

J. GODLINNIK ja M. KUZNETS

**INGLISE
KEELE
ÕPIK**

VI KLASSILE



EESTI RIIKLIK KIRJASTUS

A-19286 II

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EESTI RIIKLIK KIRJASTUS
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Tartu Riikliku Lühikooli
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LESSON 1.

ALWAYS READY.

Healthy and strong
 With a merry song
 We pass and pass and pass.

We have friends and foes,
 We are friends of those
 Who are for the working class.

Healthy and strong
 With a merry song
 We march into a great new life.

And if an enemy comes
 Our pioneer drums
 Are ready for struggle and strife.

M. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[e]	[ou]	[ʌ]	[ɑ]	[ɔ]	[ei]
friend healthy ready	foes those	comes drums	class pass	strong song	great

Exercises.

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

1) Many people are ... the streets. 2) We are marching ... red flags. 3) We are ready ... struggle and strife. 4) We pass ... a merry song.

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 2.

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 lausete 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 ink-*
stand 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.

III. Kirjutada ainsuses:

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

GRAMMATIKA.

Sõnade järjekord küsivas lauses.

1.

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

2.

	Tom	<i>has</i>	a dog.
<i>Has</i>	Tom		a dog?
	Tom	<i>sees</i>	Henry.
<i>Does</i>	Tom	see	Henry?
	Tom	<i>skates</i>	in winter.
<i>Does</i>	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.
<i>Does</i>	the lamp	stand	on the table?

3.

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

On olemas kolme liiki küsivaid lauseid:

1. Küsimus on suunatud **alusele**.

Näiteid: *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 suunatud **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 lause abiverb.

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

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

Näiteid: *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 suunatud kas sihitisele (*whom? what?*) või määrusele (*where? when?*). Lause ülejäänud osa järjestatakse küsilause teise liigi eeskujul.

LESSON 3.

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:

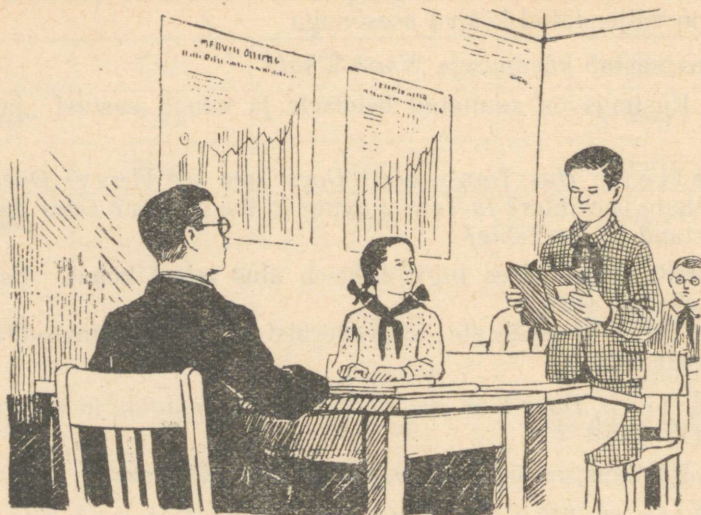
"Sit down, Henry! You read very well. Now, Nelly!"

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]	[juɹ]	[ɑɪ]	[ou]	[əɪ]	[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 lausete 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 there 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

Who?

Sihitav kääne
Objective Case

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?

The book is on the table.

It is on the table.

The books are on the table.

They are on the table.

What?

The boy takes the book.

The boy takes **it.**

The boy takes the books.

The boy takes **them.**

Isikulised asesõnad omavad kahte 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>
Who? What?	Whom? What?
I	me
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

LESSON 4.**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 hour flower	clear here	month other some	us sun hundred	name late April

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

Küsiavas 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 5.

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,
Away we go, away we go!

M. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔɪ]	[ei]	[æ]	[iɪ]	[u]
morning forty sport	name skate game	have banner can	see free	book look football

[ʌ]	[iə]	[eə]	[juɪ]	[ɔɪ]	[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:

N ä i d e: 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 He can She can We can You can They can	Can I Can he Can she Can we Can you Can they	I cannot He cannot She cannot We cannot You cannot They cannot
} read.	} read?	} read.

1.

Verbil *can* ei ole 3. isikus lõppu s.

2.

Küsivas 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. *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).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsiu vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
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.

Verbil *must*, samuti kui verbil *can*, ei ole 3. isikus lõppu s.

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.

Must nõuab enda järel tegevusnime ilma abisõnata **to**.

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

LESSON 6.

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 sweet	can apple	thousand mouth	something mouth	knife 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 kaudsihitis sihitise 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 sihitis kaudsihitise 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 kaudsihitisega.

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 kaudsihitis esimeses ja kolmandas lauses. *Him* on kaudsihitis teises ja neljandas lauses.

Nagu näidetest ilmneb, tarvitatakse kaudsihitist eessõnaga *to* siis, kui ta asetseb otsese sihitise järel. Kui kaudsihitis asetseb otsese sihitise ees, siis tarvitatakse seda ilma eessõnata *to*.

III. *f-* ja *fe-*lõpuga nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamine.

One knife [naif]. *Two knives* [naivz].
One leaf [lif]. *Many leaves* [liivz].

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

IV. Lühivormid.

Kõnekeeles tarvitatakse väga sageli lühivorme, näiteks:

can't [ka:nt] = cannot
it's [its] = it is
don't [dount] = do not.

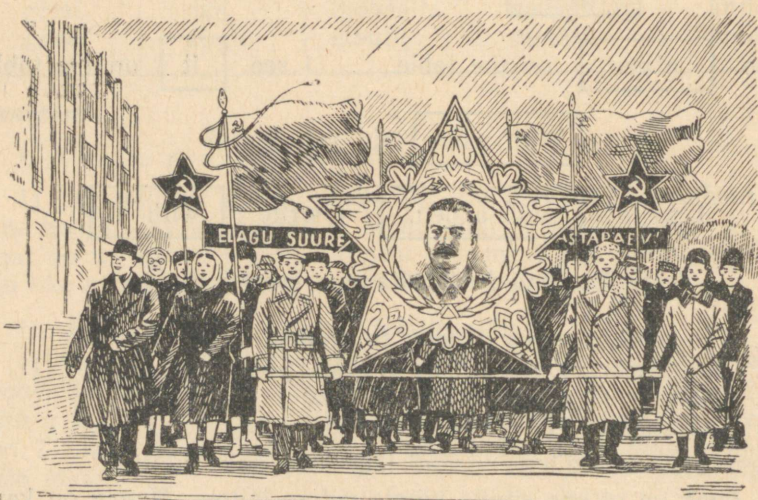
LESSON 7.

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. The soldiers come to

the parade with *automatic rifles* and *machine-guns*. We can see many *tanks* and *field guns*. Big *aeroplanes* fly high in the air. The parade shows that our Soviet Army and Soviet Navy are always ready to *defend* our country.



There is a big demonstration after the parade. We hear music and songs. The streets are *full of* people. The people come to the *tribune* with banners, slogans and *portraits* of our leaders.

Long Live Our Great Leader Comrade Stalin!
 Long Live the Great October Socialist Revolution!
 Long Live Our Great Socialist Country!
 Workers of All Countries, Unite!
 Down with Fascism!

PRONUNCIATION.

[iə]	[ei]	[əi]
hear clear	celebrate aeroplane parade	work world anniversary

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

REVIEW.

(Lessons 1—7.)

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) Jané

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 kaudsihitis 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 sulgudes olevad 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 või 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 8.

SHOPPING.

Mother. Jane, I am free to-day. 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]	[eə]	[ɪ]
glad can hat	go coat	my good-bye buy	chair air pair	course your 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:

N ä i d e: | 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:

N ä i d e: | 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 meat for dinner. 5) You will see him in the afternoon.

IV. Anda lühivastused:

N ä i d e: | 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:

N ä i d e: | 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).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsi vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
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:

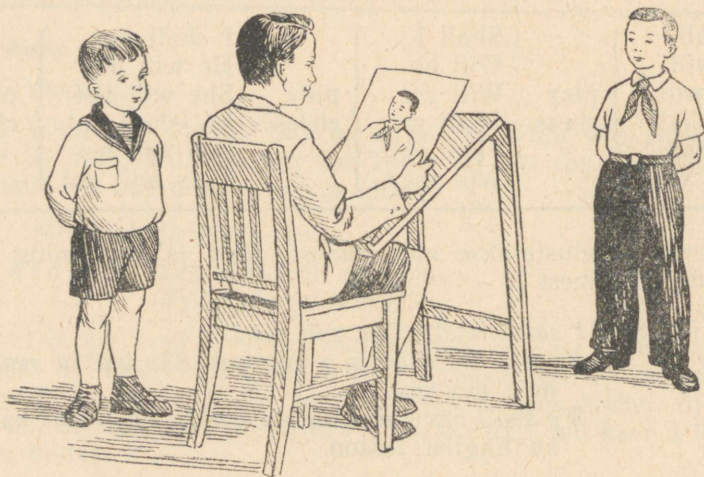
"Can you *draw a man*?"

"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]	[iə]	[ɛə]
snow know show	draw	hat can man	house thousand mouth	stove rose nose	hear clear ear	air pair hair

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

Exercises.

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

N ä i d e: | 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 tomorrow.

IV. Paigutada tulevikku:

N ä i d e: | 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.

Omastav kääne (Possessive Case).

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. Elusolendit tähistaval nimisõnal on omastavas käändes lõpp *'s*. Näiteks: *The girl's tie is red.*

2. The **boys'** pencils are red.

Mitmuses lisandub nimisõnale, mis on omastavas käändes, ainult apostroof ('), juhul kui nimisõnal on mitmuses lõpp -s.

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 use them for *seeing* and looking. This is my *right* eye, and this is my *left* eye. People's eyes are of *different* colours; they are black, brown, *grey*, or blue.

We have two ears. We use them for *hearing* and *listening*. We like to listen to music on the *wireless*.

We use our mouths for eating and speaking. The *tongue* and *teeth* are in the mouth.

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

What do we *walk* with? 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	light	feet	good	they	chalk	mouth	young
use	right	teeth	foot	grey	walk		touch
							tongue

[ɒ]	[ɒŋ]	[ð]
young	English	them
tongue	finger	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 use for hearing and listening? 6) What do we use for walking? 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 antud verbid 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 (erandid).

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* oleviku ainsuse kolmandas pöördes.

Verbidel, mis lõpevad tähtedega *ss*, *sh*, *ch*, on oleviku 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 the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?

Bob. It is on the seventh of November.

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

Tom. It is on the fifth of December.

Teacher. Very good. When is *Lenin Memorial Day*, Henry?

Henry. It is on the twenty-first of January.

Teacher. Good. Tell me, Ann, when is *Soviet Army Day*?

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

Teacher. Right. When is the Day of the *Paris Commune*?
Kitty, can you answer this question?

Kitty. It is on the eighteenth of March.

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

Kitty. It is on the eighth of March.

Teacher. *Quite* right. Tell me, Tom, when is *May Day*?

Tom. It is on the first of May.

Teacher. Very good. Now, Henry, when is *Victory Day*?

Henry. It is on the ninth of May.

Counting.

10th the tenth [tenə]

20th the twentieth ['twentiə]

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

30th the thirtieth ['θɜːtiə]

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

Märkus: Järgarvsõnade moodustamiseks liidetakse põhiarvsõnadele lõpp **-th**.

N ä i d e: four — *the fourth*; ten — *the tenth*; seventeen — *the seventeenth*.

Erandeiks on järgmised arvsõnad:
the first, the second, the third.

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

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

N ä i d e: twenty — *the twentieth*; thirty — *the thirtieth*.

PRONUNCIATION.

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

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 Women's Day? 5) When is the Day of the Paris Commune? 6) When is May Day?

II. Lugeda kuupäevad:

N ä i d e: 1/IX — the first of September.

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, friends, 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 vői 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:]	[auə]	[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?

IV. Jutustada, mis on kujutatud piltidel lk. 32 ja 33.



GRAMMATIKA.

1. *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 nagu *many* nimisõnaga **mitmuses**.

Little tarvitatakse nii nagu *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**.

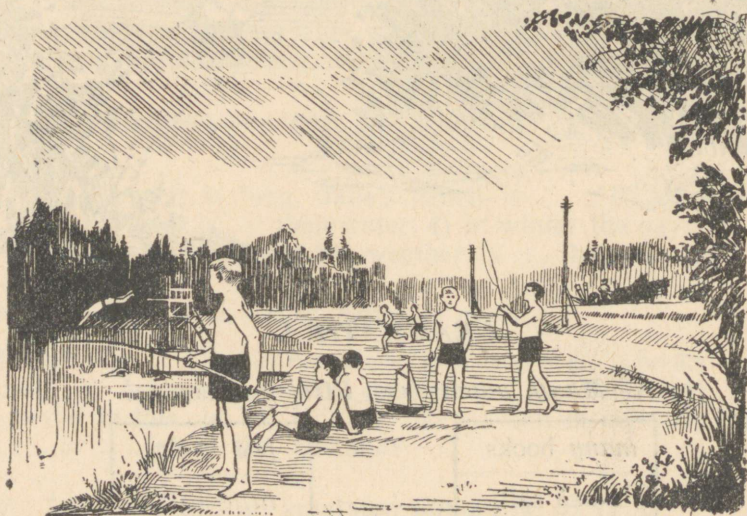
Näide: *long* — **longer**; *warm* — **warmer**.

LESSON 13.

THE SEASONS. II.

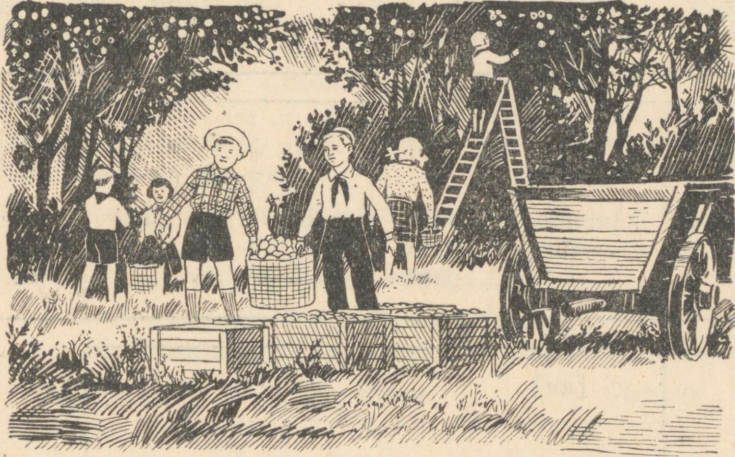
SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

In summer the sun is very hot. Summer is the *hottest* season of the year. It is *pleasant* to swim in the *cool* water when the weather is hot. 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.

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.

Everything looks very grey
In rain, rain, rain;
I love to see it hit the ground
And then bounce up again.

PRONUNCIATION.

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

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

[au]	[ʌ]	[ɪ]
ground sound bounce	come some love	harvesting trickling 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 ... apple; ... 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.

VI. Jutustada, mis on kujutatud pildidel lk. 36 ja 37.

GRAMMATIKA.

Omadussõna kolm võrdlusastet.

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

1. Inglise omadussõnadel on kolm võrdlusastet: algvõrre, kesk- võrre ja ülivõrre. Me teame, et kesk- võrre 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 märgitakse omadussõna algvõrde lõppkaashäälik kahekordse tähega (*hot* — *hotter* — *the hottest*).

REVIEW.

(Lessons 8—13.)

I.

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, pannes nad omastavasse käändesse:

N ä i d e : | 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:

N ä i d e : | 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.

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 eraldatud sõnadest üks, mis vastab lause mõttele:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Näide: | Summer is ... season of the year.
(<i>hotter, the hottest</i>) |
| | Summer is <i>the hottest</i> 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:

N ä i d e: | 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?
Is chalk black?
Is chalk white or black?
What colour is chalk? | 2. Is the sky blue?
Is the sky brown?
Is the sky blue or brown?
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:

N ä i d e: | 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?

X. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

N ä i d e: | 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:

N ä i d e: | 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?



Lenin is dead, but his work lives.

LESSON 14.

TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

(A War Story)

I.

Sasha and Misha are pioneers. Sasha's father is an officer; he is *at the front*. Misha's father is a *partisan*. The boys live in a *village occupied by the Germans*. Sasha and Misha *hate* the *fascist soldiers and officers*.

II.

One day Sasha and Misha are walking home *through a wood*. *It is getting dark*. It is very cold. The ground is *covered* with snow. It is very *still* in the wood.

Suddenly Sasha sees *something white behind* the trees.

"Look, Misha!" Sasha says. "Do you see *anything* behind that tree?"

"No," says Misha, "I see nothing there." Then he says, "Yes, there is something behind that 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. Suddenly the boys see that he is not *alone*. Another man in white moves behind the first man, then another . . . The boys count the men. They see ten men.

"Misha," says Sasha. "*Those men are fascists. They are moving*



to the front. They want to *penetrate* into our *rear*. Run and tell your father about them. He will come with his partisans and *catch* or *kill* them. Run *quickly*, and I shall wait for you here."

III.

"Soon Misha comes back with his father and two other partisans. They carry their automatic rifles, machine-guns and *grenades* with them. They know that they must catch or kill the fascists.

When Sasha sees the partisans, he runs to meet them.

"Where are the fascists?" asks Misha's father.

"They are not far," says Sasha. "They move very *slowly*, because they are *afraid* of partisans."

Soon the partisans see the German fascists. They begin *firing* at them. The fascists are afraid of the partisans and *try* to run away. But not all of them can run away. Eight fascists *fall down* on the ground. Two fascists are *killed* and lie still on the white snow. Six fascists are *badly wounded*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ai]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[æ]	[ai]
night fight	answer partisan	front something nothing	run suddenly	badly catch stand	white behind

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

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) What are Sasha and Misha? 2) What is Sasha's father?
- 3) What is Misha's father? 4) Where do Sasha and Misha live?
- 5) Whom do they hate? 6) Where are Sasha and Misha walking one day? 7) What is the ground covered with? 8) What does Sasha suddenly see behind the trees? 9) Do the boys stop and stand still? 10) Does the white thing move? 11) What is the man covered with? 12) How many men do the boys see? 13) What are those men? 14) Where does Misha run? 15) With whom does Misha come back? 16) What do the partisans carry with them? 17) What do the partisans do when they see the fascists? 18) Why do the fascists try to run away? 19) How many fascists are killed? 20) How many fascists are badly wounded?

II. Moodustada küsimused:

- 1) Yes, Tom has something in his right hand. 2) 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: through, with, behind, to.

- 1) Misha must run ... his father. 2) The boys are walking ... a wood. 3) I see something ... that tree. 4) The ground is covered ... snow. 5) The man is covered ... something white.

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 antud verbid oleviku ainsuse kolmandas pöördes (Present):

N ä i d e: 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. Asesõnade *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 ka „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.

N ä i d e: *He tries, he cries, aga he plays*.

LESSON 15.

GOING TO THE CINEMA.

T o m. Hallo, Bob! Where are you going?

B o b. I am going to the *cinema*.

T o m. *What is on* to-day?

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

T o m. No, thank you. I *was* at the cinema *yesterday*.
 B o b. What was on?
 T o m. "Lenin in October".
 B o b. Was it *interesting*?
 T o m. Oh, very!
 B o b. Was Jane with you?
 T o m. No, she was not.
 B o b. *Why*?
 T o m. Because she was *ill* yesterday.
 B o b. Is she *better* to-day?
 T o m. Yes, thank you. She is quite well to-day, but she was in bed
 yesterday.
 B o b. *Were* you at the cinema *alone*?
 T o m. No, Misha and Henry were with me.
 B o b. Well, *good-bye* now! I must go or I shall be late.
 T o m. Good-bye!

PRONUNCIATION.

[i]	[ai]	[ɪ]	[w]	[w]	[kw]
holiday yesterday	my why good-bye	shopping harvesting interesting	well with was were	what where why while	quarter question quickly 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) Misha's father works *on a collective farm*. 2) The boys are walking *quickly*. 3) We shall come home *in the evening*. 4) Sasha

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* vōi *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* vōi *me*:

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

VI. Kirjutada *he, his* vōi *him*:

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

GRAMMATIKA.

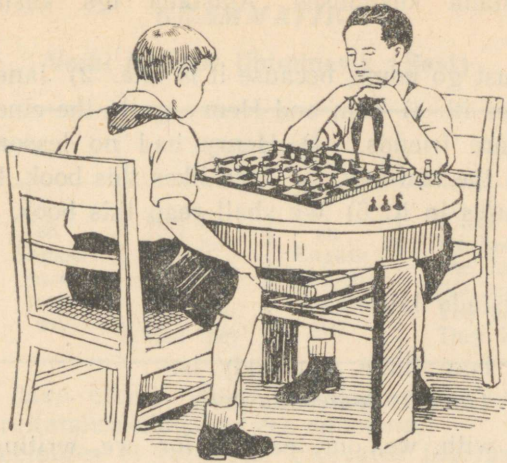
Verbi *to be* lihtminevik (Past).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsiu vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I was He was She was We were You were They were	Was I Was he Was she Were we Were you Were they	I was not He was not She was not We were not You were not They were not
} at the } cinema } yester- } day.	} at the } cinema } yester- } day?	} at the } cinema } yester- } day.

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:

N ä i d e: | 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 eraldatud sõnadest üks, mis vastab lause mõttele.

N ä i d e: | 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, the longest*) 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:

N ä i d e: 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.

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:

N ä i d e: 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 verbile.

N ä i d e: *to play* — *played*, *to work* — *worked*.

Kui verbi lõpus on **e**, siis lihtmineviku moodustamisel lisatakse verbile ainult **d**.

N ä i d e: *to dance* — *danced*, *to receive* — *received*.

Lõpu -ed hääldamine.

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

N ä i d e: 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 [wɔ: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 [wɔ:ntid].

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]	[v]
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.

V. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*:

- 1) He received two presents: ... new shirt and ... box of paints.
- 2) Do you like ... apples? Yes, I do.
- 3) Give me ... apple, please.
- 4) Pass me ... salt, please; it is near you.
- 5) June is ... sixth month of ... year.
- 6) Which is ... hottest month?

GRAMMATIKA.

Lihtmineviku küsiv ja eitav vorm.

<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
Did I dance Did he dance Did she dance Did we dance Did you dance Did they dance	I did not dance He did not dance She did not dance We did not dance You did not dance They did not dance

Verbi lihtmineviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **did** abil, mis on verbi **to do** lihtminevik. **Did** tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse kõigis pöördteis.

Olevik

do does

Lihtminevik

did

Verbi lihtmineviku eitav vorm moodustatakse samuti verbi **did** abil, mida tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse kõigis pöördteis. **Did** tarvitatakse eitusega **not**. Küsivas ja eitavas vormis on põhiverbi tegevusnimi ilma abisõnata **to**.

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, *came* to our school to tell us about the Soviet Army. He told us about the Great *Patriotic War*, about our *heroes* and their *exploits*.



At the end he said, "Our Soviet Army and Soviet Navy are very *strong*. Our *artillery* and *aviation* are the best in the whole world. Our soldiers and officers are always ready to defend our country.

"We must all be ready; you, children, must learn to *shoot* and become Voroshilov *shots*."

Long Live the Soviet Army!

Long Live the Soviet Navy!

Long Live Great Stalin, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union!

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ei]	[au]	[ou]	[ɔɪ]	[iɪ]
can began	take came	house about	cold told	warm war	meeting fleet

[u:]	[ʌ]	[ŋ]	[fəʌn]	[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 Voroshilov 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 Jane Fred Henry Bob	ball flowers apple sister brother	is white. are pretty. is sweet. swims well. skates well.

GRAMMATIKA.

Ebareeglipäraste verbide lihtmineviku (Past) moodustamine.

Present Tense

Past Tense

I come [kʌm] — ma tulen

I say [sei] — ma ütlen

I take [teik] — ma võtan

I shoot [ʃu:t] — ma tulistan

I tell [tel] — ma jutustan

I begin [bi'gin] — ma hakkan

I came [keim] — ma tulin

I said [sed] — ma ütlesin

I took [tuk] — ma võtsin

I shot [ʃɒt] — ma tulistasin

I told [tould] — ma jutustasin

I began [bi'gæən] — ma hakkasin

Verbe, mille lihtmineviku lõpp on **-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.

Nii ebareeglipäraste kui reeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik ei oma pöördelõppe.

N ä i d e:	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 mineviku 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. 55.)

LESSON 20.

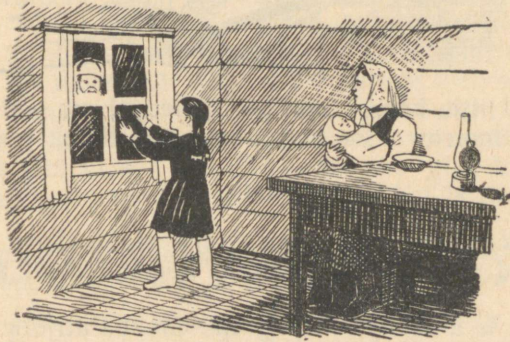
A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

I.

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

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

"Open the window!" said the man.



"What do you want?" asked Lena.

"I am your father's friend, Lena. My name is Ivanov," said the man. Lena 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 Lena's mother.

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

II.

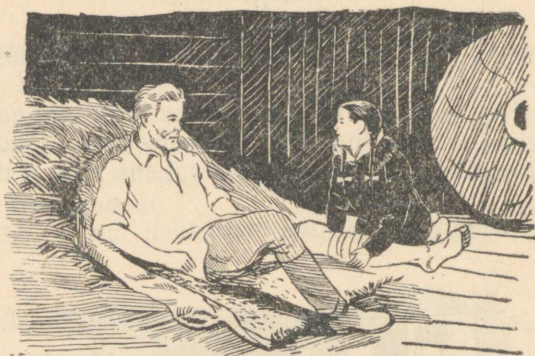
Lena's mother *gave* her some bread and some bandages, and the little girl *ran* to the wood very quickly. Nobody saw her. *At last* she saw the old mill. She opened the door and said:

"Father!"

"Lena! 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 Lena’s father. “I cannot walk.” Lena helped her father to *bandage* his leg. Then she gave him some bread and some water.



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

III.

Lena *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 Lena is a doctor. *During* the Great Patriotic War she was at the front and worked in a *field hospital*.

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

PRONUNCIATION.

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

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

[n]	[dʒ]
shopping skating shooting	village bandage

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) What was Lena's father? 2) Where did Lena 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 Lena 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 Lena? 9) What did Lena's mother say? 10) What did Lena answer? 11) Where was Lena's father? 12) Was he wounded? 13) What did Lena help him to do? 14) What did she give him? 15) How often did Lena go to see her father? 16) What is Lena now?

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

1) *Lena's father* was wounded. 2) Lena went to see her father *every night*. 3) The girl ran to the wood *very quickly*. 4) Lena lived in a *village*. 5) *The next day* Lena 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:

N ä i d e: to sing — *song*.

To shoot, please, quick, bad, life.

IV. Jutustada selle 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 Voroshilov 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* või *the*, nagu tarvilik:

1) My teacher gave me ... interesting book to read. 2) Lena 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* või *your*:

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

VI. Kirjutada *I*, *my* või *me*:

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

VII. Kirjutada *we*, *our* või *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* või *her*:

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

IX. Kirjutada *he*, *his* või *him*:

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

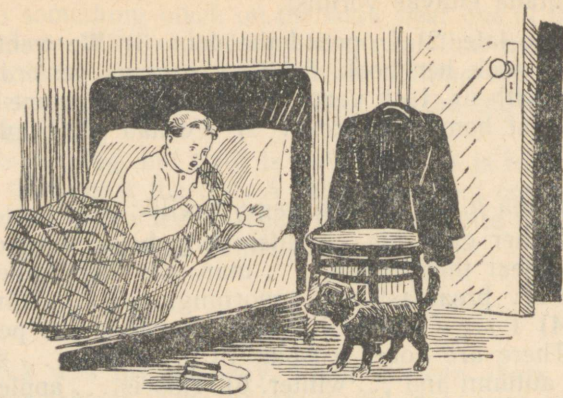
X. Kirjutada *they*, *their* või *them*:

1) Ask ... to do it to-morrow. 2) ... often play volley-ball. 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.

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

The sun is not abed, when I
 At night upon my pillow lie;
 Still round the earth his way he takes,
 And morning after morning makes.

R. L. Stevenson.

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:

N ä i d e : | 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.

Asesõnade *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“. Küsivas lauses sõna *somebody* ei tarvitata. Selle asemel tarvitatakse *anybody*, mis ka 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.

TO THE ZOO.

We're off to the Zoo! We're off to the Zoo!
We haven't a moment to spare;
We're going to see the kangaroo,
And feed the big brown bear.
We're going to hear the hyena laugh,
And see the lion to-day,
The tiger, and the tall giraffe,
And the monkeys all at play.

Edward Shirley.

Märkus: We're off = we are off.

PRONUNCIATION.

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

[ei]	[ai]	[i:]	[əɪ]	[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:

N ä i d e: | 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.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is a lion an animal?
Is a lion a bird?
What's a lion? 2) Is a tiger an animal?
Is a tiger a bird?
What's a tiger? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Is a bear an animal?
Is a bear a bird?
What's a bear? 4) Is a monkey an animal?
Is a monkey a bird?
What's a monkey? |
|---|--|

III. Vastata suuliselt:

N ä i d e: | 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.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does a bird sing?
Does a bird speak?
Does a bird speak or sing? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Does a lion eat meat?
Does a lion eat hay?
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: about the Great Patriotic War, about our heroes and their exploits.

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 iga antud omadussõna keskvärdest:

Näide: *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) Lena ran *to the old mill*.
- 7) *Lena* 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*.

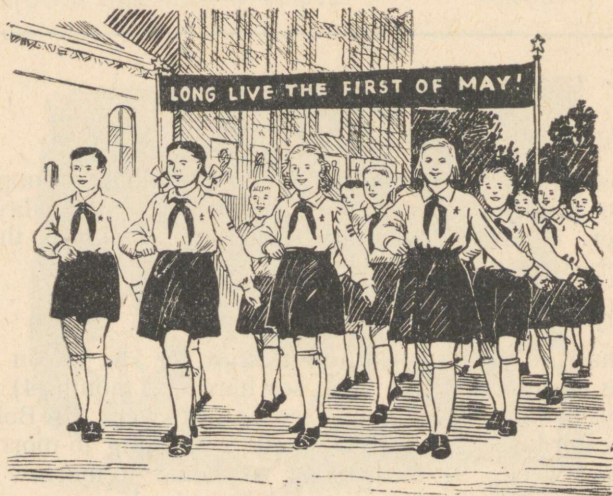
The children went to the Zoo on ... holiday. ... were very pleased, because ... wanted to see the *animals. When ... came home ... had dinner. ... mother gave ... some soup, meat and apples.

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 all countries on May Day the workers demonstrate their protest against fascism.

Long Live the First of May!

Long Live the U.S.S.R!

Long Live Great Stalin, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union!

PRONUNCIATION.

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

[ai]	[ɔi]	[ei]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[əɪ]	[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.

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

N ä i d e: | Janē 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* või *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* või *the*, nagu 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 [ˈfauntinz
 ˈbrɪŋk] — purskkaevu ääres
poppy [ˈpɒpi] — moon; **a poppy's**
red — lüh. **a poppy is red**
barley [ˈbɑːli] — oder
where the clouds float through —
 kus pilved hõljuvad
swan [swɒn] — luik
sailing [ˈseiliŋ] — purjetamas
in the light — valguses
rich — rikas; siin: mahlakas

mellow [ˈmelou] — pehme, küps
with small flowers between — täis
 väikesi lilli
violet [ˈvaɪəlit] — kannikese-sinine
twilight [ˈtwaɪləɪt] — videvik
summer twilight — suvine hämarus
what is orange? — mis on oranž,
 punakaskollane?
why — noh
an orange [ˈɔːrɪndʒ] — 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.

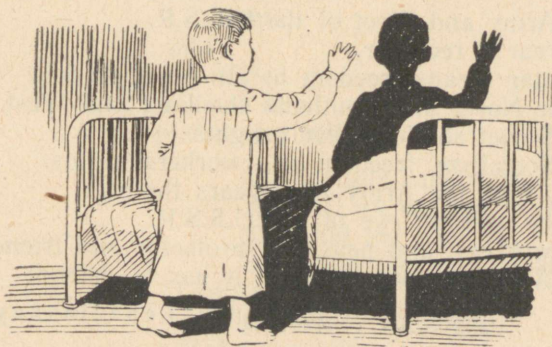
R. L. Stevenson.

Sõnad.

I'll try [traɪ] — ma püüan	to stop [stɒp] — peatuma
I'll [aɪl] — lüh. I will	every [ˈevri] — iga
can't [kɑːnt] — lüh. cannot	gets nothing done [ɡets ˈnʌθɪŋ ˈdʌn]
who [huː] — kes	— ei suuda midagi kõrda saata
to climb [klaɪm] — ronima	be sure then that you say [bi ˈʃʊə
hill-top [ˈhɪl-ˈtɒp] — mäetipp	ðen ðæt ju ˈsei] — vaata siis, et sa
bottom [ˈbɒtəm] — aluspõhi; siin:	ütled
mäejalg	to let alone [əˈləʊn] — 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 [ˈʃædəʊ] — 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 [laɪk] — sarnane; nagu
 heel [hi:l] — kand
 up to [ˈʌp tu] — kuni
 I see him jump — ma näen teda
 hüppavat
 before [bɪˈfɔ:ɪ] — ees
 the funniest thing about him is the
 way he likes to grow — kõige ime-
 likum asi tema juures on see, kui-
 das ta kasvab
 not at all like — mitte sugugi nii
 nagu
 which is always very slow — mis on
 alati väga aeglane; slow [sləʊ] —
 aeglane
 for [fɔ:, fə] — sest
 sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] — mõnikord

to shoot up — [ˈʃu:t ˈʌp] — siin:
 kiiresti kasvama
 tall [tɔ:l] kõrge
 india-rubber [ˈɪndjə-ˈrʌbə] — kumm
 to get little — väikeseks muutuma
 there's none of him at all — teda ei
 ole üldse
 early [ˈɜ:li] — vara
 before the sun was up — enne päi-
 kesetõusu
 rose [rəʊz] — minevik verbist to
 rise [raɪz] — tõusma
 found [faʊnd] — minevik verbist
 to find [faɪnd] — leidma
 shining [ˈʃaɪnɪŋ] — läikiv
 dew [dju:] — kaste
 buttercup [ˈbʌtəkʌp] — tulikas
 lazy [ˈleɪzi] — laisk
 arrant [ˈærənt] — päris, lausa
 sleepy-head [ˈsli:pi-hed] — unimüts
 had stayed behind [steɪd bɪˈhaɪnd] —
 oli jäänud maha
 fast [fɑ:st] — tugevasti

4. THE SOVIET ARMY.

The Army and Fleet of the U.S.S.R.

Wear a red star.

The star means freedom to all the oppressed
 In the North and South, in the East and West.

The Soviet soldier bravely fights

For Socialism, freedom and workers' rights.

Long Live the Army that wears the star,

The vigilant eye of the U.S.S.R.,

The workers' and peasants' protector and friend,

The Army that knows what it has to defend!

M. Lebedinskaya.

Sõnad.

fleet [fli:t] — laevastik
 to wear [weə] — kandma
 star [stɑ:] — täht
 to mean [mi:n] — tähendama
 freedom [ˈfri:dəm] — vabadus
 oppressed [əˈprest] — rõhutud
 the oppressed — rõhutud (nimisõna)
 North [nɔ:θ] — põhj (ilmakaar)
 South [saʊθ] — lõuna
 East [i:st] — ida

West [west] — lääts
 bravely [ˈbreɪvli] — vapralt
 rights [raɪts] — õigused
 vigilant eye [ˈvɪdʒɪlənt ˈaɪ] — valvas
 silm
 peasant [ˈpezn̩t] — talupoeg
 protector [prəˈtektə] — kaitsja
 what it has to defend [dɪˈfend] —
 mida ta peab kaitsma

5. THE COUNTRY NEEDS US.

The country needs:

coal,
ore,
bread,
and
oil.

Who's ready to help it
By eager toil?

- I shall be a miner
And dig out coal!
- I shall find ore
In the land near the Pole!
- I'll ride a tractor
And plough the soil!
- I'll pump out
Tons of oil!

The country has rivers
To conquer and chain,
Steppes that need
Artificial rain.

The country needs
factories,
plants,
and
mills

And roads to run
Over plains and hills.

We'll study and work
As well as we can
To build the new life
And help the great Plan.

Until we can tell

The country at length:

"Take our gifts
Of knowledge and strength."

M. Lebedinskaya.

Sõnad.

needs us [ˈni:dz əs] — vajab meid
coal [kəʊl] — süsi
ore [ɔ:] — maak
oil [ɔil] — nafta
by eager toil [baɪ ˈi:gə ˈtɔil] — visa
tööga

miner [ˈmaɪnə] — kaevur
to dig out [ˈdɪg ˈaʊt] — välja kaevama
to find [faɪnd] — leidma
the Pole [pəʊl] — poolus
I'll = I will

I'll ride a tractor [ail 'raid ə 'træktə]
 — ma juhin traktorit (tulevikus)
to plough [plau] — kündma
soil [sɔil] — maa, mullapind
to pump out ['pʌmp 'aut] — välja
 pumpama
ton [tʌn] — tonn
ivers to conquer ['kɒŋkə] — jõge-
 sid, mis tuleb vallutada
to chain [tʃeɪn] — aheldada; ohjel-
 dada
steppe [step] — stepp
artificial [ɑ:ti'fiʃəl] — kunstlik
road [roud] — tee
to run [rʌn] — jooksmata
roads to run — teid, mis peavad
 kulgema

over ['ouvə] — üle
plain [pleɪn] — tasandik
hill [hil] — kink, küngas
we'll = we will
to study ['stʌdi] — õppima
as well as we can [əz 'wel əz wi
 'kæn] — nii hästi, kui me suudame
to build [bild] — selleks, et ehitada
plan [plæn] — plaan
until we can tell [ʌn'til] — kuni me
 võime öelda
at length [ət 'leŋθ] — lõpuks
gift [gift] — annetus, and
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] — teadmised
strength [streŋθ] — jõud

6. A HEROINE.

I.

Mary lived in a village occupied by the Germans. All the people in the village hated the fascists. But they were not afraid of them and fought against them as well as they could.

One day Mary and five of her friends went to blow up a fascist train.

It was night when they were going back.

One of the men was wounded and fell, but his comrades did not see it.

Suddenly Mary asked, "Where is Misha?" She cried out: "Misha, Misha! Where are you?"

No answer.

"I must go back," said Mary.

"Don't go back," said Mary's friends. "There is too much shooting."

But Mary decided to go back.

Soon she saw Misha. The place was open on all sides, and there was a rain of bullets in the air. Misha was wounded in the leg.

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

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

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

II.

When Mary 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 friends? Where is Misha?"

"Misha is in the hospital. He is better now. Your friends were here in the morning. They came to ask about your health."

"Doctor," said Mary. "When can I go back to the front?"

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

"Tell my friends, please," said Mary, "I shall come back next week."

Sõnad.

I.

heroine [ˈherouin] — kangelanna
fought [fɔ:t] — võitlesid (verbist to fight)
against — vastu
as well as they could — nii hästi, kui nad suutsid
to blow up [ˈblou ˈʌp] — õhku laskma
train [trein] — rong
to go back [ˈgou ˈbæk] — tagasi minema
fell [fel] — langes, kukkus (verbist to fall)
to cry out [ˈkrai ˈaut] — hüüdma
shooting [ˈʃu:tiŋ] — tulistamine
to decide [diˈsaid] — otsustama
place [pleis] — koht
open — avatud, lahtine
on all sides — igast küljest
a rain of bullets [ˈbulits] — kuulivihm, kuulirahe

step — samm
we are safe [seif] — me oleme pääsetud
bush [buʃ] — põõsas
cheer up! [ˈtʃiə ˈʌp!] — julgust! ära heida meelt! ära nukrusta!
half an hour [ˈha:fən ˈaʊə] — pool tundi
terrible [ˈteribl] — kohutav
danger [ˈdeindəʒə] — hädahoht
safe — päästetud
to interrupt [intəˈrʌpt] — katkestama

II.

hospital [ˈhɒspitl] — haigla
he is better — tal on parem, ta ter-
vis on parem
health [helə] — tervis
front [frʌnt] — rinne, front
to get stronger — kosuma
first — esiteks, esmalt
next week — järgmisel 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:

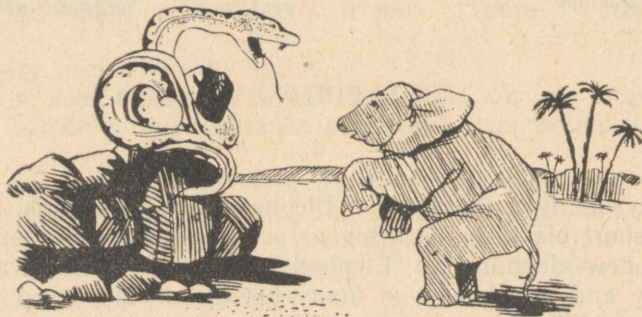
"Go to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River and find out."



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?"

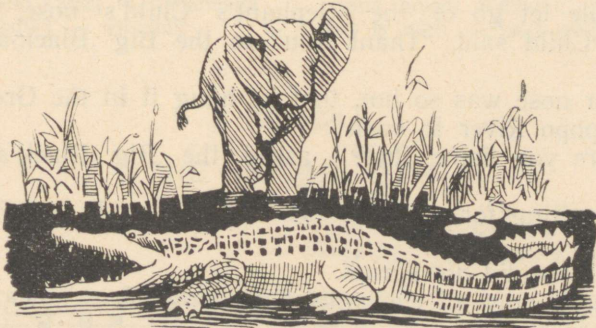
"Come here, dear," said the Crocodile.

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.

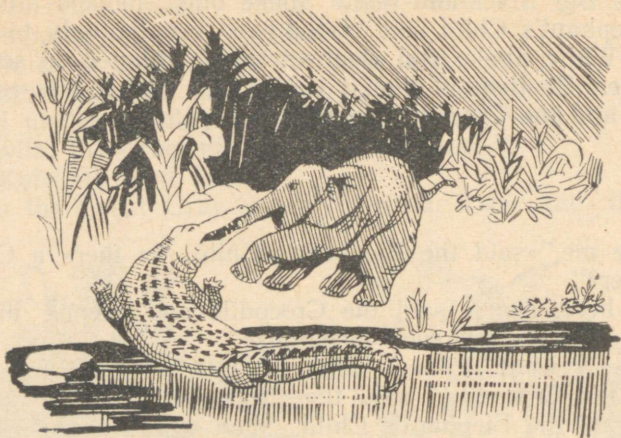


The Elephant's Child cried:

"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 [ˈelɪfənt] — elevant; ele-
phant's child — elevandi poeg
ago [əˈɡou] — tagasi
trunk [ˈtrʌŋk] — lont

as big as — nii suur kui
boot — saabas
full of curiosity [ˈkjuəriˈɔsiti] — 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 — haistis, nuusutas (verbist to
smell)

uncle [ʌŋkl] — onu
aunt [a:nt] — tädi
to spank [spæŋk] — pekka andma
still — siiski, ikkagi
one fine morning — ühel ilusal hom-
mikul

curious [ˈkjuəriəs] — uudishimulik
crocodile [ˈkrəkədəil] — krokodill
everybody — igaüks
hush! [hʌʃ] — tasa!
without stopping — peatumata
for a long time — tükk aega, kaua
aega

Kolokolo Bird — Kolokolo lind
for — eest

Great Gray-Green Limpopo River —
suur hallikasroheline Limpopo jõgi
to find out — avastama; teada saama
the next morning — järgmisel hom-
mikul

dear family — kallid perekond
to go away — ära minema

II.

from one place to another — ühest
kohast teise
till — kuni
snake — madu
rock — kalju
excuse me [iksˈkju:z] — vabandage
politely [pəˈləitli] — viisakalt

to step — astuma
thought [əʊt] — mõtles
really [ˈri:əli] — tegelikult, tõeliselt

III.

will you please tell me — palun öelge
mulle
caught [kɔ:t] haaras (verbist to catch)
by — juures, abil (eessõna)

IV.

began [biˈgæŋ] — hakkas (verbist to
begin)
to pull — tõmbama
let go! — laske lahti!
you are hurting me — te teete mulle
haiget
to stretch [stretʃ] — venima
each — iga(üks); at each pull — iga
tõmbega
grew longer — kasvas pikemaks
(verbist to grow)
feet — pikkusemõõt (= 1/3 m) (sõ-
nast foot — jalg)
five feet long — viis jalga pikk

V.

from behind [biˈhaɪnd] — tagant
harder — kõvemini
let go of — laskis lahti
hung [hʌŋ] — riputas (verbist to
hang)
to cool [ku:l] — jahtuma
for my nose to shrink — et mu
nina kokku tõmbuks
that is why — vaat mispärast

SONGS.

THE CAPTAIN SONG.

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



Once there lived a cap-tain brave, and he crossed the ocean wave, and he



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.

1. 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.

once there lived — elas kord
 captain [ˈkæptɪn] — kapten
 brave [breɪv] — vapper
 to cross [krɒs] — ületama
 ocean [ˈoʊʃən] — ookean
 wave [weɪv] — laine
 to call on — külastama
 land [lænd] — maa
 country [ˈkʌntri] — maa
 on his way — oma teel
 fifteen times [ˈfɪfti:n ˈtaɪmz] — viis-
 teist korda
 tried [traɪd] — katsus, proovis
 to sink [sɪŋk] — uppuma, vajuma
 sharks [ʃɑːks] — haikalad
 could [kʊd] — võisid (verbist can)

to catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma,
 haarama
 brink [brɪŋk] — äär, veer
 never [ˈnevə] — ei iialgi
 really [ˈriəli] — tõesti
 never gave a wink — iialgi ei pilgu-
 tanud silmaga
 in trouble [ˈtrʌbl] — hädas
 in war [wɔː] — sõjas
 sea [siː] — meri
 shore [ʃɔː] — rand
 give a smile [smaɪl] — naerata!
 sir [sɜː] — sir, härra
 ship [ʃɪp] — laev
 cheer up [ˈtʃiər ˈʌp] — julgust!
 surrenders [səˈrendəz] — alistub
 quick [kwɪk] — kiire

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.

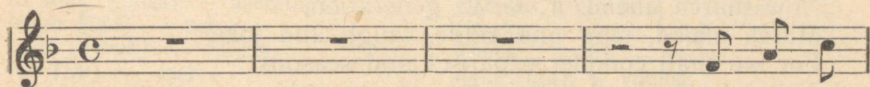
Sõnad.

sing us a song... do! — laula meile
 laulu... laula!
 sea [si:] — meri
 hill [hil] — künigas, mägi
 you've searched [sə:ft] — sa oled
 läbi käinud, 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 [ˈmauntin] — mägi
 secret [ˈsi:kri:t] — saladus
 in deep sea dens — sügavais mere-
 koopais
 chirping [ˈtʃə:pɪŋ] — siristamine
 high [hai] — kõrge
 distant [ˈdistənt] — kaugel
 world [wə:ld] — maailm
 bravest [ˈbreivɪst] — vapraim
 greatest — suurim
 he who — see, kes
 always [ˈɔ:lwəz] — alati
 for victory [ˈviktəri] — võidu eest

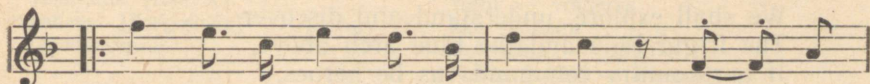
struggled [strʌglɪd] — võitles
 let him sing — laulgu tema
 together — koos
 who's = who is — kes on
 to smile — naeratama
 who's willing = who is willing — kes
 tahab
 tries — katsub (verbist to try)
 searches [ˈsə:tʃɪz] — otsib
 finds [ˈfaɪndz] — leiab
 dark [da:k] — pime
 woody [ˈwudi] — metsane, metsaga
 kaetud
 thicket [ˈθi:kɪt] — tihnik
 beasts' trails [ˈbi:sts ˈtreɪlz] — mets-
 loomade jäljed
 hid — varjatud
 whisper [ˈwɪspə] sosin
 muscles [ˈmʌslz] — musklid
 strong — tugev
 fight [faɪt] — võitlus
 joy of gaining victory [ˈgeɪnɪŋ
 ˈvɪktəri] — võidu saavutamise rõõm
 all round [raʊnd] — kõikjal, ümber-
 ringi

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 mer-ry 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 people
 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 [mɑ:tʃ] — marss
merry fellows [ˈmeri ˈfeləʊz] — lõbusad poisid
heart [hɑ:t] — süda
light [laɪt] — kerge
it smoothes down [ˈsmu:ðz ˈdaʊn] — ta silub
deepest [ˈdi:pɪst] — sügavaim
frowns [fraʊnz] — kortsud
sunbeam [ˈsʌnbi:m] — päikesekiir
million [ˈmɪljən] — miljon
is beloved [bɪˈlʌvd] — on armastatud
both [bəʊ] — mõlemad
both by villages and towns — nii külad kui ka linnade poolt
villages [ˈvɪlɪdʒɪz] — külad
towns [taʊnz] — linnad
to build [bɪld] — ehitama
to call on — edasi kutsuma
voice [vɔɪs] — hääl
those who [ˈðəʊz ˈhu:] — need, kes
through [θru:] — läbi
life's battle [ˈlaɪfs ˈbætl] — eluvõitlus
never fail — kunagi ei nurju
heroes [ˈhɪərəʊz] — kangelased
in the end [end] — lõpuks
ahead [əˈhed] — edasi
Y. C. L. generation [ˈwaɪ si: ˈel dʒenəˈreɪʃən] — kommunistlike noorte sugupõlv
to smile [smaɪl] — naeratama
laugh [lɑ:f] — naera
joke [dʒəʊk] — naljata
for [fɔ:] — sest
we shall conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] — meie vallutame (tulevik)
expanses [ɪksˈpænsɪz] — avarused, maailmaruum

season [ˈsi:zn] — aastaaeg, siin: kliima
rule the land [ˈru:l ðə ˈlænd] — maad valitsema
that is free of any yoke [jəʊk] — mis on vaba igast ikkest
to explore [ɪksˈplɔ:] — uurima
to understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] — mõistma, aru saama
to discover [dɪsˈkʌvə] — avastama
frigid [ˈfrɪdʒɪd] — külm
pole [pəʊl] — poolus
arch [ɑ:tʃ] — võlv
above [əˈbʌv] — ülal
if [ɪf] — kui
commands [kəˈmɑ:ndz] — käsib
to show [ˈʃəʊ] — näitama
love [lʌv] — armastus
pledge [pledʒ] — kohustuma
toil [tɔɪl] — raske töö, vaev
struggle [ˈstrʌgl] — võitlus
both great and small — nii suur kui väike
we were born — meie sündisime
world of ours — meie maailm
not to be crushed [krʌʃt] — mitte selleks, et olla purustatud
but to win — vaid et võita
in spite of all [ɪn ˈspɑɪt əv ˈɔ:l] — kõigest hoolimata
foe [fəʊ] — vaenlane
to rob [rɒb] — röövima
gladness [ˈglædnɪs] — rõõm
attacks — tungib kallale
bloody [ˈblʌdɪ] — verine
fight [faɪt] — võitlus
war song [ˈwɔ: ˈsɒŋ] — 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
ci - ties, where a man is glo - ri - ous - ly free. Ma - ny
are its riv - ers, woods and ci - - ties, where a
man is glo - - ri - - ous - ly free. *Fine* *mp* In the
heart of o - ur land in Moscow, in the south, where snowy ridg-es
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

cresc.

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.

At our table no one is unwelcome,
Due reward awaits the brave and bold,
And the words of Stalin’s Law of Nations
In our hearts are written down in gold.

Of those words' magnificence and glory
 Coming ages will not dim the light,
 For to work, to rest and grow in knowledge
 Soviet people have the lawful right.

Sõnad.

- country ['kʌntri] — maa
 land [lænd] — maa
 beauty ['bju:ti] — ilu
 glee [gli:] — rõõm
 many ['meni] — arvukad
 rivers ['rivəz] — jõed
 woods [wudz] — metsad
 cities ['siti:z] — linnad
 gloriously ['glɔ:riəsli] — hiilgavalt
 free [fri:] — vaba
 heart [hɑ:t] — süda
 south [sauθ] — lõuna
 snowy ['snəʊi] — lumine
 ridges ['ridʒiz] — mäeseljandikud
 shores [ʃɔ:z] — kaldad
 northern ['nɔ:ðən] — põhjapoolne
 oceans ['əʊʃənz] — ookeanid
 lord and master ['lɔ:d ənd 'mɑ:stə]
 — peremees ja käskija
 never stopping — mitte iialgi peatudes
 joyous ['dʒɔ:əs] — rõõmus
 stream [stri:m] — vool
 the young [jʌŋ] — noored
 roads [rəʊdz] — teed
 while [wail] — kuna
 old age ['əʊld 'eɪdʒ] — vanadus
 receives [ri'si:vz] — saab
 due [dju:] — sünnis, kohane
 esteem [is'ti:m] — austus
 harvest fields — viljapõllud
 hard to measure ['meɪʒə] — raske(d)
 mõõta
 new-built ['nju:bilt] — äsjaehitatud
 towns [taʊnz] — linnad
 spring up — tärkavad
 multiply ['mʌltiplai] — paljunevad
 most of all — kõige enam
 do treasure ['treɪzə] — kalliks peame
 the name we call — nimi, millega nimetame
 each other by [i:tʃ 'ʌðə] — üksteist, teineteist
 makes you welcome ['welkəm] — teeb sind teretulnuks
 to whatever [wət'evə] — ükskõik millisesse
 race [reis] — rass
 you do belong — sa kuulud
 welcome — teretulnud
 if [if] — kui
 full [ful] — täis
 sunny ['sʌni] — päikesepaistene
 breezes ['bri:ziz] — kerged tuuled
 sweep [swi:p] — puhuvad
 across [ə'krɔ:s] — üle
 as bright as bright can be — nii säravaks kui võimalik
 nowhere else ['nəʊwɛər 'els] — ei kusagil mujal
 do people laugh so gaily — naeravad inimesed nii lõbusalt
 love [lʌv] — armastus
 so true — nii ustav
 foe [fəʊ] — vaenlane
 attempts [ə'tem(p)ts] — katsub
 to slight [slait] — halvustama
 rise [raiz] tõusma
 without [wi'ðaʊt] — ilma
 a doubt [daʊt] — kahtlus
 fear [fiə] — hirm
 as [æz] — nagu
 bride [braɪd] — mõrsja
 worship ['wɔ:ʃɪp] — jumaldama
 adore [ə'dɔ:ɪ] — jumaldama, austama
 dear [diə] — armas
 unwelcome [ʌn'welkəm] — mittetere-
 tulnud, võõras, soovimatu
 due reward [dju: ri'wɔ:d] — teenitud
 tasu
 awaits [ə'weɪts] — ootab
 bold [bəʊld] — julge
 law [lə:] — seadus
 Stalin's Law of Nations — üldrahvalik
 stalinlik seadus
 magnificence [mæg'nɪfɪsnz] — ülevus,
 hiilgus
 glory ['glɔ:ri] — kuulsus
 coming ages ['kʌmiŋ 'eɪdʒiz] — tule-
 vased ajad
 will not dim [dim] — ei tumesta
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] — teadmised
 lawful ['lə:ful] — seaduslik

LUGEMISPALADE SÖNASTIK.

1. ALWAYS READY.

healthy [ˈheləi] — terve
strong [strɔŋ] — tugev
to pass [pɑ:s] — mööduma
foe [fou] — vaenlane
of those [ɔv ˈðouz] — nende
for — poolt
working class [ˈwɜ:kɪŋ ˈkla:s] — töö-
 lisklass
to march [mɑ:tʃ] — marssima
we march into a great new life —
 meie läheme suurde uude ellu
enemy [ˈenimi] — vaenlane
if an enemy comes — kui vaenlane
 tuleb
drum [drʌm] — trumm
for struggle and strife [fə ˈstrʌgl ənd
 ˈstraɪf] — võitluseks ja lahinguteks

2. BACK AT SCHOOL.

back at school — jälle koolis;
back — tagasi
summer is over — suvi on möödas
again [əˈgeɪn] — jälle
also [ˈɔ:lsou] — ka
hallo [həˈlou] — hallo, tere (inglased
 tarvitavad seda sõna tervitamiseks)
how are you? — kuidas käsi käib?
how nice [hau ˈnaɪs] — kui kena
bell [bel] — kell
to ring [rɪŋ] — helisema
to begin [bɪˈɡɪn] — algama
whom [hu:m] — keda

3. AT THE LESSON.

to be absent [ˈæbsnt] — puuduma
to be on duty [ˈdʒurti] — korrapida-
 misel, valvekorras olema
to answer [ˈɑ:nsə] — vastama
to tell [tel] — käskima; jutustama
him — teda (meessugu)
well — hästi
her [hə:] — teda (naissugu)

to know [nou] — teadma
in turn [tə:n] — kordamööda
them — neid
us [ʌs] — meid
question [ˈkwɛstʃən] — küsimus

4. DAYS AND MONTHS.

hour [ˈaʊə] — tund
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] — minut
sixty [ˈsɪksti] — kuuskümmend
second [ˈsekənd] — sekund
year [jɜ:] — aasta
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] — sada
leap-year [ˈli:p-jɜ:] — lisapäeva-aasta
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] — september
October [ɔkˈtəʊbə] — oktoober
November [nəʊˈvɛmbə] — november
December [diˈsɛmbə] — detsember
any [ˈeni] — mõni
some [sʌm] — mõni
the names of some months — mõnede
 kuude nimed

HOW MANY?

no more [nəʊ] — mitte rohkem
calendar [ˈkælɪndə] — kalender
makes clear [ˈmeɪks ˈkliə] — teeb
 selgeks

5. SPORT AND GAMES.

sport [spɔ:t] — sport
games [geɪmz] — mängud
I can [kæn] — võin, oskan
skating-rink [ˈskeɪtɪŋ-rɪŋk] — liuväli
very much [ˈveriˈmʌtʃ] — väga

together [tə'geðə] — koos
 rest-day — puhkepäev
 often [ˈɔːfn] — sageli
 football [ˈfʊtbɔːl] — jalgpall
 tennis [ˈtenɪs] — tennis
 you must [mʌst] — sa pead
 difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt] — raske
 to swim [swɪm] — ujuma
 of course [əvˈkɔːrs] — muidugi
 to hear [hiə] — kuulma
 music [ˈmjuːzɪk] — muusika

ON SKIS.

up and down — üles ja alla
 hills [hɪlz] — künkad
 up and down the hills — üles-alla
 mööda künkaid
 to and fro [ˈtuː ən(d) ˈfrəʊ] — edasi-
 tagasi
 crystal [ˈkrɪstl] — kristallselge
 air [eə] — õhk
 away we go — me läheme ära

6. AT DINNER.

to lay the table [ˈleɪ ðə ˈteɪbl] —
 lauda katma
 to bring in — sisse tooma
 fork [fɔːk] — kahvel
 knives [naɪvz] — noad (knife [naɪf]
 — nuga)
 to pass [paːs] — ulatama
 salt [sɔːlt] — sool
 too [tuː] — liiga
 little [ˈlɪtl] — vähe
 hot [hɒt] — kuum
 wait a little [ˈweɪt ə ˈlɪtl] — oota
 pisut
 meat [miːt] — liha
 potatoes [pəˈteɪtəʊz] — kartulid
 apple [ˈæpl] — õun
 to take away [ˈteɪk əˈwei] — ära
 võtma, ära koristama
 that [ðæt] — too
 sweet [swiːt] — magus
 another [əˈnʌðə] — teine
 nice [naɪs] — kena, siin: maitsev
 to wash up [ˈwɒʃ ˈʌp] — (sööginõu-
 sid) pesema

FIVE GOOD RULES.

rule [ruːl] — reegel
 into [ˈɪntu] — sisse
 before [bɪˈfɔː] — enne
 mouth [maʊθ] — suu
 something [ˈsʌmɪŋ] — midagi

7. THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER.

to celebrate [ˈʃelɪbreɪt] — pühitsema
 anniversary [æniˈvɜːsəri] — aastapäev
 Great October Socialist Revolution
 [greɪt əkˈtəʊbə ˈsəʊʃəlɪst revə-
 ˈluːʃn] — Suur Sotsialistlik Ok-
 toobrirevolutsioon
 parade [pəˈreɪd] — paraad
 soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə] — sõdur
 automatic rifle [ɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈraɪfl] —
 automaat
 machine-gun [məˈʃiːn-gʌn] — kuuli-
 pilduja
 tank [tæŋk] — tank
 field gun [ˈfiːldgʌn] — välisuurtükk
 aeroplane [ˈæərəpleɪn] — lennuk
 to fly [flaɪ] — lendama
 high [haɪ] — kõrgel
 navy [ˈneɪvi] — laevastik
 to defend [dɪˈfend] — kaitsma
 country [ˈkʌntri] — maa, kodumaa
 full [fʊl] — täis
 full of people [ˈfʊl əv ˈpiːpl] — rah-
 vast täis
 portrait [ˈpɔːtrɪt] — portree
 leader [ˈliːdə] — juht
 workers of all countries, unite
 [ˈwɜːkəz əv ɔːl ˈkʌntriz, juˈnaɪt]
 — kõigi maade proletaarlased, ühi-
 nege
 down with fascism [ˈdaʊn wɪð
 ˈfæʃɪzəm] — maha fašism
 in a moment [ɪn ˈməʊmənt] — silmapilk

8. SHOPPING.

hat [hæt] — kübar
 coat [kəʊt] — palitu
 to do some shopping — sisseoste
 tegema
 to buy [baɪ] — ostma
 what shall we buy? — mida me
 ostame?
 a pair of shoes [ə ˈpeər əv ˈʃuːz]
 — paar kingi
 a pair of stockings [ə ˈpeər əv
 ˈstɒkɪŋz] — paar sukki
 will be pleased [plɪːzd] — rõõmustab
 for yourself [fɔː ʃɔːˈself] — sulle ene-
 sele
 new [njuː] — uus
 dress [dres] — kleit
 be quick [kwɪk] — tee kähku;
 quick — kiire

9. THE BODY. I.

to draw [drɔ:] — joonistama
 man [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 [hæə] — juuksed
 head [hed] — pea
 body ['bɔdi] — keha
 arm [ɑ:m] — käsivars
 hand [hænd] — käsi; osuti
 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 [raɪt] — parem
 left [left] — vasak
 different ['dɪfrənt] — erinev
 grey [greɪ] — hall
 for listening ['lɪsnɪŋ] — kuulamiseks
 mouths [mauðz] — suud
 to listen ['lɪsn] — kuulama
 for hearing ['hiəriŋ] — kuulumiseks
 wireless ['waɪəlis] — raadio; on the
 wireless — raadios
 tongue [tʌŋ] — keel
 teeth [ti:θ] — hambad, tooth [tu:θ]
 — hammas
 what do we smell with? — millega
 me haistame? to smell — haistama
 to touch [tʌtʃ] — puudutama, kom-
 pima
 finger ['fɪŋgə] — sõrm
 to walk [wɔ:k] — kõndima
 foot [fut] — jalg, feet [fi:t] — jalad

A RHYME.

spades [speɪdz] — labidad
 for digging [fə'dɪgɪŋ] — kaevami-
 seks

for biting ['baɪtɪŋ] — hammustami-
 seks

for tasting ['teɪstɪŋ] — maitsmiseks

for talking ['tɔ:kɪŋ] — kõnelemiseks

11. REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNI- VERSARIES.

revolutionary [revə'lu:ʃnri] — revolut-
 siooniline

holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — pühad

quite [kwaɪt] — täiesti

Constitution [kənsti'tju:ʃn] — konsti-
 tutsioon

Memorial Day [mi'mɔ:riəl] — mäles-
 tuspäev

Paris Commune ['pæris 'kɒmjun] —
 Pariisi Kommuun

International Women's Day [ɪntə-
 'næʃnl 'wɪmɪnz deɪ] — Rahvusvahe-
 line Naistepäev

Victory Day ['vɪktəri] — Võidupüha

12. THE SEASONS. I.

(WINTER AND SPRING.)

seasons ['si:zns] — aastajad

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 ['sprɪŋ] — kevadkülv

collective farm [kə'lektɪv 'fɑ:m] —
 kolhoos

early ['ɔ:li] — vara, varane

few [fju:] — vähe, vähesed

field [fi:ld] — põld

showers ['ʃaʊəz] — vihmavalingud,
 hoovihmad

THE SWING.

swing [swɪŋ] — 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 [oɪŋk] — mõtlema, arvama
 the pleasantest ['plezntɪst] — meeldi-
 vaim
 ever ['evə] — iganes
 child [tʃaɪld] — laps
 over ['oʊvə] — üle
 till [tɪl] — kuni
 wide [waɪd] — kaugele
 river ['rɪvə] — jõgi
 cattle ['kætl] — kari, veised
 all over ['ɔ:l 'oʊvə] — kogu, üleni
 countryside ['kʌntri'saɪd] — ümbrus
 (maal)
 to look down ['lʊk 'daʊn] — alla
 vaatama
 roof [ru:f] — katus
 I go flying ['flaɪɪŋ] — 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 [peəz] — pirnid
 cherries [tʃerɪz] — kirsid
 it rains [reɪnz] — sajab vihma

PROVERB.

to make hay ['meɪk 'heɪ] — heina
 tegema
 while [waɪl] — sellal kui, kuna

FALLING RAIN.

falling ['fɔ:lɪŋ] — langev; to fall —
 langema
 everything ['evriəɪŋ] — kõik
 wet [wet] — märg
 trickling ['trɪklɪŋ] — nirisem; to
 trickle — nirisema
 to splash [splæʃ] — pladisema, soli-
 serna
 sound [saʊnd] — heli
 upon = on — peal, peale

window pane ['wɪndəʊ 'peɪn] — akna-
 ruut
 looks [luks] — näib
 to love [lʌv] — armastama
 to see it hit — näha teda löövat,
 tabavat
 to bounce up [baʊns] — üles hü-
 pama, tagasi pörkama

LENIN.

is dead [ded] — on surnud

14. TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

war [wɔ:] — sõda
 story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt
 patriot ['peɪtriət] — patrioot
 at the front [ət ðə 'frʌnt] — frondil
 partisan [pɑ:tɪ'zæn] — partisan
 village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — küla
 occupied ['ɒkjʊpaɪd] — okupeeritud
 Germans ['dʒɔ:mənz] — sakslased
 to hate [heit] — vihkama
 fascist ['fæʃɪst] — fašistlik; fašist
 through [θru:] — läbi
 wood [wʊd] — mets
 it is getting dark ['ɪt ɪz 'getɪŋ 'dɑ:k]
 — hämar dub
 is covered ['kʌvəd] — on kaetud
 it is still [stɪl] — on vaikne
 suddenly ['sʌdnli] — äkki
 something ['sʌməɪŋ] — midagi
 behind [bi'hænd] — taga
 anything ['eniəɪŋ] — midagi
 nothing ['nʌəɪŋ] — ei midagi, mitte
 midagi
 to stop [stɒp] — peatuma
 to stand still — liikumatult seisma
 to penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] — sisse-
 tungima
 rear [rɪə] — tagala
 to kill [kɪl] — tapma
 quickly ['kwɪkli] — kiiresti
 soon [su:n] — varsti
 grenade [grə'neɪd] — käsigranaat
 slowly ['sləʊli] — aeglaselt
 to be afraid [ə'freɪd] — kartma
 to fire [faɪə] — tulistama
 to fall down ['fɔ:l 'daʊn] — maha-
 langema
 killed [kɪld] — tapetud
 badly wounded ['bædli 'wʊndɪd] —
 raskesti haavatud

15. GOING TO THE CINEMA.

cinema [ˈsɪnɪmə] — kino
what is on? — mida mängitakse?
film [fɪlm] — film
I was [wɒz] — ma olin
yesterday [ˈjestədi] — eile
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav
why [waɪ] — miks
ill [ɪl] — haige
is she better? — õn ta tervem?
were you alone? [əˈləʊn] — olid sa ükski?
good-bye [ɡʊdˈbaɪ] — jumalaga!

16. AFTER SCHOOL.

so [soʊ] — nii
already [əɪlˈredi] — juba
we had [ˈwiː ˈhæd] — meil oli
last week [ˈlɑːst ˈwiːk] — möödunud nädal
chess [tʃes] — male
to play chess — malet mängima

THE SCHOOL-BELL'S SONG.

these are the words [wəːdz] — need on need sõnad
your play is done [dʌn] — teie mäng on lõppenud
work has begun [bɪˈɡʌn] — töö on alanud
to leave [liːv] — lahkuma, maha jätma
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
it's = it is

17. JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

birthday [ˈbɜːrðeɪ] — sünnipäev
Jane is twelve years old now — Jane on nüüd 12 aastane
to invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] — külla kutsuma
to receive [rɪˈsiːv] — saama
present [ˈpreznt] — kingitus
pretty [ˈprɪti] — kena, ilus
a box of paints [peɪnts] — värvikarp
sweets [swiːts] — kompvekid
to decide [dɪˈsaɪd] — otsustama
"The Merry Fellows" — „Lõbusad poisid“

18. A DIALOGUE.

there [ðeə] — seal
all about it [əˈbaʊt] — kõik sellest
to have a very good time — aega lõbusalt veetma
I am very sorry — mul on väga kahju
that [ðət] — et

19. SOVIET ARMY DAY.

began — algas (minevik verbist to begin)
came — tuli (minevik verbist to come)
told — jutustas (minevik verbist to tell)
Patriotic War [ˈpætriˈɒtɪk ˈwɔː] — Isamaasõda
hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] — kangelane
exploit [ˈeksplɔɪt] — kangelastegu
end [end] — lõpp
said [sed] — ütles (minevik verbist to say)
strong [strɒŋ] — tugev
artillery [ɑːˈtɪləri] — suurtükivägi
aviation [eɪvɪˈeɪʃən] — lennuvägi
best [best] — parim
in the whole world [ɪn ðə ˈhəʊl ˈwɜːld] — kogu maailmas
to shoot [ʃuːt] — tulistama
shot [ʃɒt] — laskur
a Voroshilov shot — Vorosilovi laskur
Generalissimo [dʒenərəˈlɪsɪməʊ] — generalissimus

20. A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

I.

civil [ˈsɪvɪl] war — kodusõda
partisan [pɑːtɪˈzæn] — partisan
shooting [ˈʃuːtɪŋ] — (püssi)laskmine, tulistamine
all around [ɔːl əˈraʊnd] — ümberringi
saw [sɔː] — nägi (minevik verbist to see)
mill [mɪl] — veski
bandages [ˈbændɪdʒɪz] — (haava)-sidemed
nobody [nəʊbədi] — ei keegi
nobody will touch me — keegi ei puuduta mind (tulevik)

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 siduma
 dear — kallis

III.

went to see — käis vaatamas (verbist
 to go)
 every ['evri] — iga
 field hospital ['fi:ld 'hɔspitl] — väli-
 laatsaret

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 ['wʊk 'ʌp] — ärkas; to
 wake up — ärkama
 it was dark [it wəz 'dɑ:k] — oli pime
 no answer ['nʌu 'ɑ:nsə] — ei mingit
 vastust
 anybody ['eni'bədi] — keegi
 to jump up [tə 'dʒʌmp 'ʌp] — püsti
 kargama

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

travels ['trævlz] — teekonnad
 abed [ə'bed] — voodis
 upon [ə'pɒn] — peal, peale
 pillow ['pilou] — padi
 still [stil] — ikka veel
 round [raund] — ümber
 earth [ə:θ] — maa, maakera
 way [wei] — tee
 his way he takes — ta (päike) jätkab
 oma teekonda
 morning after morning — hommik
 hommiku järel

22. AT THE ZOO.

Zoo [zu:] — loomaaed
 to come to see [tə 'kʌm tə 'si:] —
 külastama tulema
 monkey ['mʌŋki] — ahv

put on — panid selga (pähe); (mine-
 vik verbist to put)
 went out ['went 'aʊt] läksid välja
 (minevik verbist to go)
 took the tram — sõitsid trammiga
 (minevik verbist to take)
 animal ['æniməl] — loom
 first of all — kõige esiteks
 elephant ['elifənt] — elevant
 Betty. ['beti] — siin: elevanti nimi
 is going to eat — hakkab sööma
 kilogram ['kilogræm] — kilogramm
 Jack, Rosie [dʒæk, 'rouzi] — siin:
 ahvide nimed
 lion ['laɪən] — lõvi
 tiger ['taigə] — tiiger
 bear [beə] — karu
 next [nekst] — järgmine

TO THE ZOO.

we're off [wiə 'ɔ:f] = we are off
 — meie läheme
 we haven't a moment to spare ['spɛə]
 — meil ei ole ühtegi minutit aega
 we're going to see — me vaatame
 (tulevik)
 kangaroo ['kæŋgə'ru:] — känguru
 to feed [fi:d] — toitma
 hyena [hai'fi:nə] — hüään. We're
 going to hear the hyena laugh —
 me kuuleme, kuidas hüään naerab
 tall [tɔ:l] — kõrge
 giraffe [dʒi'raif] — kaelkirjak
 at play [ət 'plei] — mängimas

23. THE PIONEER CAMP.

camp [kæmp] — laager
 to bathe [beɪð] — suplema
 camp-fire ['kæmp-'faɪə] — laagrituli
 to talk — kõnelda, 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 — palju, suur hulk
 pleasure ['plezə] — lõbu
 healthy ['heləi] — terve; tervislik

leisure [ˈleɪzə] — jõudeaeg
rowing [ˈroʊɪŋ] — sõudmine
bathing [ˈbeɪðɪŋ] — suplemine
walks — jalutuskäigud
and, around the fire, talks — ja kõne-
lused tule ümber

24. THE FIRST OF MAY.

the U.S.S.R. — the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics [riˈpʌblɪks] —
NSVL
to demonstrate [ˈdemənstreɪt] —
demonstreerima

solidarity [səliˈdærɪti] — solidaarsus
working class [ˈwɜːkiŋ ˈklaːs] —
töölisklass
whole [hoʊl] — kogu, terve
victory [ˈvɪktəri] — võit
socialism [ˈsoʊʃəlɪzəm] — sotsialism
pride [praɪd] — uhkus
joy [dʒɔɪ] — rõõm
struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] — võitlus
protest [ˈprəʊtest] — protest
to greet [griːt] — tervitama
against [əˈgeɪnst] — vastu

HÄÄLDAMINE JA ÕIGEKIRJUTUS.

<p>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>au = [ɔ:]</p> <p>autumn; August.</p>	<p>igh = [ai]</p> <p>night; right.</p>
<p>a = [ei]</p> <p>name; game; came; late; skate; gave.</p>	<p>e = [e]</p> <p>bell; lesson.</p>	<p>ir = [ɛ:]</p> <p>first; third; birthday.</p>
<p>a = [ɑ:]</p> <p>dark; march; party; arm; farm; army; harvesting.</p>	<p>ee = [i:]</p> <p>see; free; greet; sweet; feet; teeth; feed; deep.</p>	<p>i = [i]</p> <p>ink; it; is; did; spring; winter.</p>
<p>a = [ɔ:]</p> <p>all; ball; wall; chalk; walk; talk; salt; already; always.</p>	<p>ear = [iə]</p> <p>ear; hear; near.</p>	<p>o = [ɔ]</p> <p>shop; stop; stocking; comrade; spot.</p>
<p>a = [e]</p> <p>any; many.</p>	<p>ea = [i:]</p> <p>eat; meat; teacher; leader; please; pleased; season; read; tea.</p>	<p>o = [ou]</p> <p>rose; nose; old; cold.</p>
<p>a = [ə]</p> <p>about; again; alone; another; around; asleep; away.</p>	<p>ea = [ei]</p> <p>break; great.</p>	<p>o = [ou]</p> <p>go; potato.</p>
<p>ai = [ɛə]</p> <p>chair; hair; pair.</p>	<p>ea = [e]</p> <p>bread; head; breakfast; weather; pleasant; pleasure; ready; already.</p>	<p>wor = [wɔ:]</p> <p>work; worker; world; word.</p>
<p>ay = [ei]</p> <p>May; day; lay; hay; say; play;</p>	<p>er = [ɛ]</p> <p>father; mother; sister; brother; longer; shorter; dinner; banner; November; weather.</p>	<p>or = [ɔ:]</p> <p>or; morning; sport; forty; short; corn.</p>
<p>ai = [ei]</p> <p>rain; wait; again.</p>	<p>i = [ai]</p> <p>like; knife; life; shine; ripe; nice; white; while; tiger.</p>	<p>our = [ɔ:]</p> <p>your; of course; yourself.</p>
		<p>o = [ʌ]</p> <p>some; come; become; something; nothing; mother; brother; other; another; tongue; month.</p>

ou = [au]

house; thousand;
mouth; about; round.

ou = [ʌ]

young; country.

ow = [au]

now; how; brown.

ower = [auə]

flower; shower.

ng = [ŋ]

bring; ring; sing;
long; song.

j = [dʒ]

January; June; July.

th = [ð]

that; then; their;
there; they; other;
another.

qu = [kw]

quarter; question;
quickly; quite.

kn = [n]

know; knew; knife;
knives.

ow = [ou]

window; show;
know; snow; fellow.

oo = [u]

book; look; foot;
good.

oo = [uɪ]

too; soon; cool;
shoot; school.

our = [auə]

our; hour.

th = [ə]

thing; something;
nothing; anything;
through.

wh = [w]

what; where; why;
white; when.

wh = [h]

who; whole.

ou = [uɪ]

soup; group.

ear = [ɛɪ]

learn; early.

u = [juɪ]

pupil; duty; music.

u = [ʌ]

us; sun; but; must;
run; jump; under;
hundred; funny;
summer.

y = [ai]

cry; try; spy; my;
why.

ph = [f]

elephant.

io = [aiə]

pioneer; violet; lion.

tion = [ʃn]

demonstration; revo-
lution; constitution.

ate = [eit]

decorate; celebrate;
demonstrate.

age = [idʒ]

village; bandage.

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 he she it we you they	me him her it us you them	my his her its our your their

<i>Põhiarvud</i>		<i>Järgarvud</i>
1	one [wan]	the first [d̥ə 'fəɪst]
2	two [tu:]	the second [d̥ə 'sekənd]
3	three [θri:]	the third [d̥ə 'θəɪd]
4	four [fə:]	the fourth [d̥ə 'fə:θ]
5	five [faiv]	the fifth [d̥ə 'fɪfθ]
6	six [sɪks]	the sixth [d̥ə 'sɪksθ]
7	seven ['sev̩n]	the seventh [d̥ə 'sev̩nθ]
8	eight [eɪt]	the eighth [d̥i 'eɪtθ]
9	nine [naɪn]	the ninth [d̥ə 'naɪnθ]
10	ten [ten]	the tenth [d̥ə 'tenθ]
11	eleven [i'lev̩n]	the eleventh [d̥i i'lev̩nθ]
12	twelve [twelv]	the twelfth [d̥ə 'twelfθ]
13	thirteen ['θə:ti:n]	the thirteenth [d̥ə 'θə:ti:nθ]
14	fourteen ['fə:ti:n]	the fourteenth [d̥ə 'fə:ti:nθ]
15	fifteen ['fɪf'ti:n]	the fifteenth [d̥ə 'fɪf'ti:nθ]
16	sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n]	the sixteenth [d̥ə 'sɪks'ti:nθ]
17	seventeen ['sev̩n'ti:n]	the seventeenth [d̥ə 'sev̩n'ti:nθ]
18	eighteen ['eɪ'ti:n]	the eighteenth [d̥i 'eɪ'ti:nθ]
19	nineteen ['naɪn'ti:n]	the nineteenth [d̥ə 'naɪn'ti:nθ]
20	twenty ['twenti]	the twentieth [d̥ə 'twentiθ]
21	twenty-one ['twenti-'wan]	the twenty-first [d̥ə 'twenti-'fəɪst]
30	thirty ['θə:ti]	the thirtieth [d̥ə 'θə:tiθ]
40	forty ['fɔ:ti]	the fortieth [d̥ə 'fɔ:tiθ]
50	fifty ['fɪfti]	the fiftieth [d̥ə 'fɪftiθ]
60	sixty ['sɪksti]	the sixtieth [d̥ə 'sɪkstiθ]
70	seventy ['sev̩nti]	the seventieth [d̥ə 'sev̩ntiθ]
80	eighty ['eɪti]	the eightieth [d̥i 'eɪtiθ]
90	ninety ['naɪnti]	the ninetieth [d̥ə 'naɪntiθ]
100	one hundred ['wan 'hʌndrəd]	the hundredth [d̥ə 'hʌndrədθ]
101	one hundred and one ['wan 'hʌndrəd ənd 'wan]	the one hundred and first [d̥ə 'wan 'hʌndrəd ənd 'fəɪst]
110	one hundred and ten ['wan 'hʌndrəd ənd 'ten]	the one hundred and tenth [d̥ə 'wan 'hʌndrəd ənd 'tenθ]
1000	one thousand ['wan 'θəuzənd]	the thousandth [d̥ə 'θəuzəndθ]

**RAAMATUS ESINEVATE EBAREEGLIPÄRASTE VERBIDE
NIMESTIK.**

<i>Infinitive. Tegevusnimi</i>	<i>Past. Lihtminevik</i>
be [bi:] — olema	was, were [wɔz, wə:]
become [bi'kʌm] — saama (kellekski, millekski)	became [bi'keim]
begin [bi'gin] — algama	began [bi'gæn]
bite [bait] — hammustama	bit [bit]
break [breik] — murdma	broke [brɔuk]
bring [briŋ] — tooma	brought [brɔ:t]
buy [bai] — ostma	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma	caught [kɔ:t]
come [kʌm] — tulema	came [keim]
do [du:] — tegema	did [did]
drink [driŋk] — jooma	drank [draɪŋk]
draw [drɔ:] — joonistama	drew [dru:]
eat [i:t] — sööma	ate [et]
fall [fɔ:l] — langema	fell [fel]
feed [fi:d] — toitma	fed [fed]
give [giv] — andma	gave [geiv]
go [gou] minema	went [went]
have [hæv] — omama	had [hæd]
hear [hiə] — kuulma	heard [hɛ:d]
know [nou] — teadma, tundma	knew [nju:]
lie [lai] — lamama	lay [lei]
make [meik] — tegema, valmistama	made [meid]
mean [mi:n] — tähendama	meant [ment]
read [ri:d] — lugema	read [red]
ring [riŋ] — helistama	rang [ræŋ]
run [rʌn] — jooksmata	ran [ræn]
say [sei] — ütleva	said [sed]
see [si:] — nägema	saw [sɔ:]
shine [ʃain] — paistama	shone [ʃɔn]
sing [siŋ] — laulma	sang [sæŋ]
sit [sit] — istuma	sat [sæt]
stand [stænd] — seisma	stood [stʊd]
take [teik] — võtma	took [tuk]
teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama	taught [tɔ:t]
tell [tel] — ütleva, jutustama	told [tould]
write [rait] — kirjutama	wrote [rout]

TÄHESTIKULINE SÖNASTIK.

A

a, an [ei, ə, æn, ən] — umbmäärane
 artikkel, tähendab „üks”
 about — üle, -st
 absent [ˈæbsnt]: to be absent —
 puuduma
 aeroplane [ˈeərəpleɪn] — lennuk
 afraid [əˈfreɪd]: to be afraid — kart-
 ma
 after [ˈɑːftə] — pärast
 afternoon [ˈɑːftənuːn] — pärastlõuna
 (kl. 12 ja 18 vahel)
 against [əˈgeɪnst] — vastu
 air [eə] — õhk
 all [ɔːl] — kõik; all right — hea küll
 alone [əˈləʊn] — üksi
 already [ɔːlˈredi] — juba
 also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] — samuti, ka
 always [ˈɔːlwəz] — alati
 am [æm] — oleviku esimene pööre
 verbist to be
 and [ænd, ənd] — ja
 animal [ˈæniməl] — loom
 anniversary [æniˈvɜːsəri] — aasta-
 päev
 another [əˈnʌðə], other — teine
 answer [ˈɑːnsə] — 1. vastama;
 2. vastus
 any [ˈeni] — mõni
 anybody [ˈeniɪbɔːdi] — keegi
 anything [ˈeniɪŋ] — midagi
 apple [ˈæpl] — õun
 April [ˈeɪprɪl] — aprill
 are [ɑː] — oleviku mitmus verbist to
 be
 arm [ɑːm] — käsivars
 army [ˈɑːmi] — armee
 around [əˈraʊnd] — ümberringi
 artillery [ɑːˈtɪləri] — suurtükivägi
 ask [ɑːsk] — küsima
 asleep [əˈsliːp]: to be asleep — ma-
 gama

at [æt] — juures
 at dinner — lõunastamas
 at first — esiteks
 at home — kodus
 at play — mängimas
 at school — koolis
 to look at — (millelegi) vaatama
 August [ˈɔːgəst] — august
 automatic rifle [ɔːtəˈmætiːk ˈraɪfl] —
 automaat
 autumn [ˈɔːtəm] — sügis
 aviation [eɪviˈeɪʃən] — lennuvägi
 away [əˈwei] — ära, eemal(e)

B

back [bæk] — tagasi
 bad [bæd] — halb; badly — raskesti
 bag [bæg] — kott
 ball [bɔːl] — pall
 *band [bænd] — 1. puhkpilliorkester;
 2. side; 3. kokku siduma
 *bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ] — 1. side;
 2. (haava) kinni siduma
 banner [ˈbænə] — lipp
 bathe [beɪð] — suplema; bathing
 suplemine
 be [biː] — olema
 bear [beə] — karu
 because [biˈkəʊz] — sellepärast et
 become [biˈkʌm] — muutuma, saama
 bed [bed] — voodi; abed [əˈbed] —
 voodis
 before [biˈfɔː] — enne
 began [biˈgæn] — minevik verbist to
 begin
 begin [biˈɡɪn] — algama
 behind [biˈhaɪnd] — taga
 bell [bel] — kell
 better [ˈbetə] — parem; paremini
 big [bɪɡ] — suur
 bird [bɜːd] — lind
 *birthday [ˈbɜːðdeɪ] — sünnipäev
 *bite [baɪt] — hammustama

Märkus: passiivsõnad on märgitud *.

black [blæk] — must
 blackboard [ˈblækbo:d] — tahvel
 blue [blu:] — sinine
 body [ˈbɒdi] — keha
 book [buk] — raamat
 bookcase [ˈbukkeɪs] — raamatukapp
 both [boʊ]... and — niihasti... kui ka
 *bottom [ˈbɒtəm] — (alus)põhi
 *bounce [baʊns] — tagasi pörkama; hüppama
 boy [bɔi] — poiss
 bread [bred] — leib
 break [breɪk] — murdma
 breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — hommikueine
 bring [brɪŋ] — tooma
 brother [ˈbrʌðə] — vend
 brown [braʊn] — pruun
 *bugle [ˈbju:gl] — jahisarv
 but [bʌt] — aga
 buy [baɪ] — ostma

C

*cake [keɪk] — kook; cakes — kookid
 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] — kapitalism
 carry [ˈkæri] — kandma
 case [keɪs] — kääne
 cat [kæt] — kass
 catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma, haarama
 celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt] — pühitsema
 chair [tʃeə] — tool
 chalk [tʃɔ:k] — kriit
 cherry [ˈtʃeri] — kirss
 chess [tʃes] — male
 child [tʃaɪld] — laps; children — lapsed
 cinema [ˈsɪnɪmə] — kino
 civil [ˈsɪvɪl] — kodanlik
 clear [ˈkliə] — selge
 coat [kəʊt] — kuub; mantel
 cold [kəʊld] — külm
 collective farm [kəˈlektɪv ˈfɑ:m] — kolhoos
 colour [ˈkʌlə] — värv
 come [kʌm] — tulema; to come in — sisse tulema

commander [kəˈmɑ:ndə] — komandör
 commune [ˈkɒmjʊn] — kommuun
 communist [ˈkɒmjunist] — kommunist
 comrade [ˈkɒmri:d] — seltsimees
 constitution [kɒnstɪˈtju:ʃn] — konstitutsioon
 cool [ku:l] — jahe
 copy-book [ˈkɒpi-bʊk] — vihik
 corn [kɔ:n] — teravili, (vilja)tera
 country [ˈkʌntri] — maa
 course [kɔ:s]; of course — muidugi
 cover [ˈkʌvə] — katma
 covered [ˈkʌvəd] — kaetud
 cried [kraɪd] — minevik verbist to cry
 cry [krai] — hüüdma
 crystal [ˈkrɪstl] — kristallselge
 cup [kʌp] — tass

D

dance [da:ns] — tantsima
 dark [da:k] — pime
 day [deɪ] — päev
 dead [ded]; is dead — on surnud
 dear [diə] — kallid
 December [dɪˈsembə] — detsember
 decide [dɪˈsaɪd] — otsustama
 deep [di:p] — sügav
 defend [dɪˈfend] — kaitsma
 demonstrate [ˈdemənstreɪt] — demonstreerima
 demonstration [deməˈstreɪʃn] — demonstratsioon
 desk [desk] — koolipink, pult
 *dialogue [ˈdaɪəlɒg] — 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. abiverb
 doctor [ˈdɒktə] — arst
 down [daʊn] — alla
 drank [dræŋk] — jõi (minevik verbist to drink)
 draw [drɔ:] — joonistama
 dress [dres] — 1. kleit; 2. riietama
 drum [drʌm] — trumm
 duty [ˈdju:ti], on duty — korrapidaja ülesannetes, valvekorras, teenistuskohuste täitmisel

E

ear [iə] — kõrv
 early [ˈɔːli] — vara
 earth [ɔːθ] — maa, maakera
 eat [i:t] — sööma
 *elephant [ˈelɪfənt] — elevant
 end [end] — lõpp
 enemy [ˈenɪmi] — vaenlane
 English [ˈɪŋɡliʃ] — inglise; inglise keel
 evening [ˈiːvniŋ] — õhtu
 every [ˈevri] — iga
 exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] — harjutus
 *exploit [ˈeksplɔɪt] — kangelastegu
 eye [ai] — silm

F

field gun [ˈfi:ld ˈɡʌn] — välisuurtükk
 field hospital [ˈfi:ld ˈhɒspɪtəl] — väli-
 laatsaret
 face [feɪs] — nägu
 fall [fɔ:l] — kukkuma, langema
 family [ˈfæmɪli] — perekond
 far [fɑ:] — kaugel, kauge, kaugele
 farm [fɑ:m] — talu
 fascism [ˈfæʃɪzəm] — fašism
 fascist [ˈfæʃɪst] — fašist, fašistlik
 father [ˈfɑ:ðə] — isa
 February [ˈfebruəri] — veebruar
 feed [fi:d] — söötma
 feet [fi:t] — (laba)jalad
 fellows [ˈfeləʊz]: **The Merry Fellows**
 — lõbusad poisid
 field [fi:ld] — põld
 fight [faɪt] — võitlema
 film [fɪlm] — film
 finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] — sõrm
 fire [ˈfaɪə] — tuli
 first [fɜ:st] — esimene; **at first** esiteks
 flag [flæg] — lipp
 fleet [fli:t] — laevastik
 floor [flɔ:] — põrand
 flower [ˈflaʊə] — lill
 *foe [fəʊ] — vaenlane
 foot [fʊt] — (laba)jalg
 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 [fʊl] — täis
 fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
 funny [ˈfʌni] — naljakas

G

game [geɪm] — mäng
 garden [ˈɡɑ:dn] — aed
 gave [geɪv] — minevik verbist **to**
 give
 gay [geɪ] — lõbus
 get up [ˈget ˈʌp] — üles tõusma
 *giraffe [dʒɪˈraɪf] — kaelkirjak
 girl [gɜ:l] — tüdruk, tütarlaps
 give [gɪv] — andma
 glad [glæd] — rõõmus; **to be glad**
 — rõõmustama
 go [ɡəʊ] — minema
 good [ɡʊd] — hea; **good-bye** —
 jumalaga!
 good morning — tere hommikust!
 grass [ɡrɑ:s] — rohi
 great [ɡreɪt] — suur
 green [ɡri:n] — roheline
 greet [ɡri:t] — tervitama
 grenade [ɡrəˈneɪd] — käsigranaat
 grey [ɡreɪ] — hall
 ground [ɡraʊnd] — maa, maapind
 group [ɡru:p] — grupp

H

had [hæd] — minevik verbist **to have**
 hair [heə] — juuksed
 half [ha:f] — pool
 hallo [həˈləʊ] — hallo! (tervitus)
 hand [hænd] — käsi; osuti
 happy [ˈhæpi] — õnnelik
 harvesting [ˈhɑ:vɪstɪŋ] — (vilja)loikus
 has [hæz] — oleviku ainsuse 3. pöore
 verbist **to have**
 hat [hæt] — kübar
 hate [heɪt] — vihkama
 have [hæv] — omama; **to have a**
good time — aega lõbusalt veetma
 hay [hei] — hein
 he [hi:] — tema (meessugu)
 head [hed] — pea
 healthy [ˈheləɪ] — terve; tervislik
 hear [hiə] — kuulma
 heart [hɑ:t] — süda
 help [help] — aitama
 her [hə:] — teda; temale; tema (oma)
 (naissugu)
 here [hiə] — siin; siia
 him [hɪm] — teda; temale (mees-
 sugu)
 his [hɪz] — tema (oma) (meessugu)
 hit — lööma; tabama

holidays [ˈhɒlɪdɪz] — koolivaheaeg;
 pühad
home [həʊm] — kodu; koju; **at home**
 — kodus
hot [hɒt] — kuum, palav
hour [ˈaʊə] — tund
house [haʊs] — maja
how [haʊ] — kuidas? **how are you?**
 — kuidas käsi käib?
how many? — kui palju? **how old are**
you? — kui vana te olete?
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] — sada
***hyena** [haɪˈi:nə] — hüään

I

I [aɪ] — mina
ice [aɪs] — jää
ill [ɪl] — haige
in [ɪn] — sees (vastab küsimusele
 „kus?“)
ink [ɪŋk] — tint
inkstand [ˈɪŋkstænd] — tindipott
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav
international [ɪntəˈnæʃnəl] — rahvus-
 vaheline
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** [ˈkæŋgəˈruː] — kanguru
kill [kɪl] — tapma
***kilogram** [ˈkɪlɒgræm] — kilogramm
I knew [njuː] — teadsin (minevik ver-
 bist **to know**)
knife [naɪf] — nuga (mitmus **knives**)
know [nou] — teadma

L

lamp [læmp] — lamp
land [lænd] — maa
last [lɑːst] — viimane; **at last** [ət
 ˈlɑːst] — lõpuks, viimaks
late [leɪt] — hilja
laugh [lɑːf] — naerma
lay [leɪ] — katma (lauda); panema,
 asetama
leader [ˈliːdə] — juht
leap-year [ˈli:p-jə] — lisapäeva-aasta
leave [li:v] — lahkuma
left [left] — 1. vasak; 2. minevik
 verbist **to leave**
leg [leg] — jalg, jalasäär
***leisure** [ˈleɪzə] — vaba aeg
lesson [ˈlesn] — õppetund
let us (let's) [ˈlet əs] — laskem
lie [laɪ] — 1. lamama; 2. valetama
life [laɪf] — elu
like [laɪk] — 1. sallima; armastama;
 harrastama; meeldima; 2. sarnane;
 nagu
lion [ˈlaɪən] — lõvi
little [ˈlɪtl] — vähe; väike
live [lɪv] — elama
long [lɒŋ] — pikk
look at [ˈlʊk ət] — (millelegi) vaa-
 tama
lot [lɒt] — hulk
love [lʌv] — armastama
luck [lʌk] — õnn

M

machine-gun [məˈʃɪn-gʌn] — kuuli-
 pilduja
make [meɪk] — tegema; **make clear**
 — selgeks tegema
man [mæn] inimene; mees
many [ˈmeni] — palju (arvult)
map [mæp] — (maa)kaart
March [mɑːtʃ] — märts
march [mɑːtʃ] — marssima
May [meɪ] — mai
me [mi:] — mind; minule
mean [mi:n] — arvama; tähendama
meat [mi:t] — liha
meeting [ˈmi:tiŋ] — koosolek
memorial day [miˈmɔ:riəl ˈdeɪ] —
 mälestuspäev
men [men] — mitmus sõnast **man**
Merry Fellows [ˈmeri ˈfelouz] —
 lõbusad poisid
mill [mɪl] — veski
minute [ˈmi:nɪt] — minut

***moment** [ˈmɒmənt] — moment; **in a moment** — silmapilk; **a moment to spare** — vaba hetk
monkey [ˈmʌŋki] — ahv
month [mʌnθ] — kuu
more [mɔː] — rohkem
morning [ˈmɔːnɪŋ] — hommik
mother [ˈmʌðə] — ema
mouth [maʊθ] — suu
move [muːv] — liigutama
much [mʌtʃ] — palju (koguselt)
music [ˈmjuːzɪk] — muusika
must [mʌst] — peab; **must be** — peab olema
my [maɪ] — minu

N

name [neɪm] — nimi
navy [ˈneɪvi] — laevastik
near [nɪə] — ligidal
new [njuː] — uus
next [nekst] — järgmine
nice [naɪs] — kena
night [naɪt] — öö; **at night** — öösel
no [noʊ] — ei
nobody [ˈnɒbədi] — ei keegi
***nominative** [ˈnɒmɪnətɪv] — nimetav
nose [noʊz] — nina
not [nɒt] — ei, mitte
nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] — ei midagi
November [ˈnɒvembə] — november
now [naʊ] — nüüd

O

objective [ɒbˈdʒektɪv] — sihitav
ocean [ˈoʊʃn] — ookean
occupied [ˈɒkjupaid] — okupeeritud
o'clock [əˈklɒk] — kell (5 **o'clock** — kell 5)
October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] — oktoober
of [əv] — eessõna omastava käände moodustamiseks
of course — muidugi
off [ɔːf], **we're off** — me läheme
often [ˈɔːfən] — sageli
old [əʊld] — 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 [ˈoʊnli] — ainult
open [ˈoʊpn] — avama

or [ɔː] — või, ehk
other [ˈʌðə] — teine
our [ˈaʊə] — meie (oma)
over [ˈoʊvə], **summer is over** — suvi on möödus

P

paints [peɪnts] — värvid
pair [peə] — paar
***pane** [peɪn] — aknaruut
paper [ˈpeɪpə] — paber
parade [pəˈreɪd] — paraad
Paris [ˈpærɪs] — 1. Pariis; 2. pariisi
partisan [pɑːtɪˈzæn] — partisan
party [ˈpɑːti] — partei
pass [pɑːs] — ulatama, edasi andma; mööduma
patriot [ˈpeɪtriət] — patrioot
Patriotic War — Isamaasõda
***pear** [peə] — pirn
pen [pen] — sulg
pencil [ˈpensl] — pliiats
pencil-box [ˈpensl-bɒks] — pinal
people [ˈpiːpl] — rahvas
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — pilt
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] — padi
pioneer [paɪəˈniə] — pioneer
plate [pleɪt] — taldrük
play [pleɪ] — mängima; mäng
pleasant [ˈpleznt] — meeldiv
please [pliːz] — palun; meeldima
pleased [pliːzd] — rõõmus, rahul
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] — lõbu, heameel
***portrait** [ˈpɔːtrɪt] — portree
potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] — kartul
present [ˈpreznt] — kingitus
pretty [ˈprɪti] — kena, nägus
***pride** [praɪd] — uhkus
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] — hääldama
protest [ˈprəʊtest] — protest
***proverb** [ˈprɒvəb] — vanasõna
pupil [ˈpjʊːpl] — õpilane
put [pʊt] — panema
put down — maha panema; üles kirjutama
put on — selga panema

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] — veerand
question [ˈkwɛstʃən] — küsimus
quick [kwɪk] — kiire; **be quick!** tee kähku!
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] — kiiresti
quite [kwaɪt] — täiesti; hoopis; üsna

R

rain [reɪn] — vihm; it rains — vihma sajab
 ran [ræn] — minevik 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'lju:ʃn] — revolutsioon
 revolutionary [revə'lju:ʃnri] — revolutsiooniline
 *rhyme [raim] — riim
 right [rait] — 1. õige; 2. parem- (poolne); 3. õigus
 ring [riŋ] — helistama
 ripe [raip] — küps
 river ['ri:və] — jõgi
 rose [rouz] — roos
 round [raund] — ümberringi
 rowing ['rouiŋ] — sõudmine
 run [rʌn] — jooksmas

S

said [sed] — minevik verbist to say
 salt [sɔ:lt] — sool
 save [seiv] — päästma
 saw [sɔ:] — minevik verbist to see
 say [sei] — ütleva
 school [sku:l] — kool
 schoolbag ['sku:l bæŋ] — raamatukott
 schoolboy — koolipoiss
 schoolgirl — koolitüdruk
 *season ['si:zn] — aastaaeg
 second ['sekənd] — sekund
 see [si:] — nägema
 September [sep'tembə] — september
 shall [ʃæl] — abiverb, tarvitatakse tuleviku moodustamiseks
 she [ʃi:] — tema (naissugu)
 shine [ʃain] — paistma
 shirt [ʃɔ:t] — särk
 shoes [ʃu:z] — kingad
 shoot [ʃu:t] — (püssist) laskma
 shooting range ['ʃu:tiŋ-reindʒ] — lasketiir
 shopping ['ʃɔpiŋ]; to do shopping — sisseoste tegema
 short [ʃɔ:t] — lühike
 shot [ʃɔ:t] — 1. lask; 2. laskur
 shout [ʃaut] — hüüdma, kisama
 show [ʃou] — näitama
 *shower ['ʃəʊə] — valing, vihmahoog
 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 ['sləʊgən] — loosung
 slowly ['sləuli] — aeglaselt
 smell [smel] — haistma
 smile [smaɪl] — naeratama
 snow [snoʊ] — lumi
 so [sou] — nii
 socialism ['səʊʃəlɪzəm] — sotsialism
 socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] — sotsialistlik
 sofa ['soʊfə] — sohva
 soldier ['səʊldɪə] — sõdur
 *solidarity [səli'dæri:ti] — solidaarsus
 some [sʌm] — mõni
 somebody ['sʌmbədi] — keegi
 something ['sʌmθiŋ] — midagi
 song [sɔŋ] — laul
 soon [su:n] — varsti
 sorry ['sɔ:ri] — I'm very sorry — mul on väga kahju
 soup [su:p] — supp
 soviet ['səviət] — nõukogu
 sowing ['souiŋ] — külv
 *spade [speid] — labidas
 *spare [speə] — vaba, jõeud
 speak [spi:k] — rääkima
 spoon [spu:n] — lusikas
 sport [spɔ:t] — sport
 spring [sprɪŋ] — kevad
 spy [spai] — spioon
 stand [stænd] — seisma
 still [stil] — vaikne, liikumatu; veelgi
 stockings ['stɔkiŋz] — sukad
 stop [stɔp] — peatuma
 story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt
 stove [stouv] — ahi
 street [stri:t] — tänav
 strife [straif] — võitlus
 strong [strɔŋ] — tugev
 struggle ['strʌgl] — 1. võitlus; 2. võitlema
 suddenly ['sʌdnli] — äkitselt, äkki
 summer ['sʌmə] — suvi
 sun [sʌn] — päike
 sweet [swi:t] — magus
 swim [swim] — ujuma

T

table ['teɪbl] — laud
 take [teɪk] — võtma
 talk [tɔ:k] — 1. kõnelus; 2. kõnelema
 tall [tɔ:l] — kõrge
 tank [tæŋk] — tank
 taste [teɪst] — maitsema
 taught [tɔ:t] — minevik verbist to teach
 tea [ti:] — tee
 teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja
 teeth [ti:θ] — hambad
 tell [tel] — ütleva, jutustama; käskima
 tennis ['tenɪs] — tennis
 than [ðæn] — kui
 thank you ['θæŋk ju] — 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 demonstration** — toimub demonstratsioon
 these [ði:z] — need; **these are the words** — need on need sõnad
 they [ðei] — nemad
 thing [θɪŋ] — asi
 this [ðɪs] — see
 those [ðoʊz] — nood, need
 thousand ['θaʊzənd] — tuhat
 through [θru:] — läbi
 tie [tai] — kaelaside
 tiger ['taɪgə] — tüger
 tired ['taɪəd] — väsinud
 to [tu, tə] — 1. tõlkimatu sõna, tarvi-
 tatakse tegevusnime ees (**to go**); 2.
 eessõna, vastab küsimusele „kuhu?“
 (**to the cinema**)
 ***to and fro** ['tu ənd 'frou] — edasi-
 tagasi
 to-day — täna
 to-morrow — homme
 together [tə'geðə] — koos
 told — minevik verbist to tell
 ***tongue** [tʌŋ] — keel
 too [tu:] — 1. ka; 2. liiga
 took — (minevik verbist to take);
 took the tram — sõitis trammiga
 touch [tʌtʃ] — puudutama, kompima
 travel ['trævl] — reis
 tree [tri:] — puu
 tribune ['tribju:n] — tribüün
 tried — minevik verbist to try
 true [tru:] — õige, tõsi; truu
 try [traɪ] — katsuma, proovima,
 püüdma

U

under [ʌndə] — all
 understand [ʌndə'stænd] — mõistma
 union ['ju:njən] — liit; ühing; ühioon
 unite [ju:'naɪt] — ühinema
 up [ʌp] — üles
 up and down — üles-alla; edasi-tagasi
 us [ʌs] — meid
 use [ju:z] — tarvitama
 U.S.S.R. ['ju:ses'ɑ:ɪ] **The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** [ðə 'ju:njən əv 'səviət 'soʊʃəlɪst ri-'pʌblɪks] — NSVL

V

very ['veri] — väga; **very much** — väga
 victory ['vɪktəri] — võit
 village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — küla
 ***violet** ['vaɪələɪt] — kannikese-sinine; kannike
 volley-ball ['vɒli-bɔ:l] — käsipall; võrk-pall

W

wait [weɪt] — ootama
 walk [wɔ:k] — 1. käima, kõndima; 2. jalutuskäik
 wall [wɔ:l] — sein
 want [wɔ:nt] — vajama; tahtma
 war [wɔ:] — sõda
 was warm [wɔ:m] — oli soe; **I was** — olin (mineviku ainsus verbist to be)
 wash [wɔ:ʃ] — pesema
 water ['wɔ:tə] — vesi
 way [wei] — tee
 we [wi:] — meie
 weather ['weðə] — ilm
 week [wi:k] — nädal
 well [wel] — hästi; **we are quite well** — me oleme täiesti terved
 went — minevik verbist to go
 we were — olime (mineviku mitmus verbist to be)
 what [wɔt] — 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 [wil] — abiverb, tarvitatakse tule-
viku moodustamiseks
window ['windou] — aken
winter ['wintə] — talv
with [wið] — eessõna -ga; ühes,
kaasas
woman ['wumən] — naine
women ['wimin] — naised
wood [wud] — mets
word [wə:d] — sõna
work [wə:k] — 1. töö; 2. töötama
worker ['wəkə] — tööline
working class ['wə:kiŋ 'kla:s] — töö-
lisklass
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.

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