of storms at sea. Later he sailed to the shores of Africa ['æfrikə] and America many times. On the open sea he **attacked** every **Spanish** ship that he saw and took from them the gold that they were bringing from America. Drake was a **fearless** seaman and a

---

except [ik'sept] peale, välja arvatud
attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] tähelepanu
paid no attention ei pööranud tähelepanu
British ['britiʃ] Briti, briti
Museum [mju'ziəm] muuseum
too [tuː] liiga
curious ['kjuəriəs] uudishimulik
discover [dis'kʌvə] avastama
brave [breiv] julge, vahva
ocean ['ouʃ(ə)n] ookean
north [nɔːθ] põhi (ilmakaar)
by the thousands tuhandete viisi
city ['siti] linn, suurlinn
merchant ['məːtʃ(ə)nt] kaupmees
towards [tɔːdz] poole, suunas
attack ʃə'tæk] ründama
Spanish ['spæniʃ] hispaania
fearless ['fiəlis] kartmatu

cruel pirate. With a good **wind,** he could always catch an **enemy's** ship. For some years all the Spanish captains lived in great **fear** of the well-known English pirate, Francis Drake.

And then suddenly, in 1595, Drake's ship went to the **bottom** of the Atlantic Ocean. There was no storm at that time and there was no enemy **in sight.** Some **tiny** animals had, little by little, made **millions** of small holes in the wooden parts of the ship. The wood became heavier and heavier until the ship filled with water and went down.

A KING COBRA.

1.

Some cobras are over four metres long. These are king cobras. A cobra's **poison** is **deadly.** Cobras kill thousands of people in Asia ['eiʃə] and Africa every year. It is very difficult to catch a **live** cobra. That is why there are very few cobras in the big Zoos of the world. **Besides,** these big snakes do not live long at a Zoo. Even with the best **care** they die **in a few months.**

An American **trapper** in Malaya [mə'leiə] wanted to get a king cobra for the New York Zoo. One day an old **native** brought him a very big cobra in a box. The trapper had never seen such a big snake before. He gave the native ten dollars for the cobra. The native told the trapper that his sons had caught the cobra in the **jungle** one night. It had attacked a young man who was sleeping near a fire. It had **bitten** the young man and in the morning he was dead. But the old man's sons had caught the cobra and tied it to a tree. In the morning they had found a box for it.

---

cruel ['kru(:)il] julm
pirate ['paiərit] piraat, mereröövel
wind [wind] tuul
enemy ['enimi] vaenlane
fear ['fiə] hirm
bottom ['bɔtəm] põhi
in sight [sait] nähtaval
tiny ['taini] tilluke
million ['miljən] miljon
cobra ['koubrə] kobra
poison ['pɔizn] mürk
deadly ['dedli] surmav
live [laiv] elus
that is why seepärast
besides [bi'saidz] peale selle
care [kɛə] hool
in a few months mõne kuuga
trapper ['træpə] karusnahaküttt
native ['neitiv] pärismaalane
jungle ['dʒʌŋgl] džungel
bite [bait], **bit, bitten** ['bitn] hammustama, nõelama

2.

So now the American trapper had a king cobra that was over four metres long. It was in an old wooden box. The trapper decided to make a good strong box and put the snake in it. Then he could take it to a ship.

When the box was ready, he called his two helpers and explained to them how he wanted to get the snake from the old box into the new box.

"Look!" he said. "The **opening** of the new box is at the top. We shall place the old box with the cobra on the new box. Then we shall pull away some boards from the **bottom** of the old box and the snake will fall into the new box. Then it will be **easy** to shut the opening. Now everything is ready. Go and bring the cobra here."

The helpers went out of the hut. The trapper stood near the new box and waited. He was not afraid of snakes. He had taken many big snakes from Asia ['eiʃə] to America. He knew how to **handle** them. But he had never handled such a big cobra before. He knew that the snake's poison was deadly.

A few minutes passed. Now he could see through the open door that his helpers were coming towards the hut. They were **carrying** the box between them. But **just** when they were entering the hut, one of them **stumbled** and fell down. The box with the cobra fell to the ground and broke.

3.

In a few **seconds** the cobra was out of the box. The helpers ran away in **panic** and climbed up a big tree. The trapper was alone in the hut with the cobra. He could not run away: the snake was between him and the door.

The cobra **raised** its head, ready to attack the man, but he jumped to one **side.** Then the cobra raised its head again, ready

---

opening ['oupniŋ] avaus
at the top ülal, pealpool
bottom ['bɔtəm] põhi
easy ['i:zi] kerge
handle ['hændl] käsitama
carry ['kæri] kandma
just [dʒʌst] parajasti, just
stumble ['stʌmbl] komistama
ground [graund] maapind, maa
second ['sek(ə)nd] sekund
panic ['pænik] paanika
raise [reiz] tõstma
side [said] külg

to attack. The man knew that a cobra's poison is deadly. "I must not lose a second," he thought. What could he do? The hut was small, and he had no stick and no gun. He pulled off his shirt and **rushed** at the cobra's head with it.

When the helpers heard the man's **shouts,** one of them climbed down and came to the door of the hut. What did he see? The trapper was lying on the ground, the cobra's head was under him, its **tail** was beating the man's **legs.**

The trapper shouted some **instructions** to the helper, but at first the helper could not understand anything. Then he understood what **he had to do.** Very **slowly** he pushed his hand under the trapper's **body** until he touched the snake. Then his strong fingers **closed** round the cobra's neck. He told the trapper to raise himself a little. Now, with his other hand, the helper **wrapped** the shirt well round the snake's head.

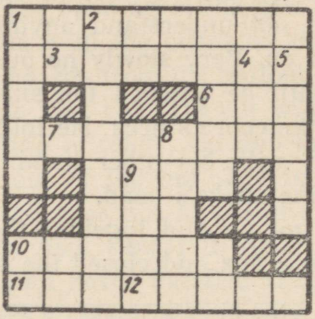
Then the trapper got up and together they raised the cobra. They put it into the new box and closed the opening.

---

rush [rʌʃ] tormama, sõõstma
shout [ʃaut] karjuma; karje
tail [teil] saba
leg [leg] jalg
instruction [in'strʌkʃ(ə)n] juhis, instruktsioon
he had to do ta pidi tegema
slowly ['slouli] aeglaselt
body ['bɔdi] keha
close [klouz] sulgema; sulguma
wrap [ræp] mähkima

GAMES AND SONGS No. 1.

A CROSSWORD.



From left to right:

1. It is a fruit. It grows on a tree. It is green, yellow or red (a word of 5 letters).
2. You must always say this word when you ask somebody for something (a word of 6 letters).
3. We drink it in the morning with milk and sugar. It is brown (a word of 6 letters).
7. It is a food. We buy it at a shop. We can eat it with bread and butter (a word of 7 letters).
10. It is a vegetable. It grows in a garden or in a field. It is long and dark, yellow or red in colour (a word of 6 letters).
11. It is a food. We get it from cows. Children like to drink it (a word of 4 letters).
12. It is a tool. We cut with it (a word of 5 letters).

Down:

1. Girls put it on when they begin to wash the cups and plates in the kitchen (a word of 5 letters).

2. It is a vegetable. It grows in the garden and in the field. We eat it every day (a word of 6 letters).
4. We get it from a hen (a word of 3 letters).
5. It is a food. We buy it at a shop. It is white or brown in colour. We put butter on it. We eat it at breakfast, dinner and supper (a word of 4 letters).
6. It is a food, it is very sweet (a word of 3 letters).
8. We eat soup [su:p] with it (a word of 5 letters).
9. It is in my left hand when I cut the food on my plate at dinner (a word of 4 letters).

Word Games.

1. Write a letter at the end of each word. What words do you get? What are they in Estonian?
Models: her — here
not — note

star, as, man, thin, part, eight, far

2. Write a letter at the beginning of each word. What words do you get? What are they in Estonian?
Models: as — has; now — snow

us, other, here, ear, each, read, and, very, at, hen, how.

3. Words of 5 letters.

1w				
2h				
3e				
4a				
5t				

Fill in the English words for *õun, raske, vesi, paks, vara(kult)*

LADYBIRD.

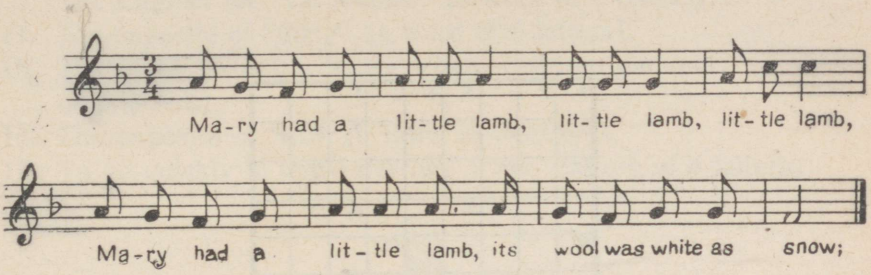
Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire,
And your children are alone.

Fly away, ladybird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire,
And your children are gone.



ladybird ['leidibəɪd] lepatriinu
is on fire põleb
are gone [gɔn] on ära läinud

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.

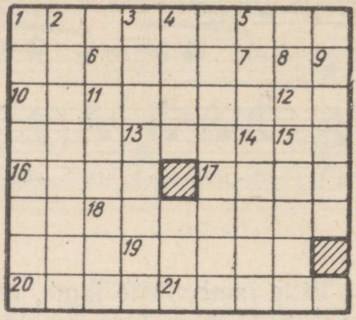


Mary had a little lamb, little lamb, little lamb,
Mary had a little lamb,
Its wool was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went, Mary went, Mary went,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.
He followed her to school one day, school one day, school one day,
He followed her to school one day —
That was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play, laugh and play, laugh and play,
It made the children laugh and play,
To see a lamb at school.

Mary ['mɛəri]
lamb [læm] lambatall
wool [wul] vill
as [æz, əz] nagu
everywhere that igale poole, kuhu
was sure [ʃuə] **to go** kindlasti läks
against [ə'geinst] vastu
rule [ru:l] reegel
to see a lamb at school kui nad nägid lambatalle koolis

GAMES AND SONGS No. 2.

A CROSSWORD.



From left to right:

1. There was little snow on the road, but in the forest the snow was ... (a word of 4 letters).
4. In the daytime we work, but at night we ... (a verb of 5 letters).
6. The English for "tõsi" (a word of 4 letters).
10. The opposite of "to send" a letter (a verb of 7 letters).
12. An English preposition (a word of 2 letters).
13. The English for "mul on kahju" is "I am ..." (a word of 5 letters).
14. It is a grain. It grows very well in our country (a word of 3 letters).
18. The opposite of "question" (a word of 6 letters).
19. The past tense of "try" (a word of 4 letters).
20. The English for "riigivapp" (a word of 6 letters).
21. The opposite of "full" (a word of 5 letters).

Down:

1. The opposite of "clean" (a word of 5 letters).
2. The opposite of "morning" (a word of 7 letters).
3. The opposite of "absent" (a word of 7 letters).
5. The English for "iga" (a word of 5 letters).

7. The English for "väga" (a word of 4 letters).
8. The English for "ütlema" (a word of 3 letters).
9. The English for "varastama" (a word of 5 letters).
11. The opposite of "dirty" (a word of 5 letters).
15. The place behind a house where children can play (a word of 4 letters).
16. The opposite of "no" (a word of 3 letters).
17. To go quickly in the water like a fish (a verb of 4 letters).

Word Games.

The teacher writes a word of four letters on the blackboard. The pupils write the same word on a piece of paper. Under this word they must write three words which begin with the letters in the first word.

Models:

w o r k	p i c k
o p e n	i n t o
r e a d	c a k e
k n o w	k i t e

a) Do the same with some words of four letters:

could	flag	high	move	time
deck	grow	June	road	ugly

b) Do the same with some words of three letters:

age	fry	one
are	pie	rye

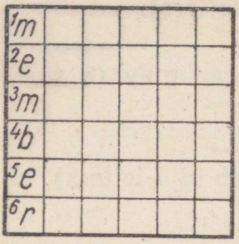
Rhymes.

For each word in A you can find a rhyme in B.
Model: fun — son

A. fun, rule, ride, shore, wild, quick, white, touch, rye, cheese, know, fight, rise, why, throat, ski.

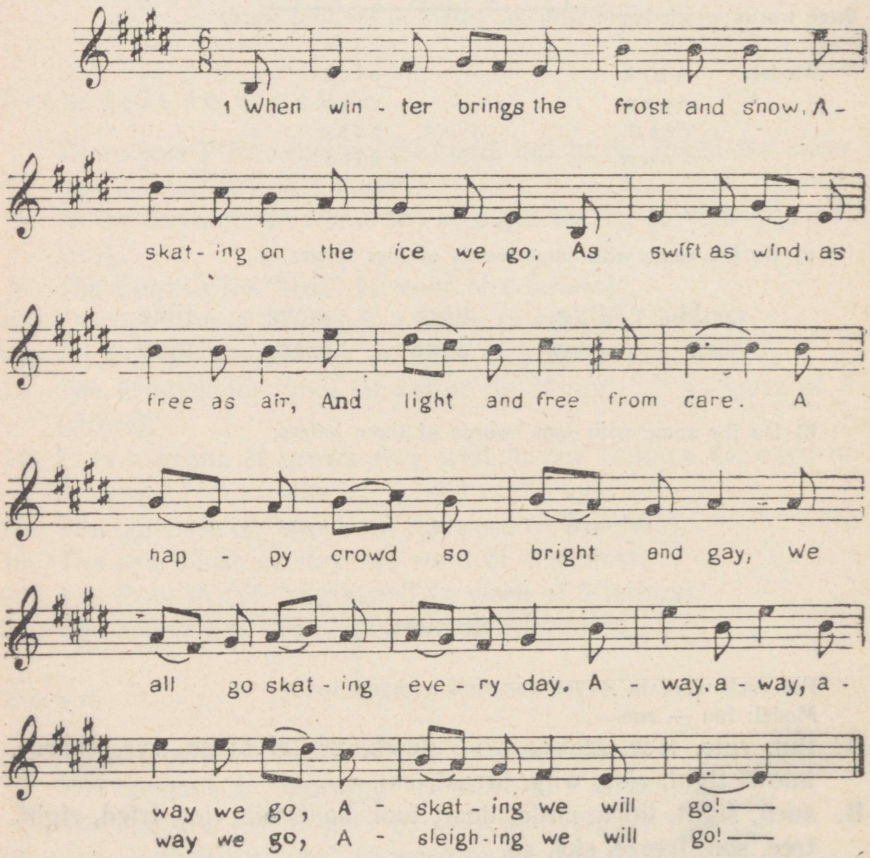
B. such, sight, thick, child, door, tool, boat, die, lies, fried, right, tree, son, freeze, sky, so.

Words of 6 letters.



Fill in the English words for —
riigivapp, üksteistkümmend, (koore)või, tagasi tulema, ema, minut

A WINTER SONG.



1. When winter brings the frost and snow
A-skating on the ice we go;
As swift as wind, as free as air,
And light and free from care.

A happy crowd so bright and gay,
We all go skating every day.
Away, away, away we go,
A-skating we will go.

2. The frost may bite, the wind may blow,
But sleighing down the hill we go;
With many a slip and many a fall,
But no one hurt at all.

A happy crowd, so bright and gay,
We all go sleighing every day.
Away, away, away we go,
A-sleighing we will go.

GAMES AND SONGS No. 3.

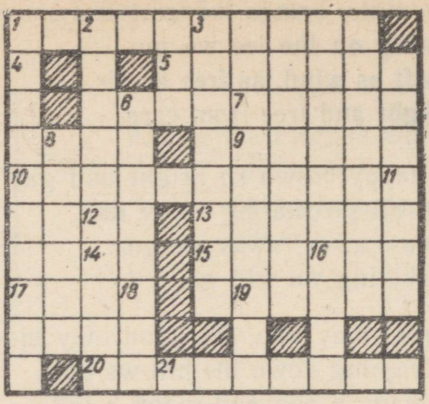
A CROSSWORD (See p. 146).

From left to right:

1. The opposite of "war" (a word of 5 letters).
3. Sugar is ... (a word of 5 letters).
5. The place where trains stop and where you can buy a railway ticket (a word of 7 letters).

---

a-skating [ə'skeitiŋ] (vana vorm) = **skating**
swift [swift] kiire
wind [wind] tuul
light [lait] kerge
care [kɛə] mure
crowd [kraud] (rahva)hulk, rühm
bright [brait] elav, lõbus; ere
gay [gei] lõbus
bite [bait] hammustama, näpistama (pakase kohta)
may bite võib näpistada
blow [blou] puhuma
sleighing ['sleiiŋ] kelgutamine, kelgutamas
slip [slip] libistus
no one ['nouwʌn] ei keegi
hurt [hə:t] vigastatud
no one hurt at all keegi pole üldse vigastatud



6. You take a seat in a ... when you go on a train (a word of 8 letters).
9. The opposite of "late" (a word of 5 letters).
10. The English for "valitsus" (a word of 10 letters).
13. The plural of "goose" (a word of 5 letters).
15. A box is ... when there is nothing in it (a word of 5 letters).
17. We ... potatoes before we cook them (a word of 4 letters).
19. They grow on bushes in the forest and also in a garden (a word of 5 letters, singular).
20. The opposite of "no" (a word of 3 letters).
21. The English for "imelik" (a word of 7 letters).

Down:

2. A synonym of "to come to a place" (a verb of 6 letters).
3. A man or a woman whom you do not know (a word of 8 letters).
4. The story of your life (a word of 9 letters).
6. The sky is ... when it is cloudless (a word of 5 letters).
7. The opposite of "forget" (a verb of 8 letters).
8. Most aprons have one or two ... (a word of 6 letters, singular).
11. The English for "kuhugi jääma" (a verb of 4 letters).
12. The English for "iga" (a word of 5 letters).
14. The English for "väga" (a word of 4 letters).
16. The English for "püüdma, katsuma" (a verb of 3 letters).
18. If something is not true, it is a ... (a noun of 3 letters).

Word Games.

1. Change one letter in each word and say what the new word means.

Models: 1. land — hand hard — yard live — love
2. bake — bike like — line

cold, cup, gate, gold, nice, part, peace, same, tool, walk, wipe, wood.

2. Take away the first or the last letter of each word. What words do you get? What are they in Estonian?

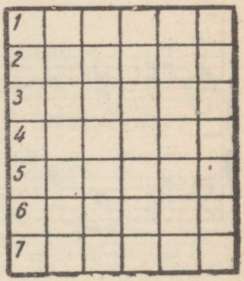
Models: send — end; think — thin

page, clock, ready, sword, away, what, start, reach, hour, gold, show, dear, chair, bush, tool, warm, train

3. Words of 6 letters.

Fill in seven English words of six letters each for
pilet, koolitunnistus, tindipott, kino, kartul, kaheksakümmend, kasulik.

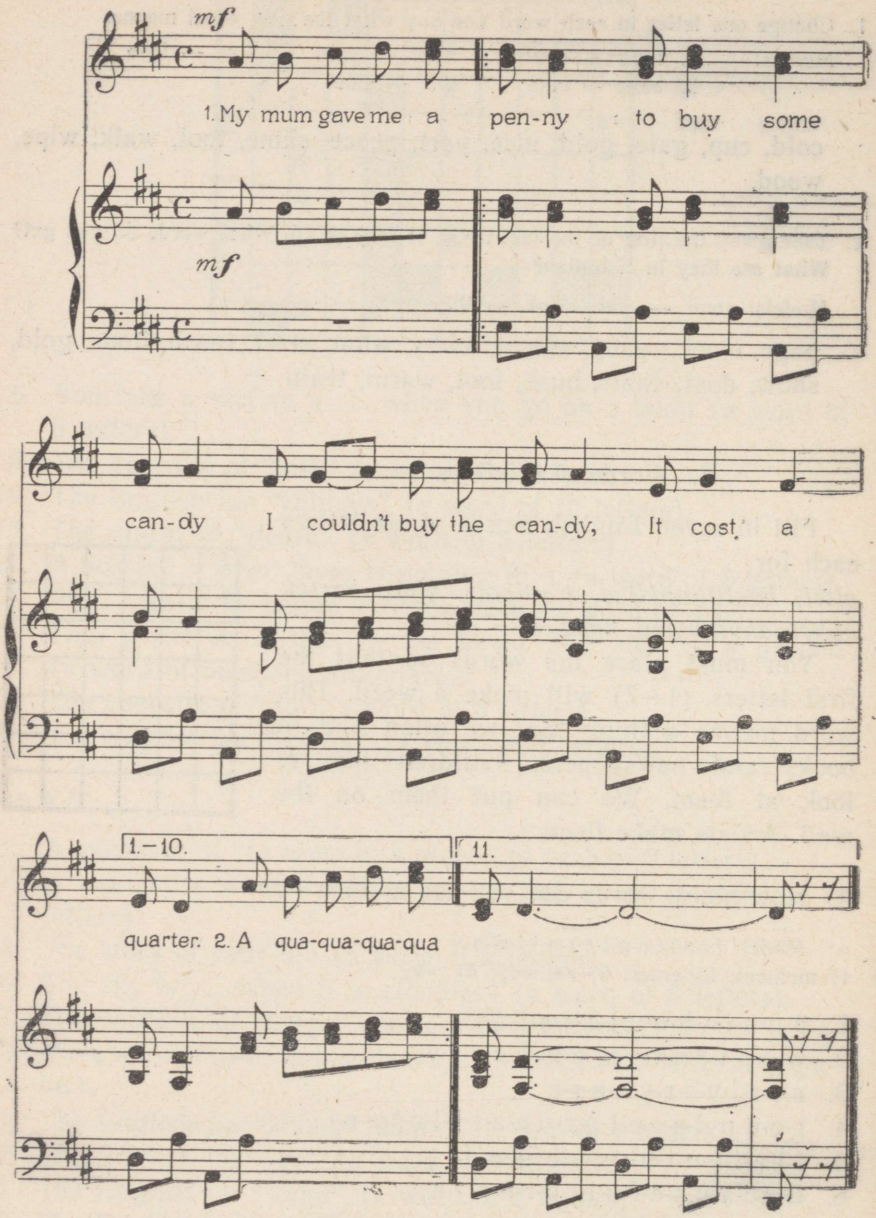
You must place the words so that the first letters (1—7) will make a word. This word means a thing that we often find in books and newspapers. Children like to look at them. We can put them on the wall. Artists make them.



4. How many words can you see in each line?

Model: m-o-m-e-n-t-e-r-a-i-l-w-a-y
1) moment; 2) enter; 3) railway; 4) way

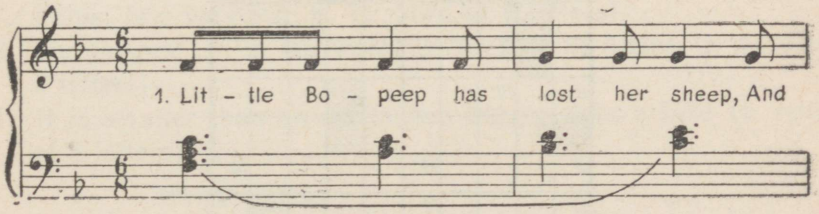
1. p-u-n-i-s-h-o-u-t-h-e-a-t-r-e-e
2. w-e-a-t-h-e-r-e-m-e-m-b-e-r-r-y
3. a-r-r-i-v-e-r-y-e-a-r-e
4. r-o-u-n-d-e-r-e-t-u-r-n-e-a-r-t-i-s-t-a-r-t
5. f-l-a-t-e-n-t-h-r-o-a-t-i-r-e-d
6. b-e-c-a-u-s-e-f-u-l-i-b-r-a-r-y-e


mf
1. My mum gave me a pen-ny to buy some
mf
can-dy I couldn't buy the can-dy, It cost a
1.–10.
11.
quarter. 2. A qua-qua-qua-qua

My mum gave me a penny
To buy some candy;
I couldn't buy the candy,
It cost a quarter.
A qua-qua-qua-qua quarter,
It cost a quarter;
A little stick of candy,
It cost a quarter.
My mum gave me a quarter
For soda water.
I didn't buy the water.
It cost a dollar.
A da-da-da-da dollar,
It cost a dollar.
A glass of soda water,
It cost a dollar.

LITTLE BO-PEEP.

Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep,
And can't tell were to find them;
Leave them alone, and they'll come home,
And bring their tails behind them.



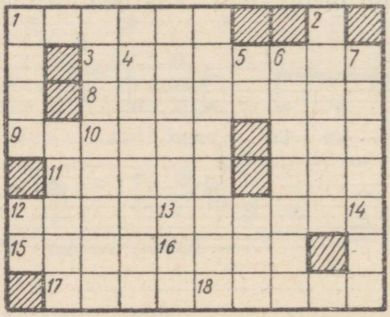
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mum [mʌm] memm
penny ['peni] penn
candy ['kændi] kompvekid
to buy some candy et osta kompvekke
cost [kɔst] maksma; maksis
quarter ['kwɔitə] veerand-dollarine münt
stick of candy piklik kangikujuline kompvek
soda ['soudə] sooda
glass [glaːs] klaas
Bo-Peep ['bou'piːp] *nimi*
has lost [lɔst] kaotas; on kaotanud
sheep [ʃiːp] lammas; lambad
can't [kaːnt] = **cannot**
leave them alone jätke nad rahule
they'll come = **they will come**
tail [teil] saba
behind them enda järel



GAMES AND SONGS No. 4.

A CROSSWORD.



From left to right:

1. You are ... when you have no friends or when you are alone (a word of 6 letters).
3. The name of a tree that grows in our country (a word of 5 letters).

5. There are many ... around the towns of Võru and Otepää (a word of 4 letters, singular).
8. It is bigger than a sea (a word of 5 letters).
9. A place where many big trees grow (a word of 6 letters).
11. A wide open place where grain and vegetables grow (a word of 5 letters).
12. We see them on the sea when there is a storm (a word of 4 letters, singular).
13. In our country we have much ... in spring and in autumn (a word of 4 letters).
15. They grow in a forest. They are big and tall (a word of 5 letters, plural).
16. On the seashore at Pirita there is much ... (a word of 4 letters).
17. It is green. It begins to grow in spring. Cows and horses eat it (a word of 5 letters).
18. We see them in the sky at night (a word of 4 letters, singular).

Down:

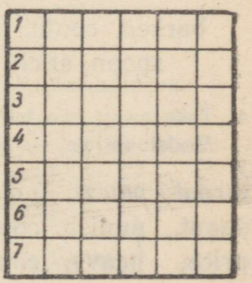
1. They grow on trees (a word of 4 letters, singular).
2. A rose is a very beautiful ... (a word of 6 letters).
4. We can skate on it (a word of 3 letters).
6. A piece of land in a sea or a lake (a word of 6 letters).
7. Peipsi is a very big ... (a word of 4 letters).
10. The longest ... in the world is the Nile in Africa (a word of 5 letters).
14. It is smaller than an ocean, but bigger than a lake (a word of 3 letters).

WORD GAMES.

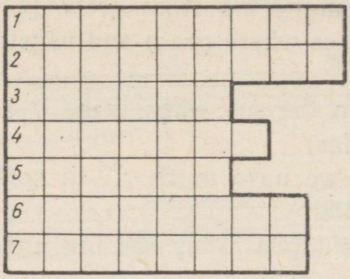
1. Words of 6 letters.

Fill in seven English words for *aed, nõel, sügis, otsustama, Euroopa, London, ei keegi.*

You must place the words so that their first letters will make a word of seven letters (1—7). This word is the name of a country in Europe, where most of the people speak English.



2. Words of many letters (from 6 to 9 letters).



From left to right:

1. A visit to the Zoo, to a town, to a factory, a collective farm or some other interesting place.
2. Somebody who lives in the next house or in the next room.
3. A place where grass and flowers grow.
4. A place where there are many books, but you cannot buy books there.
5. We always have them between the lessons at school.
6. A person whom we do not know.
7. A house where there are many sick people and some doctors.

The first letters of these words must give you a word (1—7) which is the name of the foreign language ['læŋgwidʒ] (keel) that you are learning.

3. Take away only one letter which is not the first and not the last letter in the word. Give the meaning of the word.

Models: pipe — pie
world — word

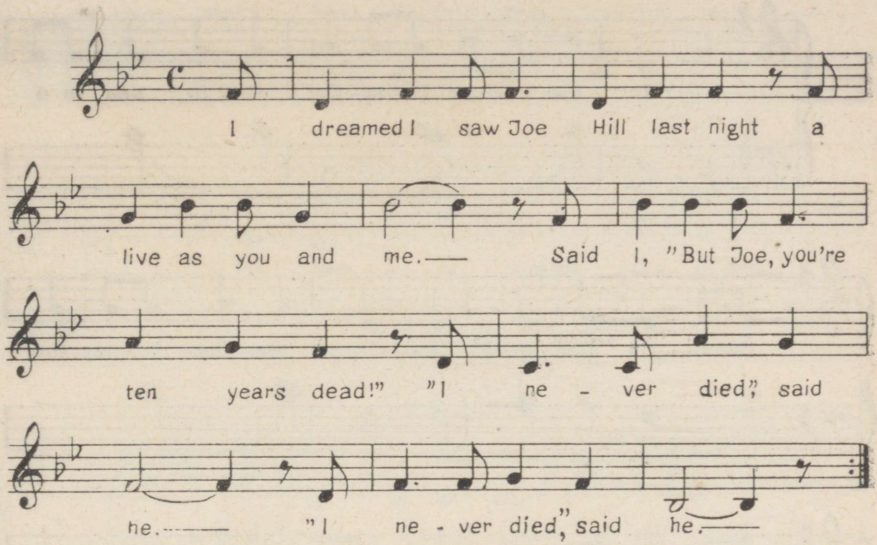
barked, could, hostel, live, noise, palace, once, monkey, rain, spoon, stick

4. Take away two letters. Give the meaning of the word.
Model: railway — always

throat, wheat, piece, minute, remember, island, soldier, shout, punish, count, brother, against, daily, chemistry, price, heavy, country, learn, second, whole, young

JOE HILL.

American Union Song.



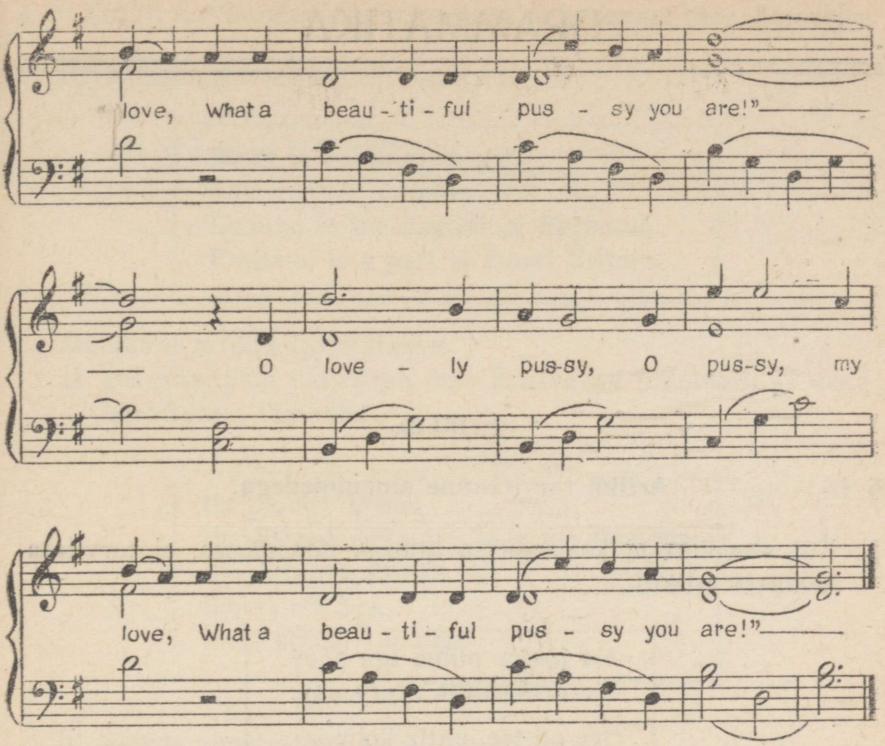
I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night
Alive as you and me.
Said I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead!"
"I never died," said he.
"I never died," said he.

"Joe Hill's not dead," he said to me,
"Joe Hill, he never died.
Where working men are out on strike
Joe Hill is at their side,
Joe Hill is at their side."

Joe [dʒou]
American Union Song ameerika ametiühingute laul
dream [driːm] und nägema
alive [ə'laiv] elus
you're = you are
dead [ded] surnud
Joe Hill's [hilz] = **Joe Hill is**
strike [straik] streik
on strike streikimas
side [said] külg
at their side nende kõrval

THE OWL AND THE PUSSY-CAT.





The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat,
They took some honey and plenty of money
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.
The Owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
"O lovely Pussy, O Pussy, my love,
What a beautiful pussy you are!
O lovely Pussy, O Pussy, my love,
What a beautiful pussy you are."

---

owl [aul] öökull
pussy ['pusi] kiisu
pea [pi:] hernes
honey ['hʌni] mesi
plenty of [plenti] palju
money ['mʌni] raha
tied up [taid] seotuna
pound [paund] nael
wrapped up sisse mässitud
a five-pound note viienaelane paberraha
above [ə'bʌv] üleval, kohal
guitar [gi'ta:] kitarr
lovely ['lʌvli] ilus
my love mu kallike

ARTIKLID.

§ 1. Artikli tarvitamine ainenimedega.

1. Kui ainenimesid kasutatakse üldises tähenduses, ei tarvitata nendega artiklit.

Me joome **piima** iga päev. We drink **milk** every day. See on **tee,** mitte kohv. This is **tea,** not coffee.

2. Ainenimesid tarvitatakse määrava artikliga tähenduses:
   a) kogu aine, mis on olemas antud olukorras

Tooge **piim** siia! (kogu piim, mis on) Bring the **milk** here.

   b) teatud hulk ainet, mis on täpselt piiritletud

Piim Lenini-nim. kolhoosist on hea. (See piim, mis tuleb ...) **The milk** from the Lenin collective farm is good. **Piim** on külm (see piim, mida me praegu joome). **The milk** is cold.

§ 2. **Artikli tarvitamine pärisnimedega ja geograafiliste nimedega.**

1. Pärisnimedega artiklit ei tarvitata.

Mary is an English girl.
She lives in **London.**
London is the capital of **England.**
England is a part of **Great Britain.**

2. Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse:
   a) geograafiliste nimedega, mis koosnevad üldnimest ja seda laiendavast täiendist

the Soviet **Union**
the Estonian Soviet Socialist **Republic**
the Atlantic **Ocean**
the North **Sea**
the English **Channel**

   b) jõgede nimetustega

the Thames
the Volga

NIMISÕNA.

§ 3. **Mitmuse omastav kääne.**

1. Mitmuse omastav kääne moodustatakse ülakoma (') lisamisega nimisõna mitmusele.

the boys' friendship poiste sõprus
the girls' childhood tütarlaste lapsepõlv

2. Sõnadele *men, women, children* lisatakse 's.

the fishermen's boats kalurite paadid those children's parents nende laste vanemad those women's help nende naiste abi

OMADUSSÕNA.

§ 4. Omadussõnade võrdlemine.

1. Ühesilbilised omadussõnad ja osa kahesilbilisi omadussõnu moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde liidete **-er** ja **-est** abil.

tall	— taller	— the tallest
clever	— cleverer	— the cleverest

2. Kesk- ja ülivõrdes kahekordistub ühekordne lõppkaashäälik lühikese täishääliku järel.

big — bigger — the biggest thin — thinner — the thinnest

3. Kesk- ja ülivõrdes muutub **y** kaashääliku järel **i**-ks.

happy — happier — the happiest merry — merrier — the merriest

4. Mitmesilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde sõnade **more** [mɔ:] ja **most** [moust] abil.

beautiful — more beautiful — the most beautiful important — more important — the most important

5. Järgmistel omadussõnadel erineb kesk- ja ülivõrre algvõrdest.

good — better — the best bad — worse [wəɪs] — the worst [wəɪst] much (palju) — more [məɪ] — most [moust] many (palju) — more — most

§ 5. **Omadussõnade *much, many, little, few* tarvitamine.**

1. Omadussõnu *much* ja *little* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga ainsuses.

much snow	palju lund
little snow	vähe lund

2. Omadussõnu *many* ja *few* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga mitmuses.

many presents	palju kingitusi
few presents	vähe kingitusi

ASESÕNA.

§ 6. **Siduvad asesõnad.**

1. Siduvad asesõnad seovad täiendlauseid pealausetega. Siduvad asesõnad inglise keeles on:

who *(kes)*

The boys who passed the shop were naughty. Poisid, kes möödusid kauplusest, olid ulakad.

whom *(keda, kelle)*

Here is the boy whom you called. Siin on poiss, keda te kutsusite.

which *(mis, mida, mille)*

> The basket which is on the box is empty.
> Korv, mis on kasti peal, on tühi.
>
> The basket which you gave me is empty.
> Korv, mille te mulle andsite, on tühi.

that *(mis, mida, mille; kes, keda, kelle)*

> The apples that are in the basket are ripe.
> Õunad, mis on korvis, on küpsed.
>
> The apples that I bought cost fifty kopecks.
> Õunad, mis ma ostsin, maksid 50 kopikat.
>
> The boys that you invited have come.
> Poisid, keda te kutsusite, on tulnud.

2. Nagu ülaltoodud näidetest selgub, tarvitatakse siduvat asesõna **that** nii asju kui ka isikuid tähistavate nimisõnadega. Kuid pärisnimede järel tarvitatakse ainult **who, whom:**

> Mr. Brown, **who** has a fruit shop, sells apples, pears and plums.
> Mr. Brown, kellel on puuviljakauplus, müüb õunu, pirne ja ploome.

§ 7. **Umbmäärased asesõnad** *something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody.*

1. Umbmäärast asesõna **something** tarvitatakse jaatavas lauses.

> Mother is cooking something in the kitchen.
> Ema keedab midagi köögis.

2. Umbmäärast asesõna **anything** tarvitatakse küsivas ja eitavas lauses.

Did you eat **anything** this morning?
Kas te sõite midagi täna hommikul?

I did not eat **anything** this morning.
Ma ei söönud täna hommikul midagi.

3. Umbmäärast asesõna **nothing** tarvitatakse eituse väljendamiseks, kui tegusõna on jaatavas vormis:

We bought **nothing** there.
Me ei ostnud sealt midagi.

4. Umbmäärast asesõna **somebody** (keegi) tarvitatakse jaatavas lauses.

Somebody is waiting for you.
Keegi ootab sind.

5. Umbmäärast asesõna **anybody** (keegi) tarvitatakse küsivas ja eitavas lauses.

Did you see **anybody** there?
Kas sa nägid seal kedagi?

I did not see **anybody** there.
Ma ei näinud seal kedagi.

6. Umbmäärast asesõna **nobody** tarvitatakse eituse väljendamiseks, kui tegusõna on jaatavas vormis.

Nobody is at home. We saw **nobody** there.
Kedagi ei ole kodus. Me ei näinud seal kedagi.

§ 8. Arvud 100—1000.

1. 100 a hundred
one hundred
200 two hundred
300 three hundred
jne.
1000 a thousand
one thousand

105 one hundred and five
238 two hundred and thirty-eight

2. Pange tähele, sajaliste ja kümneliste (või üheliste) vahel tarvitatakse sidesõna **and.**

376 three hundred and seventy-six 802 eight hundred and two

3. Kuupäevade ja aastaarvude lugemine

January 1, 1962 January the first, nineteen (hundred and) sixty-two
The first of January, nineteen (hundred and) sixty-two

§ 9. Present Perfect.

1. **Present Perfect** moodustatakse abitegusõna **have** olevikust ja põhitegusõna 3. põhivormist.

I have worked ma olen töötanud

2. 3. põhivorm on reeglipärastel tegusõnadel **ed**-lõpuline, mida loetakse nagu mineviku lõppu **-ed.**

I have worked [wəːkt]	they have decided [di'said**id**]
she has played [plei**d**]	he has started ['stɑːt**id**]

3. Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade 3. põhivorm tuleb igal üksikul juhul meelde jätta.

I have *been* ma olen olnud
he has *had* tal on olnud
we have *forgotten* me oleme unustanud
you have *brought* te olete toonud
they have *grown* nad on kasvanud (kasvatanud)

4. Present Perfect. Tegusõna *work*

Jaatav vorm	I have worked	ma olen töötanud
	you have worked	sa oled töötanud
	he has worked she has worked it has worked	ta on töötanud
	we have worked	me oleme töötanud
	you have worked	te olete töötanud
	they have worked	nad on töötanud
Eitav vorm	I have not worked	ma ei ole töötanud
	you have not worked	sa ei ole töötanud
	he has not worked she has not worked it has not worked	ta ei ole töötanud
	we have not worked	me ei ole töötanud
	you have not worked	te ei ole töötanud
	they have not worked	nad ei ole töötanud
Küsiv vorm	Have I worked?	Kas ma olen töötanud?
	Have you worked?	Kas sa oled töötanud?
	Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked?	Kas ta on töötanud?
	Have we worked?	Kas me oleme töötanud?
	Have you worked?	Kas te olete töötanud?
	Have they worked?	Kas nad on töötanud?

Lühivastused: Have you worked? Yes, I have.
No, I have not.

5. Present Perfect väljendab:

1) lõpetatud tegevust; ajaühik, milles tegevus toimus, ei ole veel möödunud *(today, this week, this month, this year)*

I have seen her today. Ma olen teda täna näinud.

2) lõpetatud tegevust, mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku.

They have finished their work. Nad on oma töö lõpetanud (töö on nüüd valmis).

6. Present Perfect vastab eesti keeles harilikult täisminevikule.

§ 10. Past Perfect.

1. **Past Perfect** moodustatakse abitegusõna **have** minevikust ja põhitegusõna 3. põhivormist.

I had worked — ma olin töötanud

2. Past Perfect. Tegusõna *work*

Jaatav vorm	I had worked	ma olin töötanud
	you had worked	sa olid töötanud
	he had worked she had worked it had worked	ta oli töötanud
	we had worked	me olime töötanud
	you had worked	te olite töötanud
	they had worked	nad olid töötanud
Eitav vorm	I had not worked	ma ei olnud töötanud
	you had not worked	sa ei olnud töötanud
	he had not worked she had not worked it had not worked	ta ei olnud töötanud
	we had not worked	me ei olnud töötanud
	you had not worked	te ei olnud töötanud
	they had not worked	nad ei olnud töötanud

Küsiv vorm	Had I worked?	Kas ma olin töötanud?
	Had you worked?	Kas sa olid töötanud?
	Had he worked? / Had she worked? / Had it worked?	Kas ta oli töötanud?
	Had we worked?	Kas me olime töötanud?
	Had you worked?	Kas te olite töötanud?
	Had they worked?	Kas nad olid töötanud?

Lühivastused: Had you worked? Yes, I had.
No, I had not.

3. Past Perfect vastab eesti keeles harilikult enneminevikule.

§ 11. Tegusõnade aegade tarvitamine ajamäärus- ja tingimuslausetes tuleviku väljendamisel.

1. Kui pealause öeldis on tuleviku ajas, on ajamäärus- ja tingimuslausete öeldis oleviku ajas. Olevikku tarvitatakse ajamäärus- ja tingimuslausetes tuleviku tähenduses.

We **shall do** those problems, **when you come.**
Me teeme need ülesanded, kui sa tuled.
You **will get** a better mark **if you work** hard.
Sa saad parema hinde, kui tublisti töötad.

OTSENE JA KAUDNE KÕNE.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.

§ 12. Jutustav lause kaudses kõnes.

1. Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks vastab saatelausele pealause ja otsesele kõnele sihitiskõrvallause. Kõrvallauset ühendab pealausega sidesõna **that** (et).

Vilma says (*saatelause*), "I am a pioneer." (*Otsene kõne*)
Vilma says (*pealause*) that she is a pioneer. (*Sihitiskõrvallause*)

2. Sihitiskõrvallause alus ja öeldis ning asesõnad muutuvad (nagu eesti keeleski) vastavalt lause sisule.

Vilma says, "**I shall give you my** book."
Vilma says that **she will give me her** book.
Vilma ütleb: „Ma annan sulle oma raamatu."
Vilma ütleb, et ta annab mulle oma raamatu.

3. Pange tähele:

Vilma **says,** "I go to school."
Vilma **says** that she goes to school.
Vilma **says to me,** "I have a dog."
Vilma **tells** me that she has a dog.

§ 13. Küsilause kaudses kõnes.

1. Otsese küsimuse muutmisel kaudseks asendatakse saatelause tegusõna **say** tegusõnaga **ask.**

Bob **says to Tom,** "What are you doing there?"
Bob **asks Tom** what he is doing there.

2. Kaudne küsimus on jutustav lause. Sõnade järjekord on sama mis jutustavas lauses ja tegusõna ei esine küsivas vormis.

Bob says to Tom, "**Where do you live?**"
Bob asks Tom **where he lives.**

3. Eriküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks ühendavad küsivad sõnad (*who, what, where, when, how, why* jne.) pealauset sihitiskõrvallausega.

Bob says to Tom, "What are you reading?"
Bob asks Tom **what** he is reading.
Bob says to Tom, "When were you born?"
Bob asks Tom **when** he was born.

4. Üldküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks ühendab sidesõna **if** (kas) pealauset sihitiskõrvallausega.

> Bob says to Tom, "**Have you** a brother?"
> Bob asks Tom **if he has** a brother.

5. Sihitiskõrvallauseid ei eraldata inglise keeles komaga.

> Tom says that he has read that story.
> Tom asks Bob if he can play that game.
> Tom asks Bob how he spends his Sundays.

§ 14. Käsklause kaudses kõnes.

1. Käsklause muutmisel kaudseks käsuks asendatakse saatelause tegusõna **say** tegusõnaga **tell** (käskima) või **ask** (paluma).

> Aino **says to Linda,** "Show me your coat, please."
> Aino **asks Linda** to show her her coat.
> Mother **says to Aino,** "Go home now."
> Mother **tells Aino** to go home now.

2. Käskiva kõneviisi asendab kaudses käsus infinitiiv partikliga **to.**

> Aino says to Linda, "**Take** my shopping-bag."
> Aino asks Linda **to take** her shopping-bag.

3. Keelu puhul seisab infinitiivi ees eitav sõna **not.**

> Linda says to Aino, "**Don't buy** that dress."
> Linda tells Aino **not to buy** that dress.
> Linda ütleb Ainole, et ta ei ostaks seda kleiti.

LESSON 1.

After the Summer Holidays.

spend [spend], **spent, spent** veetma
remember [ri'membə] mäletama
train [trein] rong
arrive [ə'raiv] saabuma, kohale jõudma
platform ['plætfɔːm] perroon, jaamaesine
station ['steiʃ(ə)n] jaam
past [pɑːst] möödas, mööda
start [stɑːt] liikuma hakkama, startima, teele asuma; teeleminek
ticket-office ['tikitɔfis] piletikassa
carriage ['kæridʒ] vagun, vanker
full [ful] täis
half [hɑːf] pool
quarter ['kwɔːtə] veerand
leave, left, left
I left for Elva ma sõitsin Elva
Did you take the train? Kas te sõitsite rongiga?
at twenty minutes past six kell 6.20
full of people ['ful əv 'piːpl] täis rahvast

LESSON 2.

Harvest Time.

harvest ['hɑːvist] lõikus, saak; (vilja) lõikama
grain [grein] teravili
maize [meiz] mais
wheat [wiːt] nisu
rye [rai] rukis
combine ['kɔmbain] kombain
heavy ['hevi] raske
fruit [fruːt] puuvili
pear [pɛə] pirn
plum [plʌm] ploom
dig [dig] *ebareegl.* kaevama
send [send], **sent, sent** saatma
lots of [lɔts] palju
cabbage ['kæbidʒ] kapsas
ripe [raip] küps
grow, grew [gruː], **grown** [groun]
on the collective farms kolhoosides

LESSON 3.

At Breakfast. At Dinner.

cheese [tʃiːz] juust
sausage ['sɔsidʒ] vorst
fork [fɔːk] kahvel
spoon [spuːn] lusikas
something ['sʌmθiŋ] midagi
porridge [pɔridʒ] puder
hot [hɔt] kuum, palav
anything ['eniθiŋ] midagi *(küsivas ja eitavas lauses)*
yourself [jɔː'self] teie (sina) ise, teid (sind) ennast
coffee-pot ['kɔfipot] kohvikann
soup [suːp] supp
meat [miːt] liha
sweet [swiːt] magus

hurry ['hʌri] rutt; ruttama, kiirustama
bring, brought, brought
forget, forgot, forgotten
sit, sat, sat
pass me the butter ulata mulle võid!
help yourself to some porridge võtke putru!
sit down to dinner istuge lõunalauda!
he is in a hurry tal on kiire

LESSON 4.

Garm.

Englishman ['iŋgliʃmən] inglane
somebody ['sʌmbədi] keegi (*jaatavas lauses*)
soldier ['souldʒə] sõdur
road [roud] (maan)tee
ride [raid], **rode** [roud], **ridden** ['ridn] ratsutama
try [trai] proovima, püüdma
rope [roup] köis
round [raund] ümber
neck [nek] kael
steal [sti:l] *ebareeglip.* varastama
true [tru:] tõsi
officer ['ɔfisə] ohvitser
lay, laid, laid
ride, rode, ridden
stand, stood, stood
Vixen [viksn]

LESSON 5.

The Present Perfect Tense.

else [els] veel, muu; **who else?** kes veel? **what else?** mis (mida) veel?
of course [əv'kɔ:s] muidugi
dirty ['də:ti] määrdunud
fried [fraid] praetud
fry [frai] praadima
empty ['em(p)ti] tühi
right [rait] parem
left [left] vasak
bunch [bʌntʃ] kimp
vase [vɑ:z] vaas
centre ['sentə] keskkoht, tsentrum

LESSON 6.

An Excursion.

excursion [iks'kə:ʃ(ə)n] ekskursioon
history ['histəri] ajalugu
member ['membəl liige
interested ['intristid] huvitatud
socialist ['souʃəlist] sotsialistlik
republic [ri'pʌblik] vabariik
geography [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] maateadus, geograafia
early ['ə:li] vara; varajane
late [leit] hilja, hiline
be, was, were, been
see, saw, seen
write, wrote, written
a history club ajalooring
to be interested in olema huvitatud (millestki)
language ['læŋgwidʒ] keel

LESSON 7.

The Emblem of the Soviet Union.

emblem ['emblim] embleem, vapp
Soviet Union ['souviet 'ju:njən] Nõukogude Liit
sickle ['sikl] sirp
ear [ie] kõrv
ear of wheat ['iə əv 'wi:t] nisupea
star [stɑ:] täht; viisnurk
government ['gʌv(ə)nmənt] valitsus
artist ['ɑ:tist] kunstnik
Kremlin ['kremlin] Kreml
sword [sɔ:d] mõõk
war [wɔ:] sõda
world [wə:ld] maailm
fight [fait] *ebareeglip.* võitlema; võitlus
peace [pi:s] rahu
great [greit] suur
make, made, made
say, said [sed], **said** [sed]
take, took, taken
think, thought [θɔ:t], **thought**
at the present time käesoleval ajal

LESSON 8.

Three Tall Men.

than [ðæn], *rõhuta* [ðən] kui *(keskvõrdega)*
season ['si:zn] aastaaeg; hooaeg
name [neim] nimetama
weather ['weðə] ilm
like [laik] sarnane, taoline
freeze [fri:z] *ebareeglip.* külmuma, külmetama (ilma kohta)
thaw [θɔ:] sulama
return [ri'tə:n] tagasi tulema; tagastama
begin, began, begun
What is the weather like today? Missugune ilm on täna?

LESSON 9.

Midas.

whose [hu:z] kelle
count [kaunt] lugema, loendama
stranger ['streindʒə] võõras
more [mɔ:] rohkem, enam *(keskvõrre sõnadest* **much** *ja* **many)**
turn into [tə:n] muutuma; muutma (millekski)
touch [tʌtʃ] puudutama
happen ['hæp(ə)n] juhtuma
lose [lu:z], **lost** [lɔst], **lost** kaotama
moment ['moumənt] hetk, moment
better ['betə] parem *(keskvõrre sõnast* **good)**
eye [ai] silm
most [moust] kõige rohkem, kõige enam *(ülivõrre sõnadest* **much** *ja* **many)**
important [im'pɔ:t(ə)nt] tähtis
do, did, done [dʌn]
get, got, got
know, knew, known
Midas ['maidəs]

LESSON 10.

A Bad Cold.

matter ['mætə] asi, asjaolu
fever ['fi:və] palavik
cough [kɔ(:)f] köha; köhima
worse [wə:s] halvem *(keskvõrre sõnadest* **bad** *ja* **ill)**
doctor ['dɔktə] arst, doktor
feel [fi:l], **felt** [felt], **felt** tundma
note ['nout] sedel, kiri, täht
head [hed] pea
sore [sɔ:] valus
throat [θrout] kurk
never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
air [ɛə] õhk
outdoor ['autdɔ:] välis-, vabaõhu-
go, went, gone [gɔn]
haye, had, had
a bad cold tugev külmetus
What was the matter with you? Mis sul viga oli?
I have a cold in my head. Mul on nohu.
I have a sore throat. Mul on kurk haige.
Where did you catch cold? Kus sa külmetasid?
in the open air vabas õhus, väljas
I go in for outdoor games ma võtan osa vabaõhu-mängudest

LESSON 11.

A Good Lesson I.

American [ə'merikən] ameerika; ameeriklane
money ['mʌni] raha
Europe ['juərəp] Euroopa
cigar [si'gɑ:] sigar
sick [sik] haige, merehaige; **he is sick** ta on merehaige; **a sick boy** haige poiss
accident ['æksid(ə)nt] õnnetus, õnnetu juhtum
fishing-boat ['fiʃiŋbout] kalalaev
storm [stɔ:m] torm
pull [pul] tõmbama
fisherman ['fiʃəmən] kalamees, kalur
quickly ['kwikli] kiiresti
deck [dek] dekk
come, came, come [kʌm]
fall, fell, fallen
Harvey ['hɑ:vi]
Cheyne [tʃein]

LESSON 12.

A Good Lesson II.

stay [stei] jääma, viibima
pay [pei], **paid** [peid], **paid** tasuma, maksma
dollar ['dɔlə] dollar
pocket ['pɔkit] tasku
strike [straik], **struck** [strʌk], **struck** lööma, tabama
round [raund] ringi
lie [lai] vale; valetama
such [sʌtʃ] niisugune
clear [kliə] selge
sorry ['sɔri]
I am sorry mul on kahju
all right ['ɔːl'rait] hüva!
smell [smel] lõhn; lõhnama
useful ['juːsful] kasulik
find, found, found
steal, stole, stolen

LESSON 13.

Our Winter Holidays.

report [ri'pɔːt] (klassi)tunnistus
frost [frɔst] pakane
Father Frost näärivana
hope [houp] lootma; lootus
present ['preznt] kingitus
everybody ['evribɔdi] igaüks, kõik
play [plei] mängima; näidend
folk [fouk] rahva-
program ['prougræm] programm
organize ['ɔːgənaiz] organiseerima
during ['djuəriŋ] ajal, kestel, jooksul
little ['litl] vähe
promise ['prɔmis] lubama, tõotama
cinema ['sinimə] kino
theatre ['θiətə] teater
give, gave, given ['givn]
in the morning hommikul
on the morning of the 28th kahekümne kaheksanda hommikul
on a cold winter morning ühel külmal talvehommikul

LESSON 15.

A Frenchman in London

Frenchman ['frentʃmən] prantslane
chemist ['kemist] keemik; apteeker
medicine ['medsin] arstirohi
dictionary ['dikʃən(ə)ri] sõnaraamat
look up ['luk'ʌp] otsima (sõnaraamatust)
enter ['entə] sisenema
understand [ʌndə'stænd], **understood** [ʌndə'stud], **understood** aru saama, mõistma
to a chemist's = **to a chemist's shop** apteeki
What is the matter? milles on asi?

LESSON 16.

One Thing at a Time.

while [wail] senikaua kui
gay [gei] lõbus
rule [ruːl] reegel
as [æz, əz] nagu
proverb ['prɔvə(ː)b] vanasõna
riddle ['ridl] mõistatus
first [fəːst] esiteks
too [tuː] liiga
if [if] kui
move [muːv] liikuma; liigutama
outside ['aut'said] väljaspool, väljastpoolt
inside ['in'said] seespool, seestpoolt
eat, ate [et], **eaten**
at a time (ühe)korraga

LESSON 17.

My Biography.

biography [bai'ɔgrəfi] elulugu, biograafia
born [bɔːn] sündinud
railway ['reilwei] raudtee
mine [main] kaevandus
flat [flæt] korter
become [bi'kʌm], **became, become** [bi'kʌm] saama (kellekski, millekski)

difficulty ['difikəlti] raskus
studies ['stʌdiz] õpingud
mark [mɑ:k] hinne
chemistry ['kemistri] keemia
I was born ma sündisin
small [smɔ:l] väike
age [eidʒ] vanus
in the daytime päeval

LESSON 18.

Tom Canty I.

century ['sentʃuri] sajand
wooden ['wudn] puu-
grandmother ['grændmʌðə] vanaema
kind [kaind] lahke
thief [θi:f] varas
beg [beg] kerjama; paluma
without [wi'ðaut] ilma
teach [ti:tʃ], **taught** [tɔ:t], **taught** õpetama
prince [prins] prints
listen ['lisn] kuulama
dressed riietatud
palace ['pælis] palee, loss
meal [mi:l] söögiaeg; sõõk
lie, lay, lain
sleep, slept, slept
tell, told, told [tould]

LESSON 19.

Tom Canty II.

servant ['sə:v(ə)nt] teenija
fun [fʌn] lõbu, nali
sand [sænd] liiv
should [ʃud]
I should like ma tahaksin
looking-glass ['lukiŋglɑ:s] peegel
punish ['pʌniʃ] karistama
lock [lɔk] lukustama
shout [ʃaut] hüüdma, karjuma; karje, hüüd
run, ran, run
a little natuke
each other teineteist

LESSON 20.

The Sea.

love [lʌv] armastama
fresh [freʃ] värske
wave [weiv] laine
rise [raiz] *ebareeglip.* tõusma
break [breik], **broke** [brouk], **broken** ['brouk(ə)n] murdma; murduma
wild [waild] metsik
as [æz, əz] kui
watch [wɔtʃ] jälgima
if [if] kas

LESSON 21.

An Accident.

sanatorium [sænə'tɔ:riəm] sanatoorium
scarf [skɑ:f] kaelasall
suddenly ['sʌdnli] äkki
ice [ais] jää
at once [ət'wʌns] otsekohe
tie [tai] siduma
board [bɔ:d] (sae)laud, plank
life [laif] elu
save [seiv] päästma
towards [tɔ:dz, t(ə)'wɔ:dz] (millegi, kellegi) poole, suunas
put, put, put [put]
hear, heard heard [hə:d]
throw, threw [θru:], **thrown** [θroun]

LESSON 22.

Shopping.

shopping ['ʃɔpiŋ] ostude tegemine
underwear ['ʌndəweə] (alus)pesu
stocking ['stɔkiŋ] sukk
cost [kɔst], **cost, cost** maksma
rouble ['ru:bl] rubla
raincoat ['reinkout] vihmamantel
shop-assistant ['ʃɔpəsistənt] müüja
grey [grei] hall
price [prais] hind
kopeck ['koupek] kopikas
kilogram ['kilogræm] kilogramm
buy, bought, bought [bɔ:t]

cost, cost, cost
ring, rang, rung
I rang you up ma helistasin sulle
I went shopping ma läksin sisseoste tegema

LESSON 23.

Kittens or Apples.

kitten ['kitn] kassipoeg
paper ['peipə] paber
naughty ['nɔ:ti] üleannetu, paha, ulakas
crossword ['krɔswə:d] ristsõnamõistatus
which [witʃ] mis *(siduv asesõna)*
mean [mi:n] *ebareeglip.* tähendama
meaning ['mi:niŋ] tähendus
between [bi'twi:n] (millegi, kellegi) vahel(e)

LESSON 24.

On the Way Home from School.

problem ['prɔblim] probleem, (matemaatika) ülesanne
dictate [dik'teit] dikteerima
test-paper ['testpeipə] kontrolltöö
mathematics [mæθi'mætiks] matemaatika
another [ə'nʌðə] teine, veel üks
sure [ʃuə] kindel, veendunud
math [mæθ] = **mathematics**
literature ['lit(ə)ritʃə] kirjandus
to do problems (matemaatika) ülesandeid lahendama

LESSON 25.

Great Britain and Ireland

island ['ailənd] saar
ocean ['ouʃ(ə)n] ookean
north [nɔ:θ] põhi (ilmakaar)
channel ['tʃæn(ə)l] (looduslik) kanal, lai väin
surround [sə'raund] ümbritsema
occupy ['ɔkjupai] enda alla võtma, okupeerima
form [fɔ:m] moodustama
west [west] lääs, lääne-
capital ['kæpitl] pealinn
city ['siti] (suur) linn
million ['miljən] miljon

LESSON 26.

A Story about Isaac Newton.

laboratory ['læb(ə)rət(ə)ri] laboratoorium
would [wud]
you would like te tahaksite
boil [bɔil] keetma; keema
myself [mai'self] (mina) ise
saucepan ['sɔ:spən] kastrul
take away ['teik ə'wei] ära viima
scientist ['saiəntist] teadlane
instead of [in'sted] (millegi) asemel
boiling ['bɔiliŋ] keev
this morning täna hommikul
Isaac ['aizək]
Newton ['nju:tn]

LESSON 27.

The Morning Star

daily ['deili] päeva-, igapäevane
communist ['kɔmjunist] kommunistlik; kommunist
Communist Party ['kɔmjunist 'pa:ti] Kommunistlik Partei
article ['a:tikl] artikkel
information [infə'meiʃ(ə)n] informatsioon
event [i'vent] sündmus
against [ə'geinst] (millegi) vastu
bomb [bɔm] pomm
building ['bildiŋ] hoone
corner ['kɔ:nə] nurk
read [ri:d], **read** [e], **read** [e]
the Morning Star *inglise kommunistliku partei häälekandja*

LESSON 28.

The Swing.

swing [swiŋ] kiik
pleasant ['plez(ə)nt] mõnus
ever ['evə] kunagi, iganes
low [lou] madal
wide [waid] kaugeleulatuv
cattle ['kætl] kari(loomad)
countryside ['kʌntrisaid] ümbrus; maakoht
Stevenson ['stiːvnsn]

A

a [ei] (rõhuta [ə]) *umbmäärane artikkel*
about [ə'baut] (millegi) kohta, millestki; 24 ringi
absent ['æbs(ə)nt] puuduv
be absent puuduma
accident ['æksid(ə)nt] 11 õnnetus, õnnetu juhtum
across [ə'krɔs] üle
adjective ['ædʒiktiv] omadussõna
affirmative [ə'fəːmətiv] jaatav
afraid [ə'freid]
be afraid kartma
after ['ɑːftə] pärast, järel(e), järgi
afternoon ['ɑːftə'nuːn] õhtupoolik
again [ə'gen] uuesti
age [eidʒ] 17 vanus
against [ə'geinst] 27 vastu
ago [ə'gou] (teatud aeg) tagasi
a year ago aasta tagasi
air [ɛə] 10 õhk
all [ɔːl] kõik, kogu
all day kogu päev
all of us meie kõik
alone [ə'loun] üksinda
already [ɔːl'redi] juba
always ['ɔːlwiz] 6 alati
American [ə'merikən] 11 ameerika
an [æn] (rõhuta [ən]) *umbmäärane artikkel täishäälikuga algava sõna ees*
and [ænd] (rõhuta [end]) ja
angry ['æŋgri] **(with)** pahane, vihane (kellegi peale)
animal ['æniməl] loom
another [ə'nʌðə] 24 teine, veel üks
answer [ɑːnsə] vastama; vastus
anybody ['enibɔdi] 4 keegi *(küsivas ja eitavas lauses)*
anything ['eniθiŋ] 3 midagi *(küsivas ja eitavas lauses)*
apple ['æpl] õun
apple-tree ['æpltriː] õunapuu
April ['eipril] aprill
apron ['eiprən] põll
are [ɑː] oled, oleme, olete, (nad) on
arrive [ə'raiv] 1 saabuma
article ['ɑːtikl] 27 artikkel
artist ['ɑːtist] 7 kunstnik
as [æz, əz] 16 nagu; 20 kui, sel ajal kui
ask [ɑːsk] küsima; paluma
at [æt] (rõhuta [ət]) -s *(seesütlev)*, -l *(alalütl.)*, juures
ate [et] *vt.* **eat**
Atlantic [ət'læntik] 26 Atlandi
August ['ɔːgəst] august (kuu)
aunt [ɑːnt] tädi
autumn ['ɔːtəm] sügis
away [ə'wei] ära

B

back [bæk] tagasi
bad [bæd] paha, halb
bag [bæg] kott, kandekott, koolikott
bag of gold kullakott
bake [beik] küpsetama; küpsema
ball [bɔːl] pall
bark [bɑːk] haukuma

basket [ba:skit] korv
basketball ['ba:skitbɔ:l] korvpall
be [bi:], **was** [wɔz], **were** [wə:], **been** [bi:n] olema
beat [bi:t], **beat** [bi:t], **beaten** [bi:tn] lööma
beautiful ['bju:tif(u)l] ilus
became [bi'keim] *vt.* **become**
because [bi'kɔz] sest et
become [bi'kʌm], **became** [bi'keim], **become** [bi'kʌm] 17 saama, muutuma *(millekski* või *kellekski)*
bed [bed] voodi
go to bed magama heitma
before [bi'fɔ:] enne; enne kui
beg [beg] 18 kerjama; paluma
began [bi'gæn] *vt.* **begin**
begun [bi'gʌn] *vt.* **begin**
begin [bi'gin], **began** [bi'gæn], **begun** [bi'gʌn] algama; alustama
behind [bi'haind] taga; taha
bell [bel] kelluke, kõlisti
berry ['beri] mari, *mitm.* **berries** ['beriz]
best [best] parim; kõige paremini
better ['betə] 9 parem *(keskvõrre sõnast* **good**); tervem
between [bi'twi:n] 23 vahel
big [big] suur
bike [baik] jalgratas *(kõnek.)*
biography [bai'ɔgrəfi] 17 elulugu, biograafia
birch (-tree) ['bə:tʃ (tri:)] kask
bird [bə:d] lind
birthday ['bə:θdei] sünnipäev
black [blæk] must
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] tahvel
blank [blæŋk] lünk
blue [blu:] sinine
board [bɔ:d] 21 (sae)laud, plank
boil [bɔil] 26 keetma; keema
boiling ['bɔiliŋ] 26 keev
bomb [bɔm] 27 pomm
bone [boun] kont
book [buk] raamat
born [bɔ:n] 17 **I was born** ma sündisin
bottle ['bɔtl] pudel
box [bɔks] karp, kast
bought ['bɔ:t] *vt.* **buy**
boy [bɔi] poiss
bread [bred] leib
bread-and-butter ['bred ən(d)'bʌtə] võileib
break [breik], **broke** [brouk], **broken** ['broukn] 20 murdma; murduma
breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikueine
have breakfast einetama
bring [briŋ], **brought** [brɔ:t], **brought** [brɔ:t] tooma
broke [brouk] *vt.* **break**
brother ['brʌðə] vend
brought [brɔ:t] *vt.* **bring**
brown [braun] pruun
brush [brʌʃ] hari; harjama, puhastama
build [bild] *ebareegl.* ehitama
building ['bildiŋ] 27 hoone, ehitus; ehitamine
bunch [bʌntʃ] 5 kimp
burn [bə:n] põlema; põletama
bus [bʌs] buss
bush [buʃ] põõsas
bus-stop ['bʌsstɔp] bussipeatus
but [bʌt] (*rõhuta* [bət]) kuid, aga
buy [bai], **bought** [bɔ:t] **bought** [bɔ:t] ostma
by [bai] kaudu; juures; -ga *(kaasaütl.)*
by bus bussiga

C

cabbage ['kæbidʒ] 2 kapsas
cage [keidʒ] puur
cake [keik] tort, kook
call [kɔ:l] hüüdma, kutsuma
came [keim] *vt.* **come**
camp [kæmp] laager, leer
can [kæn] (*rõhuta* [kən]) saan, saad *jne.*; võin, võid *jne.*; oskan, oskad *jne.*; *min.* **could** [kud] sain, võisin, oskasin *jne.*
candle ['kændl] küünal
cannot [kænɔt] ei saa, ei või, ei oska
Canty ['kænti] 18

cap [kæp] müts
capital ['kæpitl] 25 pealinn
captain ['kæptin] kapten
car [kɑ:] (sõidu)auto
carrot ['kærət] porgand
carriage ['kæridʒ] 1 (raudtee)vagun, vanker
cat [kæt] kass
catch [kætʃ] *ebareeglip.* tabama, kinni püüdma
catch cold 10 külmetama
catch up järele jõudma
cattle ['kætl] 28 kari(loomad)
centimetre ['sentimi:tə] sentimeeter
centre ['sentə] 5 keskkoht, keskus
century [sentʃuri] 18 sajand
chair [tʃɛə] tool
change [tʃeindʒ] muutma; muutuma
channel ['tʃæn(ə)l] 25 (looduslik) kanal, lai väin
cheese [tʃi:z] 3 juust
chemist ['kemist] 15 keemik; apteeker
chemistry ['kemistri] 17 keemia
chess [tʃes] male
Cheyne [tʃein] 11
child [tʃaild] laps, *mitm.* **children** ['tʃildr(ə)n]
childhood ['tʃaildhud] lapsepõlv
chirp [tʃə:p] sirtsatus, sirts; sirtsuma
cigar [si'gɑ:] 11 sigar
cinema ['sinimə] 13 kino
city ['siti] linn
class [klɑ:s] klass
classmate ['klɑ:smeit] klassivend, klassiõde
classroom ['klɑ:srum] klass(iruum)
clean [kli:n] puhastama; puhas
clear [kliə] 12 selge
clever ['klevə] tark
climb [klaim] ronima
clock [klɔk] seina-, lauakell
clothes [klou(ð)z] riided, rõivad
cloudless ['klaudlis] pilvitu
club [klʌb] klubi; ring
coat [kout] kuub
coffee ['kɔfi] kohv
coffee-pot ['kɔfipɔt] 3 kohvikann
cold [kould] külm
collective farmer [kə'lektiv 'fɑ:mə] kolhoosnik
colour ['kʌlə] värv
comb [koum] kamm; kammima
combine ['kɔmbain] 2 kombain
come [kʌm], **came** [keim], **come** tulema
come to see vaatama tulema
communist ['kɔmjunist] 27 kommunistlik; kommunist
comparison [kəm'pærisn] 8 võrdlus
conjugate ['kɔndʒugeit] 5 pöörama *(tegusõna kohta)*
cook [kuk] kokk; keetma
copy-book ['kɔpibuk] vihik
corner ['kɔ:nə] 27 nurk
corridor ['kɔridɔ:] koridor
cost [kɔst], **cost, cost** 22 maksma
cough [kɔ(:)f] 10 köha; köhima
could [kud] *vt.* **can**
count [kaunt] 9 loendama, lugema
country ['kʌntri] maa, *mitm.* **countries**
in the country maal
countryside ['kʌntrisaid] 28 ümbrus; maakoht
course [kɔ:s] 5
of course muidugi
cow [kau] lehm
crossword ['krɔswə:d] 23 ristsõnamõistatus
cry [krai] hüüdma, nutma; hüüe, karjatus
cuckoo ['kuku:] kägu
cup [kʌp] tass
cut [kʌt] *ebareeglip.* lõikama

D

daily ['deili] 27 igapäevane, päeva-
dance [dɑ:ns] tantsima; tants
dark [dɑ:k] tume, pime
in the dark pimedas
daughter ['dɔ:tə] tütar
day [dei] päev
all day kogu päev
in a few days mõne päevaga
in the daytime 17 päeva ajal, päeval

dear [diə] kallis, armas
December [di'sembə] detsember
decide [di'said] otsustama
deck [dek] 11 dekk
decorate ['dekəreit] kaunistama, dekoreerima
deep [di:p] sügav
degree [di'gri:] 8 aste; **degrees of comparison** võrdlusastmed
demonstration [demən'streiʃ(ə)n] demonstratsioon
desk [desk] koolilaud, kirjutuslaud
deskmate ['deskmeit] pinginaaber
dictate [dik'teit] 24 dikteerima
dictionary ['dikʃ(ə)n(ə)ri] 15 sõnaraamat
did [did] *vt.* **do**
die [dai] surema
dig [dig] 2 *ebareeglip.* kaevama
difficulty ['difikəlti] 17 raskus
dining-room ['dainiŋrum] söögituba
dinner ['dinə] lõuna
have dinner lõunatama
direct [di'rekt] 14 otsene; **direct speech** otsene kõne
director [di'rektə] direktor, juhataja
dirty ['də:ti] 5 määrdunud, must
dish [diʃ] vaagen, roog
do [du:], **did** [did], **done** [dʌn] tegema
doctor ['dɔktə] 10 arst, doktor
dog [dɔg] koer
dollar ['dɔlə] 12 dollar
door [dɔ:] uks
done [dʌn] *vt.* **do**
down [daun] all(a), maha, maas
dress [dres] kleit; riietuma; riietama
dressed [drest] 18 riietatud
drink [driŋk] *ebareeglip.* jooma
dry [drai] kuivama; kuivatama; kuiv
duck [dʌk] part
duckling ['dʌkliŋ] pardipoeg
during ['djuəriŋ] 13 ajal, kestel, jooksul
dust [dʌst] tolm; puhastama (tolmust)
duty ['dju:ti] kohus, kohustus
on duty kohuste täitmisel
Who is on duty? Kes on korrapidaja?

E

each [i:tʃ] iga *(teatud hulgast)*
ear [iə] 7 kõrv
ear of wheat nisupea
early ['ə:li] 6 vara
eat [i:t], **ate** [et], **eaten** ['i:tn] sööma
eaten ['i:tn] *vt.* **eat**
egg [eg] muna
eight [eit] kaheksa
eighteen ['ei'ti:n] kaheksateistkümmend
eighteenth ['ei'ti:nθ] kaheksateistkümnes
eightieth ['eitiiθ] kaheksakümnes
eighty ['eiti] kaheksakümmend
eleven [i'levn] üksteistkümmend
eleventh [i'levnθ] üheteistkümnes
else [els] 5; **what else** mida veel
embleem ['emblim] 7 riigivapp, embleem
empty ['empti] 5 tühi
end [end] lõpp; lõppema
England ['iŋgləndˌ] Inglismaa
English ['iŋgliʃ] inglise keel; inglise
Englishman ['iŋgliʃmən] 4 inglane
enter ['entə] 15 sisenema, sisse astuma
E.S.S.R. ['i: es es 'ɑ:] ENSV
Estonian [es'touniən] eesti keel; eesti
Europe ['juərəp] 11 Euroopa
evening ['i:vniŋ] õhtu
event [i'vent] 27 sündmus
ever ['evə] 28 kunagi, iganes
every ['evri] iga
everybody ['evribɔdi] 13 kõik, igaüks
everything ['evriθiŋ] kõik, iga asi
everywhere ['evriwɛə] kõikjal
excursion [iks'kə:ʃ(ə)n] 6 ekskursioon
exercise ['eksəsaiz] harjutus
explain [iks'plein] selgitama
eye [ai] 9 silm

F

face [feis] nägu
factory ['fæktəri] vabrik
fall [fɔ:l], **fell** [fel], **fallen** ['fɔ:l(ə)n] kukkuma, langema

fallen ['fɔːl(ə)n] *vt.* **fall**
family ['fæmili] perekond
far [fɑː] kaugel; kaugele
farm [fɑːm] farm, talu
farmer ['fɑːmə] farmer, talunik
fast [fɑːst] kiiresti
father [fɑːðə] isa
February ['februəri] veebruar
feel [fiːl], **felt** [felt], **felt** 10 tundma
fell [fel] *vt.* **fall**
felt [felt] *vt.* **feel**
fever ['fiːvə] 10 palavik
  have (a) fever palavikus olema
few [fjuː] vähe
  a few mõned vähesed
field [fiːld] põld
fifth [fifθ] viies
fifteen ['fif'tiːn] viisteistkümmend
fifteenth ['fif'tiːnθ] viieteistkümnes
fiftieth ['fiftiiθ] viiekümnes
fifty ['fifti] viiskümmend
fight [fait] 7 *ebareeglip.* võitlema; võitlus
fill [fil] täitma
find [faind], **found** [faund], **found** [faund] leidma
fine [fain] 13 ilus, tore
finish ['finiʃ] lõpetama
fire ['faiə] tuli; tulekahju
firewood ['faiəwud] põletispuud
first [fəːst] esimene; 16 esiteks
fish [fiʃ] kala *mitm.* **fish**
  go fishing kalal käima
fisherman ['fiʃəmən] 11 kalur
fishing-boat ['fiʃiŋbout] 11 kalalaev, kalapaat
fishing-rod ['fiʃiŋrɔd] õngeritv
Fitzwarren ['fitswɔrin]
five [faiv] viis
flag [flæg] lipp
flat [flæt] 17 korter
flew [fluː] *vt.* **fly**
floor [flɔː] põrand; (maja)korrus
flower ['flauə] lill
flower-bed ['flauəbed] lillepeenar
fly [flai], **flew** [fluː], **flown** [floun] lendama
folk [fouk] 13 rahva-
follow ['fɔlou] järgnema
food [fuːd] toit
foot [fut] jalg, *mitm.* **feet** [fiːt]
  on foot jalgsi
football ['futbɔːl] jalgpall
for [fɔː] (*rõhuta* [fə]) jaoks, -ks; eest
  for Saturday laupäevaks
foreign ['fɔrin] võõras
forest ['fɔrist] mets
forget [fə'get], **forgot** [fə'gɔt], **forgotten** [fə'gɔtn] unustama
forgot [fə'gɔt] *vt.* **forget**
forgotten [fə'gɔtn] *vt.* **forget**
fork [fɔːk] 3 kahvel
form [fɔːm] 25 moodustama
fortieth ['fɔːtiiθ] neljakümnes
forty ['fɔːti] nelikümmend
found [faund] *vt.* **find**
four [fɔː] neli
fourteen ['fɔː'tiːn] neliteistkümmend
fourteenth ['fɔː'tiːnθ] neljateistkümnes
fox [fɔks] rebane
free [friː] vaba
freeze [friːz] 8 *ebareeglip.* külmetama
Frenchman ['frentʃmən] 15 prantslane
fresh [freʃ] 20 värske
Friday ['fraidi] reede
fried [fraid] 5 praetud
friend [frend] sõber
friendship ['frendʃip] sõprus
from [frɔm] (*rõhuta* [frəm]) -st; -lt; juurest
  from ... to -st ... -ni; -lt ... -ni
front [frʌnt] esikülg
  in front of [in 'frʌnt əv] ees
frost [frɔst] 13 pakane
  Father Frost näärivana
fruit [fruːt] 2 puuvili
fry [frai] praadima
full [ful] 1 täis
fun [fʌn] 19 lõbu, nali
furniture ['fəːnitʃə] mööbel
Future ['fjuːtʃə] **Indefinite** [in'definit] lihttulevik

G

game [geim] mäng
garden ['gɑːdn] aed
Garm [gɑːm] 4
gate [geit] värav
gave [geiv] *vt.* **give**
gay [gei] 16 lõbus
geese [giːs] haned, *vt.* **goose**
geography [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] 6 maateadus, geograafia
get [get], **got** [gɔt], **got** [gɔt] saama
  get up tõusma
  get off maha minema
girl [gəːl] tütarlaps, tüdruk
give [giv], **gave** [geiv], **given** ['givn] andma
given ['givn] *vt.* **give**
glad [glæd] rõõmus
  I am glad mul on heameel
globe [gloub] gloobus
go [gou], **went** [went], **gone** [gɔn] minema; käima
  go out kustuma (tule, küünla kohta)
  go to school koolis käima
gold [gould] kuld
gone [gɔn] *vt.* **go**
good [gud] hea
good-bye [gud 'bai] hüvasti
  say good-bye hüvasti jätma
goose [guːs] hani, *mitm.* **geese** [giːs]
got [gɔt] *vt.* **get**
government ['gʌv(ə)nmənt] 7 valitsus
grain [grein] 2 teravili
grammar ['græmə] 2 grammatika
grandmother ['grændmʌðə] 18 vanaema
grass [grɑːs] rohi
great [greit] 7 suur
Great Britain ['greit 'britn] 26 Suurbritannia
green [griːn] roheline
greet [griːt] tervitama
grey [grei] 22 hall
grew [gruː] *vt.* **grow**
grow [grou], **grew** [gruː], **grown** [groun] kasvama; kasvatama
guide [gaid] (tee)juht
gun [gʌn] püss

H

had [hæd] *vt.* **have**
hair [hɛə] juuksed
half [hɑːf] 1 pool
hall [hɔːl] saal
hallo [hæ'lou] hallo! tere!
hammer ['hæmə] haamer, vasar
hand [hænd] käsi
happen ['hæp(ə)n] 9 juhtuma
happy ['hæpi] õnnelik
hard [hɑːd] kõva; kõvasti
Harris ['hæris]
harvest ['hɑːvist] 2 (vilja)lõikus; vilja lõikama
Harvey ['hɑːvi] 11
has [hæz] *vt.* **have**
hat [hæt] kaabu, kübar
have [hæv], **had** [hæd], **had** [hæd] omama
  I have mul on
hay [hei] hein
he [hiː] (*rõhuta* [hi]) tema *(meessoost)*
head [hed] 10 pea
hear [hiə], **heard** [həːd], **heard** [həːd] kuulma
heard [həːd] *vt.* **hear**
heavy ['hevi] 2 raske
help [help] aitama; abi
  help yourself to ... 3 võtke endale (toitu)
hen [hen] kana
her [həː] (*rõhuta* [hə]) teda; temale *(naissoost)*; tema (oma), oma *(naissoost)*
here [hiə] siin
high [hai] kõrgel; kõrgele; kõrge
hill [hil] küngas
him [him] teda; temale *(meessoost)*
his [hiz] tema (oma), oma *(meessoost)*
history ['histəri] 6 ajalugu
holiday ['hɔlid(e)i] püha
  summer holidays suvine vaheaeg
home [houm] kodu; koju
  at home kodus

homework ['houmwəːk] kodused ülesanded
I do my homework ma teen oma koduseid ülesandeid
hope [houp] 13 lootma; lootus
horse [hɔːs] hobune
hospital ['hɔspitl] haigla
hostel ['hɔstl] internaat
hot [hɔt] 3 kuum, palav
hotel [hou'tel] hotell, võõrastemaja
hour ['auə] tund
house [haus] maja, *mitm.* **houses** ['hauziz]
housework ['hauswəːk] majapidamistöö
how [hau] kui; kuidas
how many kui palju *(nimis. mitm.)*
how much kui palju *(nimis. ains.)*
hundred ['hʌndrid] sada
hundredth ['hʌndridθ] sajas
hungry ['hʌŋgri] näljane
hurry ['hʌri] 3 kiirustama; kiirus
I am in a hurry mul on kiire
hut [hʌt] onn, hurtsik

I

I [ai] mina
ice [ais] 21 jää
if [if] 16 kui; 20 kas
ill [il] haige
important [im'pɔːt(ə)nt] 9 tähtis
in [in] sees, -s *(seestütl.)*; sisse, -sse *(sisseütl.)*
Indian ['indiən] india
indirect ['indirekt] 14 kaudne
indirect speech ['indirekt 'spiːtʃ] kaudne kõne
information [infə'meiʃ(ə)n] 27 informatsioon
ink [iŋk] tint
inkpot ['iŋkpɔt] tindipott
inside ['in'said] 16 seespool; seestpoolt
instead [in'sted] **of** asemel; asemele
interested ['intristid] 6 huvitatud
to be interested (in) huvitatud olema (milleştki)
interesting ['intristiŋ] huvitav
interrogative [intə'rɔgətiv] küsiv
interval ['intəv(ə)l] vaheaeg
into ['intuː] *(rõhuta* ['intə, intu]) sisse, -sse *(sisseütl.)*
invite [in'vait] (külla) kutsuma
Ireland ['aiələnd] 26 Iirimaa
Irish ['aiəriʃ] 25 iiri
Isaac ['aizək] 26
island ['ailənd] 25 saar
its [its] tema (oma), oma *(asjade ja loomade kohta)*
is [iz] (ta) on

J

January ['dʒænjuəri] jaanuar
jam [dʒæm] keedis, džemm
Joe [dʒou]
John [dʒɔn]
join [dʒɔin] ühinema; ühendama
join hands üksteisel kätest kinni võtma
jump [dʒʌmp] hüppama, kargama
June [dʒuːn] juuni (kuu)

K

kid [kid] kitsetall
kill [kil] tapma
kilogram ['kiləgræm] 22 kilogramm
kind [kaind] 18 heasüdamlik, lahke
king [kiŋ] kuningas
kitchen ['kitʃin] köök
kite [kait] tuulelohe
kitten ['kitn] 23 kassipoeg
knew [njuː] *vt.* **know**
knife [naif] nuga, *mitm.* **knives** [naivz]
know [nou], **knew** [njuː], **known** [noun] teadma, tundma
kopeck ['koupek] 22 kopikas
Kremlin ['kremlin] 7 Kreml

L

laboratory ['læb(ə)rət(ə)ri] 26 laboratoorium
labyrinth ['læbirinθ] labürint
laid [leid] *vt.* **lay**
lain [lein] *vt.* **lie**
lake [leik] järv
lamp [læmp] lamp
land [lænd] maa
language ['læŋgwidʒ] 6 keel
last [lɑ:st] viimane; möödunud
  at last lõpuks
late [leit] 6 hilja; hiline
laugh [lɑ:f] naerma
lay [lei], **laid** [leid], **laid** [leid] panema, asetama
  lay the table lauda katma
lay [lei] *vt.* **lie**
leaf [li:f] leht, *mitm.* **leaves**
learn [lə:n] õppima
leave [li:v], **left** [left], **left** [left] jätma; lahkuma (kusagilt)
left [left] *vt.* **leave**
left [left] 5 vasak
lesson ['lesn] õppetund
let [let] laskma
  let us be olgem
letter ['letə] (kirja)täht; kiri
library ['laibrəri] raamatukogu
lie [lai], **lay** [lei], **lain** [lein] lamama, lebama
lie [lai] 12 vale; valetama
life [laif] 21 elu
like [laik] armastama
  I like that book mulle meeldib see raamat
like [laik] nagu; 8 sarnane, taoline
line [lain] joon
lion ['laiən] lõvi
listen ['lisn] (to) 18 kuulama (midagi)
literature ['lit(ə)ritʃə] 24 kirjandus
little ['litl] väike; 13 vähe
  a little natuke
live [liv] elama
  long live elagu!
lock [lɔk] lukk; 19 lukustama
London ['lʌndən] London
lonely ['lounli] üksildane
long [lɔŋ] pikk; kaua
  long live elagu!
look [luk] (at) (midagi) vaatama
  look for otsima
  look like välja nägema nagu
  look nice kena välja nägema
  look up 15 üles otsima
looking-glass ['lukiŋglɑ:s] 19 peegel
lose [lu:z], **lost** [lɔst], **lost** [lɔst] 9 kaotama
lost [lɔst] *vt.* **lose**
lots of [lɔts] 2 palju
loud [laud] kõvasti, valjusti
love [lʌv] 20 armastama
low [lou] 28 madal
lunch [lʌntʃ] keskpäevaeine
lunchroom ['lʌntʃrum] einelaud

M

made [meid] *vt.* **make**
  made them laugh pani nad naerma
maize [meiz] 2 mais
make [meik], **made** [meid], **made** [meid] tegema
man [mæn] mees, *mitm.* **men** [men]
many ['meni] palju
  how many kui palju
map [mæp] maakaart
March [mɑ:tʃ] märts
mark [mɑ:k] 17 hinne
market ['mɑ:kit] turg
  in the market turul
match [mætʃ] võistlus, kohtumine, matš
math [mæθ] 24 = **mathematics**
mathematics [mæθi'mætiks] 24 matemaatika
matter ['mætə] 10 asi, aine, asjaolu
  what is the matter with you mis teil viga on
May [mei] mai (kuu)
may [mei] tohin, tohid *jne.*
me [mi:] mind; mulle
meal [mi:l] 18 söögiaeg; söök
mean [mi:n] 23 *ebareeglip.* tähendama

meaning ['mi:niŋ] 23 tähendus
meat [mi:t] 3 liha
medicine ['medsin] 15 (arsti)rohi
meet [mi:t], **met** [met], **met** kohtuma
member ['membə] 6 liige
men [men] *mitmus sõnast* **man**
merrily ['merili] rõõmsalt
merry ['meri] rõõmus
merry-go-round ['merigoraund] karussell
met [met] *vt.* **meet**
metre ['mi:tə] meeter
Midas ['maidəs] 9
milk [milk] piim; lüpsma
million ['miljən] 25 miljon
mine [main] 17 kaevandus
minute ['minit] minut
mister ['mistə] härra
model ['mɔdl] eeskuju, näidis
moment ['moumənt] 9 moment, hetk
Monday ['mʌndi] esmaspäev
money ['mʌni] 11 raha
monkey ['mʌŋki] ahv
month [mʌnθ] kuu (aeg)
more [mɔ:] 9 rohkem, enam *(keskvõrre sõnast* **much** *ja* **many**)
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] hommik
Moscow ['mɔskou]
most [moust] 9 kõige rohkem, kõige enam *(ülivõrre sõnadest* **much ja many**)
mother ['mʌðə] ema
mouth [mauθ] suu
move [mu:v] 16 liikuma; liigutama; kolima
Mr. = **mister** ['mistə] härra
much [mʌtʃ] palju
very much väga
must [mʌst] (*rõhuta* [məst]) pean, pead *jne.*
my [mai] minu, oma
myself [mai'self] (mina) ise; end

N

nail [neil] nael
name [neim] nimi; 8 nimetama
naughty ['nɔ:ti] 23 ulakas, paha, üleannetu
near [niə] lähedal
nearer [niərə] lähemal; lähemale
nearer and nearer ikka lähemale
necessary ['nesəs(ə)ri] vajalik
neck [nek] 4 kael
need [ni:d] vajama
needle ['ni:dl] nõel
negative ['negətiv] eitav
Negro ['ni:grou] neeger; neegri-, neeger-, *mitm.* **Negroes**
neighbour ['neibə] naaber
nest [nest] pesa
net [net] võrk
never ['nevə] 10 mitte kunagi
new [nju:] uus
newspaper ['nju:speipə] ajaleht
Newton ['nju:tn] 26
next [nekst] järgmine
nice [nais] kena, ilus
night [nait] öö
all night kogu öö
at night öösel
say good night head ööd ütlema
nine [nain] üheksa
nineteen ['nain'ti:n] üheksateistkümmend
nineteenth ['nain'ti:nθ] üheksateistkümnes
ninetieth ['naintiiθ] üheksakümnes
ninety ['nainti] üheksakümmend
ninth [nainθ] üheksas
no [nou] ei, mitte
no one ['nou wʌn] ei keegi
nobody ['noubədi] mitte keegi
noise [nɔiz] müra, lärm, kära
north [nɔ:θ] 25 põhi *(ilmakaar)*
nose [nouz] nina
not [nɔt] ei, mitte
note [nout] 10 sedel, kiri, täht; **notes** 1 märkmed
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] mitte midagi
noun [naun] nimisõna
November [no'vembə] november
now [nau] nüüd

number ['nʌmbə] number, arv
nut [nʌt] pähkel

O

occupy ['ɔkjupai] 25 enda alla võtma, okupeerima
ocean ['ouʃ(ə)n] 25 ookean
October [ok'toubə] oktoober
of [ɔv] (*rõhuta* [əv]) *eessõna omastava käände väljendamiseks*
off [ɔ(:)f] ära, eemale; -lt, pealt; -st
office ['ɔfis] kontor, kabinet
officer ['ɔfisə] 4 ohvitser
often ['ɔ(:)fn] sageli
old [ould] vana
Oliver ['ɔlivə]
on [ɔn] peal, peale; -l, -le; edasi
once [wʌns]; **at once** 21 otsekohe, korraga
one [wʌn] üks
one of the ducklings üks pardipoegadest
only ['ounli] ainult
open ['oupn] avama; avatud; lahti, lahtine
opposite ['ɔpəzit] vastand; vastas
or [ɔ:] või; ehk
order ['ɔ:də] kord
put in order korrastama
put the classroom in order klassi korrastama
organize ['ɔ:gənaiz] 13 organiseerima
other ['ʌðə] teine, muu
our ['auə] meie (oma), oma
out [aut] välja; väljas
out of välja
outdoor ['autdɔ:] 10 välis-, vabaõhu-
outside ['aut'said] 16 väljaspool, väljastpoolt
over ['ouvə] möödas; üle; (kellegi, millegi) kohta

P

page [peidʒ] lehekülg
paid [peid] *vt.* **pay**
palace ['pælis] 18 palee, loss
paper ['peipə] 23 paber
parents ['pɛərənts] (lapse) vanemad
park [pa:k] park
part [pa:t] osa
take part osa võtma
party [pa:ti] partei; peoõhtu
pass [pa:s] mööduma; 3 ulatama
past [pa:st] minevik; 1 möödas, mööda
Past Continuous ['pa:st kən'tinjuəs] kestev minevik
Past Indefinite ['pa:st in'definit] lihtminevik
Past Perfect ['pa:st 'pə:fikt] 11 enneminevik
pat [pæt] patsutama
pay [pei], **paid** [peid], **paid** [peid] 12 maksma, tasuma
peace [pi:s] 7 rahu
pear [pɛə] 2 pirn
peel [pi:l] koorima
pen [pen] sulg
pencil ['pens(i)l] pliiats
pencil-box ['pens(i)lbɔks] pinal
people ['pi:pl] inimesed; rahvas
person ['pə:sn] isik; pööre
piano ['pjænou] klaver, pianiino
pick [pik] korjama, noppima
picture ['piktʃə] pilt
in the picture pildil
pie [pai] pirukas
piece [pi:s] tükk
pig [pig] siga
pillow ['pilou] padi
pioneer [paiə'niə] pioneer
pipe [paip] piip
place [pleis] koht; asetama, panema
in place of asemel
take the place of aset täitma
to my place 24 minu juurde, minu poole
plan [plæn] kava, plaan; plaanima, plaanitsema, kavatsema
plant [pla:nt] istutama; taim
plate [pleit] taldrik
platform ['plætfɔ:m] 1 jaamaesine, perroon
play [plei] mängima; 13 näidend

pleasant ['plez(ə)nt] 28 mõnus
please [pli:z] palun
plenty ['plenti] (of) rohkesti, palju
plum [plʌm] 2 ploom
plural ['pluərəl] mitmus
pocket ['pɔkit] 12 tasku
poor [puə] vaene
porridge ['pɔridʒ] 3 puder
pot [pɔt] pada, pott
pour [pɔ:] valama, kallama
potato [pə'teitou] kartul, *mitm.* **potatoes**
preposition [prepə'ziʃ(ə)n] 6 eessõna, prepositsioon
present ['preznt] olevik; kohalolev
Present Continuous ['preznt kən'tinjuəs] kestev olevik
Present Indefinite ['preznt in'definit] olevik
Present Perfect ['preznt 'pə:fikt] 5 täisminevik
present ['preznt] 13 kink, kingitus
pretty ['priti] kena, kaunis, nägus
price [prais] 22 hind
prince [prins] 18 prints
problem ['prɔblim] 24 probleem, (matemaatika) ülesanne
program ['prougræm] 13 programm
promise ['prɔmis] 13 lubama, tõotama
pronoun ['prounaun] asesõna
proud [praud] (of) uhke (kellelegi, millelegi)
proverb ['prɔvə(:)b] 16 vanasõna
pull [pul] 11 tõmbama
punish ['pʌniʃ] 19 karistama
pupil ['pju:p(i)l] õpilane
push [puʃ] tõukama, lükkama
put [put], **put** [put], **put** [put] panema
put on (selga, jalga, kätte, pähe) panema

Q

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] 1 veerand
question ['kwestʃ(ə)n] küsimus
quickly ['kwikli] 11 kiiresti
quite ['kwait] päris, üsna

R

railway ['reilwei] 17 raudtee
rain [rein] vihm; (vihma) sadama
it begins to rain vihma hakkab sadama
raincoat ['reinkout] 22 vihmamantel
ran [ræn] *vt.* **run**
rat [ræt] rott
reach [ri:tʃ] (kohale) jõudma
we reached the schoolhouse me jõudsime koolimajja
read [ri:d], **read** [red], **read** [red] lugema
reader ['ri:də] lugeja
reading ['ri:diŋ] 1 lugemine
ready ['redi] valmis
receive [ri'si:v] vastu võtma
red [red] punane
remember [ri'membə] 1 mäletama
report [ri'pɔ:t] 13 (kooli) tunnistus
republic [ri'pʌblik] 6 vabariik
rest [rest] puhkama; puhkus
we had a good rest me puhkasime hästi
return [ri'tə:n] 8 tagasi tulema; tagastama
revolution [revə'lu:ʃ(ə)n] revolutsioon
rhyme [raim] värss, riim
rich [ritʃ] rikas
riddle ['ridl] 16 mõistatus
ride [raid], **rode** [roud], **ridden** ['ridn] sõitma, ratsutama
right [rait] 5 parem (poolne), õige
all right 12 hüva! pole viga!
ring [riŋ], **rang** [ræŋ], **rung** [rʌŋ] helisema; helistama
ring up (somebody) (kellelegi) helistama
ripe [raip] 2 küps, valmis
rise [raiz] 20 *ebareeglip.* tõusma
river ['rivə] jõgi
road [roud] 4 tee
rode [roud] *vt.* **ride**
Rodgers ['rɔdʒəz]
roof [ru:f] katus
room [ru(:)m] tuba, ruum

rope [roup] 4 köis, nöör
rose [rouz] roos
rouble ['ru:bl] 22 rubla
round [raund] 12 ringi
rule [ru:l] 16 reegel
run [rʌn], **ran** [ræn], **run** [rʌn] jooksma
runner ['rʌnə] jooksja
Russian ['rʌʃ(ə)n] vene keel; vene
rye [rai] 2 rukis

S

said [sed] *vt.* **say**
sail [seil] puri; purjetama, (laeva kohta) sõitma
same [seim] sama
sand [sænd] 19 liiv
sanatorium [sænə'tɔ:riəm] 21 sanatoorium
sat [sæt] *vt.* **sit**
Saturday ['sætədi] laupäev
saucepan ['sɔ:spən] 26 kastrul
sausage ['sɔsidʒ] 3 vorst
save [seiv] 21 päästma
saw [sɔ:] saag
saw [sɔ:] *vt.* **see**
say [sei], **said** [sed], **said** [sed] ütlema
he says [sez] ta ütleb
scarf [skɑ:f] 21 kaelasall
school [sku:l] kool
at school koolis
to school kooli
scientist ['saiəntist] 26 teadlane
Scotland ['skɔtlənd] 25 Šotimaa
sea [si:] meri
season ['si:zn] 8 aastaaeg; hooaeg
seat [si:t] iste, istekoht
second ['sek(ə)nd] teine
see [si:], **saw** [sɔ:], **seen** [si:n] nägema
sell [sel] *ebareeglip.* müüma
send [send], **sent** [sent], **sent** 2 saatma
sentence ['sentəns] lause
September [sep'tembə] september
servant ['sə:v(ə)nt] 19 teenija
seven ['sevn] seitse
seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] seitseteistkümmend
seventeenth ['sevn'ti:nθ] seitsmeteistkümnes
seventieth ['sevntiiθ] seitsmekümnes
seventy ['sevnti] seitsekümmend
sew [sou] *ebareeglip.* õmblema
sewing-machine ['souiŋməʃi:n] õmblusmasin
shall [ʃæl] (*rõhuta* [ʃəl]) *abitegusõna tuleviku moodustamisel*
she [ʃi:] (*rõhuta* [ʃi]) tema (*naissoost*)
shelf [ʃelf] riiul, *mitm.* **shelves** [ʃelvz]
shine [ʃain] *ebareeglip.* paistma (*päikese kohta*), särama
ship [ʃip] laev
shirt [ʃə:t] särk
shoe [ʃu:] king
shop [ʃɔp] pood, kauplus
shop-assistant ['ʃɔpəsistənt] 22 müüja
shopping ['ʃɔpiŋ] 22 ostude tegemine
shore [ʃɔ:] kallas
short [ʃɔ:t] lühike
should [ʃud] 19
I should like ma tahaksin
shout [ʃaut] 19 hüüdma, karjuma; karje
show [ʃou] *ebareeglip.* näitama
shut [ʃʌt] *ebareeglip.* sulgema; suletud
sick [sik] 11 haige, merehaige
sickle ['sikl] 7 sirp
sight [sait] vaatepilt, vaade
sing [siŋ] *ebareeglip.* laulma
singular ['siŋgjulə] ainsus
sister ['sistə] õde
sit [sit], **sat** [sæt], **sat** [sæt] istuma
sit down ['sit 'daun] istet võtma; istuma
six [siks] kuus
sixteen ['siks'ti:n] kuusteistkümmend
sixteenth ['siks'ti:nθ] kuueteistkümnes
sixtieth ['sikstiiθ] kuuekümnes
sixth ['siksθ] kuues
sixty ['siksti] kuuskümmend
skate [skeit] uisutama

skater ['skeitə] uisutaja
skates [skeits] uisud
skating ['skeitiŋ] uisutamine
skating-rink ['skeitiŋriŋk] liuväli, uisutee
ski [ski:] suusatama; suusk
skier ['ski(:)ə] suusataja
skiing ['ski:iŋ] suusatamine
skin [skin] nahk
sky [skai] taevas
sleep [sli:p], **slept** [slept], **slept** [slept] magama
slogan ['slougən] loosung
small [smɔ:l] 17 väike
smell [smel] 12 lõhnama; lõhn
Smith [smiθ]
smoke [smouk] suits; suitsema; suitsetama
snake [sneik] nõeluss
snow [snou] lumi; lund sadama
snow-flake ['snoufleik] lumehelves, lumekübe
so [sou] nii
socialist ['souʃəlist] 6 sotsialistlik
sock [sɔk] sokk
sofa ['soufə] diivan
soft [sɔft] pehme
soldier ['souldʒə] 4 sõdur
some [sʌm] (*rõhuta* [səm]) mõni, mõned, teatav hulk
some snow lund
somebody ['sʌmbədi] 4 keegi *(jaatavas lauses)*
something ['sʌmθiŋ] 3 miski, midagi
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] mõnikord
son [sʌn] poeg
song [sɔŋ] laul
soon [su:n] varsti
sore [sɔ:] 10 valus
sorry ['sɔri] 12
I am sorry mul on kahju
soup [su:p] 3 supp
Soviet ['souvjet] nõukogude
Soviet Union 7 Nõukogude Liit
speak [spi:k] *ebareeglip.* rääkima
speech [spi:tʃ] 14 kõne
spend [spend], **spent** [spent], **spent** 1 veetma; 27 kulutama
spoon [spu:n] 3 lusikas
sport [spɔ:t] sport
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] sportlane, *mitm.* **sportsmen** ['spɔ:tsmen]
spring [spriŋ] kevad
stamp [stæmp] kirjamark
stand [stænd], **stood** [stud], **stood** [stud] seisma
stand up püsti tõusma
star [stɑ:] 7 täht, viisnurk
start [stɑ:t] 1 liikuma hakkama, startima, teele asuma; teeleminek
station ['steiʃ(ə)n] 1 jaam
stay [stei] 12 jääma, peatuma
steal [sti:l], **stole** [stoul], **stolen** ['stoul(ə)n] 4 varastama
stick [stik] kepp
stocking ['stɔkiŋ] 22 sukk
stone [stoun] kivi
stood [stud] *vt.* **stand**
stop [stɔp] peatama; peatuma; peatus
storm [stɔ:m] 11 torm
story ['stɔ:ri] jutt, lugu
stove [stouv] ahi
stole [stoul] *vt.* **steal**
stolen ['stoul(ə)n] *vt.* **steal**
strange [streindʒ] imelik
stranger ['streindʒə] 9 võõras
strawberry ['strɔ:b(ə)ri] maasikas
strike [straik], **struck** [strʌk], **struck** 12 lööma, tabama
street [stri:t] tänav
studies ['stʌdiz] 17 õpingud
study ['stʌdi] õppima
such [sʌtʃ] 12 niisugune
suddenly ['sʌdnli] 21 äkki
sugar ['ʃugə] suhkur
summer ['sʌmə] suvi
sun [sʌn] päike
Sunday ['sʌndi] pühapäev
supper ['sʌpə] õhtusöök
sure [ʃuə] 24 kindel, veendunud
surprise [sə'praiz] üllatus; üllatama
surprised [sə'praizd] üllatunud
surround [sə'raund] 25 ümbritsema

swam [swæm] *vt.* **swim**
swan [swɔn] luik
sweep [swi:p] *ebareeglip.* pühkima
sweet [swi:t] 3 magus
swim [swim], **swam** [swæm] ujuma
swing [swiŋ] 28 kiik
sword [sɔ:d] 7 mõõk

T

table ['teibl] laud; tabel
take [teik], **took** [tuk], **taken** ['teik(ə)n] võtma; viima
take off 19 (seljast, jalast, peast) võtma
taken ['teik(ə)n] *vt.* **take**
talk [tɔ:k] vestlema, juttu ajama
tall [tɔ:l] (kasvult) kõrge
taught [tɔ:t] *vt.* **teach**
teach [ti:tʃ], **taught** [tɔ:t], **taught** [tɔ:t] 18 õpetama
teacher ['ti:tʃə] õpetaja
tell [tel], **told** [tould], **told** [tould] ütlema, rääkima, jutustama; käskima
ten [ten] kümme
tense [tens] 5 (tegusõna) aeg
tenth [tenθ] kümnes
tent [tent] telk
test-paper ['testpeipə] 24 kontrolltöö
text [tekst] 1 tekst
than [ðæn, ðən] 8 kui *(keskvõrdega)*
thank [θæŋk] tänama
that [ðæt] too, see seal; *mitm.* **those** [ðouz]
that [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðət]) mis; kes
that [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðət]) et
thaw [θɔ:] 8 sulama
the [ði:] (*rõhuta* [ðə, ði]) *määrav artikkel*
theatre [θiətə] 13 teater
their [ðɛə] nende (oma)
them [ðem] (*rõhuta* [ðəm]) neid; neile
then [ðen] siis
there [ðɛə] seal; sinna
these [ði:z] *vt.* **this**
they [ðei] nemad
thick [θik] paks
thief [θi:f] 18 varas
thin [θin] õhuke
thing [θiŋ] asi, ese
think [θiŋk], **thought** [θɔ:t], **thought** [θɔ:t] mõtlema
third [θə:d] kolmas
thirteen ['θə:'ti:n] kolmteistkümmend
thirteenth ['θə:'ti:nθ] kolmeteistkümnes
thirtieth ['θə:tiiθ] kolmekümnes
thirty ['θə:ti] kolmkümmend
this [ðis] see, *mitm.* **these** [ði:z] need
those [ðouz] *vt.* **that**
three [θri:] kolm
throat [θrout] 10 kurk
thought [θɔ:t] *vt.* **think**
through [θru:] läbi, kaudu
all through April terve aprillikuu läbi
throw [θrou], **threw** [θru:], **thrown** [θroun] viskama
threw [θru:] *vt.* **throw**
Thursday ['θə:zdi] neljapäev
ticket ['tikit] pilet
ticket-office ['tikitɔfis] 1 piletikassa
tie [tai] 21 siduma; kaelaside
Tilda ['tildə]
till [til] kuni
time [taim] aeg; 16 kord
from time to time aeg-ajalt
at a time korraga
tired ['taiəd] väsinud
to [tu:] (*rõhuta* [tə, tu]) juurde; -le *(alaleütl.)*; -sse
today [tə'dei] täna
together [tə'geðə] koos; kokku; ühes
told [tould] *vt.* **tell**
tomorrow [tə'mɔrou] homme
too [tu:] ka, samuti; 16 liiga
took [tuk] *vt.* **take**
tool [tu:l] tööriist
tooth [tu:θ] hammas, *mitm.* **teeth** [ti:θ]
top [tɔp] tipp, ots
tops pealsed
touch [tʌtʃ] 9 puudutama
towards [tɔ:dz] 21 poole, suunas
town [taun] linn

train [trein] 1 rong
translate [træns'leit] tõlkima
tree [tri:] puu
true [tru:] 4 õige
try [trai] 4 proovima, püüdma
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] teisipäev
turn [tə:n] 9 pöörama; pöörduma
turn into (millekski) muutuma
twelfth [twelfθ] kaheteistkümnes
twelve [twelv] kaksteistkümmend
twentieth ['twentiiθ] kahekümnes
twenty ['twenti] kakskümmend
two [tu:] kaks

U

ugly ['ʌgli] inetu
uncle ['ʌŋkl] onu
under ['ʌndə] all; alla
understand [ʌndə'stænd], **understood** [ʌndə'stud], **understood** [ʌndə'stud] 15 mõistma, aru saama
understood [ʌndə'stud] *vt.* **understand**
underwear [ʌndəwɛə] 22 (alus)pesu
undress [ʌn'dres] lahti riietuma
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] õnnetu
until [ʌn'til] kuni
up [ʌp] üles; üleval
up and down üles-alla
us [ʌs], (*rõhuta* [əs]) meid; meile
useful ['ju:sful] 12 kasulik
U.S.S.R. ['ju: es es 'ɑ:] NSVL

V

vase [vɑ:z] vaas
very ['veri] väga
very much väga
visit ['vizit] külastama; külaskäik
village ['vilidʒ] küla
verb [və:b] tegusõna
vegetables ['vedʒitəblz] juurvili, köögivili

W

wait [weit] **(for)** ootama (kedagi)
Wales [weilz] 25 Wales
wake [weik] *ebareeglip.* ärkama; äratama
walk [wɔ:k] jalutama; jalutuskäik
go for a walk jalutama minema
wall [wɔ:l] sein, müür
want [wɔnt] tahtma
war [wɔ:] 7 sõda
at war sõjas
warm [wɔ:m] soe
wash [wɔʃ] pesema
watch [wɔtʃ] käekell; 20 jälgima, valvama
water ['wɔ:tə] vesi; kastma
wave [weiv] 20 laine
way [wei] tee
the way out väljapääs
we [wi:] (*rõhuta* [wi]) meie
weather ['weðə] 8 ilm
Wednesday ['wenzdi] kolmapäev
week [wi:k] nädal
last week möödunud nädalal
well [wel] hästi; terve
went [went] *vt.* **go**
west [west] 25 lääs, lääne-
wet [wet] märg
what [wɔt] mis, mida
What a pretty sight! Milline kena vaatepilt!
wheat [wi:t] 2 nisu
when [wen] kui; millal
where [wɛə] kus; kuhu
which [witʃ] 8 mitmes, missugune; 23 mis *(siduv asesõna)*
while [wail] 16 senikaua kui
white [wait] valge
who [hu:] kes
whole [houl] terve, kogu
whom [hu:m] keda
whose [hu:s] 9 kelle *(omastav kääne)*
why [wai] mispärast
wide [waid] 28 lai, kaugeleulatuv
wife [waif] naine, abikaasa; *mitm.* **wives** [waivz]

will [wil] *abitegusõna tuleviku moodustamisel*
window ['windou] aken
winter ['wintə] talv
wipe [waip] kustutama, ära pühkima
with [wið] -ga *(kaasaütl.)*, kaasas
with us (meil) kaasas
without [wi'ðaut] 18 ilma
Wittington ['witiŋtən]
woman ['wumən] naine, *mitm.* **women** ['wimin]
wood [wud] mets; puu (materjal)
wooden ['wudn] 18 puu-
word [wəːd] sõna
work [wəːk] töötama
worker ['wəːkə] tööline, töötaja
workroom ['wəːkrum] töötuba
world [wəːld] 7 maailm
worse [wəːs] 10 halvem *(keskvõrre sõnast* **bad**)
worst [wəːst] 10 halvim *(ülivõrre sõnast* **bad**)
would [wud] 26
you would like te tahaksite
wrap [ræp] mähkima
wrap up sisse mähkima
write [rait], **wrote** [rout], **written** ['ritn] kirjutama
written ['ritn] *vt.* **write**
wrote [rout] *vt.* **write**

Y

yard [jɑːd] õu
year [jiə] aasta
last year möödunud aastal
this year sel aastal
yellow ['jelou] kollane
yes [jes] jah
yesterday ['jestədi] eile
you [juː], *(rõhuta* [ju]) teie, sina
young [jʌŋ] noor
your [jɔː] *(rõhuta* [jɔ]) teie (oma), sinu (oma)
yourself [jɔː'self] 3 (sina, teie) end; (sina, teie) ise

Z

Zoo [zuː] loomaaed

TABELID

I

Isikulised asesõnad. **Omastavad asesõnad.**

Kes? Mis?	Keda? Mida? Kellele?	Kelle (mille) oma?
1. I	me	my (name)
2. you	you	your (name)
3. he	him	his (name)
she	her	her (name)
it	it	its (name)
1. we	us	our (name)
2. you	you	your (name)
3. they	them	their (name)

II

Küsivad sõnad.

who	— kes
whom	— keda
whose	— kelle (oma)
what	— mis, mida; missugune
which	— missugune
where	— kus; kuhu
when	— millal
how	— kuidas
how many (books)	— kui palju (raamatuid)
how much (milk)	— kui palju (piima)
why	— miks

BE WAS, WERE BEEN

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I am	I was	I shall be	I have been	I had been
You are	You were	You will be	You have been	You had been
He, She, It — is	He, She, It — was	He, She, It — will be	He, She, It — has been	He, She, It — had been
We are	We were	We shall be	We have been	We had been
You are	You were	You will be	You have been	You had been
They are	They were	They will be	They have been	They had been

HAVE HAD HAD

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I have	I had	I shall have	I have had	I had had
You have	You had	You will have	You have had	You had had
He, She, It — has	He, She, It — had	He, She, It — will have	He, She, It — has had	He, She, It — had had
We have	We had	We shall have	We have had	We had had
You have	You had	You will have	You have had	You had had
They have	They had	They will have	They have had	They had had

WORK			WORKED		WORKED	
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I work	I worked	I shall work	I am working	I was working	I have worked	I had worked
You work	You worked	You will work	You are working	You were working	You have worked	You had worked
He, She, It } works	He, She, It } worked	He, She, It } will work	He, She, It } is working	He, She, It } was working	He, She, It } has worked	He, She, It } had worked
We work	We worked	We shall work	We are working	We were working	We have worked	We had worked
You work	You worked	You will work	You are working	You were working	You have worked	You had worked
They work	They worked	They will work	They are working	They were working	They have worked	They had worked

WRITE			WROTE		WRITTEN	
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I write	I wrote	I shall write	I am writing	I was writing	I have written	I had written
You write	You wrote	You will write	You are writing	You were writing	You have written	You had written
He, She, It } writes	He, She, It } wrote	He, She, It } will write	He, She, It } is writing	He, She, It } was writing	He, She, It } has written	He, She, It } had written
We write	We wrote	We shall write	We are writing	We were writing	We have written	We had written
You write	You wrote	You will write	You are writing	You were writing	You have written	You had written
They write	They wrote	They will write	They are writing	They were writing	They have written	They had written

IV

Questions.

A. Üldküsimused.

Is **Was**		Jack at home?
Has **Had**		Jack many friends at school?
Does **Did** **Will** **Can** **Must**		Jack go there on foot?
Is **Was**		Jack writing his exercises?
Has **Had**		Jack written exercises already?

B. Erikküsimused.

Where **When**	does did will can must	Jack write his exercises?
What	does did will can must	Jack write every day?
What	has had	Jack written already?

C. Küsimused alusele.

Who	writes wrote will write can write must write has written had written	the exercises best?

V

Tüüplaused aegade tarvitamiseks.

1. The Present Indefinite.

I always get up at 7 o'clock. Ma tõusen alati kell 7.
I often go to the theatre. Ma käin sageli teatris.
I go for a walk every day. Ma käin iga päev jalutamas.

We know that man well. Me tunneme seda meest hästi.
We like that game. Meile meeldib see mäng.

2. The Past Indefinite.

He visited us yesterday (two days ago, last Friday, in 1960). Ta külastas meid eile (kaks päeva tagasi, möödunud reedel, aastal 1960).
He visited us every day. Ta külastas meid iga päev.

He went to the window, opened it and looked out. Ta läks akna juurde, avas selle ja vaatas välja.

3. The Future Indefinite.

Ann will come tomorrow (soon, next week, next year). Ann tuleb homme (varsti, tuleval nädalal, tuleval aastal).
Ann will visit us every Sunday. Ann külastab meid (edaspidi) iga pühapäev.
She will bring us that book. Ta toob meile selle raamatu.

4. The Present Continuous.

She is reading a book. Ta loeb raamatut.
What is she writing? She is writing an exercise.
Mida ta kirjutab? Ta kirjutab harjutust.

5. The Past Continuous.

Yesterday at five o'clock we were playing chess at the club.
Eile kell 5 me mängisime klubis malet.
When Tom came, Bob was writing an exercise.
Kui Tom tuli, kirjutas Bob harjutust.

6. The Present Perfect.

They have finished their work. Nad on töö lõpetanud.
They have seen Bob today (this week, this month, this year).
Nad on Bobi täna (sel nädalal, sel kuul, sel aastal) näinud.
They have arrived already. Nad on juba saabunud.

7. The Past Perfect.

The streets were wet because it had rained all night.
Tänavad olid märjad, sest kogu öö oli vihma sadanud.
He showed me the book that he had bought.
Ta näitas mulle raamatut, mille ta oli ostnud.
When he had read the book, he gave it to his friend.
Kui ta oli raamatu (läbi) lugenud, andis ta selle oma sõbrale.

Some answers.

Crossword I.

A. 1. apple; 2. please; 3. coffee; 7. sausage; 10. carrot; 11. milk; 12. knife.
B. 1. apron; 2. potato; 4. egg; 5. bread; 6. jam; 8. spoon; 9. fork.

Crossword II.

A. 1. deep; 4. sleep; 6. true; 10. receive; 12. at; 13. sorry; 14. rye; 18. answer; 19. tried; 20. emblem; 21. empty.
B. 1. dirty; 2. evening; 3. present; 5. every; 7. very; 8. say; 9. steal; 11. clean; 15. yard; 16. yes; 17. swim.

Crossword III.

A. 1. peace; 3. sweet: 5. station; 6. carriage; 9. early; 10. government; 13. geese; 15. empty; 17. peel; 19. berry; 20. yes; 21. strange.
B. 2. arrive; 3. stranger; 4. biography; 6. clear; 7. remember; 8. pocket; 11. stay; 12. every; 14. very; 16. try; 18. lie.

Crossword IV.

A. 1. lonely; 3. birch; 5. hill; 8. ocean; 9. forest; 11. field; 12. wave; 13. rain; 15. trees; 16. sand; 17. grass; 18. star.
B. 1. leaf; 2. flower; 4. ice; 6. island; 7. lake; 10. river; 14. sea.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad.

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation	Lesson
1. be	was, were	been	olema	6
2. become	became	become	saama (millekski)	17
3. begin	began	begun	alustama, algama	8
4. break [ei]	broke	broken	purustama	20
5. bring	brought [brɔːt]	brought [brɔːt]	tooma	3
6. buy [bai]	bought [bɔːt]	bought [bɔːt]	ostma	22
7. come [kʌm]	came	come	tulema	11
8. cost	cost	cost	maksma, väärt olema	22
9. do [duː]	did	done [dʌn]	tegema	8
10. eat	ate [et]	eaten	sööma	16
11. fall	fell	fallen	kukkuma	11
12. feel	felt	felt	tundma	10
13. find	found	found	leidma	12
14. forget	forgot	forgotten	unustama	3
15. get	got	got	saama	9
16. give	gave	given	andma	13
17. go	went	gone [gɔn]	minema	10
18. grow	grew [gruː]	grown	kasvama; kasvatama	2
19. have	had	had	omama	10
20. hear	heard [əː]	heard [əː]	kuulma	21
21. know	knew	known	teadma, tundma	9
22. lay	laid	laid	panema, asetama	4
23. leave	left	left	jätma; lahkuma	1
24. lie	lay	lain	lamama, lebama	18
25. lose [luːz]	lost	lost	kaotama	9
26. make	made	made	tegema, valmistama	7
27. pay	paid	paid	maksma, tasuma	12
28. put [u]	put [u]	put [u]	panema, seadma	21
29. read [riːd]	read [e]	read [e]	lugema	26
30. ride	rode	ridden	sõitma, ratsutama	4
31. ring	rang	rung	helisema; helistama	24
32. run	ran	run	jooksma	19
33. say	said [e]	said [e]	ütlema	7
34. see	saw	seen	nägema	6
35. send	sent	sent	saatma	2
36. sit	sat	sat	istuma	3
37. sleep	slept	slept	magama	18
38. spend	spent	spent	veetma, kulutama	1
39. stand	stood	stood	seisma	4

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation	Lesson
40. steal	stole	stolen	varastama	12
41. strike	struck	struck	lööma, tabama	12
42. take	took	taken	võtma; viima	7
43. teach	taught [tɔːt]	taught [tɔːt]	õpetama	18
44. tell	told [tould]	told [tould]	jutustama, ütlema; käskima	18
45. think	thought [θɔːt]	thought [θɔːt]	mõtlema, arvama	7
46. throw	threw [θruː]	thrown	viskama	21
47. understand	understood	understood	mõistma, aru saama	15
48. write	wrote	written	kirjutama	6

VII

Rõhuliste täishäälikute lugemine kinnises ja lahtises silbis.

Häälikud / Tähed	I Kinnises silbis	II Lahtises silbis	III Kinnises silbis r tähega	IV Lahtises silbis järgneva r tähega
a	[æ] cat	[ei] cake	[ɑɪ] car	[ɛə] Clare
o	[ɔ] not	[ou] note	[ɔɪ] sport	[ɔɪ] more
u	[ʌ] bus	[juɪ] tube	[əɪ] turn	[juə] cure
e	[e] pen	[iɪ] Pete	[əɪ] her	[iə] here
i, y	[i] Dick	[ai] Mike	[əɪ] girl	[aiə] fire

Märkus. 1. [juː] asendatakse [uː]-ga häälikute [r], [tʃ], [dʒ] ja kaashääliku [l] järel, näit. *June* [dʒuːn].

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