

J. GODLINNIK ja M. KUZNETS

INGLISE  
KEELE  
ÕPIK

KESKKOOLI **VI** KLASSILE

*PK*

"PEDAGOOGILINE KIRJANDUS"

J. GODLINNIK JA M. KUZNETS

# INGLISE KEELE ÕPIK

VI KLASSILE

TOIMETANUD NING EESTIKEELSE GRAMMATILISE  
OSA JA SÖNASTIKUGA VARUSTANUD P. VAARASK

*RK*

„PEDAGOOGILINE KIRJANDUS“

TALLINN 1949

Eesti NSV Haridusministeeriumi poolt kinnitatud.



A- 15305  
18226

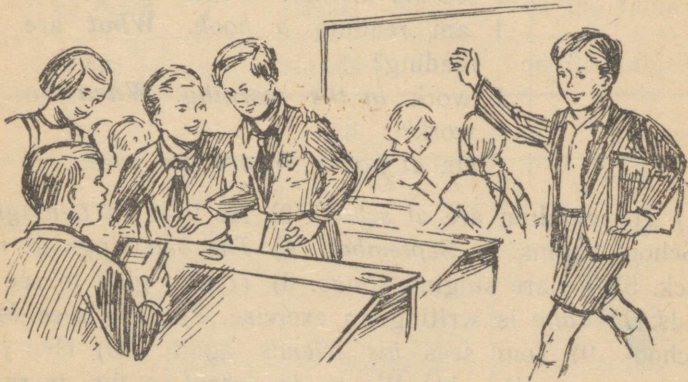
## LESSON 1.

### BACK AT SCHOOL.

Summer *is over*. The children are *back* at school *again*. Tom and Jane are *also* at school. They are glad to see their friends.

"Hallo, Tom!" says Henry.

"Hallo, Jane! *How are you?*"



"Good morning, Henry! How nice to see you again! Where is Jane?"

"Jane is here too. Look at Bob! How brown he is!"

The *bell rings*. It is nine o'clock.

Lessons *begin*.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[au]	[e]	[ɔ:]	[ɪ]
school too	hand glad	now brown how	lesson bell	all also	sing ring

### Exercises.

I. Moodustada küsimused lausetes kursiivosale, alates küsimusi sõnadega *who, what, where, whom*:

Näited:

*Tom* is reading a book. **Who** is reading a book?

*The bell* is ringing. **What** is ringing?

I see *my mother*. **Whom** do you see?

I am reading *a book*. **What** are you reading?

I work *in the morning*. **When** do you work?

I am *at home*. **Where** are you?

1) The children are *at school*. 2) He lives *in Leningrad*.  
 3) School begins *in September*. 4) *The bell* rings at nine o'clock. 5) We are singing *songs*. 6) *Tom* is glad to see his friends. 7) *Jane* is writing an exercise. 8) *Jane* sees *Mary* at school. 9) *Tom* sees *his friends* again. 10) *Henry* is writing *an exercise*. 11) We go *to school* in the morning. 12) We go to school *in the morning*. 13) *The inkstand* stands on the desk. 14) He works *in the morning* and plays *in the evening*.

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

1) The lesson begins at nine o'clock. 2) The band is playing. 3) My friend is at school. 4) He has a brother.

## GRAMMATIKA.

Sõnade järjekord küsivas lauses.

### 1.

<i>Tom</i>	has	a dog.
<b>Who</b>	has	a dog?
<i>Tom</i>	sees	Henry.
<b>Who</b>	sees	Henry?
<i>Tom</i>	skates	in winter.
<b>Who</b>	skates	in winter?
<i>Tom</i>	is playing	in the garden.
<b>Who</b>	is playing	in the garden?
<i>The lamp</i>	stands	on the table.
<b>What</b>	stands	on the table?

### 2.

	Tom	<i>has</i>	a dog.
<i>Has</i>	Tom		a dog?
	Tom	<i>sees</i>	Henry.
<b>Does</b>	Tom	see	Henry?
	Tom	<i>skates</i>	in winter.
<b>Does</b>	Tom	skate	in winter?
	Tom	<i>is playing</i>	in the garden.
<i>Is</i>	Tom	playing	in the garden?
	The lamp	<i>stands</i>	on the table.
<b>Does</b>	the lamp	stand	on the table?

		Tom	has	<i>a dog.</i>
<b>What</b>	has	Tom?		
		Tom	sees	<i>Henry.</i>
<b>Whom</b>	does	Tom	see?	
		Tom	skates	<i>in winter.</i>
<b>When</b>	does	Tom	skate?	
		Tom	is playing	<i>in the garden.</i>
<b>Where</b>	is	Tom	playing?	
		The lamp	stands	<i>on the table.</i>
<b>Where</b>	does	the lamp	stand?	

### III. Kirjutada ainsuses:

1) They learn Russian and English. 2) They are school-girls. 3) Pioneers have red ties. 4) Her sisters are at home.

On olemas **kolme liiki** küsivaid lauseid:

#### 1. Küsimus on pööratud alusele.

*Who* has a dog? *Who* sees Henry? *Who* skates in winter. *Who* is playing in the garden? *What* stands on the table?

Küsiva lause esimeses liigis asetseb lause alus esimesel kohal ja ta on väljendatud küsiva asesõnaga.

Alus vastab küsimusele *Who? What?*

2. Küsimus on pööratud öeldisele ja nõuab vastust „jah“ või „ei“.

Näiteid: *Has* Tom a dog? *Does* Tom see Henry? *Does* Tom skate in winter? *Is* Tom playing in the garden? *Does* the lamp stand on the table?

Küsiva lause teises liigis asetseb alus teisel kohal. Esimesel kohal asetseb verb.

Kui öeldis koosneb abi- ja peaverbist, siis tuleb esimesele kohale lauses abiverb.

Näide: *Does Tom see Henry? Is Tom playing in the garden?* (Vt. tabel 2.)

3. Küsimus on pööratud **sihitisele** või **määrusele**.

Näited: *What has Tom? Whom does Tom see? When does Tom skate? Where is Tom playing? Where does the lamp stand?*

Küsiva lause kolmandas liigis asetseb esimesel kohal küsiv asesõna, mis on pööratud kas sihitisele (*whom? what?*) või määrusele (*where? when?*).

## LESSON 2.

### AT THE LESSON.

It is the English lesson. The teacher comes in and asks Tom:

“Who is *absent*?”

Tom is *on duty* to-day. He *answers*:

“Männik and Kuusik are absent.”

Tom sits down. The teacher *tells* Henry to stand up and asks *him* to read the third lesson. Henry opens his book and begins to read. He reads *well*. The teacher says:

“Sit down, Henry! You read very well. Now, Nelly!”

Nelly stands up and the teacher asks *her* to read.

Nelly does not read well. She does not *know* the lesson. The teacher says:

“You don’t know your lesson, Nelly!”

After this the teacher tells the other pupils to stand up *in turn*. He asks *them* to read. Then the teacher asks *us*

many *questions*, and we answer them. After this we write a dictation. We write it in our copy-books.

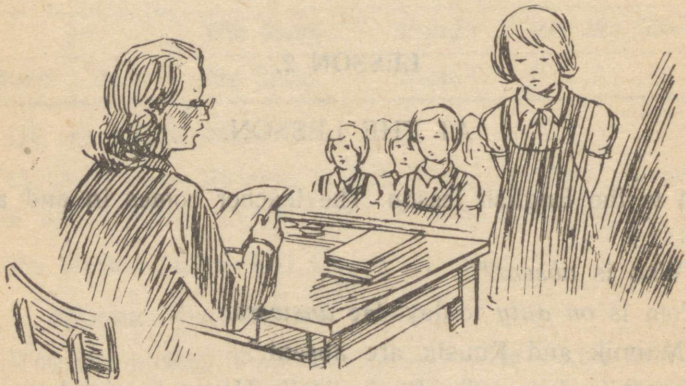
When the lesson is over, the bell rings. The teacher takes our copy-books and says:

“Good morning!”

We stand up and say:

“Good morning!”

*Märkus: Don't* [dount] on lühendatud vorm sõnadest *do not*.



### PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[ou]	[ə:]	[ð]	[kw]
stand	pupil	ask	window	third	they	quarter
hand	duty	after	snow	work	their	question
absent		answer	know	her	them	

## Exercises.

### I. Asendada kursiivis nimisõnad asesõnadega:

1) The teacher asks *Tom* to read. 2) *Henry* knows his lesson well. 3) The teacher asks *the pupils* many questions. 4) *The children* are singing a song. 5) *The blackboard* is on the wall. 6) *Jane* is sitting at the desk. 7) The teacher tells *Nelly* to go to the blackboard. 8) They are writing *a dictation* in their copy-books. 9) We write *exercises* at the lesson.

II. Moodustada küsimused lausetes kursiivosale, alates küsimusi sõnadega *who, whom, what*:

1) The teacher asks *Tom* a question. 2) *Tom* answers the question. 3) The teacher tells *Jane* to go to the blackboard. 4) *Jane* knows the third lesson well. 5) She is singing *a song*. 6) *Henry* sees *his friends* again. 7) *The map* is on the wall.

### III. Täiendada tekst asesõnadega:

1) *Jane* says, "... am glad to see *Mary*, and ... is glad to see ... too." 2) *Tom* says, "... am glad to see *Henry*, and ... is also glad to see ...." 3) *Tom* and *Jane* say, "... are glad to see our friends, and ... are also glad to see ...."

### IV. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*:

1) This is ... English book. ... English book is open. 2) This is ... classroom. What is in ... classroom? 3) There is ... map in our classroom. Here is ... map. 4) This is ... table. What colour is ... table? There is ... inkstand on ... table.

## GRAMMATIKA.

### Isikuliste asesõnade käänamine.

*Nimetav kääne*  
*Nominative Case*

*Sihitav kääne*  
*Objective Case*

#### **Who?**

#### **Whom?**

**I** go to school.      The teacher asks **me** to read.

**He** goes to school.      The teacher asks **him** to read.

**She** goes to school.      The teacher asks **her** to read.

**We** go to school.      The teacher asks **us** to read.

**You** go to school.      The teacher asks **you** to read.

**They** go to school.      The teacher asks **them** to read.

#### **What?**

#### **What?**

*The book* is on the table.

The boy takes *the book*.

**It** is on the table.

The boy takes **it**.

*The books* are on the table.

The boy takes *the books*.

**They** are on the table.

The boy takes **them**.

Isikulised asesõnad omavad kaks käänet:

1. **Nimetav** (*Who? What?*)
2. **Sihitav** (*Whom? What?*)

Nimetavas esinev asesõna on **aluseks**; sihitavas esinev asesõna on **sihitiseks**.

<i>Nominative Case</i>	<i>Objective Case</i>
<b>Who? What?</b>	<b>Whom? What?</b>
I	me
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

### LESSON 3.

#### DAYS AND MONTHS.

Teacher. Tom, how many *hours* are there in a day?

Tom. There are twenty-four hours in a day.

Teacher. And how many *minutes* are there in an hour?

Tom. There are *sixty* minutes in an hour.

Teacher. Good. Now, Henry, how many *seconds* are there in a minute?

Henry. There are sixty seconds in a minute.

Teacher. How many days has a *year*?

Henry. A year has three *hundred* and sixty-five days. In a *leap-year* there are three hundred and sixty-six days.

Teacher. Right. Now, Hilda! How many months has a year?

Hilda. A year has twelve months.

Teacher. Do you know their names?

Hilda. Yes, I do. They are: *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December*

Teacher. Very good. Tell me, Nelly! How many days has a month?

Nelly. It has thirty days.

Teacher. Are there *any* months which have thirty-one days?

Nelly. Yes, there are *some*. They are: January, March, May, July, August, October and December.

Teacher. Very good, Nelly! Now, Bob! Tell me the names of some months which have thirty days.

Bob. April and June have thirty days.

Teacher. Are there any other months which have thirty days?

Bob. Yes, there are. September and November have also thirty days.

Teacher. Good. Mary, are there any months which have twenty-eight days?

Mary. There is only one. It is February. In a leap-year February has twenty-nine days.

### Counting.

20 twenty	30 thirty
21 twenty-one	40 forty
22 twenty-two	50 fifty
23 twenty-three	60 sixty
24 twenty-four	70 seventy
25 twenty-five	80 eighty
26 twenty-six	90 ninety
27 twenty-seven	100 a hundred
28 twenty-eight	101 a hundred and one
29 twenty-nine	200 two hundred
	1000 a thousand

## HOW MANY?

How many seconds in a minute?

Sixty and no more in it.

How many minutes in an hour?

Sixty for sun and flower.

How many hours in a day?  
Twenty-four for work and play.

How many months in a year?  
Twelve the calendar makes clear.

C. G. Rossetti.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[auə]	[iə]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[ei]
our	clear	month	us	name
hour	here	other	sun	late
flower		some	hundred	April

[ə]	[e]	[juə]	[uə]	[dʒ]
September	many	January	February	January
December	any			June
November				July

### *Exercises.*

I. Vastata küsimustele:

- 1) How many hours are there in a day?
- 2) How many minutes are there in an hour?
- 3) How many seconds are there in a minute?
- 4) How many days are there in a year?
- 5) How many months has a year?
- 6) Which is the first month?
- 7) How many days are there in January?
- 8) How many days has February in a leap-year?
- 9) What is the name of the third month?
- 10) What are the names of the other months?

## II. Vastata jaatavalt:

Näide: Have you any English books? *Yes, I have some.*

1) Have you any Estonian books? 2) Has Tom any pictures? 3) Are there any pictures in your books? 4) Are there any chairs in this room?

## III. Moodustada küsimused:

1) Yes, we have some copy-books. 2) No, there are no pencils on the table. 3) No, he has no pictures in his book. 4) Yes, there are some tables in this room.

## IV. Lugeda inglise keeles:

24, 31, 58, 60, 73, 89, 92, 100, 105, 115, 146, 365, 366, 987, 1000.

# GRAMMATIKA.

## I. *Some, any, no.*

Have you *any* books? I have *some* books. I have *no* books. Are there *any* pictures in your room? There are *some* pictures in my room. There are *no* pictures in my room. Is there *any* ink in the inkstand? There is *some* ink in the inkstand. There is *no* ink in the inkstand.

*Some* tähendab natuke, mõni, mõned. *Some* tarvitatakse jutustavas lauses.

Küsimas lauses tarvitatakse *any*, mis tähendab mõni, mõned, natuke. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *no* nimisõnade ees.

## II. Eessõna *of*.

1. *This month* has thirty-one days. 2. The name *of this month* is January.

Esimeses lauses sõna *month* on lause aluseks.

Teises lauses sõna month koos eessõnaga of tõlgitakse eesti keelde omastavas käändes.

Nimisõna koos eessõnaga of tõlgitakse eesti keelde omastavas käändes.

## LESSON 4.

### SPORT AND GAMES.

"Can you skate?" Tom asks Henry.

"Yes, I can," answers Henry.

"Then let us go to the *skating-rink*," says Tom.

"All right! Let us go!"



The boys go to the skating-rink.

"And can you ski, Henry?" asks Tom again.

"Yes, I can. I like it *very much*."

"Let us go and ski *together* on the rest-day."

"All right!"

"Do you like *games*?" Henry asks Tom.

"Oh yes! I *often* play *football*, *volley-ball* and *tennis* in summer."

"I cannot play football," says Henry.

"Then you *must* learn. It is not *difficult*."

"And can you *swim*?" asks Tom.

"No, I cannot, but I want to learn this summer."

"Of course, you must. Do you *hear* the *music*?" asks Tom.

"Here is the skating-rink!"

### ON SKIS.

Up and down the hills we go,  
To and fro, to and fro.  
Crystal air, and sun, and snow,  
Far away we go!

M. Lebedinskaya.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[ei]	[æ]	[i:]	[u]
morning forty sport	name skate game	have banner can	see free	book look football

[ʌ]	[iə]	[ɛə]	[ju:]	[ɔ:]	[ð]
us but must	clear hear	chair air	pupil duty music	four fourteen course	there then together

### Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) Can you skate?
- 2) Can you play football?
- 3) Can you play volley-ball?
- 4) Do you swim?
- 5) Do you play tennis?
- 6) When do you play games?
- 7) Do you like games?

II. Kirjutada küsivas vormis:

1) He can skate. 2) They can swim. 3) She can sing.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) They can skate. 2) He can sing. 3) She can swim.

IV. Kirjutada küsivas vormis:

1) We must speak English at the English lessons. 2) He must go home now. 3) They must do their lessons now.  
4) She must write this exercise.

V. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1. I must eat this.                      4. We must eat this.  
2. He must eat this.                    5. You must eat this.  
3. She must eat this.                  6. They must eat this.

VI. Koostada laused neist sõnadest:

Näide: | March, in, days, thirty-one, are, there.  
          | *There are thirty-one days in March.*

1) to, you, glad, see, am, I. 2) very, I, well, skate, can.  
3) there, some, in, tea, cup, is, the. 4) them, know, well, I,  
very. 5) morning, the, in, o'clock, nine, at, rings, bell, the.

## GRAMMATIKA.

Olevik (Present) verbist *can* (võin, oskan).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I can	Can I	I cannot
He can	Can he	He cannot
She can	Can she	She cannot
We can	Can we	We cannot
You can	Can you	You cannot
They can	Can they	They cannot

read.                      read?                      read.

1.

Verb **can** ei pöördu.

2.

Küsiwas vormis verb **can** asub aluse ees:

I	can.
Can	I?

3.

*Cannot* — eitus **not** kirjutatakse verbiga **can** kokku.

4.

Verbile **can** järgneb alati teise verbi tegevusnimi. Verb **can** nõuab enda järel tegevusnime ilma abisõnata **to**.

Näide: *I can read.* (Võrdle: *I like to read. I want to read.*)

Olevik (Present) verbist **must** (pean).

Jaataw vorm	Küsiw vorm	Eitaw vorm
I must He must She must We must You must They must	Must I Must he Must she Must we Must you Must they	I must not He must not She must not We must not You must not They must not
} go.	} go?	} go.

1.

Verb **must**, samuti kui verb **can**, ei pöördu.

2.

Küsiavas vormis verb **must** asub aluse ees:

I	must.
Must	I?

3.

Eitavas vormis verbile **must** järgneb eitus not (*I must not*).

4.

Verbile **must**, samuti kui verbile **can**, järgneb alati tegevusnimi.

Verb **must** nõuab enda järel tegevusnime ilma abisõnata **to**.

Näited: | I must *work*.  
          | I must *learn* to swim.  
          | I must *do* my lessons well.

## LESSON 5.

### AT DINNER.

To-day is the rest-day. Tom and Jane do not go to school on the rest-day. Father and Mother do not go to their work. It is half past two in the afternoon. Dinner is ready. Jane helps Mother *to lay the table*. She *brings in* some plates, spoons, *forks* and *knives*.

Now the family is sitting at table.

Mother brings in the soup and gives some to Father and to the children.

Jane. Please, *pass* me the *salt*, Tom! There is *too little* salt in the soup.

Tom. Here it is.

Jane. Thank you!

Fred. I can't eat the soup. It's *too hot*.

Mother. *Wait a little*. Don't eat it now.

After the soup Mother brings the *meat* and *potatoes*. She gives some meat to Father and to the children.

Mother. Don't play with the knife, Fred. Put it down.

Father. Please, pass me the bread, Jane.

Jane. Here's the bread, Father.

Father. Thank you!

Mother. Now, Jane, *take* the plates *away*.

Jane takes away the plates. Mother brings some *apples*.

Mother. Don't take *that* big apple, Fred. Here's an apple for you.

Tom. My apple isn't *sweet*. Give me *another*, please.

Mother. Here's a nice apple for you.

Dinner is over. After dinner Mother *washes up* the plates. Jane and Tom help her.

### FIVE GOOD RULES.

1. Wash your hands *before* dinner.
2. Sit down to dinner.
3. Do not put your knife *into* your mouth.
4. Say "Please" when you ask people to pass you *something*.
5. Say "Thank you" when people pass you something.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[ei]	[ɔ:]	[ai]	[ɑ:]	[ɔ:]	[ei]	[i:]	[ou]
day	for	like	ask	also	again	eat	go
May	sport	knife	past	always	rain	tea	fro
lay	fork	knives	pass	salt	wait	meat	potato

[i:]	[æ]	[au]	[ə]	[n]
greet	can	thousand	something	knife
sweet	apple	mouth	mouth	know

### Exercises.

I. Vastata nendele küsimustele:

- 1) Do children go to school on the rest-day?
- 2) Whom does Jane help to lay the table?
- 3) With what do we eat soup?
- 4) With what do we eat meat?
- 5) Do you like meat and potatoes?
- 6) Do you like much salt in your soup?
- 7) Do you like apples?

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) Mother gives some soup *to Fred*.
- 2) We eat soup *with a spoon*.
- 3) Tom likes to play chess *with his father*.
- 4) We eat meat *with a fork*.
- 5) He passes the salt *to me*.
- 6) I pass the bread *to her*.
- 7) Jane often plays *with Fred*.
- 8) We often play volley-ball *with them*.

III. Asetada kaudne sihitis otsese ette:

- 1) Mother gives some meat to the children.
- 2) We give our copy-books to the teacher.
- 3) Pass the bread to me.

IV. Asetada otsene sihitis kaudse ette:

1) Give him an apple. 2) Pass me the salt. 3) Don't give her the knife.

## GRAMMATIKA.

### I. Asesõnad eessõnadega *to ja with*.

Whom does the teacher ask to read?

The teacher asks Henry to read.

The teacher asks him to read.

To whom does Lily give a book?

Lily gives a book to Henry. Lily gives a book to him.

With whom does Tom play?

Tom plays with Henry. Tom plays with him.

What do you see on the table?

I see a pen on the table. I see it on the table.

With what do you write?

I write with a pen. I write with it.

## II. Eessõna *to* tarvitamine kaudse sihitisega.

1. The teacher gives *a book to Henry*.
2. The teacher gives *a book to him*.
3. The teacher gives *Henry a book*.
4. The teacher gives *him a book*.

Igas ülalpool näitena toodud lauses on kaks sihitist.

*A book* on otsene sihitis kõigis neljas lauses. *Henry* on kaudne sihitis esimeses ja kolmandas lauses. *Him* on kaudne sihitis teises ja neljandas lauses.

Nagu näidetest ilmneb, tarvitatakse kaudset sihitist eessõnaga *to* siis, kui ta asetseb otsese sihitise järel. Kui kaudne sihitis asetseb otsese sihitise ees, siis tarvitatakse seda ilma eessõnata *to*.

### *f-* ja *fe-lõpuga* mitmuse moodustamine.

*One knife* [naif].      *Two knives* [naivz].

*One leaf* [li:f].      *Many leaves* [li:vz].

Nimisõnad, mis ainsuses lõpevad *f-* ja *fe-*ga, muudavad harilikult mitmuse lõpu *-f*, *-fe* lõpuks *-ves*.

## III. Lühivormid.

Kõnekeeles tarvitatakse väga sageli lühivorme, näiteks:

*can't* [kɑ:nt] = cannot

*it's* [its] = it is

*don't* [dɔunt] = do not.

## LESSON 6.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE 7th OF NOVEMBER.

On the Seventh of November we *celebrate* the *Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution*.



There is a Soviet Army *parade* on this day. There is a big demonstration after the parade.

We can hear music and songs. Many bands are playing. The streets are *full of* people. The people are marching to the tribune with banners, slogans and *portraits* of our *leaders*.

When they come to the tribune they *greet* the *leaders*.

Long Live Our Great Leader Comrade Stalin!

Long Live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long Live Our Country!

### **PRONUNCIATION.**

[iə]	[ei]	[ə:]
hear clear	celebrate decorate parade	work world anniversary

[ei]	[i:]	[fən]	[f]
great	teacher leader	demonstration revolution	socialist

## *Exercises.*

### I. Vastata:

1) When do we celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution? 2) Is there a demonstration on this day? 3) Where do the people march? 4) What do they carry? 5) Do we hear music in the streets?

## REVIEW.

(Lessons 1—6.)

### 1.

We must be at school at nine o'clock in the morning. The bell rings, and then the lessons begin.

Have you English lessons at school? Yes, we have. What do you do at your English lessons? We read, we speak, and we write. What do you write? We write exercises and dictations. We write them in our copy-books or on the blackboard.

Do you speak English? Yes, we do. Now we can speak English a little. With whom do you speak English? We speak English with our teacher. He asks us questions at the lesson, and we answer them. I always know my lesson well.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the lessons are over, and we go home. When I come home, I have my dinner. My mother gives me some soup and meat. I like meat and potatoes. After dinner my mother often gives me an apple. I like sweet apples very much.

On the rest-day I often go to the skating-rink together with my friend. I like to go to the skating-rink with him. He skates very well.

Can you ski? Of course, I can. Can you swim? No, I cannot. I must learn in summer. Do you play games? Yes, I do.

I can play tennis, volley-ball and other games. Have you any sisters or brothers? I have no brothers, but I have a little sister. She is very happy when I have time to play with her.

2.

School begins in September. After September comes October. September has thirty days. October has thirty-one days. Are there any other months which have thirty-one days? Yes, there are some. They are: December, January, March, May, July and August.

How many days has February? It has twenty-eight. In a leap-year it has twenty-nine days.

How many months are there in a year? There are twelve. How many days are there in a year? There are three hundred and sixty-five days. In a leap-year there are three hundred and sixty-six.

How many hours are there in a day? There are twenty-four hours. An hour has sixty minutes, and a minute has sixty seconds.

### **Review Exercises.**

#### I. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) Lessons begin *at nine*.
- 2) The children are singing *a song*.
- 3) Yes, I can speak English.
- 4) No, we cannot skate in summer.
- 5) My friend is *at school*.
- 6) The children are *at home*.
- 7) Jane plays tennis *in summer*.
- 8) They live *in Tallinn*.
- 9) I must come to school *at a quarter to nine*.
- 10) We must write *this exercise*.
- 11) Yes, there are some inkstands on the desks.
- 12) No, there are no balls under the chair.
- 13) She reads *Estonian books and English books*.
- 14) I am writing *an exercise* now.
- 15) She must go *home*.
- 16) Yes, he can ski very well.
- 17) *The teacher* gives us

lessons. 18) I go to the skating-rink *with my brother*. 19) We eat soup *with a spoon*. 20) We eat potatoes *with a fork*. 21) We are carrying *red flags*.

## II. Kirjutada küsivas ja eitavas vormis:

1) There are some pictures on the wall. 2) There are some pencils on the table. 3) There is some bread on the plate. 4) There is some water in the cup. 5) There are some knives on the table.

## III. Kirjutada jaatavas vormis:

1) There are no maps on the wall. 2) There are no apples on the plate. 3) There is no tea in the cup. 4) There is no salt on the table. 5) There are no forks here.

## IV. Lõpetada laused tegevusnimega:

Näide:		I like...	I can...
		I like to swim.	I can swim.

1) Lily wants.... 2) My sister can also.... 3) We must.... 4) He begins.... 5) We can.... 6) Tom must....

## V. Asetada kaudne sihitis otsese ette:

1) The mother gives some apples to Henry. 2) The teacher is giving a book to Jane. 3) We give our copy-books to the teacher. 4) Pass the bread to Tom, please.

## VI. Asetada otsene sihitis kaudse ette:

1) Give Fred a pencil. 2) Pass your father some water, Jane. 3) Give her a knife.

## VII. Kirjutada asesõnad sihitavas käändes:

Näide:		I give (he) books.
		I give him books.

- 1) We often play volley-ball with (*they*).
- 2) I always see (*she*) in the morning.
- 3) The teacher often asks (*we*) to read.
- 4) I am glad to see (*you*).
- 5) She is glad to see (*I*).
- 6) His brother often goes to the skating-rink with (*he*).

#### VIII. Kirjutada a, an vōi the:

- 1) We write with ... pen.
- 2) There is ... apple on this plate. Give me ... apple.
- 3) This is ... blackboard. What colour is ... blackboard? ... blackboard is black.
- 4) What colour are ... walls in your room?
- 5) ... soup is ready.

### LESSON 7.

#### WORLD YOUTH DAY.

It is the tenth of *November* — *World Youth Day*. There is a big demonstration on this day. All the *young* people are in the streets.



They are *marching* with red flags, banners and slogans. Bands are playing, and the young people are singing. This day is a *happy* day for our youth.

Long Live World Youth Day!

Long Live the Communist Party!

Long Live Our Great Leader Comrade Stalin!

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ʌ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[f/n]	[ŋ]
young	you youth	are march Party	band flag happy international	international	sing young

#### Exercises.

I. Kirjutada lünka sobiv eessõna — *with, in, for*:

1) Many people are ... the streets. 2) We are marching ... red flags. 3) This is a happy day ... our youth.

II. Kirjutada *do, does, have, has, am, is, are*:

1) There ... many children in the garden. 2) She ... a girl. 3) When ... you work? 4) I ... writing. 5) Pioneers ... red ties. 6) Where ... he work? 7) This boy ... a ball.

III. Kirjutada *a või an*:

1) This is ... book. 2) This is ... English book. 3) There is ... inkstand on the desk. 4) There is ... picture in the room. 5) Jane is ... girl. 6) She is ... schoolgirl. 7) She is ... English schoolgirl. She is not ... Estonian schoolgirl.

8) Jane is writing ... exercise now. 9) She is writing ... English exercise. 10) What exercise is Henry writing? He is writing ... English exercise.

## LESSON 8.

### SHOPPING.

Mother. Jane, put on your *hat* and *coat*, and let us go and *do some shopping*.



Jane. What shall we *buy*?

Mother. We shall buy a *pair of shoes* for you and a *pair of stockings* for Fred.

Jane. What shall we buy for Tom?

Mother. We must buy a *shirt* and a *red tie* for Tom.

Jane. Tom will be very *pleased*, I know. And what shall you buy for *yourself*, Mother?

Mother. I must have a *new dress*. *Be quick*, Jane, or it will be late. We must be back at two o'clock.

Jane. I shall be ready *in a moment*.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ou]	[ai]	[ɛə]	[ɔ:]
glad	go	my	chair	course
can	coat	good-bye	air	your
hat		buy	pair	yourself

[i:]	[u:]	[ju:]	[ɲ]
meat please pleased	shoes	new	skating shopping stocking

### *Exercises.*

#### I. Vastata:

1) What will Mother buy for Jane? 2) What will she buy for Fred? 3) What will she buy for Tom? 4) Do you like shopping? 5) Shall you buy a new coat in spring?

#### II. Moodustada küsimused:

Näide: | Yes, they will go home.  
| *Will they go home?*

1) Yes, we shall go to the skating-rink. 2) Yes, he will swim in summer. 3) Yes, I shall buy a pair of stockings. 4) No, she will not read this book. 5) No, they will not be free to-day. 6) No, I shall not be ready in a moment. 7) No, we shall not have a Russian lesson to-day.

#### III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

Näide: | I shall go home.  
| *I shall not go home.*

1) I shall get up at seven o'clock in the morning. 2) They will be late. 3) She will put on her new dress. 4) We shall have fish for dinner. 5) You will see him in the afternoon.

#### IV. Anda lühivastused:

Näide: | Shall you read this book?  
 Yes, I shall.  
 No, I shall not.

1) Shall you buy a new dress for yourself? 2) Shall you go to the skating-rink on the rest-day? 3) Will she be free in the evening? 4) Will they come to see him on the rest-day?

#### V. Asendada kursiivsõnad asesõnadega:

Näide: | Mother gives *some meat* to Father.  
 Mother gives *it* to Father.

1) Put *the coat* on. 2) *Mother* will buy *a dress* for *Jane*.  
 3) *Mother* will buy *a shirt* for *Tom*. 4) *The stockings* are black.  
 5) Put *the knife* down. 6) Pass *the salt* to *Nina*.  
 7) Pass *the apples* to *Bob*.

### GRAMMATIKA.

#### Tulevik (Future).

Jaatav vorm	Küsiiv vorm	Eitav vorm
I shall He will She will We shall You will They will	Shall I Will he Will she Shall we Shall you Will they	I shall not He will not She will not We shall not You will not They will not
} } } play } chess. } }	} } } play } chess? } }	} } } play } chess. } }

Tulevik moodustatakse abiverbidest *shall* ja *will* ning peaverbi tegevusnimest.

Näited: | *I shall read. You will read.*  
 | *He will be ready in a moment. She will be*  
 | *ready in a moment.*  
 | *We shall have an English lesson. They will*  
 | *have an English lesson.*

Nagu tabelist näha, tarvitatakse *shall* ainsuse ja mitmuse esimese pöördega.

*Will* tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse teise ja kolmanda pöördega.

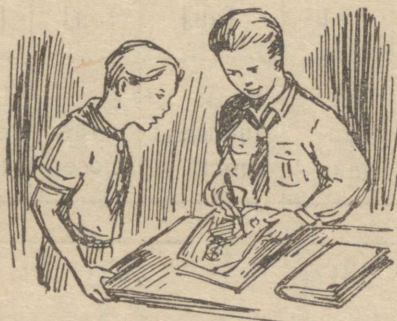
Teise pöörde küsivas vormis tarvitatakse *will* asemel *shall*, kui vastuseks on *shall*.

Näide: | *Shall you see him to-day?*  
 | Yes, I shall.

## LESSON 9.

### THE BODY. I.

One day Tom asks Fred:  
 "Can you *draw* a man?"



"No, Tom, I can't."

"Give me a pencil and some *paper*, and I shall *show* you how to do it."

"I begin with the man's face. Now I shall draw his *eyes*. He will also have a mouth and a *nose*. Then he will have two *ears*. Now he must have some *hair*."

"Look at the picture. The man's *head* is ready. Now I shall draw his *body, arms, hands, legs and feet*." When the picture is ready, Tom says, "You must go to bed now. It is nine o'clock. But *to-morrow* I shall show you how to draw a boy's head, a girl's head, a dog, a cat, and many other things."

### A RIDDLE.

It's true, I have both face and hands,  
 And move before your eye;  
 Yet when I go, my body stands,  
 And when I stand, I lie.

[A watch.]

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ou]	[ɔ:]	[æ]	[au]	[ou]	[ei]	[ɛə]
snow	draw	hat	house	stove	hear	air
know		can	thousand	rose	clear	pair
show		man	mouth	nose	ear	hair

[e]	[i:]	[ɑ:]	[ai]
bread	greet sweet feet	march	buy good-bye eye
ready		March	
head		arm	

## Exercises.

I. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *Tom's, mother's, our teacher's, Fred's, this girl's, Janes's, Henry's, friend's*:

- 1) My ... name is Nelly. 2) This is ... schoolbag.  
3) ... cat is black. 4) ... eyes are blue. 5) My ... hair is black. 6) This is ... pencil. 7) ... ball is in the box. 8) ... shoes are brown.

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

Näide: | The girl's hat is green.  
          | The girls' hats are green.

- 1) My friend's coat is brown. 2) The boy's shirt is white.  
3) A pioneer's tie is red. 4) The worker's room is good.  
5) The teacher's pencil is red. 6) The girl's cup is blue.

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) *Bob* will draw a picture. 2) Bob will draw *a picture*.  
3) *His brother* lives in Tallinn. 4) His brother lives *in Tallinn*. 5) I shall buy *a pair of stockings*. 6) We shall go to the skating-rink *to-morrow*.

IV. Paigutada tulevikku:

Näide: | I go home at four o'clock.  
          | I shall go home at four o'clock.

- 1) I don't get up at six o'clock in the morning. 2) We have breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning. 3) He is at home on the rest-day. 4) They come home at half past two in the afternoon.

## GRAMMATIKA.

Possessive Case (omastav kääne).

1. The **boy's** pencil is red.

Selles lauses nimisõna *the boy's* (poisi) vastab küsimusele „kelle“.

Kui nimisõna vastab küsimusele „kelle“, „mille“, siis on ta omastavas käändes. Elusolendi nimel on omastavas käändes lõpp **'s**. Näiteks: The *girl's* tie is red.

2. The **boy's** pencils are red.

Mitmuses lisandub nimisõnale, mis on omastavas käändes, ainult apostroof ('), juhul kui nimisõna lõpeb s-tähega.

3. The **children's** pencils are red.

Kui nimisõnal mitmuses ei ole lõppu -s, siis lisandub talle omastavas käändes **'s**.

## LESSON 10.

### THE BODY. II.

We have two eyes. We can look and see with them. This is my *right* eye, and this is my *left* eye. People's eyes are black, brown, *grey* or blue.

We have two ears. We can hear and listen with them. We like to listen to music on the *wireless*.

We eat and speak with our mouths. The *tongue* and *teeth* are in the mouth.

We smell with our noses. We touch with our hands and *fingers*. How many hands have we? We have two. This is my right hand, and this is my left hand.

We walk with our legs and feet. We have two legs and two feet. This is my right *foot*, and this is my left foot.

### A RHYME.

Spades for digging; pens for writing;  
Ears for hearing; teeth for biting;  
Eyes for seeing; legs for walking;  
Tongues for tasting, or for talking.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[ju:]	[ai]	[i:]	[u]	[ei]	[ɔ:]	[au]	[ʌ]
music use	light right	feet teeth	good foot	they grey	chalk walk	mouth	young touch tongue

[ŋ]	[ŋg]	[ð]
young tongue	English finger	them that

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

- 1) What do we see with? 2) What do we speak with?
- 3) What do we smell with? 4) What do we touch with?
- 5) What do we hear with? 6) What do we walk with?
- 7) Where is the hair? 8) Where is the tongue? 9) How many teeth have we? 10) How many arms and legs have we?
- 11) How many hands and feet have we?

#### II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

A man, an eye, a tooth, a finger, a foot, a leg, a knife, an arm, a child.

III. Kirjutada oleviku ja oleviku kestva vormi ainsuse kolmandas pöördes:

Näide: to walk; *he walks; he is walking.*

To eat, to go, to speak, to touch, to sit, to wash, to dress, to write.

#### IV. Kirjutada eraldatud sõnad omastavas käändes:

Näide: | (*The boy*) eyes are brown.  
| *The boy's* eyes are brown.

- 1) (*Jane*) eyes are blue. 2) (*The dog*) teeth are white.  
3) (*Kitty*) hair is black. 4) (*Pioneers*) ties are red. 5) (*The cat*) eyes are green. 6) (*The schoolboys*) copy-books are blue.

#### V. Täiendada asesõnadega:

- 1) Tom says to Fred, "... shall show ... how to draw."  
2) A man has two legs; ... uses ... for walking. 3) Nelly is eating soup; ... is eating ... with a spoon. 4) Tom says to Fred, "Give ... a pencil, and some paper." 5) We have two ears; we use ... for hearing.

### GRAMMATIKA.

#### I. Nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamine.

Me teame, et mitmuse moodustamisel lisandub nimisõnadele täht **s**. Mõned nimisõnad on erandid, nad ei käi selle reegli järgi, näiteks:

<i>Ainsus</i>	<i>Mitmus</i>
a child	children
a foot	feet
a tooth	teeth
a man	men

#### II. Eessõna tarvitamine küsiva lause lõpus.

Inglise keeles võib eessõna asetseda ka küsiva lause lõpus, näiteks:

*With* what do we hear?

What do we hear *with*?

### III. Lõpp *-es* ainsuse kolmandas pöördes.

Verbidel, mis lõpevad tähtedega *ss, sh, ch*, on ainsuse kolmandas pöördes lõpp *-es*.

Näiteks: he *dresses, he washes, he touches.*

*ss, sh, ch* järel lõpp *-es* hääldatakse [iz].

Näiteks: *dresses* ['dresiz], *washes* ['wɔʃiz], *touches* ['tʌtʃiz].

## LESSON 11.

### REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Teacher. Bob, when is World Youth Day?

Bob. It is on the tenth of November.

Teacher. *Quite* right. Now, Tom! When is the Day of the Stalin *Constitution*?

Tom. It is on the fifth of December.

Teacher. Right. When is Soviet Army Day?

Ann. It is on the twenty-third of February.

Teacher. Good. And when is *International Women's Day*?

Kitty. It is on the eighth of March.

Teacher. *Quite* right. And when is May Day?

Tom. It is on the first of May.

Teacher. When is *Victory Day*?

Bob. It is on the ninth of May.

Teacher. Very good. Now, Henry, when is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?

Henry. It is on the seventh of November.

### Counting.

10th the tenth [tenə]

20th the twentieth ['twentiə]

21st the twenty-first ['twenti-'fɜːst]

30th the thirtieth ['θɜːtiə]

40th the fortieth [ˈfɔːtiə]  
 50th the fiftieth [ˈfiftiə]  
 60th the sixtieth [ˈsiksitiə]  
 70th the seventieth [ˈsevntiə]  
 80th the eightieth [ˈeitiə]  
 90th the ninetieth [ˈnaintiə]

*Märkus:* Järgarvude moodustamiseks liidetakse põhiarvudele lõpp **-th**.

Näide: four — *the fourth*; ten — *the tenth*; seventeen — *the seventeenth*.

Eranditeks on järgmised arvsõnad:

*the first, the second, the third.*

Pange tähele, kuidas moodustuvad arvudest *five* ja *twelve* järgarvud: five — *the fifth*; twelve — *the twelfth*.

Kui arvsõna lõpeb tähega *y*, siis järgarvus *y* muutub *i*-ks ja temale lisandub lõpp **-eth**.

Näide: twenty — *the twentieth*; thirty — *the thirtieth*.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[fən]	[ɑː]	[æ]	[juː]	[kw]	[u]
revolution	army	can	constitution	quarter	good
constitution	march	man	commune	question	woman
demonstration	March	Paris		quite	

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

- 1) When is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?
- 2) When is the Day of the Stalin Constitution?
- 3) When is Soviet Army Day?
- 4) When is International

Communist Women's Day? 5) When is Victory Day? 6) When is May Day? 7) When is World Youth Day?

II. Lugada kuupäevad:

10/I, 3/IV, 7/VIII, 15/XI, 6/II, 25/X, 30/XII, 11/II, 12/III, 20/V, 2/VII, 21/VI, 13/IX.

III. Koostada laused:

N ä i d e: | desk, the, my, on, I, pen, put.  
| *I put my pen on the desk.*

1) football, he, friend, with, plays, his. 2) the, him, teacher, to write, asks. 3) Nina's, this, book, is. 4) any, do, pictures, you, room, in, see, the? 5) see, you, do, whom? 6) in, there, September, days, are, thirty. 7) blue, this, are, eyes, child's. 8) I, coat, buy, new, shall, a. 9) touch, what, with, we, do? 10) use, writing, ink, for, a, we, pen, and.

IV. Kirjutada, kus tarvilik, *a või the*:

1) April is ... month. 2) April is ... fourth month of ... year. 3) There are thirty days in ... April. 4) Soviet Army Day is on ... twenty-third of February. 5) Which month is December? It is ... twelfth month of ... year. 6) When is ... Day of ... Stalin Constitution? It is on ... fifth of December. 7) January is ... cold month.

## LESSON 12.

### THE SEASONS. I.

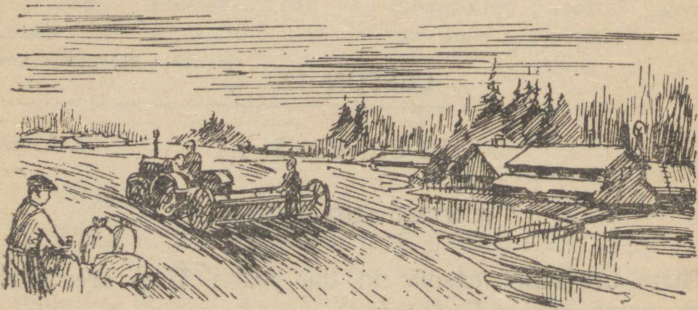
#### WINTER AND SPRING.

There are four *seasons* in the year. They are: spring, summer, *autumn* and winter.

Winter is coming. The days are *short* and the nights are *long*. The *weather* will *soon* be very cold. There will be *much* snow on the ground, and we shall put on our warm coats. The water in the river will *become* ice, and we shall skate on it.



After winter will come spring. In spring the weather is warmer *than* in winter. The days become longer, and the nights are shorter. Spring *sowing* begins on the *collective* farms. In *early* spring it is not very warm. There are *few* flowers in the gardens, there is very little grass in the fields. When the weather is quite warm, we shall see many flowers in the gardens and fields.



## PROVERB.

April showers bring May flowers.

## THE SWING.

How do you like to go up in a swing.

Up in the air so blue?

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!

R. L. Stevenson.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[i:]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[e]	[ʌ]
read teacher season	August autumn	for sport short	head breakfast weather	some come become

[ou]	[ɑ:]	[u:]	[aʊə]	[i:]	[ð]
snow sow	arm farm	too soon	flower shower	field	together weather

## Exercises.

### I. Vastata:

1) How many seasons are there in the year? 2) What are the names of the seasons? 3) Is the weather cold in winter? 4) What does the water in the river become in winter? 5) Are the days long or short in winter? 6) Are the nights long or short in winter? 7) What do we put on when the weather is very cold? 8) Can you ski? 9) Shall you go to the skating-rink to-morrow? 10) When does the weather become warmer? 11) When do the days become longer? 12) When do the nights become shorter?

II. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *colder, shorter, warmer, younger, longer.*

1) Tom's pencil is long; Jane's pencil is . . . . 2) My brother is . . . than I. 3) Ice is . . . than water. 4) In winter the days are . . . than in spring. 5) In spring the weather is . . . than in winter.

III. Kirjutada: *few, many, little* või *much*.

1) There is . . . soup in my plate. 2) There are . . . books in the bookcase. 3) Are there . . . or . . . knives on the table? 4) There is . . . water in this cup. 5) I do not like . . . salt in my soup. 6) Is there . . . or . . . ink in the inkstand?

## GRAMMATIKA.

### I. *Many, much, few, little* tarvitamine.

<i>many</i> books
<i>much</i> salt

<i>few</i> books
<i>little</i> salt

*Many* ja *much* tähendavad mõlemad „palju“, kuid nende sõnade tarvitamine on erinev. *Many* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga mitmuses. *Much* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga ainsuses. Näiteks: *many books, many pencils, many pens, many rooms*; aga: *much soup, much salt, much bread, much time*.

*Few* ja *little* tähendavad mõlemad „vähe“. *Few* tarvitatakse nii kui *many* nimisõnaga mitmuses.

*Little* tarvitatakse nii kui *much* nimisõnaga ainsuses. Näiteks me ütleme: *few books, few pencils, few pens, few rooms*; aga: *little soup, little salt, little bread, little time*.

## II. Omadussõna keskvõrde moodustamine.

The red pencil is *long*. The blue pencil is *longer*. In spring days are *warm*. In summer the days are *warmer* than in spring.

Keskvõrde moodustamiseks lisatakse omadussõnale lõpp **-er**.

Näide: *long* — *longer*; *warm* — *warmer*.

## LESSON 13.

### THE SEASONS. II.

#### SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

In summer the sun is very hot. Summer is the *hottest* season of the year. The days are long, and the nights are short. On the twenty-second of June we have the *longest* day and the *shortest* night of the year. It is *pleasant* to swim in the *cool* water when weather is hot.

In summer the *corn* becomes *ripe*, and the fields are quite yellow. When the corn is ripe, *harvesting* begins. We do not go to school in summer, *because* we have our *holidays*.

Autumn begins in September. Many *fruits* become ripe in autumn. We all like to eat apples, pears and *cherries*.



In October and in November the weather becomes colder and colder. *It often rains.*

On the first of September the summer holidays are over, and we go back to school.



## PROVERB.

Make hay while the sun shines.

## FALLING RAIN.

*Everything* is shining *wet*  
 In rain, rain, rain;  
 It falls with trickling, splashing sounds  
 Upon the window pane.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[e]	[u:]	[ɔ:]	[ai]	[ɑ:]	[ei]	[ɔ:]
breakfast	school	sport	like	farm	wait	call
weather	cool	short	shine	harvesting	rain	all
pleasant	fruit	corn	ripe			fall

[dʒ]	[ə]	[ɛə]	[u]	[ei]	[w]
January	something	hair	book	day make	white
June	everything	there	look	say pane	when
July		pear		hay	while

[au]	[ʌ]	[ɒ]
ground	come	harvesting
sound	some	trickling
bounce	love	splashing

## Exercises.

### I. Vastata:

- 1) When is the weather warmer, in summer or in spring?
- 2) When are the days longer, in winter or in summer?
- 3) When is the weather colder, in September or in November?
- 4) Which is the hottest season of the year?
- 5) Which is the longest day of the year?
- 6) Which is the shortest night of the year?
- 7) When is it pleasant to swim?
- 8) When does the corn become ripe?
- 9) When do many fruits become ripe?
- 10) What fruits do you know?
- 11) Do we go to school in summer?
- 12) When do we go to school again?
- 13) When does it often rain?

II. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *the longest, the coldest, the hottest, the biggest, the youngest.*

- 1) Summer is ... season of the year.
- 2) Winter is ... season of the year.
- 3) Tom is young; Jane is younger; Fred is ...
- 4) Henry is ... boy in his class.
- 5) The brown pencil is long; the blue pencil is longer; the red pencil is ...

### III. Kirjutada vastandid:

N ä i d e: to give — to take.

Short, cold, big, hot, long; to answer, to ask.

### IV. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*, kus tarvilik:

- 1) January is ... coldest month of ... year.
- 2) It is warm in ... May.
- 3) Henry is ... pioneer.
- 4) He is ... Estonian boy. He is not ... English boy.
- 5) We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork.
- 6) This is *an* apple; *the* apple is big and sweet.

### V. Panna vastavad asesõnad nimisõnade asemele:

- 1) *Tom* and *Jane* are at school.
- 2) *The teacher* asks *the children* many questions.
- 3) *Nelly* gives *Hilda* a book.
- 4) *Henry* likes *Bob*.
- 5) *The clock* is on the wall.

## GRAMMATIKA.

### Omadussõna kolm võrdlusastet.

<i>Algvõrre</i>	<i>Keskvõrre</i>	<i>Ülivõrre</i>
1. long short	longer shorter	<b>the longest</b> <b>the shortest</b>
2. hot big	hotter bigger	<b>the hottest</b> <b>the biggest</b>

1. Inglise omadussõnadel on kolm võrdlusastet: algvõrre, keskvõrre ja ülivõrre. Me teame, et keskvõrre moodustatakse lõpu **-er** lisamisega omadussõnale. Ülivõrde moodustamisel lisatakse omadussõnale lõpp **-est**. Omadussõna ülivõrret tarvitatakse määrava artikliga (*the longest, the shortest*).

2. Tabelis number 2 all on antud omadussõnade *hot* ja *big* võrdlusastmed. Need omadussõnad on ühesilbilised ja nad lõpevad kaashäälikuga, mille ees seisab lühike täishäälik. Niisuguste omadussõnade kesk- ja ülivõrde moodustamisel muutub lõppkaashäälik kahekordseks (*hot — hotter — the hottest*).

## REVIEW.

### (Lessons 7—13.)

#### 1.

To-morrow my mother will go and do some shopping. She will take me and my sister with her. We shall buy many nice things. I shall have a pair of new shoes and a new winter coat. My sister will have a new dress and a hat. Then my mother will buy two pairs of stockings for us and a shirt for Father. Father will be very pleased.

## 2.

What do we see with? We see with our eyes. We hear with our ears, and we smell with our nose. We use our mouth for eating and speaking. What is in the mouth? The tongue and the teeth are in the mouth. We have two arms and two hands. We also have two legs and two feet. We walk with our legs and feet.

## 3.

Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather becomes warmer; the days are longer; the sun shines in the blue sky; the grass is green, and there are many flowers in the gardens and the fields.

Summer months are also very pleasant. They are the warmest months of the year. The days are long, the nights are short. The gardens are full of flowers. The corn in the fields becomes ripe. And when the sun is very hot, it is pleasant to swim in the cool water.

Autumn is a good season too. Apples, pears and other fruits become ripe in this season.

In winter the weather becomes very cold. The ground and the trees are all white with snow. We often go on our skis or skate on the ice. Is winter not a pleasant season?

### **Review Exercises.**

I. Täita lüngad antud sõnadega, asetades nad omastavasse käändesse:

Näide: | *friend. My ... dog is big.*  
 | *My friend's dog is big.*

*Father, boy, sister, Jane, teacher, child, Tom, Bob.*

- 1) My ... room is big. 2) ... father is a doctor.  
 3) ... pencil-box is in his schoolbag. 4) The ... books are

in the bookcase. 5) I see ... cat. 6) This ... schoolbag is in the desk. 7) She is playing chess with her ... friend. 8) Don't take this ... ball.

## II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

Näide: | My *friend's* book is good.  
| My *friends'* books are good.

1) The child's ball is big. 2) My sister's friend speaks English. 3) The teacher's book is in the bookcase. 4) His brother's friend can swim. 5) The man's shoes are black. 6) The pioneer's tie is red.

## III. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*, kus tarvilik:

1) I shall buy ... new dress. 2) Summer is ... hottest season of ... year. 3) There are thirty-one days in ... March. 4) This is ... tie; ... tie is red. 5) I see ... book, ... copy-book, ... pen, ... pencil and ... inkstand on this desk. 6) After ... summer comes ... autumn. 7) World Youth Day is on ... tenth of November.

## IV. Asendada kursiivis nimisõnad asesõnadega:

1) *Tom* brings *a book* to Bob. 2) *Jane* will go and do some shopping to-morrow. 3) *Nelly* takes *the knives and the forks* from the table. 4) *This boy* often plays chess with *his sister*. 5) *The children* often skate in winter and swim in summer.

V. Täita lüngad, valides üks eraldatud sõnadest, mis vastab lause mõttele:

Näide: | Summer is ... season of the year.  
| (*hotter, the hottest*)  
| Summer is *the hottest* season of the year.

1) In autumn the weather is ... than in summer. (*colder, the coldest*) 2) Winter is ... season of the year. (*colder,*

the coldest) 3) In spring the days become ... and ... (longer, the longest) 4) He is ... than his brother. (younger, the youngest) 5) He is ... boy in our class. (bigger, the biggest) 6) Tom is ... than Fred. (bigger, the biggest) 7) Ice is ... than water. (colder, the coldest)

#### VI. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) There are *four* seasons in the year. 2) Yes, he can skate. 3) It rains *in autumn*. 4) *The corn* becomes ripe in August. 5) Apples and pears become ripe *in autumn*. 6) *No*, we do not go to school in summer. 7) There are *two* inkstands on the table. 8) There are *three* doors in this room. 9) I shall buy a coat *to-morrow*. 10) I shall buy a coat *to-morrow*. 11) They will have *an English lesson* to-morrow.

#### VII. Paigutada tulevikku:

1) He is drinking tea. 2) They are eating soup. 3) I go to bed at ten. 4) The children write dictations. 5) He does his lessons at home. 6) We play chess on the rest-day.

#### VIII. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | Is snow white? *Yes, it is.*  
 | Is snow green? *No, it isn't.*  
 | Is snow white or green? *It's white.*  
 | What colour is snow? *It's white.*

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Is chalk white?       | 2. Is the sky blue?       |
| Is chalk black?          | Is the sky brown?         |
| Is chalk white or black? | Is the sky blue or brown? |
| What colour is chalk?    | What colour is the sky?   |
3. Is grass green?  
 Is grass red?  
 Is grass green or red?  
 What colour is grass?

IX. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | What do we call the first month of the year?  
| *We call it January.*

- 1) What do we call the second month of the year?
- 2) What do we call the third month of the year?
- 3) What do we call the fourth month of the year?
- 4) What do we call the fifth month of the year?
- 5) What do we call the first season of the year?
- 6) What do we call the hottest season of the year?
- 7) What do we call the third season of the year?
- 8) What do we call the twelfth month of the year?
- 9) What do we call the coldest season of the year?

X. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | What do we use when we drink tea?  
| *We use a cup.*

- 1) What do we use when we write?
- 2) What do we use when we eat meat?
- 3) What do we use when we eat soup?
- 4) What do we use when we write on the blackboard?

XI. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | When do we use a cup?  
| *We use a cup when we drink tea.*

- 1) When do we use a pen and ink?
- 2) When do we use a fork and a knife?
- 3) When do we use chalk?
- 4) When do we use a spoon?

## LESSON 14.

### A STORY.

Tom likes to read. He has many books. Here is *a story* from one of Tom's books. He likes this story very much.



## TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

### I.

Sam and Mike are two schoolboys. They live *near the border*. Sam's father is an *officer* of the *Soviet Army*. Mike's father works on a collective farm.

### II.

It is evening. Sam and Mike are going home from a pioneer *meeting*. They are going *through a wood*. It is very cold. The ground is white with snow. It is very *still* in the wood. The boys are walking *quickly*.

*Suddenly* Sam sees something white *behind* the trees.

"Look, Mike!" says Sam. "Do you see *anything* behind that tree?"

Mike looks and says: "No, I see *nothing* there."

A little later Sam and Mike look again.

Yes, there is something behind the tree. What can it be? It is not snow; it moves a little. The boys *stop* and *stand still*. The white thing moves again. Now the boys see it well. It is a man. He *is covered* with something white and has a white bag in his hand. *Suddenly* Sam *understands*. It must be a *spy*!

“Mike,” says Sam, “that man must be a spy. Run to the *border-guards’* post. I shall wait here. Run quickly, or he will go *away.*”

### III.

Mike together with three border-guards comes back to the wood where Sam is waiting.

“Where is the man, Sam?” asks Mike.

“He is there. Let us go,” answers Sam.

The border-guards and the boys come to a big tree behind which they see the man in white. The man sees them and *tries* to run away. But it is too late.

The border-guards *catch* him and bring him to the post.

The man is a spy.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[æ]	[ai]
blackboard	answer	some	run	bag	white
border	commander	something	suddenly	catch	while
	guard	nothing	understand	understand	behind

[iə]	[u:]	[ai]	[kw]	[ɪ]	[ə]
hear	do	cry	quite	thing	thing
ear	move	try	question	something	something
near	through	spy	quickly	nothing	nothing
				anything	anything

## Exercises.

### I. Vastata:

1) Where do Sam and Mike live? 2) What is Sam's father? 3) What is Mike's father? 4) Where are Sam and Mike going? 5) Are they going through a wood? 6) How are the boys walking? 7) What is the ground covered with? 8) What does Sam suddenly see behind the trees? 9) Does the white thing move? 10) Is the white thing a man? 11) What is the man covered with? 12) What has he in his hand? 13) Who runs to the border-guards' post? 14) Where do the border-guards bring the man in white? 15) Is the man in white a spy?

### II. Moodustada küsimused:

1) Yes, Tom has something in his right hand. 2) No, there is nothing in my bag. 3) No, I see nothing behind the tree. 4) Yes, there is something on the floor. 5) No, I have nothing in my left hand. 6) Yes, we can see something near the house.

III. Täita lüngad eessõnadega: *in, from, through, with, behind, to.*

1) Mike must run ... the border-guards' post. 2) The boys are going ... a wood. 3) I see something ... that tree. 4) The ground is covered ... snow. 5) We are going home ... a meeting. 6) The man has a bag ... his hand.

### IV. Kirjutada *much, many, little* või *few*:

1) There is ... snow on the ground in winter. 2) Are there ... or ... pictures in this book? 3) There are ... trees in the wood. 4) Do you like ... or ... salt in your soup?

V. Kirjutada verbid oleviku ainsuse kolmandas pöördes (Present):

Näide: to stand — *he stands*.

To read, to go, to walk, to do, to run, to try, to ask, to cry.

VI. Jutustada lugemispala "Two Little Patriots" sisu oma sõnadega.

## GRAMMATIKA.

### I. *Something, anything, nothing* tarvitamine.

Is there *anything* on the table? There is *something* on the table. There is *nothing* on the table.

*Something* tähendab „midagi”. Küsivas lauses *something* ei tarvitata. Selle asemel tarvitatakse *anything*, mis tähendab „midagi”. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *nothing*, mis tähendab „mitte midagi”.

### II. *y*-tähega lõppevate verbide oleviku ainsuse kolmas pööre.

#### *Present Tense.*

I try.

He } tries.  
She }

We try.

You try.

They try.

Verbidel, mis lõpevad *y*-tähega, mille ees seisab konsonant, on olevikus ainsuse kolmandas pöördes lõpp *-es*, kusjuures täht *y* muutub *i*-ks.

Näide: *He tries, he cries, aga he plays.*

## LESSON 15.

### GOING TO THE CINEMA.

Tom. Hallo, Bob! Where are you going?

Bob. I am going to the *cinema*.

Tom. *What is on* to-day?

Bob. "Chapayev". It's a very good *film*. Can you go too?

Tom. No, thank you. I *was* at the cinema *yesterday*.

Bob. What was on?

Tom. "Lenin in October".

Bob. Was it *interesting*?

Tom. Oh, very!

Bob. Was Jane with you?

Tom. No, she was not.

Bob. *Why*?

Tom. Because she was *ill* yesterday.

Bob. Is she *better* to-day?

Tom. Yes, thank you. She is quite well to-day, but she was in bed yesterday.

Bob. *Were* you at the cinema *alone*?

Tom. No, Mike and Henry were with me.

Bob. Well, *good-bye* now! I must go or I shall be late.

Tom. Good-bye!

### PRONUNCIATION.

[i]	[ai]	[ɪ]	[w]	[w]	[kw]
holiday	my	shopping	well	what	quarter
yesterday	why	harvesting	with	where	question
	good-bye	interesting	was	why	quickly
			were	while	quite

## Exercises.

### I. Vastata:

- 1) When was Tom at the cinema? 2) What was on?
- 3) Was Jane with him? 4) Why not? 5) Was Tom alone at the cinema? 6) Who was at the cinema with him?

### II. Moodustada küsimused:

- 1) Yes, I was at the cinema yesterday. 2) No, I was not at the cinema yesterday. 3) Yes, Jane was ill yesterday. 4) No, Bob was not ill yesterday. 5) Yes, they were at school yesterday. 6) No, they were not at the cinema yesterday.

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale, alustades küsimust sõnadega: *when, where, how, whom, who, what, with whom, with what* või *to whom*.

- 1) Mike's father works *on a collective farm*. 2) The boys are walking *quickly*. 3) We shall come home *in the evening*. 4) Sam sees a man *behind the tree*. 5) I write *with a pen and ink*. 6) Tom likes *this story* very much. 7) Henry likes to read. 8) *The white thing* moves a little. 9) I often walk in the wood *with my sister*. 10) Fred gives *Tom* a pencil and some paper.

IV. Kirjutada *something, anything, nothing, some, any* või *no*:

- 1) Is there ... on the chair? 2) Yes, there is ... on it.
- 3) Is there ... ink in the inkstand? 4) Yes, there is ...
- 5) No, I have ... green pencils. 6) No, I see ... in this box.

### V. Kirjutada *I, my* või *me*:

- 1) Give ... some paper. 2) ... have a new book. 3) It is ... book.

### VI. Kirjutada *he, his* või *him*:

- 1) ... has a ball. 2) It is ... ball. 3) Give this ball to ...

## GRAMMATIKA.

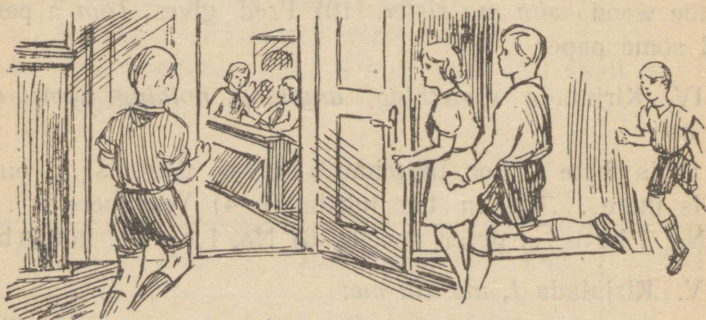
### Lihtminevik (Past) verbist *to be*.

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsi vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I was	Was I	I was not
He was	Was he	He was not
She was	Was she	She was not
We were	Were we	We were not
You were	Were you	You were not
They were	Were they	They were not

## LESSON 16.

### AFTER SCHOOL.

Tom is at home. He is waiting for Henry. Soon Henry comes. Tom. Hallo, Henry! Why are you *so* late? It is *already* five o'clock.



Henry. We *had* six lessons to-day, and after the lessons we had a pioneer meeting. And why are you at home so early?

Tom. We had only five lessons to-day.

Henry. Had you a pioneer meeting yesterday?

Tom. No, we had a meeting *last week*.

Henry. What shall we do now?

Tom. Let us play chess.

Henry. All right!

### THE SCHOOL-BELL'S SONG.

#### IN THE MORNING.

This is the song,  
The song it sings;  
These are the words  
The bell now rings:  
'Your play is done,  
Work has begun;  
Now boys and girls  
Must leave their fun.'

#### IN THE EVENING.

This is the song,  
The song it sings;  
These are the words  
The bell now rings:  
'Your school is done,  
It's time for fun;  
Now boys and girls,  
Play has begun.'

### PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ɔ:]	[ou]	[ɑ:]	[i:]	[ei]	[ə:]
can	salt	go	pass	meeting	again	learn
man	also	no	ask	greet	rain	early
has	always	so	last	week	wait	
had	already					

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

1) How many lessons had Henry? 2) What had he after the lessons? 3) How many lessons had Tom? 4) When had Tom a pioneer meeting?

II. Moodustada küsimused. Alustada iga küsimust küsiva sõnaga *why*:

1) They must go home, because it is late. 2) Jane was in bed, because she was ill. 3) Tom and Henry go to the cinema together, because they are friends. 4) Henry had no lessons yesterday, because it was the rest-day. 5) Fred likes this book, because there are many pictures in it. 6) We shall read this book, because it is interesting.

III. Moodustada laused:

Näide: | here, there, somebody, is.  
| *There is somebody here.*

1) mouths, with, we, our, eat. 2) for, we, writing, pens, use. 3) see, floor, the, I, on, something. 4) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in. 5) snow, the, covered, trees, are, with. 6) week, I, last, was, the, cinema, at. 7) yesterday, had, a, they, meeting.

IV. Täita lüngad, valides üks eraldatud sõnadest, mis vastab lause mõttele.

Näide: | Winter is ... season of the year. (*colder, the coldest*)  
| Winter is *the coldest* season of the year.

1) In summer the days are ... than in spring. (*longer, shorter*) 2) I have three pencils. The yellow pencil is ... of the three. (*shorter, the shortest*) 3) Jane is ... than Tom. (*younger, the youngest*) 4) Henry is ... boy in our class. (*bigger, the biggest*) 5) To-day the weather is ... than it was yesterday. (*warmer, the warmest*) 6) On the twenty-second of December we have ... night of the year. (*longer, the longest*).

V. Moodustada järgarvud:

Näide: four — *the fourth*.

Twenty-two, thirty-five, twelve, sixty-nine, forty-three

VI. Kirjutada mitmuses:

1) There is no book on the table. 2) My friend is a pioneer. 3) The boy is reading a slogan. 4) The girl is writing an exercise. 5) Where is the teacher? He is in the classroom.

## GRAMMATIKA.

Lihtminevik (Past) verbist *to have*.

Jaatav vorm	Küsiv vorm	Eitav vorm
I had He had She had We had You had They had	Had I Had he Had she Had we Had you Had they	I had He had She had We had You had They had
} an English lesson yester- day.	} an English lesson yester- day?	} no English lesson yester- day.

Verbi *to have* eitava vormi moodustamisel olevikus ja lihtminevikus tarvitatakse nimisõna ees eitust *no*.

Artiklit seejuures ei tarvitata. Eitavates lühivastustes tarvitatakse *no* asemel eitust *not*.

Näide:

Have you a ball?

*No, I have not (haven't). I have no ball.*

Had you an English lesson yesterday?

*No, I had not (hadn't). I had no English lesson yesterday.*

## LESSON 17.

### JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was Jane's *birthday*. Jane is *twelve years old* now. She *invited* all her friends. She *received* many presents: a new dress from Mother and Father, a book from Tom, a *pretty* cup from Kitty and a box of *paints* from Henry and Mary.

The children had cakes, *sweets* and apples for tea. After tea they played *games* and danced.

Then they *decided* to sing a song which they all liked very much. It was the "*Merry Fellows*".



### PRONUNCIATION.

[ə:]	[ou]	[ʌ]	[i]	[i:]
first third birthday	cold old	become covered colour	many any pretty	sweet meat receive

## Exercises.

### I. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) Tom was at the cinema *yesterday*.
- 2) Tom was at the cinema *yesterday*.
- 3) Tom was at the cinema *yesterday*.
- 4) We had a meeting *last week*.
- 5) We had a meeting *last week*.
- 6) Tom and Henry are going *to the skating-rink*.
- 7) Bob wants to see *this film*.
- 8) Bob wants to see *this film*.
- 9) He must go *to school*.
- 10) We shall read *this book*.
- 11) Jane will write *this exercise*.
- 12) I shall play chess *with my brother*.

### II. Kirjutada lihtminevikus:

- 1) We skate in winter.
- 2) There are many flowers in spring.
- 3) We have tea after dinner.
- 4) We work in the morning and in the afternoon.

### III. Paigutada tulevikku:

- 1) We play tennis in summer.
- 2) Children do not go to school on the rest-day.
- 3) We have soup and meat for dinner.
- 4) They are at home.
- 5) It is warm in spring.

### IV. Kirjutada *she* või *her*:

- 1) Jane received many presents from ... friends.
- 2) ... is thirteen years old now.
- 3) Show ... this picture.

### V. Kirjutada *we*, *our* või *us*:

- 1) ... were at the cinema on ... holiday.
- 2) ... teacher was at the cinema with ... .
- 3) ... liked the film very much.

### VI. Kirjutada *you* või *your*:

- 1) Were ... at the cinema on ... holiday?
- 2) Who was at the cinema with ... ?

VII. Kirjutada vastandid:

Näide: to ask — to answer.

Old, short, cold, far, to receive, nothing, new, white, night, evening.

**GRAMMATIKA.**

**Reeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik (Past).**

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>		
<i>To play</i>	<i>To work</i>	<i>To invite</i>
I played He played She played We played You played They played	I worked He worked She worked We worked You worked They worked	I invited my He invited his She invited her We invited our You invited your They invited their
} ball } yester- } day.	} yester- } day.	} friend } yester- } day.

Enamiku verbide lihtminevik moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega tegevusnimele.

Näide: to play — **played**; to work — **worked**.

Kui tegevusnime lõpus on **e**, siis lihtmineviku moodustamisel lisatakse tegevusnimele ainult **d**.

Näide: to dance — **danced**; to receive — **received**.

**Lõpu -ed hääldamine.**

1. Heliliste häälikute järel **-ed** hääldub heliliselt nagu [d].

Näide: played [pleid]; lived [livd]; received [ri'si: vd].

2. Kui **-ed** ees seisavad helitud kaashäälikud **p, k, f, s, c(e)**, siis hääldatakse lõpp helitult nagu [t].

N ä i d e: worked [wə: kt]; danced [dɑ: nst]; asked [ɑ: skt].

3. Verbides, mis lõpevad tähtedega **t, d, te** või **de**, lõpp **-ed** hääldatakse [id].

N ä i d e:	to invite — invited [in'vaitid]
	to decide — decided [di'saidid]
	to want — wanted ['wɒntid].

## LESSON 18.

### A DIALOGUE.

Kitty. Good morning, Nelly!

Nelly. Good morning!

Kitty. Yesterday was Jane's birthday. Did she invite you?

Nelly. Yes, she did.

Kitty. Why weren't you *there*?

Nelly. Because Mother was ill. Tell me all *about* it, Kitty!

Did Jane receive any presents?

Kitty. Yes, she did.

Nelly. What presents did she receive?

Kitty. She received a dress, a book, a cup and a box of paints.

Nelly. What did you all do there?

Kitty. Oh! We *had a very good time*. We had tea and cakes, and then we played games.

Nelly. Did you play games all the evening?

Kitty. No, we did not. We danced too.

Nelly. *I am very sorry that* I was not there.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[au]	[ei]	[ei]	[i]	[ɤ]
house	day	rain	very	song
mouth	play	wait	merry	long
thousand	hay	again	story	ring
about	May	paints	sorry	bring

### **Exercises.**

#### I. Vastata:

- 1) When was Jane's birthday? 2) How old is Jane?
- 3) Whom did Jane invite? 4) What presents did she receive?
- 5) What did the children do after tea? 6) What song did they decide to sing? 7) Do you like to sing? 8) How old are you?

#### II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) Jane received *a box of paints*. 2) Jane received a box of paints.
- 3) They lived in Tallinn *last year*. 4) They lived *in Tallinn* last year.
- 5) Yesterday I played volley-ball *with my friends*. 6) The teacher asked *his pupils* many questions.
- 7) He asked *us* to come. 8) He asked *him* to sit down.

#### III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

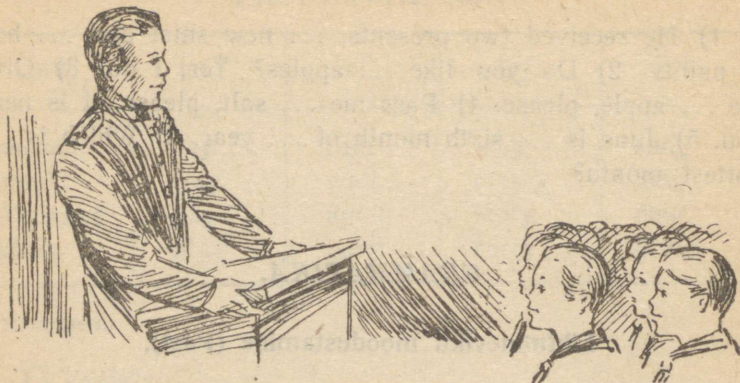
- 1) They lived in Tallinn last year. 2) He played chess yesterday.
- 3) We learned a song last week. 4) She skated yesterday.

#### IV. Kirjutada lihtminevikus:

- 1) We skate in winter. 2) It is Jane's birthday. 3) She does not work in the evening.
- 4) He walks very quickly.



## LESSON 19.



### SOVIET ARMY DAY.

On the twenty-third of February we celebrated Soviet Army Day. We had a meeting at school.

The meeting *began* after the lessons. Comrade Ivanov, an officer of the Soviet Army, *came* to our school to tell us about the Soviet Army. He *told* us about the Great October Socialist Revolution and the *civil war*. But the most interesting part of his speech was the report he gave us about the Great Patriotic War.

At the *end* he *said*, "Our Soviet Army and our Soviet Navy are very *strong*, and they are always ready to *defend* our *country*. We all must be ready."

Long Live the Soviet Army! Long Live the Soviet Navy!  
Long Live Our Great Leader Comrade Stalin, the Organizer of the Soviet Army!

### PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ei]	[au]	[ou]	[ɔ:]	[i:]
can began	take came	house about	cold told	warm war	meeting fleet

[u:]	[ʌ]	[ɹ]	[fən]	[e]
shoot too	country young	strong long	revolution demonstration	said ready

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

1) When is Soviet Army Day? 2) What did Comrade Ivanov tell the children at the meeting? 3) Do you learn to shoot? 4) Are you a good shot?

#### II. Lugeda kuupäevad inglise keeles:

23/II, 8/III, 18/III, 1/V, 1/IX, 7/XI, 5/XII, 12/XII, 1/I, 22/I.

#### III. Asendada kursiivsõnad asesõnadega:

1) *Comrade Ivanov* told us about the Soviet Army. 2) *Tom* and *Henry* learn to shoot. 3) *Nelly* gives *Jane* a book. 4) *The teacher* asked *the pupils* to read. 5) *Mother* asked *Fred* to put *the knife* down on the table.

IV. Moodustada laused, pannes esimese lahtri sõnad omastavasse käändesse:

Näide:

1	2	3
Tom	pencil-box	is yellow.

*Tom's pencil-box is yellow.*

1	2	3
The children	ball	is white.
Jane	flowers	are pretty.
Fred	apple	is sweet.
Henry	sister	swims well.
Bob	brother	skates well.

## GRAMMATIKA.

### Ebareeglipäraste verbide lihtmineviku (Past) moodustamine.

#### *Present Tense*

#### *Past Tense*

I come [kʌm] — ma tulen	I came [keim] — ma tulin
I say [sei] — ma ütlen	I said [sed] — ma ütlesin
I take [teik] — ma võtan	I took [tuk] — ma võtsin
I shoot [ʃu:t] — ma tulistan	I shot [ʃɒt] — ma tulistasin
I tell [tel] — ma jutustan	I told [tould] — ma jutustasin
I begin [bi'gin] — ma hakkan	I began [bi'gæn] — ma hakkasin

Verbe, millel on lihtminevikus lõpp **-ed**, nimetatakse reeglipärasteks.

Inglise keeles on olemas verbe, mis ei moodusta lihtminevikku lõpu **-ed** abil. Neid verbe nimetatakse ebareeglipärasteks.

Verbid, mis on antud tabelis, kuuluvad ebareeglipäraste hulka.

Ebareeglipäraste-ega reeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik ei oma pöördelõppe.

Näide:	I came	we came
	he came	you came
	she came	they came

### Past Tense.

<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
Did I come?	I did not come.
Did I say?	I did not say.
Did I take?	I did not take.
Did I shoot?	I did not shoot.
Did I tell?	I did not tell.
Did I begin?	I did not begin.

Ebareeglipäraste verbide küsiv ja eitav vorm moodustatakse samuti kui reeglipärastel verbidel abiverbi **did** abil.

Nii küsivas kui ka eitavas vormis on põhiverbi tegevusnimi ilma abisõnata **to**.

(Võrrelda reeglipäraste verbide küsiva ja eitava vormiga, lk. 69.)

## LESSON 20.

### A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

#### I.

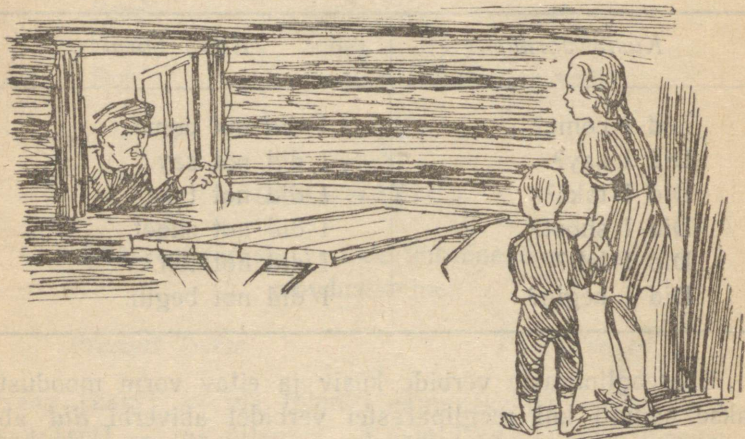
It was at the time of the civil war. Helen's father was a red *partisan*.

One day there was *shooting all around the village* where Helen lived. At night the shooting stopped. Helen was at home with her mother and her little brother. Suddenly Helen *saw* a man's face at the window.

"Open the window!" said the man.

"What do you want?" asked Helen.

"I am your father's friend, Helen. My name is Ivanov," said the man. Helen opened the window.



"Come in, please!" she cried.

"Mother, come here! Here is Father's friend, Comrade Ivanov."

"I cannot come in. Your father asks you to come to him. He is *wounded*. He is in the old *mill* in the wood. Take some bread with you and some *bandages* and run to him."

"I shall go," said Helen's mother.

"No, no, you must not go!" cried Helen. "I shall go. I am only a little girl. *Nobody* will touch me."

## II.

Helen's mother *gave* her some bread and some bandages, and the little girl *ran* to the wood very quickly. Nobody saw her. *At last* she saw the old mill. She opened the door and said:

“Father!”

“Helen! Is that you?” cried her father.

“Here is some bread for you and some bandages. Are you *badly* wounded, Father? Can you go home with me?”

“No, I cannot. I am wounded in the leg,” said Helen’s father. “I cannot walk.” Helen helped her father *to bandage* his leg. Then she gave him some bread and some water.

“Go home, little Helen,” said her father. “I am better now. Come here again to-morrow. Good-bye, *dear*, and thank you very much.”



### III.

Helen *went* to see her father *every* night. Soon he was well again. He said good-bye to his little “Red Partisan” and went back to the war.

Now Helen is a doctor, and her father is *the president* of their collective farm.

He often tells his friends how Helen *saved* his *life* when she was ten years old.

*Märkus:* to stop — stopped, to cry — cried.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	[au]	[ɔ:]	[u:]	[ou]
all	mark	house	draw	shoot	no
wall	army	about	saw	wounded	nobody
war	partisan	around			

[ei]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[iə]	[ai]
came gave save	can man ran	pass past last	bad badly bandage	near ear dear	like nine life

[ŋ]	[dʒ]
shopping skating shooting	village bandage

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

1) What was Helen's father? 2) Where did Helen live with her mother and brother? 3) What was there all around their village one day? 4) When did the shooting stop? 5) Whom did Helen suddenly see at the window of the house? 6) Who was the man? 7) What was his name? 8) What did Comrade Ivanov say to Helen? 9) What did Helen's mother say? 10) What did Helen answer? 11) Where was Helen's father? 12) Was he wounded? 13) What did Helen help him to do? 14) What did she give him? 15) How often did Helen go to see her father? 16) What is Helen now? 17) What is Helen's father now? 18) What does Helen's father often tell his friends?

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale, alustades iga küsimust sõnadega: *what, why, when, how, how often, where* või *who*.

1) *Helen's father* was wounded. 2) Helen went to see her father *every night*. 3) The girl ran to the wood *very quickly*. 4) Helen lived in a *village*. 5) *The next day* Helen came to the old mill again. 6) He went to the cinema *because he wanted to see the new film*. 7) She gave him *some bread and water*. 8) The shooting stopped *at night*. 9) The mill was *in the wood*. 10) I went to the skating-rink *because I wanted to skate*.

III. Leida samatüvelised sõnad:

Näide: to sing — *song*.

To shoot, please, quick, bad, life, young.

IV. Jutustada jutu sisu oma sõnadega.

## REVIEW.

(Lessons 14—20.)

### I.

Tom and Jane are walking together in the wood. Spot is with them. He is running behind.

It is a cold winter day. The ground and the trees are covered with snow, and all around is white.

Tom sees something black on the snow near one of the trees.

He asks Jane, "Do you see anything near that tree, Jane?"

"No, I don't," answers Jane, "there is nothing there."

Tom looks again. There is something on the snow, but he does not see what it is.

Tom calls his dog, but Spot is not there. He is running quickly to the black thing near the tree. A little later Spot

comes back with something black in his teeth. When he comes quite near, Tom and Jane see an old black shoe in his mouth.



## II.

"Last week was my birthday. I am thirteen years old now. I invited all my friends. One of them did not come, because he was ill.

I received many presents — one from Father and Mother, another from my sister and brother, and some presents from my friends.

We had cakes, sweets and fruit for tea. After tea we played games and danced. We were all very gay and happy."

"And what did you do yesterday?"

"I was at the cinema."

"Did you go there alone?"

"No, I was at the cinema with my brother. We saw a very interesting film, and we were very pleased.

I am learning to shoot now. I want to become a good shot. At first I did not shoot well. Now I shoot much better."

### **Review Exercises.**

I. Kirjutada *something, anything, nothing, some, any* või *no*:

1) There is ... meat on the plate. 2) No, there is ... on the sofa. 3) I see ... on the floor. 4) Are there ... desks in the classroom? Yes, there are many. 5) Did he receive ... presents yesterday? Yes, he did. 6) No, there are ... knives on the table. 7) Do you know ... about it? 8) No, I know ... about it.

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) He came to see *his friend*. 2) We went *to the cinema*. 3) Tom said "*Good-bye!*" 4) I saw him *in the morning*. 5) She cried, "*Come back!*" 6) *The man* tried to run away. 7) The teacher asked *his pupils* to read. 8) *The teacher* asked his pupils to read. 9) The children were *in the garden* yesterday. 10) *Yesterday* the children were in the garden. 11) We had *a meeting* last week. 12) *Last week* we had a meeting. 13) He was *at the skating-rink* on the rest-day. 14) *On the rest-day* he was at the skating-rink.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) He came late. 2) I opened the door. 3) We went to bed at nine. 4) They took her book. 5) They saw us yesterday. 6) My brother lived with us last year. 7) He was at home yesterday. 8) They were at home yesterday. 9) We had an English lesson yesterday.

IV. Kirjutada *a, an* vōi *the*, kus tarvilik:

- 1) My teacher gave me ~~an~~ interesting book to read.  
2) Helen saw ... man near their house; ... man was her father's friend. 3) We have ... breakfast in ... morning, and ... dinner in ... afternoon. 4) I see ... pencil-box on the desk; ... pencil-box is yellow. 5) There are four seasons in ... year: ... spring, ... summer, ... autumn and ... winter. 6) This is ... apple; ... apple is green. 7) On ... twenty-second of June we have ... longest day and ... shortest night of ... year.

V. Kirjutada *you* vōi *your*:

- 1) Did ... invite all ... friends? 2) Where were ... yesterday?

VI. Kirjutada *I, my* vōi *me*:

- 1) Will you go home with ... ? 2) Helen's father said, "... am better now." 3) ... sister is a pioneer.

VII. Kirjutada *we, our* vōi *us*:

- 1) She came to see ... . 2) They are older than ... .  
3) ... are glad to see you. 4) There are some pictures in ... room.

VIII. Kirjutada *she* vōi *her*:

- 1) Nelly is calling ... . 2) ... is writing an exercise.  
3) Helen lived in the village with ... mother and ... little brother.

IX. Kirjutada *he, his* vōi *him*:

- 1) Take some bandages and run to ... . 2) ... brother is younger than ... .

X. Kirjutada *they, their* vōi *them*:

- 1) Ask ... to do it to-morrow. 2) ... often play volleyball. 3) Who is the president of ... collective farm?

## LESSON 21.

### A FUNNY STORY.

Tom came home from the cinema. He was very *tired* and wanted to sleep. He *drank* his tea quickly and went to bed. Soon he was *asleep*. Suddenly *somebody* opened the door of his room and walked in. Tom *woke up*. It was *dark*. Tom did not see who it was.



He asked, "Who is there?"

No *answer*.

"Is there *anybody* in the room?"

Nobody answered.

"Is there anybody there?" Tom said again. Again nobody answered.

Somebody came to Tom's bed and touched his foot. Tom *jumped up*. It was Spot.

## PRONUNCIATION.

[ʌ]	[aɪə]	[i:]	[ʌ]	[e]
suddenly funny jump	pioneer dialogue tired	week three asleep	come some somebody	many any anybody

[ou]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ɪ]
also no nobody	arm farm dark	thank drank	thank drank ink

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

1) Where did Tom come from? 2) Was he tired? 3) What did he want? 4) What did he drink? 5) Was he soon asleep? 6) Did anybody open the door of his room and come in? 7) Did Tom see who it was? 8) Why not? 9) What did Tom ask? 10) Did anybody answer his question? 11) Did anybody come to Tom's bed? 12) Did anybody touch Tom's foot? 13) Who was it?

#### II. Kirjutada *somebody, anybody* või *nobody*:

1) Yes, there is ... in this room. 2) No, ... is sitting at the table. 3) Can ... speak English here? 4) ... is singing in the other room. 5) No, ... is here. 6) Does ... know the new song?

#### III. Moodustada laused antud sõnadest:

Näide: | here, there, somebody, is.  
| *There is somebody here.*

1) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in: 2) see, floor, the, I, on, something. 3) there, room, is, the, anybody, in? 4) water, she, and, gave, bread, him, some. 5) her, nobody, saw. 6) do, tree, you, the, see, behind, anything? 7) bookcase, are, the, in, there, books, any? 8) saw, because, he, it, dark, nothing, was.

IV. Kirjutada *many, few, much* või *little*:

1) Tom does not drink ... tea. 2) I have very ... time, because I have much work. 3) Were there ... or ... people there?

## GRAMMATIKA.

*Somebody, anybody* ja *nobody* tarvitamine.

Is there *anybody* in the room? There is *somebody* in the room. There is *nobody* in the room.

*Somebody* tähendab eesti keeles „keegi“. Kõnivas lauses sõna *somebody* ei tarvitata. Selle asemel tarvitatakse *anybody*, mis tähendab „keegi“. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *nobody*, mis tähendab „mitte keegi“.

## LESSON 22.

### AT THE ZOO.

Yesterday Bob *came to see Tom*.

“Tom,” said Bob, “I am going to the Zoo. Let us go together.”

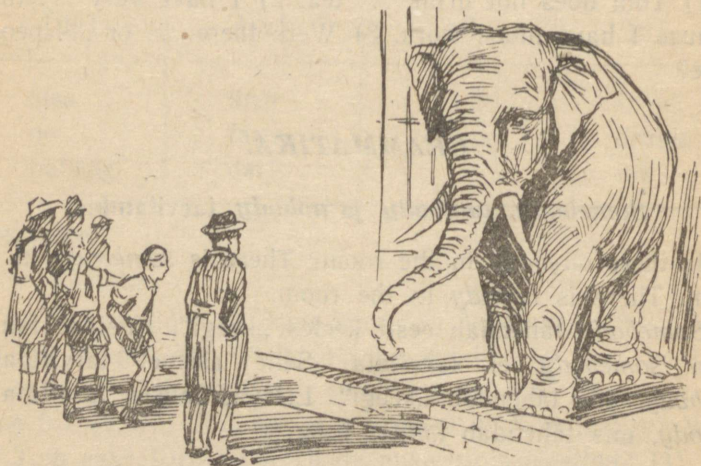
“All right,” said Tom, “There is a new *monkey* there. Let us go!”

The boys *put on* their hats and coats and *went out*. They *took the tram* and twenty minutes later they were at the Zoo.

It was dinner time for the *animals*. First of all the boys went to see the *elephant*. Betty is a very old elephant. She is very big and has little black eyes.

"Look, Tom! She *is going to eat*," said Bob.

"Do you know how much she can eat?" asked Tom. "She can eat forty *kilograms* of hay and twenty kilograms of bread and other things."



"Let us go and see the monkeys," said Bob.

"This big monkey's name is Jack," said Tom. "Look, he is playing with his apple. And this is the new monkey Rosie! What a funny face she has!"

"Let us go and see the other animals," said Bob. "The *lions* and *tigers* live there. And here are the white *bears*. Can you see them?"

"No, they must be under the water. Oh, look! I see one black nose."

"Do you want to see the birds?" asked Bob.

"Not to-day," said Tom. "Let us come here another day."

"We shall come here *next week*," said Bob.

"All right! Let us go then!"

And the boys went home.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[ʌ]	[ɛə]	[aɪə]	[ɔ:]
spoon soon zoo kangaroo	tram kilogram animal	tongue monkey	pear bear spare	pioneer violet lion	wall call tall

[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[i:]	[ə:]	[ɑ:]	[f]	[dʒ]
day play hay	like tiger hyena	eat feed hyena	girl first bird	answer laugh	elephant laugh	bandage village giraffe

### Exercises.

#### I. Vastata:

- 1) Where did Tom and Bob go?
- 2) What did they put on?
- 3) Did they take the tram?
- 4) What animal did the boys go to see first?
- 5) What is the elephant's name?
- 6) What does Betty eat?
- 7) Did the boys go to see the monkeys?
- 8) What is the big monkey's name?
- 9) What did Jack play with?
- 10) What other animals did the boys see?
- 11) Where were the white bears?
- 12) What names of animals do you know?

## II. Vastata suuliselt:

Näide: | Is a cat an animal? *Yes, it is.*  
| Is a cat a bird? *No, it isn't.*  
| What's a cat? *It's an animal.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) Is a lion an animal?<br>Is a lion a bird?<br>What's a lion?    | 3) Is a bear an animal?<br>Is a bear a bird?<br>What's a bear?       |
| 2) Is a tiger an animal?<br>Is a tiger a bird?<br>What's a tiger? | 4) Is a monkey an animal?<br>Is a monkey a bird?<br>What's a monkey? |

## III. Vastata suuliselt:

Näide: | Does a cat eat meat? *Yes, it does.*  
| Does a cat eat hay? *No, it doesn't.*  
| Does a cat eat meat or hay? *It eats meat.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Does a bird sing?<br>Does a bird speak?<br>Does a bird speak or sing? | 2. Does a lion eat meat?<br>Does a lion eat hay?<br>Does a lion eat meat or hay? |
|--|--|

## IV. Paigutada minevikku:

1) He takes off his hat. 2) We come to school at nine o'clock in the morning. 3) Tom goes to the Zoo on the rest-day. 4) They take the tram, and twenty minutes later they are at the Zoo. 5) He says, "I am glad to see you." 6) We see them every day. 7) He runs very quickly. 8) After dinner the mother gives some apples to her children. 9) He drinks tea after dinner.

## V. Kirjutada a, an või the, kus tarvilik:

1) Look at this picture! What do you see in it? I see many animals: ... elephant, ... tiger, ... monkey, ... lion and ... white bear. 2) There is ... new monkey in ... Zoo; ... monkey's name is Rosie. 3) Betty is ... very old elephant.

4) What do ... elephants eat? They eat ... hay, ... bread and many other things. 5) People eat ... bread, ... butter, ... meat and ... fruit. 6) I like to eat ripe pears and ... apples.

VI. Anda vastandid:

Näide: short — long.

New, young, late, big, white, to go out, to take, to ask, under.

VII. Jutustada oma käigust loomaeda.

## LESSON 23.

### THE PIONEER CAMP.

The school year will soon be over. Summer is coming. In summer many pioneers will go to the pioneer *camps*. They will play volley-ball and other games. On hot days they will



*bathe* in the river and learn to swim. In the evening they will often sit round the camp *fire*, and their pioneer leader will *talk* to them about many interesting things.

What a good time they will have!

## CAMP LIFE.

Do you hear the bugle cry?  
 Do you see the deep blue sky?  
 We get up and laugh and shout:  
 "Camping out! Camping out!"  
 Camping means a lot of pleasure,  
 Healthy work and healthy leisure;  
 Rowing, bathing, games and walks,  
 And around the fire talks.

M. I. Lebedinskaya.

### PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ei]	[au]	[aiə]	[ɔ:]
tram kilogram lamp camp	play day game bathe	out about round shout	pioneer violet tired fire	chalk walk talk

[i:]	[i:]	[ou]	[e]	[ʒə]	[ju:]
feed deep see	eat read mean	snow know row	head healthy pleasure	pleasure leisure	duty music bugle

### *Exercises.*

I. Paigutada tulevikku:

- 1) In summer many pioneers go to the pioneer camps.
- 2) We play volley-ball and other games.
- 3) On hot summer

days I bathe in the river. 4) In the evening their father talks to them about many interesting things.

## II. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

- 1) I shall go to the cinema to-morrow.
- 2) He put on his warm coat in the morning.
- 3) We shall see him next month.
- 4) He came there early.
- 5) She will come to see us next week.
- 6) Bob went to the Zoo yesterday.
- 7) They will have a meeting to-morrow.
- 8) I saw her last week.
- 9) He will be at home to-morrow morning.
- 10) The dog ran away.
- 11) She took your book.

## III. Moodustada lause igast antud omadussõna kesk-võrdest:

N ä i d e: *big*. A tiger is *bigger* than a cat.

Big, short, long, young, old, warm, hot, cold.

## IV. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) She put on *a new dress*.
- 2) She invited *all her friends*.
- 3) I went to bed *because I was tired*.
- 4) He took a cup of tea *because he wanted to drink*.
- 5) Nelly said, "*I am very sorry that I was not there*."
- 6) Helen ran *to the old mill*.
- 7) *Helen* ran to the old mill.
- 8) The teacher asked me *three* questions.
- 9) I saw her *every day*.
- 10) Tom gave his book *to Henry last week*.
- 11) *Tom* came home from the cinema.
- 12) Bob went *to the Zoo* on the rest-day.

## V. Täita lüngad asesõnadega: *they, them, their*.

The children went to the Zoo on ... holiday. ... were very pleased, because ... wanted to see the animals. When ... came home ... had dinner. ... mother gave ... some soup, meat and apples.

## LESSON 24.

### THE FIRST OF MAY.

The First of May is a great holiday in the U.S.S.R. We *demonstrate* our *solidarity* with the *working class* of the *whole world*. We celebrate the *victory* of *socialism* in our country.



We march with banners and portraits of our leaders. Full of *pride* and *joy* we march to the *tribune*. We greet our leaders.

In *capitalist* countries May Day is a day of *struggle* and *protest*. The workers demonstrate their protest *against capitalism* and all the *enemies* of the *working class*.

Long Live the First of May!  
Long Live the U.S.S.R!  
Long Live Comrade Stalin,  
the Leader of All *Toilers!*

### PRONUNCIATION.

[ei]	[ʃ]	[æ]	[i]
celebrate demonstrate	socialist socialism	banner solidarity	solidarity victory

[ai]	[ɔi]	[ei]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[h]
life pride	boy joy	again against	up struggle	young country	world work	who whole

### Exercises.

I. Leida samatüvelised sõnad:

Näide: to sing — *a song*.

To demonstrate, to work, socialism.

II. Täita lüngad vastavate sõnadega: *solidarity, country, victory, joy*:

1) Full of ... we march to the tribune. 2) We demonstrate our ... with the working class of the whole world. 3) We celebrate the ... of socialism in our country. 4) The U.S.S.R. is a socialist ....

## REVIEW.

### I.

“Is there anybody in Father’s room, Tom?” Jane asked her brother. “There is nobody there,” answered Tom. “Father is not at home, and Mother is with Fred.” “I shall go and see,” said Jane. “Somebody is in there.”

Jane went to her father’s room. She opened the door and went in.

She saw nobody in the room, but she did not go away. There was somebody there. Jane looked under the bed and saw her cat.

## II.

Yesterday my sister was at the Zoo. She saw there Betty, the elephant, Jack and Rosie, the monkeys, the lions and tigers. She did not see the white bears, because they were under the water all the time. She liked the monkeys very much. They were so funny! She said to me, "Let us go to the Zoo together next week."

"All right!" said I. "Let us go."

## III.

Summer is coming. We shall soon go to the pioneer camp.

Last summer our camp was not far from the wood. We went there very often. It was very still in the wood; only the birds sang in the trees. Near the wood there was a river where we bathed and learned to swim. How pleasant the cool water is on a hot summer day!

This summer we shall also live not far from the wood. We shall bathe and play games, and in the evening we shall have interesting talks with our pioneer leader around the camp fire.

### **Review Exercises.**

① Kirjutada: <sup>1</sup>some, <sup>2</sup>any, <sup>3</sup>no, <sup>4</sup>something, <sup>5</sup>anything, <sup>6</sup>nothing, <sup>7</sup>somebody, <sup>8</sup>anybody või <sup>9</sup>nobody:

1) Do you see ... there? 2) No, I see ... there. 3) Are there ... flowers in your room? 4) Yes, there are ... flowers in my room, because I like them very much. 5) Did ... come to see you yesterday? 6) No; ... came to see me yesterday. 7) We have ... lessons on the rest-day. 8) ... is speaking with my father. 9) There is ... under the chair, but I cannot see what it is. 10) Is there ... in this bag? 11) No, there is ... there. 12) There are ... pictures in my book, but there are ... pictures in his book.

II. Täita lüngad eraldatud omadussõnadega, tarvitades neid kesk- ja ülivõrdes:

Näide: | Jane is ... than Fred. (*big*)  
| Jane is *bigger* than Fred.

- 1) To-day it is ... than it was yesterday. (*warm*)
- 2) Snow is ... than water. (*cold*)
- 3) January is ... month of the year. (*cold*)
- 4) July is ... month of the year. (*hot*)
- 5) In autumn the days become ... and the nights ... (*short, long*)
- 6) Jane is ... than Fred; Tom is ... than Jane; Tom is ... (*big*)
- 7) October is ... than August. (*cold*)
- 8) July is ... than September. (*warm*)

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) She put on *her new shoes*.
- 2) Tom and Henry went *to the Zoo*.
- 3) They took *the tram*.
- 4) They saw *many animals there*.
- 5) The teacher asked us to write *a dictation*.
- 6) I shall bathe *in summer*.
- 7) In summer he will often walk *in the wood*.
- 8) Yes, they can swim very well.
- 9) *Henry* will learn to swim.
- 10) We must write *this exercise*.
- 11) We go to school *every day*.
- 12) He walks very *quickly*.

IV. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

- 1) She will put on her hat.
- 2) They were at the Zoo yesterday.
- 3) He drank a glass of water.
- 4) She speaks very quickly.
- 5) They have an English lesson to-day.
- 6) I am tired.
- 7) He was asleep.
- 8) I want to buy a pair of stockings.
- 9) We shall see her in the evening.
- 10) They will come at six.

V. Kirjutada mitmuses:

- 1) The boy's coat is warm.
- 2) The girl's hat is new.
- 3) The child's book has many pretty pictures.
- 4) The teacher's pencil is red.
- 5) The dog's teeth are white.
- 6) My friend's room is nice.

VI. Kirjutada *many, much, few* vōi *little*:

1) There are ... flowers in spring. 2) There are ... flowers in autumn. 3) There is ... water in the river. 4) Is there ... or ... grass in summer?

VII. Täita lüngad asesõnadega:

My friend and I like to swim. One day ... went to the river. ... friend said to ..., "Let ... bathe." ... answered, "... shall not bathe, it is too cold for ... ." ... friend said, "Wait for ... here, ... shall bathe." When ... saw ... in the water ... also decided to bathe. The water was cool and pleasant.

VIII. Kirjutada *a, an* vōi *the*, kus on nõutav:

1) We eat soup with ... spoon. 2) We write ... English exercises at home. 3) I am writing ... English exercise now. 4) ... coldest season of ... year is ... winter. 5) May Day is on ... first of May. 6) I use ... cup when I drink ... tea. 7) We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork. 8) Last week Tom saw ... interesting film. 9) I have ... dinner at home. 10) There is ... bookcase in our classroom. There are many books in ... bookcase. 11) Who is ... biggest boy in your class? 12) We have ... breakfast at eight o'clock in ... morning.

POEMS AND STORIES FOR HOME-READING.

1. WHAT IS PINK?

What is pink? A rose is pink,  
 By the fountain's brink.  
 What is red? A poppy's red,  
 In the barley bed.  
 What is blue? The sky is blue  
 Where the clouds float through.  
 What is white? A swan is white,  
 Sailing in the light.  
 What is yellow? Pears are yellow,  
 Rich, and ripe, and mellow.  
 What is green? The grass is green  
 With small flowers between.  
 What is violet? Clouds are violet  
 In the summer twilight.  
 What is orange? Why, an orange,  
 Just an orange!

Christina G. Rossetti.

Sõnad.

**what is pink?** — mis on roosa?  
**by the fountain's brink** ['faun-  
 tinz brɪŋk] — purskkaevu ääres  
**poppy** ['pɒpi] — moon; a **poppy's**  
**red** — lüh. a **poppy is red**

**barley** ['bɑ:li] — oder  
**where the clouds float through** —  
 kust pilved läbi hõljuvad  
**swan** [swɒn] — luik  
**sailing** ['seiliŋ] — purjetamas

**in the light** — valguses  
**rich** — rikas; siin: mahlakas  
**mellow** ['melou] — pehme, küps  
**with small flowers between** —  
täis väikesi lilli  
**violet** ['vaiəlit] — kannikese-sinine  
**twilight** ['twailait] — videvik

**summer twilight** — suvehämarus  
**what is orange?** — mis on oranž,  
punakaskollane?  
**why** — noh  
**an orange** ['ɔrindʒ] — apelsin  
**just an orange** — lihtsalt apelsin

## 2. "I'LL TRY" AND "I CAN'T".

The little boy who says "I'll try",  
Will climb to the hill-top;  
The little boy who says "I can't",  
Will at the bottom stop.  
"I'll try" does great things every day;  
"I can't" gets nothing done.  
Be sure then that you say "I'll try",  
And let "I can't" alone.

R. L. Stevenson.

### Sõnad.

**I'll try** [traɪ] — ma püüan  
**I'll** [aɪl] — lüh. **I will**  
**can't** [kɑːnt] — lüh. **cannot**  
**who** [huː] — kes  
**to climb** [klaɪm] — ronima  
**hill-top** ['hɪl-'tɒp] — mäetipp  
**bottom** ['bɒtəm] — aluspõhi;  
siin: mäejalg  
**to stop** [stɒp] — peatuma

**every** ['evri] — iga  
**gets nothing done** [gets 'nʌθɪŋ  
dʌn] — ei saa midagi tehtud  
**be sure then that you say** [bi  
'ʃʊə ðen ðæt ju 'sei] — vaata  
siis, et sa ütled  
**to let alone** [ə'ləʊn] — rahule  
jätma

## 3. MY SHADOW.

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,  
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see;  
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head,  
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow —  
 Not at all like other children, which is always very slow;  
 For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an india-rubber ball,  
 And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,  
 I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;  
 But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head,  
 Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

### Sõnad.

**shadow** ['ʃædou] — vari  
**that** [ðæt] — mis  
**to go in** — sisse minema  
**to go out** — välja minema  
**what can be the use of him is more than I can see** — mis kasu temast võib olla, seda ma ei mõista  
**like** [laik] — sarnane, nagu  
**heel** [hi:l] — kand  
**up to** ['ʌp tu] — kuni  
**I see him jump** — ma näen teda hüppavat  
**before** [bɪ'fɔ:] — ees  
**the funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow** — kõige imelikum asi tema juures on viis, kuidas talle meeldib kasvada  
**not at all like** — mitte sugugi nii nagu  
**which is always very slow** — mis on alati väga aeglane;  
**slow** [slou] — aeglane  
**for** [fɔ:, fə] — sest  
**sometimes** ['sʌmtaɪmz] — mõnikord

**to shoot up** — [ʃu:t 'ʌp] — siin: kiiresti kasvama  
**tall** [tɔ:l] — kõrge  
**india-rubber** ['ɪndjə-'rʌbə] — kummi  
**to get little** — väikeseks muutama  
**there's none of him at all** — teda ei ole üldse  
**early** ['ɜ:li] — vara  
**before the sun was up** — enne päikesetõusu  
**rose** [rouz] — minevik verbist  
**to rise** [raɪz] — tõusma  
**found** [faund] — minevik verbist **to find** [faɪnd] — leidma  
**shining** ['ʃaɪnɪŋ] — läikiv  
**dew** [dju:] — kaste  
**buttercup** ['bʌtəkʌp] — tulikas  
**lazy** ['leɪzi] — laisk  
**arrant** ['ærənt] — päris, lausa  
**sleepy-head** ['sli:pi-hed] — unimüts  
**had stayed behind** [steɪd bɪ'hænd] — oli jäänud maha  
**fast** [fɑ:st] — tugevasti

## 4. THE FIRST ENGINE.

### I.

Little George Stephenson lived near a coal-mine. It was not a beautiful place: the ground was covered with black dust; the grass and leaves looked grey. Everybody worked very hard in the mine, even the little children, who sorted the coal. The horses pulled very heavy carts full of coal.

### II.

George's father worked in the coal-mine too. He worked very hard, because he was poor and had a large family. Little George helped his mother to look after his younger brothers and sisters, but when he had time, he made little mills and machines of clay. When George was older he began to work in the same coal-mine where his father worked. Soon he became an engineman. The work of engines interested him; he studied his engine very closely, and at last came the day when George Stephenson invented a locomotive himself.

Some years passed.

A crowd of people gathered in Newcastle. They wanted to see the new locomotive. Soon they saw it. It pulled many cars full of coal. There was great cheering. The people celebrated the opening of the first railway.

### Sõnad.

**engine** [ˈendʒin] — vedur  
**George Stephenson** [ˈdʒɔːdʒ  
ˈstiːvnsn] — veduri leiutaja  
nimi  
**coal-mine** [ˈkoul-main] — söe-  
kaevandus.  
**beautiful** [ˈbjuːtɪfʊl] — ilus  
**place** [pleɪs] — koht

**with black dust** — musta tol-  
muga  
**looked grey** — näisid hallina  
**everybody** — igauks, kõik  
**very hard** — väga rängalt  
**even** [ˈiːvən] — isegi  
**to sort** — sorteerima  
**coal** [koul] — kivisüsi

**horse** [ˈhɔ:s] — hobune  
**to pull** [pul] — tõmbama, vedama  
**heavy** [ˈhevi] — raske  
**cart** [kɑ:t] — vanker  
**full** [ful] — täis  
**large** [lɑ:dʒ] — suur  
**to look after** [ˈluk ˈɑ:ftə] —  
 järele vaatama  
**younger** [ˈjʌŋgə] — noorem  
**mill** [mil] — veski  
**machine** [məʃi:n] — masin  
**clay** [klei] — savi  
**the same** [ðə seim] — sama  
**became** — sai; minevik verbist  
**to become** — kellekski saama  
**engineman** [ˈendʒinmæn] — me-  
 haanik; **engine** — masin  
**to interest** [ˈintərest, ˈintrist] —  
 huvitama

**studied** [ˈstɑ:dɪd] — uuris; mine-  
 vik verbist **to study** [ˈstɑ:di] —  
 uurima  
**closely** [ˈkləʊsli] — täpselt, tähe-  
 lepanelikult  
**to invent** [inˈvent] — leiutama  
**locomotive** [ˈləʊkəməʊtɪv] — vedur  
**himself** [hɪmˈself] — tema ise  
**to pass** — mööduma  
**crowd** [kraʊd] — rahvahulk  
**to gather** [ˈgæðə] — kogunema  
**Newcastle** [ˈnju:kɑ:sl] — linn  
 Inglismaa kivisöe piirkonnas  
**car** [kɑ:] — vagun  
**cheering** [ˈtʃiəriŋ] — juubeldus  
**the opening** [ˈəʊpnɪŋ] — avamine  
**railway** [ˈreɪlwei] — raudtee

## 5. A CHUVASH STORY.

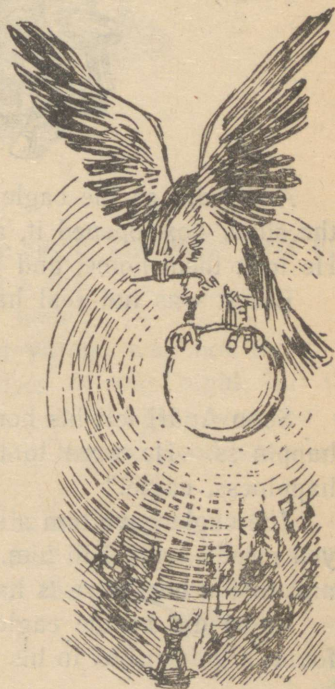
### I.

Once there lived an old man and an old woman who had a son named Andri. They were poor, and their life was not happy.

“I must go and look for happiness,” said Andri, and left his home.

He walked and walked and at last came to a wood. Above the wood stood the sun and on the sun sat an eagle.

“Where are you going, Andri?” said the eagle.



"I am looking for happiness. The Chuvash people are very unhappy."

"It is not so easy to find happiness," said the eagle. "Here is a stick. Take it and walk on till you meet a bear. Kill him. There is a silver box in his belly, and in that box there is happiness."



Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the bear, took the silver box, opened it, and found there a pig and a sheep. He took them home, and life became happier.

But it was not real happiness.

## II.

Soon Andri left his home again and went to look for real happiness. He went to the eagle and said: "I must find happiness, eagle!"

The eagle gave him a second stick and said, "Walk on till you meet a wolf. Kill him. There is a golden box in his belly, and in the box there is happiness."

Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the wolf and found a golden box in his belly. He opened the box and found

there a horse and a cow. He took them home and his life became much happier; but it was not real happiness.



### III.

A third time Andri went to the eagle. The eagle gave him a third stick and told him to kill a fox.

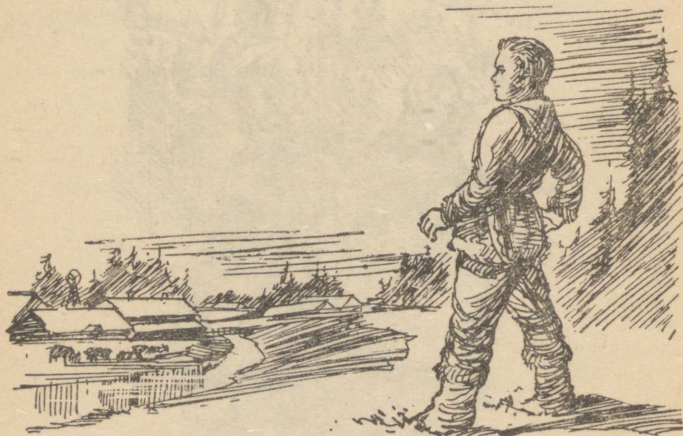
Andri killed the fox; he went home.

When he came home, the old village was not there; in its place he saw many new houses. It was night, but the streets were bright as day. Little yellow lights were on all the houses. He saw many strong horses, good cows and fat pigs.

He opened the door of one of the houses, and there sat his mother with a book. She had a new dress on, there was a good dinner on the table, and the room was clean and beautiful.

Such is the story of Andri, the poor Chuvash who killed a bear (it was the tsar!) and a wolf (a rich landlord!) and a fox (a kulak!).

And the eagle who showed him the way to happiness is named Stalin.



## Sõnad.

### I.

**Chuvash** — tšuvašš (üks Nõukogude Liidu rahvaid)

**once there lived** [ˈwʌns ðeə ˈlɪvd]

— elas kord

**named** — nimega, keda nimetati

**poor** [puə] — vaene

**to look for** — otsima

**happiness** [ˈhæpɪnɪs] — õnn

**left** — lahkus, jättis maha

**walked and walked** — kõndis ja kõndis

**above** [ˈəbʌv] — kohal

**stood** [stud] — seisis (verbist to stand)

**sat** — istus (verbist to sit)

**eagle** [ˈi:gl] — kotkas

**unhappy** — õnetu

**it is not so easy** — see pole nii kerge

**to find** [faɪnd] — leidma

**stick** — kepp

**to walk on** — edasi kõndima

**till** — kuni

**to meet** [mi:t] — kohtama

**bear** [beə] — karu

**to kill** [kɪl] — tapma

**silver** [ˈsɪlvə] — hõbedast

**belly** [ˈbeli] — kõht

**did as** — tegi nii nagu

**told** — ütles (verbist to tell)

**took** — võttis (verbist to take)

**found** — leidis (verbist to find)  
**sheep** [ʃi:p] — lammas  
**became** — muutus (verbist to become)  
**happier** — õnnelikum  
**real** [riəl] — tõeline

## II.

**went** — läks (verbist to go)  
**gave** — andis (verbist to give)  
**wolf** [wulf] — hunt  
**golden** — kuldne  
**horse** [ˈhɔ:s] — hobune  
**cow** [kau] — lehm

## III.

**a third time** — kolmandat korda  
**fox** — rebane  
**in its place** — selle asemel  
**bright as day** — valged kui päeval  
**lights** [laits] — tuled  
**saw** [sɔ:] — nägi (verbist to see)  
**fat** — rasvane  
**she had a new dress** — tal oli uus kleit  
**clean** [kli:n] — puhas  
**beautiful** [ˈbju:tiful] — ilus  
**such** [sʌtʃ] — säärane  
**tsar** [zɑ:] — tsaar  
**rich** [ritʃ] — rikas  
**landlord** [ˈlændlɔ:d] — mõisnik  
**to show** [ʃou] — näitama

## 6. A HEROINE.

### I.

Helen Gray lived in Spain. Helen joined the Republican Army against the fascists. One day she and five of her comrades went to blow up a fascist train.

It was night when they went back.

Enrico, a young republican, was wounded and fell, but his comrades did not see it.

Then Helen said:

“Where is Enrico?”

“Enrico! Enrico!”

No answer.

“I must go back,” said Helen.

“Do not go back,” said Helen’s friends. „There is too much shooting.”

But Helen went back.

Five minutes later she saw Enrico. He was wounded in the leg. The place was open on all sides, and there was a rain of bullets in the air.

"Take my arm, Enrico!" said Helen. "Five steps, and we are safe in the bushes. Come, Enrico! Take my arm! Cheer up!"

Five steps! For them it was half-an-hour of terrible danger.

"Safe!" cried Helen. "Now, Enrico!..." A bullet interrupted her words. She fell down wounded.

## II.

When Helen opened her eyes, she saw a long white room. There were ten white beds in it. A man in white was near her bed. The man was a doctor. She was in a hospital.

"How are you now?" asked the doctor.

"Better, thank you, doctor. Where are my comrades? Where is Enrico?"

"Enrico is in the hospital. He is better too. Your comrades were here in the morning. They came to ask about your health."

"Doctor," said Helen, "when can I go back to the front?"

"You must get stronger first," was the doctor's answer.

"Tell my comrades," said Helen, "I shall come back next week."

## Sõnad.

### I.

**Helen Gray** ['helin 'grei] — nimi  
ja perekonnanimi

**heroine** ['herouin] — kangelanna

**Spain** [spein] — Hispaania

**to join** [dʒɔin] — liituma, ühinema

**republican** [ri'pʌblikən] — vabariiklik

**against** [ə'geinst] — vastu

**fascist** ['fæʃist] — fašist, fašistlik

**to blow up** [blou 'ʌp] — õhku  
laskma  
**train** [trein] — rong  
**fell** [fel] — langes (verbist to  
fall)  
**to go back** — tagasi minema  
**shooting** — (püssi)laskmine  
**place** — koht  
**on all sides** — igast küljest  
**a rain of bullets** ['bulits] —  
kuulivihm, kuulirahe  
**air** [eə] — õhk  
**step** — samm  
**we are safe** — meie oleme pääs-  
tetud  
**bush** [buʃ] — põõsas  
**cheer up!** — ära nukrusta! jul-  
gust!

**half-an-hour** ['hɑ:fən'auə] — pool  
tundi  
**terrible** ['teribl] — kohutav  
**danger** ['deindʒə] — hädahoht  
**safe** [seif] — päästetud  
**to interrupt** [intə'rʌpt] — kat-  
kestama

## II.

**hospital** ['hɒspitl] — haigla  
**he is better** — ta tervis on parem  
**health** [hele] — tervis  
**front** [frʌnt] — rinne, front  
**to get stronger** — kosuma  
**first** — esiteks, esmalt  
**next week** — tuleval nädalal

## 7. THE ELEPHANT'S CHILD.

### I.

Many, many years ago the Elephant had no trunk. He had only a short black nose, as big as a boot. There was one elephant then, a new elephant, an Elephant's Child — who was full of curiosity and asked ever so many questions. He asked questions about everything that he saw, or heard, or felt, or smelt, or touched, and all his uncles and his aunts spanked him. And still he was full of curiosity.

One fine morning this curious Elephant's Child asked a new question. He asked, "What does the Crocodile have for dinner?"

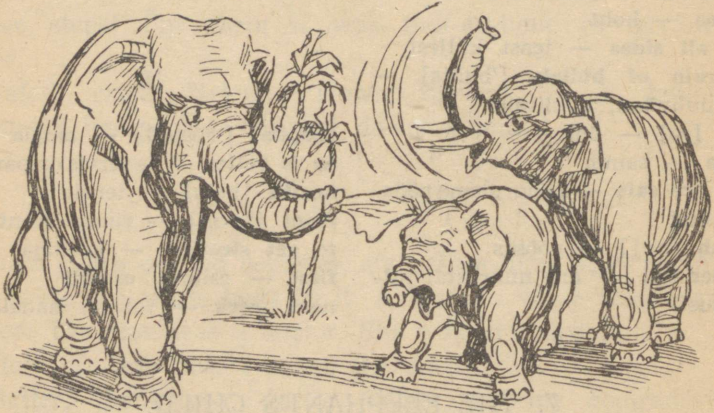
Then everybody said "Hush!" and they all spanked him, without stopping, for a long time.

Then he came to Kolokolo Bird and said:

“My father spanked me, and my mother spanked me; all my aunts and uncles spanked me for my curiosity, and still I want to know what the Crocodile has for her dinner.”

Then Kolokolo Bird said:

“Go to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River and find out.”



The next morning the curious Elephant's Child said to all his dear family, “Good-bye. I am going to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to find out what the Crocodile has for dinner.”

And then he went away.

## II.

He went from one place to another till at last he came to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River.

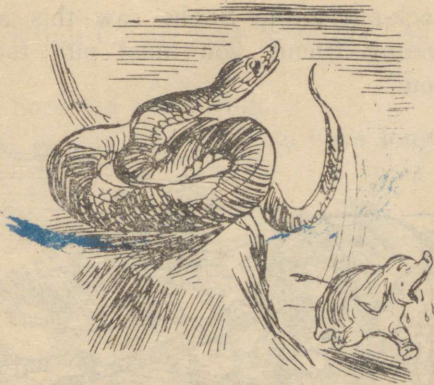
The first thing that he saw was a Big Black-and-White Snake on a rock.

“Excuse me,” said the Elephant's Child politely, “can you tell me what the Crocodile has for dinner?”

But the Big Black-and-White Snake only spanked him.

The Elephant's Child said “Good-bye” very politely to the Big Black-and-White Snake and went on till he stepped

on something in the water. He thought that it was a tree. But it was really the Crocodile, and the Crocodile opened one eye.



### III.

“Excuse me,” said the Elephant’s Child, “is there a Crocodile in this river?”

“Come here, dear,” said the Crocodile and opened his other eye. “Why do you ask such questions?”

“Because I want to know what the Crocodile has for dinner.”

“I am the Crocodile,” said the Crocodile.

“Oh,” said the Elephant’s Child, “then will you please tell me what you have for dinner?”

“Come here, dear,” said the Crocodile.

Then the Elephant’s Child came up to the Crocodile, and the Crocodile caught him by his little nose, his little nose which was not bigger than a boot.

### IV.

“I think,” said the Crocodile, “I think that to-day I can begin with the Elephant’s Child.”

And the Crocodile began to pull his little nose which was not bigger than a boot.

The Elephant's Child cried:

"Let go! You are hurting me!"

The Big Black-and-White Snake saw this and said:

"My dear young friend, you must pull too! Crocodile wants to eat you."



Then the Elephant's Child sat down in the water, and pulled, and pulled, and pulled, and his nose began to stretch. And the Crocodile pulled too. He pulled, and pulled, and pulled. And at each pull the Elephant's Child's nose grew longer, and longer, and longer. It was five feet long now.

## V.

When the Big Black-and-White Snake saw this he came up to the Elephant's Child and began to help him from behind.

So he pulled, and the Elephant's Child pulled, and the Crocodile pulled; but the Big Black-and-White Snake, and the Elephant's Child pulled harder than the Crocodile, and, at last, the Crocodile let go of the Elephant's Child's nose, and the Elephant's Child said, "Thank you" to the Big Black-and-White Snake.

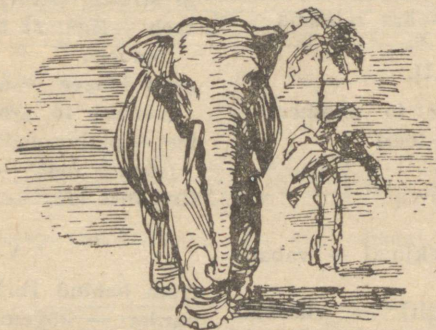
His poor nose was so hot, that he hung it in the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to cool.

"Why are you doing that?" asked the Big Black-and-White Snake.

"I am waiting for my nose to shrink," said the Elephant's Child.

But the nose did not shrink.

And that is why all elephants have long noses now.



### Sõnad.

#### I.

**elephant** ['elifənt] — elevant;

**elephant's child** — elevandi  
poeg

**ago** ['əgou] — tagasi

**trunk** [trʌŋk] — lont

**as big as** — nii suur kui

**boot** — saabas

**full of curiosity** [kjuəri'əsiti] —  
täis uudishimu

**ever so many** — väga palju

**everything** — kõik

**that he saw** — mis ta nägi

**heard** [hə:d] — kuulis (verbist **to**  
**hear**)

**felt** [felt] — tundis (verbist **to**  
**feel**)

**smelt** [smelt] — haistis, nuusu-  
tas (verbist **to smell**)

**uncle** ['ʌŋkl] — onu

**aunt** [a:nt] — tädi

**to spank** [spæŋk] — peksa andma

**still** — siiski, ikkagi

**one fine morning** — ühel ilusal  
hommikul

**curious** ['kjuəriəs] — uudishimulik

**crocodile** ['krəkədəil] — krokodill

**everybody** — igäüks

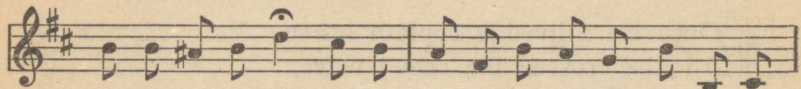
**hush!** [hʌʃ] — tasa!

**without stopping** — peatamata





called on many lands on his way. Fif-teen times he tried to sink, sharks could



catch him on the brink, but he ne-ver, real-ly ne-ver, gave a



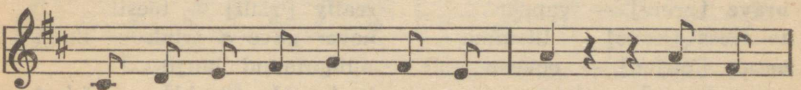
wink. And in trouble and in war al-ways



sang that cap-tain brave on sea and shore: Cap-tain



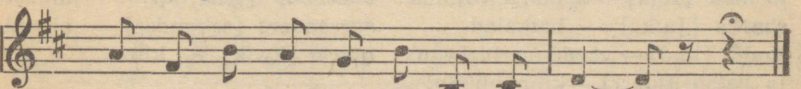
brave, cap-tain brave, give a smile, sir, for a



smile is like the flag of a ship. Cap-tain



brave, cap-tain brave, che-er up, sir, for the



sea sur-rend-ers on-ly to the quick.

## I. THE CAPTAIN SONG.

From the film "The Children of Captain Grant".

Once there lived a captain brave,  
And he crossed the ocean wave,  
And he called on many lands on his way.  
Fifteen times he tried to sink,  
Sharks could catch him on the brink,  
But ... he never, really never, gave a wink.  
And in trouble  
And in war  
Always sang that captain brave on sea and shore:  
"Captain brave, captain brave, give a smile, sir,  
For a smile is like the flag of a ship.  
Captain brave, captain brave, cheer up, sir,  
For the sea surrenders only to the quick."

### Sõnad.

<b>once there lived</b> — elas kord	<b>brink</b> [brɪŋk] — äär, veer
<b>captain</b> [ˈkæptɪn] — kapten	<b>never</b> [ˈnevə] — ei iialgi
<b>brave</b> [breɪv] — vapper	<b>really</b> [ˈriəli] — tõesti
<b>to cross</b> [krɒs] — ületama	<b>never gave a wink</b> — iialgi ei liigutanud laugu
<b>ocean</b> [ˈoʊʃən] — ookean	<b>in trouble</b> [ˈtrʌbl] — hädas
<b>wave</b> [weɪv] — laine	<b>in war</b> [wɔː] — sõjas
<b>land</b> [lænd] — maa	<b>sea</b> [siː] — meri
<b>country</b> [ˈkʌntri] — maa	<b>shore</b> [ʃɔː] — rand
<b>on his way</b> — oma teel	<b>give a smile</b> [smaɪl] — naerata!
<b>fifteen times</b> [ˈfɪftiːn ˈtaɪmz] — viisteist korda	<b>sir</b> [sɜː] — sir, härra
<b>tried</b> [traɪd] — katsus, proovis	<b>ship</b> [ʃɪp] — laev
<b>to sink</b> [sɪŋk] — uppuma, vajuma	<b>cheer up</b> [tʃiə ˈʌp] — julgust!
<b>sharks</b> [ʃɑːks] — haikalad	<b>surrenders</b> [səˈrendəz] — alistub
<b>could</b> [kʊd] — võisid (verbist can)	<b>quick</b> [kwɪk] — kiire
<b>to catch</b> [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma, haarama	

# THE MERRY WIND.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.  
Music by I. Dunajewsky.

*mf*

Sing us a  
song, a pret - ty song, you mer - ry wind, do, you mer - ry  
wind, do, you mer - ry wind, do. The seas and  
hills you've searched and searched the whole wide  
world through, and all the songs on earth you've real - ly  
heard. Well then, sing wind, of wild hills and  
moun-tains, sing of se - crets in the deep sea dens, of  
the chirp-ing of the birds, of the high and di-stant worlds, the  
brav - est and the great - est men!

## 2. THE MERRY WIND.

A song from the film "*The Children of Captain Grant*".

Sing us a song, a pretty song, you merry wind, do,  
    You merry wind, do,  
    You merry wind, do.

The seas and hills you've searched and searched  
    The whole wide world through,  
And all the songs on earth you've really heard.  
Well then, sing wind, of wild hills and mountains,  
Sing of secrets in the deep sea dens,  
Of the chirping of the birds,  
Of the high and distant worlds,  
The bravest and the greatest men.

    He who always for victory struggled,  
    Let him sing now together with us,  
    For who's merry always smiles,  
    And who's willing always tries,  
    And who searches that one always finds.

Sing us a song, a pretty song, you merry wind, do,  
    You merry wind, do,  
    You merry wind, do.

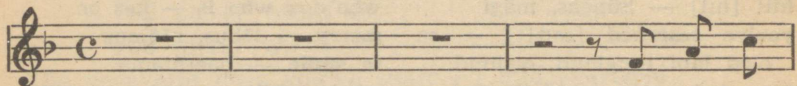
The seas and hills you've searched and searched  
    The whole world through,  
And all the songs on earth you've really heard.  
Well then, sing wind, of dark woody thickets,  
Of the beasts' trails well hid on the ground,  
Of the whispers of the night,  
Of the muscles strong for fight,  
Of the joy of gaining victory all round,  
    He who always for victory struggled, etc.

## Sõnad.

- sing us a song...do!** — laula  
 meile laulu...laula!  
**sea** [si:] — meri  
**hill** [hil] — kungas, mägi  
**you've searched** [sə:tʃt] — sa  
 oled läbi tunginud, otsinud  
**the whole wide world through** —  
 läbi kogu laia maailma  
**on earth** [ə:θ] — maa peal  
**you've really heard** — sa oled  
 tõesti kuulnud  
**well then, sing of** — noh, laula  
 siis  
**wild** [waild] — metsik  
**mountain** ['mauntin] — mägi  
**secret** ['si:krit] — saladus  
**in deep sea dens** — sügavais  
 merekoopais  
**chirping** [tʃə:piŋ] — siristamine  
**high** [hai] — kõrge  
**distant** ['distənt] — kaugel  
**world** [wə:ld] — maailm  
**bravest** [breivist] — vapraim  
**greatest** — suurim  
**he who** — see, kes  
**always** ['ɔ:lweɪz] — alati  
**for victory** ['viktəri] — võidu eest
- struggled** [strʌɡld] — võitles  
**let him sing** — laulgu tema  
**together** — koos  
**who's = who is** — kes on  
**merry** — lõbus, rõõmus  
**to smile** — naeratama  
**who's willing = who is willing**  
 — kes tahab  
**tries** — katsub (verbist to try)  
**searches** ['sə:tʃiz] — otsib  
**finds** ['faɪndz] — leiab  
**dark** [dɑ:k] — pime  
**woody** ['wudi] — metsane, met-  
 saga kaetud  
**thicket** ['eikit] — tihnik  
**beasts' trails** ['bi:sts 'treilz] —  
 metsloomade jäljed  
**hid** — varjatud  
**whisper** ['wɪspə] — sosin  
**muscles** ['mʌslz] — musklid  
**strong** — tugev  
**fight** [fait] — võitlus  
**joy of gaining victory** ['geiniŋ  
 'viktəri] — võidu saavutamise  
 rõõm  
**all round** [raund] — kõikjal, üm-  
 berringi

# THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

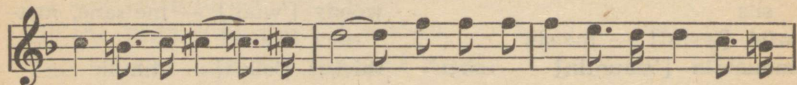
Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.  
Music by I. Dunajewsky.



A mer - ry



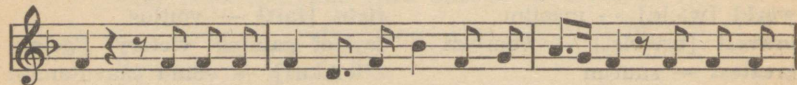
song makes the heart light and hap - py, smooth - ing



down our deep - est frowns. It is a sun-beam for millions of



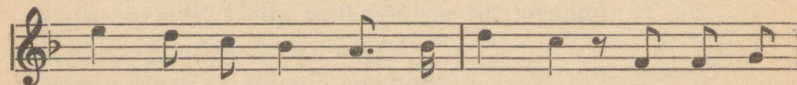
peop - le, and is be - loved both by vil - la - ges and



towns. A merry song helps to live and to build life, it calls us



on like the voice of a friend. And those who



march with a song through life's bat - tle, they ne - ver



fail to be he - roes in the end.

### 3. THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

A merry song makes the heart light and happy,  
Smoothing down our deepest frowns.  
It is a sunbeam for millions of peoples  
And is beloved both by villages and towns.

A merry song helps to live and to build life,  
It calls us on like the voice of a friend.  
And those who march with a song through life's battle,  
They never fail to be heroes in the end.

Now march ahead, Y. C. L. generation,  
March ahead, sing and smile, laugh and joke.  
For we shall conquer expanses and seasons,  
And rule the land that is free of any yoke.

We shall explore, understand and discover  
The frigid Pole and the blue arch above,  
If our country commands us be heroes,  
We shall be heroes and show her our love.

We pledge to sing and be merry like children,  
In toil and struggle both great and small,  
For we were born into this world of ours  
Not to be crushed, but to win in spite of all.

And if our foe wants to rob us of gladness,  
And attacks us in bloody fight,  
Then we shall sing him a war song of ours  
And fight like heroes defending our rights.

#### Sõnad.

**march** [ma:tʃ] — marss

**merry fellows** ['meri 'felouz] —  
lõbusad poisid

**heart** [ha:t] — süda

**light** [lait] — kerge

**it smoothes down** ['smu:ðiz  
'daun] — ta silub

**deepest** ['di:pist] — sügavaim

**frowns** [fraunz] — kortsud  
**sunbeam** ['sʌnbi:m] — päikese-  
kiir  
**million** ['miljən] — miljon  
**is beloved** [bi'lʌvd] — on armas-  
tatud  
**villages** ['vilidʒiz] — külad  
**towns** [taunz] — linnad  
**to build** [bild] — ehitama  
**to call on** — edasi kutsuma  
**voice** [vɔis] — hääl  
**those who** ['ðouz hu:] — nood,  
kes  
**through** [θru:] — läbi  
**life's battle** ['laifs 'bætl] — elu-  
võitlus  
**never fail** — kunagi ei nurju  
**heroes** ['hiərouz] — kangelased  
**to smile** [smaɪl] — naeratama  
**for** [fɔ:] — sest  
**in the end** [end] — lõpuks  
**ahead** [ə'hed] — edasi  
**Y. C. L. generation** ['wai si: 'el  
dʒenə'reiʃən] — kommunist-  
like noorte generatsioon  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] — naera  
**joke** [dʒouk] — naljata  
**we shall conquer** ['kɒŋkə] —  
meie vallutame (fut.)  
**expanses** [iks'pænsɪz] — avaru-  
sed, maailmaruum  
**season** ['si:zn] — aastaaeg, siin:  
kliima  
**rule the land** ['ru:l ðə 'lænd] —  
maad valitsema  
**that is free of any yoke** — mis  
on vaba igast ikkest

**to explore** [iks'plɔ:] — uurima  
**to understand** [ʌndə'stænd] —  
mõistma  
**to discover** [dis'kʌvə] — avas-  
tama  
**frigid** ['frɪdʒɪd] — külm  
**pole** [pəʊl] — poolus  
**arch** [ɑ:tʃ] — võlv  
**above** [ə'bʌv] — ülal  
**if** [ɪf] — kui  
**commands** [kə'mɑ:ndz] — käsib  
**to show** [ʃəʊ] — näitama  
**love** [lʌv] — armastus  
**pledge** [pledʒ] — kohustuma  
**toil** [tɔɪl] — raske töö, vaev  
**struggle** ['strʌgl] — võitlus  
**both great and small** — nii suur  
kui väike  
**we were born** — meie sündisime  
**world of ours** — meie maailm  
**not to be crushed** — mitte sel-  
leks, et olla purustatud  
**but to win** — vaid et võita  
**in spite of all** — kõigest hooli-  
mata  
**foe** [fəʊ] — vaenlane  
**to rob** [rɒb] — röövima  
**gladness** ['glædnɪs] — rõõm  
**attacks** — tungib kallale  
**bloody** ['blʌdi] — verine  
**fight** [faɪt] — võitlus  
**war song** [wɔ: 'sɒŋ] — sõjalaul  
**fight** — võitlema  
**like** — nagu  
**defending** — kaitstes  
**rights** [raɪts] — õigused

# OUR COUNTRY.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.

Music by I. Dunajewsky.

*f*  
Our coun-try is a land of beau-ty, our

coun-try is a land of glee. Ma-ny are its riv-ers, woods and

*ff*  
ci-ties, where a man is glo-ri-ous-ly free. Ma-ny

are its riv-ers, woods and ci-ties, where a

*Fine mp*  
man is glo-ri-ous-ly free. In the

heart of o-ur land in Moscow, in the south, where snowy rid-ges

stand, on the shores of o-ur northern o-ceans man is

lord and master of the land! O-ur life is like the Vol-ga

riv - er, ne - ver stop - ping in its joy - ous  
 stream. To the young all roads to life are o - pen, while old  
 age re - ceives its due es - - teem.

#### 4. OUR COUNTRY.

Our country is a land of beauty,  
 Our country is a land of glee.  
 Many are its rivers, woods and cities,  
 Where a man is gloriously free.

In the heart of our land in Moscow,  
 In the south, where snowy ridges stand,  
 On the shores of our northern oceans  
 Man is lord and master of the land.

Our life is like the Volga river,  
 Never stopping in its joyous stream.  
 To the young all roads to life are open,  
 While old age receives its due esteem.

Our harvest fields are hard to measure,  
 New-built towns spring up and multiply,  
 But the thing we most of all do treasure  
 Is the name we call each other by.

"Comrade" is the word that makes you welcome  
 To whatever race you do belong,

Black or white or yellow — you are welcome,  
If your heart is full of our song.

Sunny breezes sweep across the country  
Making life as bright as bright can be!  
Nowhere else do people laugh so gaily,  
Nowhere else is love so true and free.

But if any foe attempts to slight us,  
We shall rise without a doubt or fear.  
As a bride we worship our country,  
We adore it as a mother dear.

### Sõnad.

<b>country</b> ['kʌntri] — maa	<b>the young</b> [jʌŋ] — noored
<b>land</b> [lænd] — maa	<b>roads</b> [roudz] — teed
<b>beauty</b> ['bju:ti] — ilu	<b>while</b> [wail] — kuna
<b>glee</b> [gli:] — rõõm	<b>old age</b> ['ould 'eidʒ] — vanadus
<b>many</b> ['meni] — arvukad	<b>receives</b> [ri'si:vz] — saab
<b>rivers</b> ['rivəz] — jõed	<b>due</b> [dju:] — sünnis, kohane
<b>woods</b> [wudz] — metsad	<b>esteem</b> [is'ti:m] — austus
<b>cities</b> ['sitiz] — linnad	<b>harvest fields</b> — viljapõllud
<b>gloriously</b> ['glɔ:riəsli] — hiilgavalt	<b>hard to measure</b> ['meʒə] — raske mõõta
<b>free</b> [fri:] — vaba	<b>new-built</b> ['nju:bilt] — äsja ehitatud
<b>heart</b> [hɑ:t] — süda	<b>towns</b> [taunz] — linnad
<b>south</b> [saue] — lõuna	<b>spring up</b> — tärkavad
<b>snowy</b> ['snoui] — lumine	<b>multiply</b> ['mʌltiplai] — paljunevad
<b>ridges</b> ['ridʒiz] — mäeseljandikud	<b>most of all</b> — kõige enam
<b>shores</b> [ʃɔ:z] — rannad	<b>do treasure</b> — kalliks peame
<b>northern</b> ['nɔ:ðən] — põhjapoolne	<b>the name we call</b> — nimi, millega nimetame
<b>oceans</b> ['ouʃənz] — ookeanid	<b>each other by</b> ['i:tʃ 'ʌðə] — üks-teist, teineteist
<b>lord and master</b> ['lɔ:d ənd 'mɑ:stə] — isand ja käskija	<b>makes you welcome</b> ['welkəm] — teeb sind teretulnuks
<b>never stopping</b> — mis iialgi ei peatu	
<b>joyous</b> ['dʒɔiəs] — rõõmus	
<b>stream</b> [stri:m] — vool	

**to whatever** — ükskõik millisesse  
**race** [reis] — rass  
**you do belong** — sa kuulud  
**welcome** — teretunud  
**if** [if] — kui  
**full** [ful] — täis  
**sunny** ['sani] — päikesepaistene  
**breezes** ['bri:ziz] — kerged tuuled  
**sweep** [swi:p] — puhuvad  
**across** [ə'krɔ:s] — üle  
**as bright as bright can be** —  
nii säravaks, kui võib olla  
**nowhere else** [nouwɛər 'els] —  
ei kusagil mujal  
**do people laugh so gaily** —  
naeravad inimesed nii lõbusalt

**so true** — nii ustav  
**foe** [fou] — vaenlane  
**attempts** [ə'tem(p)ts] — katsub  
**to slight** [slait] — halvustama  
**rise** — tõusma  
**without** [wi'ðaut] — ilma  
**a doubt** [daut] — kahtlus  
**fear** [fiə] — hirm  
**as** [æz] — nagu  
**bride** [braid] — mõrsja  
**worship** ['wɔ:ʃip] — kummar-  
dama, jumaldama  
**adore** [ə'dɔ:] — jumaldama  
**dear** [diə] — armas

## LUGEMISPALADE SÖNASTIK.

### ①. BACK AT SCHOOL.

**back at school** — jälle koolis;  
**back** — tagasi  
**summer is over** — suvi on möö-  
das  
**again** [ə'geɪn] — jälle  
**also** [ɔ:lsoʊ] — ka  
**hallo** [hə'lou] — hallo, tere (ing-  
lased tarvitavad seda sõna ter-  
vitamiseks)  
**how are you?** — kuidas käsi  
käib?  
**how nice** [hau nais] — kui kena  
**bell** [bel] — kell  
**to ring** [riŋ] — helisema  
**to begin** [bi'gɪn] — algama  
**whom** [hu:m] — keda

### 2. AT THE LESSON.

**to be absent** [ˈæbsnt] — puuduma  
**to be on duty** [ˈdju:ti] — korra-  
pidamisel, valvekorras olema  
**to answer** [ˈɑ:nsə] — vastama  
**him** — teda (meessugu)  
**well** — hästi  
**her** — teda (naissugu)  
**to know** [nou] — teadma  
**them** — neid

**in turn** [tə:n] — kordamööda  
**us** [AS] — meid  
**question** [ˈkwɛstʃən] — küsimus

### ③. DAYS AND MONTHS.

**hour** [ˈaʊə] — tund  
**sixty** [ˈsɪksti] — kuuskümmend  
**second** [ˈsekənd] — sekund  
**year** [jə:] — aasta  
**hundred** [ˈhʌndrəd] — sada  
**leap-year** [ˈli:p-jə:] — liigaasta  
**January** [ˈdʒænjuəri] — jaanuar  
**February** [ˈfebruəri] — veebruar  
**March** [mɑ:tʃ] — märts  
**April** [ˈeɪprɪl] — aprill  
**May** [meɪ] — mai  
**June** [dʒu:n] — juuni  
**July** [dʒuˈlaɪ] — juuli  
**August** [ˈɔ:gəst] — august  
**September** [sepˈtɛmbə] — sep-  
tember  
**October** [ɔkˈtəʊbə] — oktoober  
**November** [noʊˈvembə] — novem-  
ber  
**December** [diˈsembə] — detsem-  
ber  
**any** [ˈeni] — mõni  
**some** [sʌm] — mõni  
**the names of some months** —  
mõnede kuude nimed

**no more** [mɔ:] — mitte rohkem  
**calendar** ['kælində] — kalender  
**makes clear** ['meiks 'kliə] —  
 teeb selgeks

## 4. SPORT AND GAMES.

**sport** [spɔ:t] — sport  
**games** [geimz] — mängud  
**I can** [kæn] — võin, oskan  
**skating-rink** ['skeitiŋ-riŋk] —  
 uisutee  
**very much** ['veri'mʌtʃ] — väga  
 palju  
**together** [tə'geðə] — koos  
**rest-day** — puhkepäev  
**free** [fri:] — vaba  
**often** [ɔ:fn] — sageli  
**football** ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall  
**tennis** ['tenis] — tennis  
**you must** [mʌst] — sa pead  
**difficult** ['difikəlt] — raske  
**to swim** [swim] — ujuma  
**of course** [əv'kɔ:s] — muidugi  
**to hear** [hiə] — kuulma  
**music** ['mju:zɪk] — muusika

## ON SKIS.

**up and down** — üles ja alla  
**hills** [hɪlz] — künkad  
**up and down the hills** — üles-  
 alla mööda künkaid  
**to and fro** ['tu:ən(d) 'frou] —  
 edasi-tagasi  
**crystal** ['kristl] — kristallselge  
**air** [eə] — õhk  
**away we go** — me läheme ära

**rest-day** — puhkepäev  
**to lay the table** ['lei ðə 'teɪbl] —  
 lauda katma  
**to bring in** — sisse tooma  
**fork** [fɔ:k] — kahvel  
**knives** [naɪvz] — noad (**knife** —  
 nuga)  
**to pass** [pɑ:s] — ulatama  
**salt** [sɔ:lt] — sool  
**too** [tu:] — liiga  
**little** ['lɪtl] — vähe  
**hot** [hɒt] — kuum  
**wait a little** ['weɪt ə 'lɪtl] —  
 oota pisut  
**meat** [mi:t] — liha  
**potatoes** [pə'teɪtəʊz] — kartulid  
**apple** ['æpl] — õun  
**to take away** ['teɪk ə'wei] — ära  
 võtma  
**that** [ðæt] — too  
**sweet** [swi:t] — magus  
**another** [ə'nʌðə] — teine  
**nice** [naɪs] — kena, siin: maitsev  
**to wash up** [wɒʃ'ʌp] — söögi-  
 nõusid pesema

## FIVE GOOD RULES.

**rule** [ru:l] — reegel  
**into** ['ɪntu] — sisse  
**before** [bɪ'fɔ:] — enne  
**mouth** [maʊθ] — suu  
**something** ['sʌməɪŋ] — midagi

6. THE DEMONSTRATION  
ON THE SEVENTH OF  
NOVEMBER.

**to celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] — pühit-  
 sema

**anniversary** [æni'və:səri] —  
aastapäev

**Great October Socialist Revolution** [greit òk'toubə 'souʃəlist  
rev'olu:ʃən] — Suur Sotsialist-  
lik Oktoobrirevolutsioon

**parade** [pə'reid] — paraad

**portrait** ['pɔ:trit] — portree

**leader** ['li:də] — juht

**to decorate** ['dekəreit] — deko-  
reerima, kaunistama

**song** [sɔŋ] — laul

**full of people** ['ful əv 'pi:pl] —  
rahvast täis

**to greet** [gri:t] — tervitama

**a pair of shoes** [ə'peər əv 'ʃu:z]  
— paar kingi

**a pair of stockings** [ə'peər əv  
'stɔkiŋz] — paar sukki

**will be pleased** [pli:zd] — rõõ-  
mustab

**for yourself** [fə jɔ:'self] — sulle  
enele

**new** [nju:] — uus

**dress** [dres] — kleit

**be quick** [kwik] — tee kähku;  
quick — kiire

**in a moment** ['moumənt] — sil-  
mapilk

## 7. WORLD YOUTH DAY.

**world** [wɔ:ld] — ülemaailmne

**youth** [ju:ə] — noorus

**young** [jʌŋ] — noor

**to march** [mɑ:tʃ] — marssima

**happy** ['hæpi] — õnnelik

**communist** ['kɔmjunist] — kom-  
munistlik

**party** ['pa:ti] — partei

## 8. SHOPPING.

**hat** [hæt] — kübar

**coat** [kout] — palitu

**to do some shopping** — sisse-  
oste tegema

**to buy** [bai] — ostma

**what shall we buy?** — mida me  
ostame?

## 9. THE BODY. I.

**to draw** [drɔ:] — joonistama

**a man** [ə mæn] — inimene, mees

**paper** ['peipə] — paber

**to show** [ʃou] — näitama

**the man's face** — inimese nägu

**eye** [ai] — silm

**nose** [nouz] — nina

**ear** [iə] — kõrv

**hair** [heə] — juuksed

**head** [hed] — pea

**body** ['bɔdi] — keha

**arm** [ɑ:m] — käsivars

**leg** [leg] — jalasäär

**feet** [fi:t] — labajalad

**to-morrow** [tə'mɔrou] — homme

## A RIDDLE.

**it's true** [tru:] — tõsi

**both face and hands** — nii nägu  
kui käed

**to move** [mu:v] — liikuma

**yet** [jet] — ent, aga  
**to lie** [lai] — lamama; valetama

## 10. THE BODY. II.

**to use** [ju:z] — tarvitama  
**for seeing** [fə'si:ɪŋ] — nägemiseks  
**right** [rait] — parem  
**left** [left] — vasak  
**different** ['dɪfrənt] — erinev  
**grey** [grei] — hall  
**for listening** ['lɪsɪŋ] — kuulamiseks  
**mouths** [mauðz] — suud  
**to listen** ['lɪsn] — kuulama  
**for hearing** ['hiəriŋ] — kuulamiseks  
**wireless** ['waɪəlis] — raadio; **on the wireless** — raadios  
**tongue** [tʌŋ] — keel  
**teeth** [ti:ə] — hambad, **tooth** [tu:ə] — hammas  
**what do we smell with?** — millega me haistame? **to smell** — haistama  
**to touch** [tʌtʃ] — puudutama  
**finger** ['fɪŋgə] — sõrm  
**to walk** [wɔ:k] — kõndima  
**foot** [fut] — jalg

### A RHYME.

**spades** [speɪdz] — labidad  
**for digging** [fə'dɪgɪŋ] — kaevamiseks  
**for biting** ['baɪtɪŋ] — hammustamiseks  
**for tasting** ['teɪstɪŋ] — maitsmiseks  
**for talking** ['tɔ:kɪŋ] — kõnelemiseks

## 11. REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

**revolutionary** [revə'lju:ʃnəri] — revolutsiooniline  
**holidays** ['hɒlədeɪz] — pühad  
**quite** [kwaɪt] — täiesti  
**Constitution** [kənsti'tju:ʃən] — konstitutsioon  
**Memorial Day** [mi'mə:riəl] — mälestuspäev  
**Paris Commune** ['pæris 'kɒmju:n] — Pariisi Kommuun  
**International Communist Women's Day** [ɪntə'næʃnl 'kɒmjunist 'wɪmɪnz deɪ] — Rahvusvaheline Kommunistlik Naistepäev  
**Victory Day** — Võidupüha

## 12. THE SEASONS. I.

### (WINTER AND SPRING.)

**seasons** ['si:znz] — aastaajad  
**autumn** ['ɔ:təm] — sügis  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] — lühike  
**long** [lɒŋ] — pikk  
**weather** ['weðə] — ilm  
**soon** [su:n] — varsti  
**much** [mʌtʃ] — palju  
**to become** [bi'kɒm] — muutuma  
**warmer than** [wɔ:mə ðən] — soojem kui  
**spring sowing** [souɪŋ] — kevadkülv  
**collective farm** [kə'lektɪv fɑ:m] — kolhoos  
**field** [fi:ld] — põld  
**early** [ɜ:li] — vara  
**few** [fju:] — vähe, vähesed  
**showers** ['ʃaʊəz] — vihmavalin-gud

## THE SWING.

**swing** [swiŋ] — kiik  
**how** [hau] — kuidas  
**to go up** [gou 'ʌp] — tõusma  
**so** [sou] — nii  
**I do think it the pleasantest thing ever a child can do** — ma arvan, et see on meeldivaim asi, mida laps üldse võib teha  
**to think** [oiŋk] — mõtlema, arvama  
**the pleasantest** ['plezntist] — meeldivaim  
**ever** ['evə] — iganes  
**child** [tʃaɪld] — laps  
**over** ['ouvə] — üle  
**till** [til] — kuni  
**wide** [waid] — kaugele  
**river** ['rivə] — jõgi  
**cattle** ['kætl] — kari, veised  
**all over** ['ɔ:l 'ouvə] — kogu, üleni  
**countryside** [kʌntri'saɪd] — ümbrus (maal)  
**to look down** [luk 'daun] — alla vaatama  
**roof** [ru:f] — katus  
**I go flying** ['flaiiŋ] — ma lähen lennates

## 13. THE SEASONS. II.

(SUMMER AND AUTUMN.)

**the hottest** ['hɒtɪst] — palavaim  
**it is pleasant** [pleznt] — on meeldiv  
**cool** [ku:l] — jahe  
**corn** [kɔ:n] — vili  
**becomes ripe** [raɪp] — küpseb;  
**ripe** — küps

**harvesting** ['hɑ:vɪstɪŋ] — viljalõikus  
**because** [bi'kɔ:(:z)] — sest et  
**we have our holidays** — meil on koolivaheaeg  
**fruits** [fru:ts] — puuviljad  
**pears** [pɛəz] — pirnid  
**cherries** [tʃerɪz] — kirsid  
**it rains** [reɪnz] — sajab vihma

## PROVERB.

**to make hay** ['meɪk 'hei] — heina tegema  
**while** [wɑɪl] — sellal kui, kuna

## FALLING RAIN.

**falling** ['fɔ:lɪŋ] — langev; **to fall** — langema  
**everything** ['evriəiŋ] — kõik  
**wet** [wet] — märg  
**trickling** ['trɪkliŋ] — nirisev; **to trickle** — nirisema  
**to splash** [splæʃ] — pladisema, solisema  
**sound** [saund] — heli  
**upon = on** — peal, peale  
**window pane** ['windou peɪn] — aknaruut  
**looks** [luks] — näib  
**to love** [lʌv] — armastama  
**to see it hit** — näha teda löövet, tabavat  
**to bounce up** [bauns] — üles hüppama, tagasi pörkama

## 14. A STORY: TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

**a story** ['stɔ:ri] — jutt  
**patriot** ['peɪtriət] — patrioot

near [niə] — lähedal  
 border ['bɔ:də] — piir  
 commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] — ko-  
 mandör  
 meeting ['mi:tiŋ] — koosolek  
 through [əru:] — läbi  
 a wood [wud] — mets  
 it is still [stil] — on vaikne  
 quickly ['kwikli] — kiiresti  
 suddenly ['sʌdnli] — äkki  
 behind [bi'haind] — taga  
 anything ['eniəiŋ] — midagi  
 nothing ['nʌəiŋ] — ei midagi  
 to stop — peatuma  
 to stand still — liikumatult seisma  
 is covered ['kʌvəd] — on kaetud  
 to understand [ʌndə'stænd] —  
 mõistma  
 spy [spai] — spioon  
 the border-guard's post ['bɔ:də-  
 gɑ:dz 'poust] — piirivalvepunkt;  
 border — piir, guard — valve,  
 valvur  
 to go away [gou ə'wei] — ära  
 minema  
 there [ðeə] — seal  
 to try [traɪ] — katsuma, proovima  
 to catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma

### 15. GOING TO THE CINEMA.

cinema ['sinimə] — kino  
 what is on? — mida mängitakse?  
 film [film] — film  
 I was [wɔz] — ma olin  
 yesterday ['jestədi] — eile  
 interesting ['intristiŋ] — huvitav  
 why [wai] — miks  
 ill [il] — haige

is she better? — on ta tervem?  
 were you alone? [ə'loun] — olid  
 sa ükski?  
 good-bye ['gud'bai] — jumalaga!

### 16. AFTER SCHOOL.

so [sau] — nii  
 already [ə:l'redi] — juba  
 we had ['wi:'hæd] — meil oli  
 last week ['la:st 'wi:k] — möö-  
 dunud nädal

### THE SCHOOL-BELL'S SONG.

these are the words [wə:dz] —  
 need on need sõnad  
 your play is done [dʌn] — teie  
 mäng on lõppenud  
 work has begun [bi'gʌn] — töö  
 on alanud  
 to leave [li:v] — lahkuma, maha  
 jätma  
 fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali  
 'tis = it is

### 17. JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

birthday ['bɜ:ðeɪ] — sünnipäev  
 Jane is twelve years old now —  
 Jane on nüüd 12 aastane  
 to invite [in'vait] — külla kut-  
 suma  
 to receive [ri'si:v] — saama  
 present ['preznt] — kingitus  
 pretty ['priti] — kena  
 a box of paints [peints] —  
 maali-värvikarp  
 sweets [swi:ts] — kompvekid  
 to decide [di'said] — otsustama  
 "The Merry Fellows" — „Lõbu-  
 sad poisid“

## 18. A DIALOGUE.

**there** [ðeə] — seal  
**to have a very good time** —  
aega lõbusalt veetma  
**all about it** [ə'baʊt] — kõik sel-  
lest  
**I am very sorry** — mul on väga  
kahju  
**that** [ðæt] — et

## 19. SOVIET ARMY DAY.

**began** [bi'gæn] — algas; mine-  
vik verbist **to begin**  
**came** [keim] — tuli; minevik  
verbist **to come**  
**told** [tould] — jutustas; mine-  
vik verbist **to tell**  
**civil war** ['sivil 'wɔ:] — kodu-  
sõda  
**end** [end] — lõpp  
**said** [sed] — ütles; minevik ver-  
bist **to say**  
**navy** ['neivi] — merevägi  
**fleet** [fli:t] — laevastik  
**strong** [strɒŋ] — tugev  
**to defend** [di'fend] — kaitsma  
**country** ['kʌntri] — maa  
**to shoot** [ʃu:t] — (püssist) lask-  
ma  
**shot** [ʃɒt] — laskur  
**organizer** [ɔ:'gənaɪzə] — organi-  
saator

## 20. A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

### I.

**partisan** [pɑ:ti'zæn] — partisan  
**shooting** [ʃu:tiŋ] — (püssi-)  
laskmine

**all around** [ɔ:l ə'raʊnd] — üm-  
berringi  
**is wounded** [iz'wu:ndid] — on  
haavatud  
**village** ['vilidʒ] — küla  
**saw** [sɔ:] — nägi; minevik ver-  
bist **to see**  
**mill** [mil] — veski  
**bandages** ['bændidʒiz] — (haa-  
va-) sidemed  
**nobody** ['noubədi] ei keegi  
**nobody will touch me** — keegi  
ei puuduta mind

### II.

**gave** [geiv] — andis (verbist **to**  
**give**)  
**ran** [ræn] — jooksis (verbist **to**  
**run**)  
**at last** — viimaks  
**are you badly wounded?** — oled  
sa raskesti haavatud?  
**to bandage** — (haava) kinni si-  
duma  
**dear** — kallid  
**went to see** — käis vaatamas  
(verbist **to go**)

### III.

**every** ['evri] — iga  
**president** ['prezidənt] — esimees  
**to save** [seiv] — päästma  
**life** [laif] — elu

## 21. A FUNNY STORY.

**funny** ['fʌni] — naljakas  
**was very tired** [wəz 'veri 'taiəd]  
— oli väga väsinud

**drank** [dræŋk] — jõi (verbist to drink)

**soon he was asleep** — varsti ta magas

**somebody** ['sʌmbədi] — keegi

**woke up** [wouk'ʌp] — ärkas; to wake up — ärkama

**it was dark** [it wəz 'dɑ:k] — oli pime

**no answer** ['nou 'ɑ:nsə] — ei mingit vastust

**anybody** ['enibədi] — keegi

**to jump up** [tə 'dʒʌmp 'ʌp] — püsti kargama

## 22. AT THE ZOO.

**Zoo** [zu:] — loomaaed

**to come to see** [tə 'kʌm tə 'si:] — külastama tulema

**a monkey** ['mʌŋki] — ahv

**put on** — selga (pähe) panema; minevik verbist to put

**went out** [went 'aʊt] — läksid välja; minevik verbist to go

**took the tram** — sõitsid tram-miga; minevik verbist to take

**animal** ['æniməl] — loom

**first of all** — kõige esiteks

**elephant** ['elifənt] — elevant

**Betty** ['beti] — siin: elevandi nimi

**is going to eat** — hakkab sööma

**kilogram** ['kilogræm] — kilogramm

**Jack, Rosie** [dʒæk, 'rouzi] — siin: ahvide nimed

**lion** ['laiən] — lõvi

**tiger** ['taigə] — tiiger

**bear** [beə] — karu

**next** [nekst] — järgmine

## 23. THE PIONEER CAMP.

**camp** [kæmp] — laager

**to bathe** [beið] — suplema

**camp-fire** ['kæmp-'faɪə] — laagrituli

**to talk** — kõnelema, jutustama

**what a good time they will have** — kui lõbus neil on (tulevik)

### CAMP LIFE.

**do you hear the bugle** ['bju:gl] cry? — kuuled sa jahisarve hüüdmas?

**deep** — sügav

**to shout** — hüüdma, kisama

**camping out!** — laagrisse!

**means** — tähendab

**a lot** — suur hulk

**pleasure** ['plezə] — lõbu

**healthy** ['heləi] — terve; tervislik

**leisure** ['leɪzə] — jõudeaeg

**rowing** ['rouɪŋ] — sõudmine

**bathing** ['beiðɪŋ] — suplemine

**walks** — jalutuskäigud

**and around the fire talks** — ja kõnelused tule ümber

## 24. THE FIRST OF MAY.

**the U.S.S.R.** — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [ri'pʌbliks] — NSVL

**to demonstrate** ['demənstreit] — demonstreerima

**solidarity** [soli'dæriti] — solidaarsus

**working class** ['wə:kiŋ 'kla:s] —  
töölisklass  
**whole** [houl] — kogu, terve  
**victory** [viktəri] — võit  
**socialism** ['souʃəlizm] — sotsia-  
lism  
**pride** [praɪd] — uhkus  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] — rõõm  
**struggle** ['strʌgl] — võitlus  
**protest** ['proutest] — protest  
**against** [ə'geɪnst] — vastu  
**capitalism** ['kæpɪtəlɪzəm] — kapi-  
talism  
**fascism** ['fæʃɪzəm] — fašism  
**enemies** ['enɪmɪz] — vaenlased  
**toiler** ['tɔɪlə] — töötaja

## HÄÄLDAMINE JA ÕIGEKIRJUTUS.

<p style="text-align: center;">a = [æ]</p> <p>hand; band; stand; can; man; ran; bag; flag; happy; banner; apple; glad; hat; catch; has; had; thank; drank; tram; lamp; camp.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ay = [ei]</p> <p>May; day; lay; hay; say; play;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ai = [ei]</p> <p>rain; wait; again.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ea = [e]</p> <p>bread; head; breakfast; weather; pleasant; pleasure; ready; already.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">a = [ei]</p> <p>name; game; came; late; skate; gave.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">au = [ɔ:]</p> <p>autumn; August.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">er = [ə]</p> <p>father; mother; sister; brother; longer; shorter; dinner; banner; November; weather.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">a = [ɑ:]</p> <p>dark; march; party; arm; farm; army; harvesting.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">e = [e]</p> <p>bell; lesson.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">i = [ai]</p> <p>like; knife; life; shine; ripe; nice; white; while; tiger.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">a = [ɔ:]</p> <p>all; ball; wall; chalk; walk; talk; salt; already; always.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ee = [i:]</p> <p>see; free; greet; sweet; feet; teeth; feed; deep</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">igh = [ai]</p> <p>night; right.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">a = [e]</p> <p>any; many;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ear = [iə]</p> <p>ear; hear; near.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ir = [ə:]</p> <p>first; third; birthday.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">a = [ə]</p> <p>about; again; alone; another; around; asleep; away.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ea = [i:]</p> <p>eat; meat; teacher; leader; please; pleased; season; read; tea.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">i = [i]</p> <p>ink; it; is; did; spring; winter.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ai = [ɛə]</p> <p>chair; hair; pair.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ea = [ei]</p> <p>break; great.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">o = [ɔ]</p> <p>shop; stop; stocking; comrade; spot.</p>

o = [ou] rose; nose; old; cold.	ow = [au] now; how; brown.	oo = [u:] too; soon; cool; shoot; school.
o = [ou] go; potato.	ower = [auə] flower; shower.	our = [auə] our; hour.
wor = [wə:] work; worker; world; word.	ng = [ŋ] bring; ring; sing; long; song.	th = [θ] thing; something; nothing; anything; through.
or = [ɔ:] or; morning; sport; forty; short; corn.	j = [dʒ] January; June; July.	wh = [w] what; where; why; white; when.
our = [ɔ:] your; of course; yourself.	th = [ð] that; then; their; there; they; other; another.	wh = [h] who; whole.
o = [ʌ] some; come; become; something; nothing; mother; brother; other; another; tongue; month.	qu = [kw] quarter; question; quickly; quite.	ou = [u:] soup; group.
ou = [au] house; thousand; mouth; about; round.	kn = [n] know; knew; knife; knives.	ear = [ɛ:] learn; early.
ou = [ʌ] young; country.	ow = [ou] window; show; know; snow; fellow.	u = [ju:] pupil; duty; music.
	oo = [u] book; look; foot; good.	u = [ʌ] us; sun; but; must; run; jump; under; hundred; funny; summer.

<p>y = [ai] cry; try; spy; my; why.</p> <p>ph = [f] elephant.</p>	<p>io = [aiə] pioneer; violet; lion.</p> <p>tion = [ʃən] demonstration; revo- lution; constitution.</p>	<p>ate = [eit] decorate; celebrate; demonstrate.</p> <p>age = [idʒ] village; bandage.</p>
---	---	---

## MITMESUGUSEID SÕNU.

answer	buy	field	pleasure
behind	eye	receive	difficult
through	good-bye	often	laugh

receive — received
decide — decided
dance — danced
like — liked
try — tries — tried
cry — cries — cried
big — bigger — the biggest
hot — hotter — the hottest

## ASESÕNAD.

<i>Isikulised</i>		<i>Omastavad</i>
<i>Nimetav</i>	<i>Sihitav</i>	
I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

ARVSÖNAD.

<i>Põhiarvud</i>		<i>Järgarvud</i>
1	one [wan]	the first [ðə fə:st]
2	two [tu:]	the second [ðə sekənd]
3	three [əri:]	the third [ðə əə:d]
4	four [fə:]	the fourth [ðə fə:ə]
5	five [faiv]	the fifth [ðə fifə]
6	six [siks]	the sixth [ðə siksə]
7	seven ['sevn]	the seventh [ðə sevne]
8	eight [eit]	the eighth [ði eitə]
9	nine [nain]	the ninth [ðə naine]
10	ten [ten]	the tenth [ðə tene]
11	eleven [i'levn]	the eleventh [ði i'levne]
12	twelve [twelv]	the twelfth [ðə twelfə]
13	thirteen ['əə'ti:n]	the thirteenth [ðə 'əə'ti:nə]
14	fourteen ['fə'ti:n]	the fourteenth [ðə 'fə'ti:nə]
15	fifteen ['fif'ti:n]	the fifteenth [ðə 'fif'ti:nə]
16	sixteen ['siks'ti:n]	the sixteenth [ðə 'siks'ti:nə]
17	seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]	the seventeenth [ðə 'sevn'ti:nə]
18	eighteen ['ei'ti:n]	the eighteenth [ði 'ei'ti:nə]
19	nineteen ['nain'ti:n]	the nineteenth [ðə 'nain'ti:nə]
20	twenty ['twenti]	the twentieth [ðə 'twentiə]
21	twenty-one ['twenti-'wan]	the twenty-first [ðə 'twenti-'fə:st]
30	thirty ['əə:ti]	the thirtieth [ðə 'əə:tiə]
40	forty ['fə:ti]	the fortieth [ðə 'fə:tiə]
50	fifty ['fifti]	the fiftieth [ðə 'fiftiə]
60	sixty ['siks:ti]	the sixtieth [ðə 'siks:tiə]
70	seventy ['sevnti]	the seventieth [ðə 'sevntiə]
80	eighty ['eiti]	the eightieth [ði 'eitiə]
90	ninety ['nainti]	the ninetieth [ðə 'naintiə]
100	one hundred ['wan'handrəd]	the hundredth [ðə 'handrəde]
101	one hundred and one ['wan 'handrəd ənd 'wan]	the one hundred and first [ðə wan 'handrəd ənd fə:st]
110	one hundred and ten ['wan 'handrəd ənd ten]	the one hundred and tenth [ðə wan 'handrəd ənd tene]
1000	one thousand ['wan 'əau- zənd]	the thousandth [ðə 'əauzənde]

**RAAMATUS ESINEVATE EBAREEGLIPÄRASTE  
VERBIDE NIMESTIK.**

<i>Infinitive. Tegevusnimi</i>	<i>Past. Lihtminevik</i>
<b>be</b> [bi:] — olema	<b>was, were</b> [wəz, wə:]
<b>become</b> [bi'kɑm] — saama (kel- lekski, millekski)	<b>became</b> [bi'keim]
<b>begin</b> [bi'gin] — algama	<b>began</b> [bi'gæn]
<b>bite</b> [bait] — hammustama	<b>bit</b> [bit]
<b>break</b> [breik] — murdma	<b>broke</b> [brɔuk]
<b>bring</b> [briŋ] — tooma	<b>brought</b> [brɔ:t]
<b>buy</b> [bai] — ostma	<b>bought</b> [bɔ:t]
<b>catch</b> [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma	<b>caught</b> [kɔ:t]
<b>come</b> [kɑm] — tulema	<b>came</b> [keim]
<b>do</b> [du:] — tegema	<b>did</b> [did]
<b>drink</b> [driŋk] — jooma	<b>drank</b> [dræŋk]
<b>draw</b> [drɔ:] — joonistama	<b>drew</b> [dru:]
<b>eat</b> [i:t] — süüa	<b>ate</b> [eit, et]
<b>fall</b> [fɔ:l] — langema	<b>fell</b> [fel]
<b>feed</b> [fi:d] — toitma	<b>fed</b> [fed]
<b>give</b> [giv] — andma	<b>gave</b> [geiv]
<b>go</b> [gou] — minema	<b>went</b> [went]
<b>have</b> [hæv] — omama	<b>had</b> [hæd]
<b>hear</b> [hiə] — kuulma	<b>heard</b> [hə:d]
<b>know</b> [nou] — teadma, tundma	<b>knew</b> [nju:]
<b>lie</b> [lai] — lamama	<b>lay</b> [lei]
<b>make</b> [meik] — tegema, valmis- tama	<b>made</b> [meid]
<b>mean</b> [mi:n] — tähendama	<b>meant</b> [ment]
<b>read</b> [ri:d] — lugema	<b>read</b> [red]
<b>ring</b> [riŋ] — helistama	<b>rang</b> [ræŋ]
<b>run</b> [rʌn] — jooksmata	<b>ran</b> [ræn]

*Infinitive. Tegevusnimi**Past. Lihtminevik*

**say** [sei] — ütleva  
**see** [si:] — nägema  
**shine** [ʃain] — paistma  
**sing** [siŋ] — laulma  
**sit** [sit] — istuma  
**stand** [stænd] — seisma  
**take** [teik] — võtma  
**teach** [ti:tʃ] — õpetama  
**tell** [tel] — ütleva, jutustama  
**write** [rait] — kirjutama

**said** [sed]  
**saw** [sɔ:]  
**shone** [ʃɔn]  
**sang** [sæŋ]  
**sat** [sæt]  
**stood** [stud]  
**took** [tuk]  
**taught** [tɔ:t]  
**told** [tould]  
**wrote** [rout]

## TÄHESTIKULINE SÖNASTIK.

### A

**a, an** [ei, ə, æn, ən] — umbmäärane artikkel, tähendab „üks“  
**about** — üle, -st  
**absent** ['æbs(ə)nt] — **to be absent** — puuduma  
**after** ['ɑ:ftə] — pärast  
**afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] — pärastlõuna (kl. 12 ja 18 vahel)  
**again** [ə'geɪn] — jälle  
**against** [ə'geɪnst] — vastu  
**air** [eə] — õhk  
**all** [ɔ:l] — kõik; **all right** — hea küll  
**alone** [ə'ləʊn] — üksi  
**already** [ɔ:l'reɪdi] — juba  
**also** ['ɔ:lsəʊ] — samuti  
**always** ['ɔ:lwəz] — alati  
**am** [æm] — oleviku esimene pööre verbist **to be**  
**and** [ænd, ənd] — ja  
**animal** ['æniməl] — loom  
**anniversary** [æni'vɜ:səri] — aastapäev  
**another** [ə'nʌðə], **other** — teine  
**answer** ['ɑ:nsə] — 1. vastama; 2. vastus  
**any** [eni] — mõni  
**anything** ['eniəɪŋ] — midagi

**apple** ['æpl] — õun  
**April** ['eɪprɪl] — aprill  
**are** [ɑ:] — oleviku mitmus verbist **to be**  
**arm** [ɑ:m] — käsivars  
**army** ['ɑ:mi] — armee  
**around** [ə'raʊnd] — ümberringi  
**ask** [ɑ:sk] — küsima  
**asleep** [ə'sli:p] **to be asleep** — magama  
**at** [æt] — juures  
**at dinner** — lõunastamas  
**at first** — esiteks  
**at home** — kodus  
**at play** — mängimas  
**at school** — koolis  
**to look at** — (millelegi) vaadata  
**August** ['ɔ:gəst] — august  
**autumn** ['ɔ:təm] — sügis  
**away** [əwei] — ära, eemal(e)

### B

**back** [bæk] — tagasi  
**bad** [bæd] — halb; **badly** — raskesti  
**bag** [bæg] — kott  
**ball** [bɔ:l] — pall

- \***band** [bænd] — 1. orkester;  
2. side; 3. kokku siduma
- \***bandage** [ˈbændɪdʒ] — 1. side;  
2. (haava) kinni siduma
- banner** [ˈbænə] — lipp
- bathe** [beɪð] — suplema; **bathing**  
suplemine
- be** [bi:] — olema
- bear** [beə] — karu
- because** [biˈkɔ:(:z)] — sellepärast et
- become** [biˈkʌm] — muutuma,  
saama
- bed** [bed] — voodi; **abed** —  
voodis
- before** [biˈfɔ:] — enne
- began** [biˈgæn] — minevik ver-  
bist **to begin**
- begin** [biˈɡɪn] — algama
- behind** [biˈhaɪnd] — taga
- bell** [bel] — kell
- better** [ˈbetə] — parem
- big** [bɪɡ] — suur
- bird** [bɜ:d] — lind
- \***birthday** [ˈbɜ:ðdeɪ] — sünnipäev
- \***bite** [baɪt] — hammustama
- black** [blæk] — must
- blackboard** [ˈblækbɔ:d] — tahvel
- blue** [blu:] — sinine
- body** [ˈbɒdi] — keha
- book** [buk] — raamat
- bookcase** [ˈbukkeɪs] — raamatu-  
kapp
- border** [ˈbɔ:də] — piir
- border-guard** — piirivalve; piiri-  
valvur; **border-guard's post** —  
piirivalvepunkt
- both** [bəʊ] ... **and** — niihästi...  
kui ka
- \***bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] — (alus)põhi;  
allots
- \***bounce** [baʊns] — tagasi pörka-  
ma; hüppama
- boy** [bɔɪ] — pois
- bread** [bred] — leib
- break** [breɪk] — murdma
- breakfast** [ˈbrekfəst] — hom-  
mikueine
- bring** [brɪŋ] — tooma
- brother** [ˈbrʌðə] — vend
- brown** [braʊn] — pruun
- \***bugle** [ˈbju:ɡl] — jahisarv
- but** [bʌt] — aga
- buy** [baɪ] — ostma

### C

- \***cake** [keɪk] — kook; **cakes** —  
koogid
- calendar** [ˈkælɪndə] — kalender
- call** [kɔ:l] — kutsuma
- came** [keɪm] — minevik verbist  
**to come**
- camp** [kæmp] — laager
- camping out** — laagris
- can** [kæn] — võima, suutma
- capitalism** [ˈkæpɪtəlɪzəm] — kapi-  
talism
- carry** [kæri] — kandma
- case** [keɪs] — kääne
- cat** [kæt] — kass
- catch** [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma,  
haarama
- chair** [tʃeə] — tool
- chalk** [tʃɔ:k] — kriit
- cherry** [ˈtʃeri] — kirss
- chess** [tʃes] — male

Märkus: passiivsõnad on märgitud \*.

**child** [tʃaɪld] — laps; **children**  
— lapsed  
**cinema** [ˈsɪnɪmə] — kino  
**civil** [ˈsɪvɪl] — kodanlik  
**clear** [kliə] — selge  
**coat** [kəʊt] — kuub; mantel  
**cold** [kəʊld] — külm  
**collective farm** [kəˈlektɪv fɑ:m]  
— kolhoos  
**colour** [ˈkʌlə] — värv  
**come** [kʌm] — tulema; **to come**  
**in** — sisse tulema  
**commander** [kəˈmɑ:ndə] — ko-  
mandör  
**commune** [ˈkɒmjʊ:n] — kommuun  
**communist** [ˈkɒmjunist] — kom-  
munist  
**comrade** [ˈkɒmrid] — seltsimees  
**constitution** [kənstɪtʃu:ʃən] —  
konstitutsioon  
**cool** [ku:l] — jahe  
**copy-book** [ˈkɒpi-bʊk] — vihik  
**corn** [kɔ:n] — vili  
**country** [ˈkʌntri] — maa  
**course** [kɔ:s]; **of course** — mui-  
dugi  
**cover** [ˈkʌvə] — katma  
**cried** [kraɪd] — minevik verbist  
**to cry**  
**cry** [krai] — hüüdma  
**crystal** [ˈkrɪstl] — kristallselge  
**cup** [kʌp] — tass

## D

**dance** [dɑ:ns] — tantsima  
**dark** [dɑ:k] — pime  
**day** [dei] — päev  
**dead** [ded]; **is dead** — on sur-  
nud  
**dear** [diə] — kallis

**December** [diˈsembə] — detsember  
**decide** [diˈsaɪd] — otsustama  
**decorate** [ˈdekəreɪt] — dekoree-  
rima, kaunistama  
**deep** [di:p] — sügav  
**defend** [diˈfend] — kaitsma  
**desk** [desk] — koolipink, pult  
**\*dialogue** [ˈdaɪəlɒɡ] — dialoog  
**\*dictation** [dɪkˈteɪʃn] — diktaat  
**did** [dɪd] — minevik verbist  
**to do**  
**different** [ˈdɪfrənt] — erinev,  
mitmesugune  
**difficult** [ˈdɪfɪkəlt] — raske  
**dinner** [ˈdɪnə] — lõunasöök  
**do** [du:] — 1. tegema; 2. abi-  
verb  
**doctor** [ˈdɒktə] — arst  
**down** [daʊn] — alla  
**drank** [ˈdræŋk] — jõi (verbist  
**to drink**)  
**draw** [drɔ:] — joonistama  
**dress** [dres] — 1. kleit; 2. riie-  
tama  
**duty** [ˈdju:ti], **on duty** — korra-  
pidaja ülesannetes, valvekor-  
ras, teenistuskohuste täitmisel

## E

**ear** [iə] — kõrv  
**early** [ˈɜ:li] — vara  
**earth** [ɜ:ə] — maa, maakera  
**eat** [i:t] — süüa  
**\*elephant** [ˈelɪfənt] — elevant  
**end** [end] — lõpp  
**enemy** [ˈenɪmi] — vaenlane  
**English** [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] — inglise  
**evening** [ˈi:vnɪŋ] — õhtu  
**every** [ˈevri] — iga

exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] — harjutus  
eye [aɪ] — silm

## F

face [feɪs] — nägu  
fall [fɔ:l] — kukkuma, langema  
family [ˈfæmili] — perekond  
far [fɑ:] — kaugel, kauge  
farm [fɑ:m] — talu  
fascism [ˈfæʃɪzəm] — fašism  
father [ˈfɑ:ðə] — isa  
February [ˈfebruəri] — veebruar  
feed [fi:d] — söötma  
feet [fi:t] — labajalad  
fellows [ˈfeləʊz], **The Merry  
Fellows** — lõbusad poisid  
field [fi:ld] — põld  
film [fɪlm] — film  
finger [ˈfɪŋgə] — sõrm  
fire [faɪə] — tuli  
first [fɜ:st] — esimene; **at first**  
esiteks  
flag [flæg] — lipp  
fleet [fli:t] — laevastik  
floor [flo:] — põrand  
flower [ˈflaʊə] — lill  
foot [fʊt] — labajalg  
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall  
for [fɔ:] — jaoks, eest  
fork [fɔ:k] — kahvel  
free [fri:] — vaba  
friend [frend] — sõber  
\*fro [frou], **to and fro** — edasi-  
tagasi  
from [frɒm] — (millegi) juurest  
fruit [fru:t] — puuvili  
full [ful] — täis  
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali  
funny [ˈfʌni] — naljakas

## G

game [geɪm] — mäng  
garden [ˈgɑ:dn] — aed  
gave [geɪv] — minevik verbist  
**to give**  
gay [geɪ] — lõbus  
get up [get ʌp] — üles tõusma  
\*giraffe [dʒɪˈrɑ:f] — kaelkirjak  
girl [gɜ:l] — tüdruk, tütarlaps  
give [gɪv] — andma  
glad [glæd] — rõõmus; **to be  
glad** — rõõmustama  
go [gəʊ] — minema  
good [gʊd] — hea; **good-bye** —  
jumalaga!  
**good morning** — tere hommikust!  
grass [grɑ:s] — rohi  
great [greɪt] — suur  
green [gri:n] — roheline  
greet [gri:t] — tervitama  
grey [greɪ] — hall  
ground [graʊnd] — maa, maapind  
group [gru:p] — grupp  
guard [gɑ:d] — valve; valvur;  
**border-guard** — piirivalve; piirivalvur

## H

had [hæd] — minevik verbist  
**to have**  
hair [heə] — juuksed  
half [hɑ:f] — pool  
hallo [həˈləʊ] — hallo! (tervitus)  
hand [hænd] — käsi; osuti  
happy [hæpi] — õnnelik  
harvesting [ˈhɑ:vɪstɪŋ] — (vilja-)  
lõikus

**has** [hæz] — oleviku ainsuse 3. pööre verbist **to have**  
**hat** [hæt] — kübar  
**have** [hæv] — omama; **to have a good time** — aega lõbusalt veetma  
**hay** [hei] — hein  
**he** [hi:] — tema (meessugu)  
**head** [hed] — pea  
**healthy** [ˈheləi] — terve; tervislik  
**hear** [hiə] — kuulma  
**heart** [hɑ:t] — süda  
**help** [help] — aitama  
**her** [hə:] teda; temale; tema (oma) (naissugu)  
**here** [hiə] — 1. siin; 2. siia  
**him** [him] — teda; temale (meessugu)  
**his** [hiz] — tema (oma) (meessugu)  
**hit** — lööma; tabama  
**holidays** [ˈhɒlɪdɪz] — koolivaheaeg; pühad  
**home** [houm] — kodu; **at home** — kodus  
**hot** [hɒt] — kuum  
**hour** [ˈaʊə] — tund  
**house** [haus] — maja  
**how** [hau] — kuidas? **how are you?** — kuidas käsi käib?  
**how many?** — kui palju? **how old are you?** — kui vana te olete?  
**hundred** [ˈhʌndrəd] — sada  
**\*hyena** [haiˈi:nə] — hüään

## I

**I** [ai] — mina  
**ice** [ais] — jää  
**ill** [il] — haige

**in** [in] — sees (vastab küsimusele kus?)  
**ink** [ɪŋk] — tint  
**inkstand** [ˈɪŋkstænd] — tindipott  
**interesting** [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav  
**international** [ɪntəˈnæʃnl] — rahvusvaheline  
**into** — sisse (vastab küsimusele kuhu?)  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] — külla kutsuma  
**is** [ɪz] — oleviku ainsuse 3. pööre verbist **to be**  
**it** [ɪt] — tema, see  
**its** [ɪts] — tema või selle (oma) (asjasugu)

## J

**January** [ˈdʒænjuəri] — jaanuar  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] ühinema, liituma, osa võtma  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] — rõõm  
**July** [dʒuˈlaɪ] — juuli  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] — hüppama  
**June** [dʒu:n] — juuni

## K

**\*kangaroo** [kæŋgəˈru:] — kanguru  
**\*kilogram** [ˈkɪlɒgræm] — kilogramm  
**I knew** [nju:] — teadsin (verbist **to know**)  
**knife** [naɪf] — nuga, (mitmus **knives**)  
**know** [nou] — teadma

## L

**lamp** [læmp] — lamp  
**land** [lænd] — maa  
**last** [la:st] — viimane; **at last** [ət ˈla:st] — lõpuks, viimaks

late [leit] — hilja  
 laugh [la:f] — naerma  
 lay [lei] — katma  
 leave [li:v] — lahkuma  
 left [left] — 1. vasak; 2. mine-  
 vik verbist **to leave**  
 leg [leg] — jalg, jalasäär  
 \*leisure [ˈleɪzə] — vaba aeg  
 lesson [ˈlesn] — õppetund  
 let us (let's) [let əs] — laskem  
 lie [lai] — 1. lamama; 2. vale-  
 tama  
 life [laif] — elu  
 like [laik] — 1. sallima; armas-  
 tama; 2. sarnane; nagu  
 lion [ˈlaɪən] — lõvi  
 little [ˈlɪtl] — vähe  
 live [liv] — elama  
 long [lɒŋ] — pikk  
 look at [luk ət] — (millelegi)  
 vaatama  
 lot [lɒt] — hulk  
 love [lʌv] — armastama  
 luck [lʌk] — õnn

## M

make [meik] — tegema; **make**  
 clear — selgeks tegema  
 man [mæn] — inimene, mees  
 many [ˈmeni] — palju (arvult)  
 map [mæp] — (maa-) kaart  
 March [mɑ:tʃ] — märts  
 march [mɑ:tʃ] — marssima  
 May [mei] — mai  
 me [mi:] — mind; minule  
 mean [mi:n] — arvama; tähend-  
 dama  
 meat [mi:t] — liha  
 meeting [ˈmi:tiŋ] — koosolek

men [men] — mitmus sõnast **man**  
 Merry Fellows [ˈmeri ˈfelouz] —  
 lõbusad poisid  
 mill [mil] — veski  
 minute [ˈmɪnɪt] — minut  
 \*moment [ˈmoumənt] — moment;  
 in a moment — silmapilk; a  
 moment to spare — vaba hetk  
 monkey [ˈmʌŋki] — ahv  
 month [mʌnθ] — kuu  
 more [mɔ:] — rohkem  
 morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] — hommik  
 mother [ˈmʌðə] — ema  
 mouth [maʊθ] — suu  
 move [mu:v] — liigutama  
 much [mʌtʃ] — palju (koguselt)  
 music [ˈmju:zɪk] — muusika  
 must [mʌst] — peab; **must be** —  
 peab olema  
 my [mai] — minu

## N

name [neim] — nimi  
 near [niə] — ligidal  
 new [nju:] — uus  
 next [nekst] — järgmine  
 nice [nais] — kena  
 night [nait] — öö; **at night** —  
 öösel  
 no [nou] — ei  
 nobody [ˈnəʊbədi] — ei keegi  
 \*nominative [ˈnɒmɪnətɪv] — ni-  
 metav  
 nose [nouz] — nina  
 not [nɒt] — ei, mitte  
 nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] — ei midagi  
 November [noʊvembə] — no-  
 vember  
 now [nau] — nüüd

## O

- objective** [ɒb'dʒektɪv] — sihitav  
**ocean** ['ouʃən] — ookean  
**o'clock** [ə'klɒk] — kell (5 o'clock — kell 5)  
**October** [ɒk'təʊbə] — oktoober  
**of** [əv] — eessõna omastava  
 käände asevormi moodustamiseks  
**of course** — muidugi  
**off** [ɔ:f] **we're off** — me läheme  
**often** [ɔ:fn] — sageli  
**old** [ould] — vana; **how old are you?** — kui vana te olete?  
**on** [ɒn] — peal; **to be on duty** — korrapidaja olema; **what is on?** — mida mängitakse?  
**once** ['wʌns] — ükskord  
**one** [wʌn] — üks  
**only** ['ounli] — ainult  
**open** ['oupn] — avama  
**or** [ɔ:] — või, ehk  
**organizer** [ɔ:'gənaɪzə] — organisaator  
**other** [ʌðə] — teine  
**our** [auə] — meie (oma)  
**over** ['ouvə], **summer is over** — suvi on möödas

## P

- paints** [peɪnts] — värvid  
**pair** [peə] — paar  
**\*pane** [peɪn] — aknaruut  
**paper** ['peɪpə] — paber  
**parade** [pə'reɪd] — paraad  
**Paris** ['pæris] — 1. Pariis; 2. pariisi  
**partisan** [pɑ:ti'zæn] — partisan  
**party** ['pɑ:ti] — partei

- pass** [pɑ:s] — ulatama, edasi andma; mööduma  
**patriot** ['peɪtriət] — patrioot  
**\*pear** [peə] — pirn  
**pen** [pen] — sulg  
**pencil** ['pensl] — pliiats  
**pencil-box** ['pensl-bɒks] — pinal  
**people** ['pi:pl] — rahvas  
**picture** ['pɪktʃə] — pilt  
**pillow** ['pɪlou] — padi  
**pioneer** [paɪə'niə] — pioneer  
**plate** [pleɪt] — taldrik  
**play** [pleɪ] — mängima; mäng  
**pleasant** [pleznt] — meeldiv  
**please** [pli:z] — palun; meeldima  
**pleased** [pli:zd] — rõõmus  
**pleasure** ['plezə] — lõbu, heameel  
**\*portrait** ['pɔ:trɪt] — portree  
**potato** [pə'teɪtəʊ] — kartul  
**present** ['preznt] — kingitus  
**president** ['prezɪdnt] — esimees  
**pretty** ['prɪti] — kena, nägus  
**\*pride** [praɪd] — uhkus  
**pronounce** [prə'naʊns] — hääldama  
**protest** ['prəʊtest] — protest  
**\*proverb** ['prɒvəb] — vanasõna  
**pupil** ['pju:pl] — õpilane  
**put** [put] — panema  
**put down** — maha panema  
**put on** — selga panema

## Q

- quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] — veerand  
**question** ['kwɛstʃən] — küsimus  
**quick** [kwɪk] — kiire; **be quick!** tee kähku!  
**quickly** ['kwɪkli] — kiiresti  
**quite** [kwaɪt] — hoopis, üsna

## R

**rain** [rein] — vihm; **it rains** — vihma sajab  
**ran** [ræn] — jooksis (verbist to run)  
**read** [ri:d] — lugema  
**ready** ['redi] — valmis  
**receive** [ri'si:v] — saama; vastu võtma  
**red** [red] — punane  
**rest-day** — puhkepäev  
**\*review** [ri'vju:] — kordamine; ülevaade  
**revolution** [revə'lu:ʃən] — revolutsioon  
**revolutionary** [revə'lu:ʃnri] — revolutsiooniline  
**\*rhyme** [raim] — riim  
**right** [rait] — 1. õige; 2. parempoolne; 3. õigus  
**ring** [riŋ] — helistama  
**ripe** [raip] — küps  
**river** ['rivə] — jõgi  
**rose** [rouz] — roos  
**round** [raund] — ümberringi  
**rowing** ['rouiŋ] — sõudmine  
**run** [rʌn] — jooksmas

## S

**I said** [sed] — ütlesin (verbist to say)  
**salt** [sɔ:lt] — sool  
**save** [seiv] — päästma  
**I saw** [sɔ:] — nägin (verbist to see)  
**say** [sei] — ütleva  
**school** [sku:l] — kool  
**schoolbag** — raamatukott

**schoolboy** — koolipoiss  
**schoolgirl** — koolitüdruk  
**\*season** ['si:zn] — aastaaeg  
**second** ['sekənd] — sekund  
**see** [si:] — nägema  
**September** [sep'tembə] — september  
**shall** [ʃæl] — abiverb, tarvitakse tuleviku moodustamiseks  
**she** [ʃi:] — tema (naissugu)  
**shine** [ʃain] — paistma  
**shirt** [ʃə:t] — särk  
**shoes** [ʃu:z] — kingad  
**shoot** [ʃu:t] — (püssist) laskma  
**shopping** ['ʃɒpiŋ] — sisseoste tegema  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] — lühike  
**shot** [ʃɒt] — 1. lask; 2. laskur  
**shout** [ʃaut] — hüüdma, kisama  
**show** [ʃou] — näitama  
**\*shower** ['ʃauə] — valing  
**sing** [siŋ] — laulma  
**sister** ['sistə] — õde  
**sit** [sit] — istuma  
**skate** [skeit] — uisutama  
**\*skating-rink** ['skeitiŋ-riŋk] — uisutee, liuväli  
**ski** [ʃi:] — 1. suusatama; 2. suusk  
**sky** [skai] — taevas  
**sleep** [sli:p] — magama  
**slogan** ['slougən] — loosung  
**smell** [smel] — haistma  
**smile** [smaɪl] — naeratama  
**snow** [snou] — lumi  
**so** [sou] — nii  
**socialism** ['souʃəlɪzəm] — sotsialism  
**socialist** ['souʃəlɪst] — sotsialist  
**sofa** ['soufə] — sohva  
**\*solidarity** [səli'dærɪti] — solidaarsus

**some** [sʌm] — mõni  
**somebody** ['sʌmbədi] — keegi  
**something** ['sʌmθɪŋ] — midagi  
**song** [sɒŋ] — laul  
**soon** [su:n] — varsti  
**sorry** ['sɒri] — I'm very sorry  
 — mul on väga kahju  
**soup** [su:p] — supp  
**soviet** ['səviət] — nõukogu  
**sowing** ['souɪŋ] — külv  
**\*spade** [speɪd] — labidas  
**\*spare** [speə] — vaba, jõude  
**speak** [spi:k] — rääkima  
**spoon** [spu:n] — lusikas  
**sport** [spɔ:t] — sport  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] — kevad  
**spy** [spai] — spioon  
**stand** [stænd] — seisma  
**still** [stil] — vaikne; veelgi  
**stockings** ['stɒkɪŋz] — sukad  
**stop** [stɒp] — peatama  
**story** ['stɔ:ri] — jutt  
**stove** [stouv] — ahi  
**street** [stri:t] — tänav  
**strong** [strɒŋ] — tugev  
**struggle** ['strʌgl] — 1. võitlus;  
 2. võitlema  
**suddenly** ['sʌdnli] — äkitselt  
**summer** ['sʌmə] — suvi  
**sun** [sʌn] — päike  
**sweet** [swi:t] — magus  
**swim** [swɪm] — ujuma

## T

**table** ['teɪbl] — laud  
**take** [teɪk] — võtma  
**talk** [tɔ:k] — 1. kõnelus; 2. kõ-  
 nelema  
**tall** [tɔ:l] — kõrge

**taste** [teɪst] — maitsema  
**I taught** [tɔ:t] — õpetasin (ver-  
 bist **to teach**)  
**tea** [ti:] — tee  
**teacher** ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja  
**teeth** [ti:θ] — hambad  
**tell** [tel] — ütlema  
**tennis** ['tenɪs] — tennis  
**than** [ðæn] — kui  
**thank you** ['θæŋkju] — tänan teid  
**that** [ðæt] — too; mis  
**the** [ði:, ðə] — määrav artikkel  
**their** [ðeə] — nende  
**them** [ðem] — neid; neile  
**then** [ðen] — siis  
**there is** — on; **there is a de-**  
**monstration** — toimub de-  
 monstratsioon  
**these** [ði:z] — need; **these are**  
**the words** — need on need  
 sõnad  
**they** [ðei] — nemad  
**thing** [θɪŋ] — asi  
**this** [ðɪs] — see  
**thousand** ['θaʊzənd] — tuhat  
**through** [θru:] — läbi  
**tie** [tai] — kaelaside  
**tiger** ['taɪgə] — tiiger  
**tired** [taɪəd] — väsinud  
**to** [tu, tə] — 1. tõlkimatu sõna,  
 tarvitatakse tegevusnime ees (**to**  
**go**); 2. eessõna, vastab küsi-  
 musele kuhu (**to the cinema**)  
**\*to and fro** ['tu ənd 'frou] edasi-  
 tagasi  
**to-day** — täna  
**to-morrow** — homme  
**together** [tə'geðə] — koos  
**I told** [tould] — ütlesin, jutusta-  
 sin (minevik verbist **to tell**)  
**\*tongue** [tʌŋ] — keel

too [tu:] — 1. ka; 2. liiga  
**I took** [tuk] — võtsin (verbist  
 to take); **took the tram** — sõi-  
 tis trammiga  
**touch** [tʌtʃ] — puudutama  
**travel** [ˈtrævl] — reis  
**tree** [tri:] — puu  
**tribune** [ˈtribju:n] — tribüün  
**I tried** [traid] — proovisin, kat-  
 setasin  
**true** [tru:] — õige, tõsi; truu  
**try** [traɪ] — katsuma, proovima,  
 püüdma

## U

**under** [ˈʌndə] — all  
**understand** [ʌndəˈstænd] —  
 mõistma.  
**union** [ˈju:njən] — liit; ühing;  
 unioon  
**unite** [juːˈnaɪt] — ühinema  
**up** [ʌp] — üles  
**up and down** — üles-alla; edasi-  
 tagasi  
**us** [ʌs] — meid  
**use** [ju:z] — tarvitama  
**U.S.S.R.** [ˈju:esesˈɑ:] — NSVL

## V

**very** [ˈveri] — väga; **very much**  
 — väga  
**victory** [ˈvɪktəri] — võit  
**\*violet** [ˈvaiələɪt] — kannikese-si-  
 nine; kannike  
**volley-ball** [ˈvɒli-bɔ:l] — käsi-  
 pall; võrkpall

## W

**wait** [weɪt] — ootama  
**walk** [wɔ:k] — 1. käima, kõndi-  
 ma; 2. jalutuskäik  
**wall** [wɔ:l] — sein  
**want** [wɒnt] — vajama  
**war** [wɔ:] — sõda  
**was warm** [wɔ:m] — oli soe;  
**I was** — olin  
**wash** [wɔʃ] — pesema  
**water** [ˈwɔ:tə] — vesi  
**way** [wei] — tee  
**we** [wi:] — meie  
**weather** [ˈweðə] — ilm  
**week** [wi:k] — nädal  
**well** [wel] — hästi; **we are**  
**quite well** — me oleme täiesti  
 terved  
**I went** — läksin (verbist to go)  
**we were** [wə:] — olime (mine-  
 viku mitmus verbist to be)  
**what** [wɒt] — mis  
**when** [wen] — millal  
**where** [weə] — kus, kuhu  
**which** [wɪtʃ] — missugune  
**while** [wɑɪl] — sellal kui  
**white** [waɪt] — valge  
**who** [hu:] — kes  
**whole** [houl] — kogu, terve  
**whom** [hu:m] — keda  
**why** [wai] — miks  
**will** [wɪl] — abiverb, tarvitatak-  
 se tuleviku moodustamiseks  
**window** [ˈwɪndəʊ] — aken  
**winter** [ˈwɪntə] — talv  
**with** [wɪð] — eessõna -ga; ühes,  
 kaasas  
**woman** [ˈwʊmən] — naine  
**wood** [wud] — mets  
**word** [wɜ:d] — sõna

**work** [wə:k] — 1. töö; 2. töötama  
**worker** ['wə:kə] — tööline  
**world** [wə:ld] — maailm  
**wounded** ['wu:ndid] — haavatud  
**write** [rait] — kirjutama

## Y

**year** [jə:] — aasta  
**yes** [jes] — jah  
**yesterday** ['jestədi] — eile

**you** [ju:] — teie, sina; teid, sind  
**young** [jʌŋ] — noor  
**your** [jɔ:] — teie, sinu  
**yourself** [jɔ:'self] — teie, (sina)  
ise; **for yourself** — teile, (sulle)  
endale  
**youth** [ju:ə] — noorus

## Z

**Zoo** [zu:] — loomaaed

## Sisukord.

### Lesson 1.

	Lk.
Back at School . . . . .	3
Sõnade järjekord küsivas lauses . . . . .	5

### Lesson 2.

At the Lesson . . . . .	7
Isikuliste asesõnade käänamine . . . . .	10

### Lesson 3.

Days and Months. Counting (from 20 to 1000) . . . . .	11
How Many? (Poem) . . . . .	13
Asesõnad: <i>some, any, no</i> . . . . .	14

### Lesson 4.

Sport and Games . . . . .	15
On Skis (Poem) . . . . .	16
Verbid <i>can</i> ja <i>must</i> . . . . .	17

### Lesson 5.

At Dinner . . . . .	19
I. Eessõnad <i>to</i> ja <i>with</i> . . . . .	22
II. <i>f-</i> ja <i>fe-lõpuga</i> nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamine. . . . .	23

### Lesson 6.

The Demonstration on the 7th of November . . . . .	23
Review (Lessons 1—6) . . . . .	25

### Lesson 7.

World Youth Day . . . . .	28
---------------------------	----

### Lesson 8.

Shopping . . . . .	30
Tulevik (Future) . . . . .	32

### Lesson 9.

The Body. I. . . . .	33
A Riddle (Rhyme) . . . . .	34
Omastav kääne (Possessive Case) . . . . .	35

**Lesson 10.**

The Body. II. . . . .	36
A Rhyme . . . . .	36
I. Nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamine (erandid) . . . . .	38
II. Eessõna tarvitamine küsiva lause lõpus . . . . .	38
III. Lõpp -es ainsuse kolmandas pöördes . . . . .	39

**Lesson 11.**

Revolutionary Holidays and Anniversaries . . . . .	39
Järgarvude moodustamine . . . . .	40

**Lesson 12.**

The Seasons. I (Winter and Spring) . . . . .	41
The Swing (Poem) . . . . .	43
<i>Many, much, few, little</i> tarvitamine . . . . .	44
Keskvärre . . . . .	45

**Lesson 13.**

The Seasons. II (Summer and Autumn) . . . . .	45
Falling Rain (Poem) . . . . .	47
Võrdlusastmed . . . . .	49
<b>Review (Lessons 7—13)</b> . . . . .	49

**Lesson 14.**

A Story: Two Little Patriots . . . . .	53
Asesõnad <i>something, anything, nothing</i> . . . . .	57
<i>y-lõpuliste</i> verbide oleviku ainsuse 3. pööre . . . . .	57

**Lesson 15.**

Going to the Cinema . . . . .	58
Verbi <i>to be</i> lihtminevik . . . . .	60

**Lesson 16.**

After School . . . . .	60
The School-Bell's Song (Poem) . . . . .	61
Verbi <i>to have</i> lihtminevik . . . . .	63

**Lesson 17.**

Jane's Birthday . . . . .	64
Reeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik (Past) . . . . .	66

**Lesson 18.**

A Dialogue . . . . .	67
Lihtmineviku küsiv ja eitav vorm . . . . .	69

**Lesson 19.**

Soviet Army Day . . . . .	70
Ebareeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik . . . . .	72

**Lesson 20.**

A Story of the Civil War . . . . .	73
<b>Review</b> (Lessons 14—20) . . . . .	77

**Lesson 21.**

A Funny Story . . . . .	81
Asesõnad <i>somebody, anybody, nobody</i> . . . . .	83

**Lesson 22.**

At the Zoo . . . . .	83
----------------------	----

**Lesson 23.**

The Pioneer Camp . . . . .	87
Camp Life (Poem) . . . . .	88

**Lesson 24.**

The First of May . . . . .	90
<b>Review</b> . . . . .	91

**Lisa.***Poems and Stories for Home-Reading.*

1. What is Pink (Poem) . . . . .	95
2. "I'll Try" and "I Can't" (Poem) . . . . .	96
3. My Shadow (Poem) . . . . .	96
4. The First Engine . . . . .	98
5. A Chuvash Story . . . . .	99
6. A Heroine . . . . .	103
7. The Elephant's Child . . . . .	105

*Songs.*

1. The Captain Song . . . . .	110
2. The Merry Wind . . . . .	113
3. The March of the Merry Fellows . . . . .	116
4. Our Country . . . . .	119
<b>Lugemispalade sõnastik</b> . . . . .	123
<b>Häälamine ja õigekirjutus</b> . . . . .	132
<b>Mitmesuguseid sõnu</b> . . . . .	135
<b>Asesõnad</b> . . . . .	135
<b>Arvsõnad</b> . . . . .	136
<b>Ebareeglipärased verbid</b> . . . . .	137
<b>Tähestikuline sõnastik</b> . . . . .	139

## 4. trükk.

Vastutav toimetaja P. Vaarask.

Ladumisele antud 2. XI 1949. Trükkimisele antud 1. XII 1949. Trükiarv 8000. Paber 56 × 79, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Trükipoognaid 9,5. Trükitähti trükipoognas 27 840. Arvutuspoognaid 6,56. MB-08976. Trükikoda „Hans Heidemann“, Tartu, Vallikraavi 4. Tellimise nr. 2882.

На эстонском языке.

И. Годлинник и М. Кузнец. Учебник английского языка для VI класса.

Rbl. 2.65

A-18226

TÜ RAAMATUKOGU



1 0300 00506109 0