



*Inglise keele
kõnemudelite
programm-
õpetus*

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2

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INGLISE KEELE KÕNEMUDELITE
PROGRAMMÕPETUS

(õppemasinale KRÜ - I)

SELGITAVAD MÄRKMEID

Käesolev programmi näidis (72 blokki) on koostatud Kiievi Lenini ordenit omava T.G. Sevšenko nim. Riikliku Ülikooli inglise filoloogia kateedri poolt.

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Programm on ette nähtud üliõpilastele, kes õpivad võõrkeelt üldainena, arvestades Kiievi Riikliku Ülikooli arvutuskeskuses loodud õpetava masina KTY-I tehnilisi võimalusi.

Seoses võõrkeelte õpetamise metoodika ümberkorraldamisega kõrgemates õppeasutustes peab programmeeritud õppevahendite koostamine sel alal olema allutatud praktilise kõneoskuse arendamise eesmärgile.

Mitmete aastate töökogemused ja uute õppemeetodite otsingud võõrkeele alal kinnitavad veenvalt tehniliste õppevahendite ulatusliku kasutamise vajadust.

Arvestades kõike seda positiivset, mida sisaldab traditsiooniline menetlus, ei saa jätta tunnustamata uusi metoodilisi võtteid, mis on end õigustanud ja millest senini kõige efektiivsemaks on osutunud programmõpe.

Kõigi muude programmõppe eeliste kõrval on võõrkeelsete programmide koostamine õpetavatele masinatele võrdlemisi efektiivne kas või juba selle pärast, et heli annab enesekontrolli võimaluse õppematerjali visuaalse ja akustilise tajumise osas ning ka õppejõu kontrolli üliõpilase kõneprotsessi üle.

Niisiis on töö masinaga täienduseks plaanipärastele auditoorsetele tundidele, pikendades õppija aktiivset viibimisaega võõrkeele atmosfääris. See ergutab üliõpilase initsiatiivi, tõstab tema huvi õppetöö vastu, abistab teda iseseisvas töös, mille organiseerimine tõmbab enesele üha suuremat tähelepanu. Viimane asjaolu on täiesti seaduspärane, kuna õppetundide ühendamine õigesti organiseeritud iseseisva tööga kindlustab põhiülesande lahendamise, s.o. praktilise kõnekeele omandamise.

Kõneharjumuste kujundamine ei ole mõeldav ilma nende kõnemudelite absoluutse omandamiseta, mis on põhielemendiks keele üldises süsteemis.

Just selliste mudelite hulka kuuluvad kõnemudelid verbi vormidega.

Antud osasse verbi vormidega Pres.Perfect, Past Indef., Past Cont., Past Perf. grammatiliste mudelite sisselülitamine on tingitud nende normatiivsusest ja vajadusest neid kõneprotsessis aktiveerida.

Psühholoogilis-pedagoogilised kaalutlused dikteerisid vajaduse rajada programmi antud lõik peamiselt kõnekeele harjutustele, see tähendab harjutustele, mis treenivad keeleõppijat kasutama antud olukorras vastavat struktuuri mudelit.

Võõrkeelte õpetamise uue programmi nõuete kohaselt on harjutused kompleksset laadi ja sisaldavad erinevaid keelelisi nähtusi: foneetilisi, grammatilisi ja leksikaalseid, kuigi tähelepanu keskpunktis on grammatiline mudel. Harjutused on alati situatiivsed.

Programmi antud osa koostamisele eelnes harjutuste läbitöötamine valitud keelematerjali põhjal. Ülesanded on koos-

tatud keelenähtuste terviklikuks või valikuliseks mõistmiseks ja nende aktiveerimiseks kindlates kõnesituatsioonides.

Grammatiline materjal pole siin valitud grammatiliste nähtuste abstraktseks esiletõstmiseks, vaid on lähtunud vajadusest seostada grammatika täielikult näidetega, et omandada praktiline keel. Samal otstarbel kaasneb iga kõnemudeliga heli.

Harjutamiseks ettenähtud struktuurimudelid on seotud lihtsa leksikaalse materjaliga, mis meetoodiliselt end õigustab.

Põhilised meetoodilised võtted peavad alati olema seotud õpetamise eesmärgiga. Sellest põhimõttest on lähtunud harjutuste süsteemi koostamisel antud programmis, mis on üles ehitatud vähestel ülesannete tüüpidel järgmiste etappidega:

- a) mudeli meeldetuletamine,
- b) mudeli äratundmine struktuursete tunnuste põhjal,
- c) treening ja teadmiste omandamise kontroll.

Sellest on tingitud ka materjali paigutuse skeem ja järjekord igas blokis:

- 1) harjutuse teema,
- 2) ülesantud mudeli kasutamise näide kõnes,
- 3) materjali omandamise kontroll õige vastuse valimisega kahe, kolme või nelja variandi hulgest.

Õige vastuse puhul kaasneb tekstiga heli.

Heli annab harjutusele kompleksse iseloomu, mis aitab tõhustada iseseisvat tööd masina abil.

Esitatud programmi osa ei ammenda muidugi kõiki võimalusi, mis peituvad võõrkeele praktilise omandamise mitmesugustes programmeerimise süsteemides.

Tegusõna to be Past Indefinite

Tuletame meelde:

Jaatavas vormis tegusõna järgneb alusele.

Küsiavas vormis tegusõna eelneb alusele.

Eitavas vormis tegusõnale järgneb "not".

<u>Jaatav</u>		<u>Küsiav</u>		<u>Eitav</u>
I		I		I
he		he		he
she	was	was	she	she was not
it		it		it
we		we		we
you	were	were	you	you were not
they		they		they

Mitmes järgnevatest lausetest tuleb tarvitada vormi "was"?

When ... he at home?	
... you very busy yesterday?	1
No, I ... not.	2
They ... at the cinema.	3
She ... also there.	4
We ... glad to read this book.	
It ... very interesting.	

Vastus:

Student	-	When was he at home?
		No, I was not.
		She was also there.
		It was very interesting.
Teacher	-	Good. Go on, please.

Tegusõna to have Past Indefinite

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Jaatavas vormis tegusõna järgneb alusele.

Küsiavas vormis tegusõna eelneb alusele.

Eitavas vormis tegusõnale järgneb kildsõna "not" ja asesõna "no".

<u>Jaatav</u>		<u>Küsiav</u>		<u>Eitav</u>
I		I		I
he		he		he
she		she		she
it		it		it
had	had			had not/no
we		we		we
you		you		you
they		they		they

Missugusele paremal antud küsimusele sobib vastuseks alljärgnev lause?

No, I had no free time last month.

1. Had we any free time last month?
2. Had they any free time last month?
3. Had you any free time last month?

V a s t u s :

S. - Had you any free time last month?

No, I had no free time last month.

T. - That's not bad.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine jaatavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Reeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Indefinite moodustatakse infinitiivist (ilma partiklita "to") + lõpp -d, -ed näiteks: worked, studied, stopped, etc.)

Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Indefinite on erinev vorm (näiteks: wrote, took, began, etc.)

Past Continuous moodustatakse abiverbist "to be" Past Indefinite vormis (was, were) + põhitegusõna, oleviku kesksõna (näiteks: working). Oleviku kesksõna moodustatakse infinitiivist (ilma partiklita "to") + lõpp -ing (näiteks: working, studying, stopping, seeing, etc.)

Present Perfect moodustatakse abiverbist "to have" Present Indefinite vormis (have, has) põhitegusõna Past Participle (näiteks: worked, written).

Reeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Participle, analoogiliselt reeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Indefinite vormile, moodustatakse infinitiivist (ilma partiklita "to") + lõpp -d, -ed (näit.: studied, stopped).

Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Participle on erinev vorm (näiteks: written, taken, begun, etc.).

Past Perfect moodustatakse abiverbist "to have" Past Indefinite vormis (had) + pöördtegusõna Past Participle (näiteks: worked, studied, stopped, written, taken, begun, etc.)

I ... English last year.

1. has studied
2. studied
3. were studying

V a s t u s :

S. - I studied English last year.

T. - This is not bad either.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine jaatavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Continuous

I was writing
he was writing
she was writing
it was writing
we were writing
you were writing
they were writing

Missugust paremal toodud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

I ... a book at 5 o'clock.

1. has read
2. were reading
3. was reading

V a s t u s :

S. - I was reading a book at 5 o'clock.

T. - This time it's a pattern with Past Continuous.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine jaatavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Present Perfect

I have written
he has written
she has written
it has written
we have written
you have written
they have written

Missugust paremal toodud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

He ... them to-night.

1. have met
2. were meeting
3. has met

V a s t u s :

S. - He has met them to-night.

T. - Here is another pattern.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine jaatavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Perfect

I had taken
he had taken
she had taken
it had taken

we had taken
you had taken
they had taken

Missugust paremal toodud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

They ... the composition by	1. has written
3 o'clock.	2. was written
	3. had written

V a s t u s :

- S. - They had written the composition by 3 o'clock.
T. - Hope you have noticed the difference between the
patterns with Present Perfect and Past Perfect.
Mind the use of the auxiliary "have" in each case.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine

K o k k u v õ t e

Past Indefinite

I
he
she
it
worked
we
you
they

Present Perfect

I have worked
he
she has worked
it
we
you have worked
they

Past Continuous

I
he
she was working
it
we
you were working
they

Past Perfect

I
he
she
it
had worked
we
you
they

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

He ... his work by 5 o'clock.

1. had finished
2. have finished
3. were finished

V a s t u s:

S. - He had finished his work by 5 o'clock.

T. - That's one more pattern with Past Perfect.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine küsivas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Indefinite

Did I work?

Did he work?

Did she work?

Did it work?

Did we work?

Did you work?

Did they work?

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

... she began to study English
two years ago?

1. was

2. had

3. has

4. did

V a s t u s :

S. - Did she begin to study English two years ago?

T. - All right. Let's see what comes next.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine küsivas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Present Perfect

Have I written?

Has he written?

Has she written?

Has it written?

Have we written?

Have you written?

Have they written?

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb kasutada all-
järgnevas lauses?

... they met you to-night?

1. has

2. were

3. have

Vastus:

S.- Have they met you to-night?

T.- This is one the patterns widely used in everyday English.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine küsivas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Perfect

Had I taken?
Had he taken?
Had she taken?
Had it taken?

Had we taken?
Had you taken?
Had they taken?

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

... they written their composition	1. did
by 3 o'clock?	2. has
	3. were
	4. had

V a s t u s :

S. - Had they written their composition by 3 o'clock?
T. - Good. Let us go on.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Eitavas vormis eitav sõna "not" seisab abiverbi järel:

Näiteks: I was not writing.

She has not written.

We had not written.

Past Indefinite eitavas vormis eitav sõna "not" seisab abiverbi "did" järel, millele järgneb pööratava tegusõna infinitiiv (ilma partiklita "to").

You did not write.

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada alljärgnevas lauses?

You ... not study English last year.

1. had

2. was

3. did

4. has

V a s t u s :

S.- You did not study English last year.

T.- Be careful about the auxiliary "did" in such patterns.

Now another example to have some more practice.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Indefinite

I did not write
he did not write
she did not write
it did not write

we did not write
you did not write
they did not write

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

They ... not come yesterday.

1. has
2. were.
3. did
4. was

V a s t u s :

S. - They did not come yesterday.

T. - Quite right. Remember it. If you learn this well, it will
help you so much in your further studies.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Continuous

I was not writing.

He was not writing.

She was not writing.

It was not writing.

We were not writing.

You were not writing.

They were not writing.

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

They ... not reading a book at
5 o'clock.

1. have
2. were
3. had
4. was

V a s t u s :

S. - They were not reading a book at 5 o'clock.

T. - That's a pattern with Past Continuous in the negative
form. Go on working.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Present Perfect

I have not written

He has not written

She has not written

It has not written

We have not written

You have not written

They have not written

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

We ... not met them to-night.

1. has
2. were
3. have
4. was

V a s t u s :

S. - We have not met them to-night.

T. - That's again a pattern with Present Perfect. Remember what I told you about this form. Such patterns are so widely used in everyday English.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect

ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Perfect

I had not spoken.

He had not spoken.

She had not spoken.

It had not spoken.

We had not spoken.

You had not spoken.

They had not spoken.

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

They ... not written the composition	1. were
by 5 o'clock.	2. had
	3. has
	4. was

V a s t u s :

S. - They had not written the composition by 5 o'clock.

T. - Nothing difficult as you see. Go on, please.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect

ja Past Perfect moodustamine eitavas vormis

K o k k u v õ t e :

Past Indefinite

I
He
She
It
did not work

We
You
They

Present Perfect

I have not worked
He
She has not worked
It
We
You have not worked
They

Past Continuous

I
He was not writing
She
It
We
You were not writing
They

Past Perfect

I
He
She
It had not worked
We
You
They

Missugust paremal antud vormidest tuleb tarvitada all-
järgnevas lauses?

They ... written their composition
by 3 o'clock.

1. were not
2. has not
3. was not
4. had not

V a s t u s :

- S. - They had not written their composition by 3 o'clock.
T. - That's good. Now I'd like to tell you that in everyday
English we very often find various short answers.
Test your knowledge in practising such.

L ü h i v a s t u s e d

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect,
Past Perfect

T u l e t a m e m e e l d e :

Past Indefinite

I
he
she
it
Yes, we did
you
they

Present Perfect

Yes, I have
he
she
Yes, it has
Yes, we have
you
they

Past Continuous

I
he
she
Yes, it was
we
Yes, you were
they

Past Perfect

I
he
she
it
Yes, we had
you
they

Missugust paremal antud lausetest tuleb tarvitada vastusena alljärgnevale küsimusele?

Was he reading at 5 o'clock?

1. Yes, he was
2. Yes, he has
3. Yes, he had
4. Yes, he did

V a s t u s :

S. - Was he reading at 5 o'clock?

Yes, he was.

T. - Good. Have another try.

L ü h i v a s t u s e d

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect,
Past Perfect

Past Indefinite

I
he
she
it
No, we did not (didn't)
you
they

Present Perfect

I have not (haven't)
he
No, she has not (hasn't)
it
we
No, you have not (haven't)
they

Past Continuous

I
he
No, she was not (wasn't)
it
we
you were not (weren't)
they

Past Perfect

I
he
she
No, it had not (hadn't)
we
you
they

Missugust paremal antud lausetest tuleb tarvitada vas-
tusena alljärgnevale küsimusele?

Has she seen this film?

1. No, she wasn't
2. No, she hadn't
3. No, she didn't
4. No, she hasn't

V a s t u s

S. - Has she seen this film? No, she hasn't.

T. - Isn't this simple? Go on.

L ü h i v a s t u s e d

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect,
Past Perfect

P a n g e t ä h e l e !

Lühivastuses kordub tavaliselt küsimuses kasutatud abiverb.

Näiteks: Have you read this book?

Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

Were they working at 5 o'clock?

Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Erandiks on vastused esimeses isikus küsimustele Past Continuous viisakas vormis "you" (teie).

Näiteks: Were you working at home?

Yes, I was. No, I was not.

Missugust paremal antud lausetest tuleb tarvitada vastusena alljärgnevale küsimusele?

Were you reading a book at 5 o'clock? 1. Yes, I had
2. No, I didn't
3. Yes, I did
4. No, I wasn't

V a s t u s :

S.- Were you reading a book at 5 o'clock?

No, I wasn't.

T.- Don't you think it's becoming easier and easier.

Some more exercises and we shall begin another kind of work.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine

K o r d a m i n e

Mitu korda esineb alljärgnevas tekstis Past Indefinite?

People who have not visited Moscow for the last ten years hardly recognize it now. There is a new district in the South of the city. Its construction began three years ago. Now it has become a small town with shops, cinemas, hospitals, schools. Three years ago only one tram and one bus line connected the district with the centre of the city. Since then the public transport has greatly improved.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - One: Its construction began three years ago.

Two: Three years ago only one tram and one bus line connected the district with the centre of the city.

f. - Well, this is just the case.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect

ja Past Perfect moodustamine

K o r d a m i n e

Mitu korda esineb alljärgnevas tekstis Past Continuous?

The train was just pulling into a little siding. It was early morning. Lanny stepped into fresh morning air and took a deep breath. He was nearly at home now. He was smiling. He smiled because the air was clear and fresh, because he was going home. Across the way from the siding was a little coffee stall. Two bronze, muscular men were drinking coffee. Lanny knew the two people were looking at him but he took no notice.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

V a s t u s :

- S. - One: The train was just pulling into a little siding.
Two: He was smiling.
Three: He was going home.
Four: Two bronze, muscular men were drinking coffee.
Five: Two people were looking at him.
- T. - Five. That was a real piece of job, but very useful indeed.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect

ja Past Perfect moodustamine

K o r d a m i n e

Mitu korda esineb alljärgnevas tekstis Present Perfect?

A JOKE

A traveller hurried down to the hall of an American hotel and went to the cash-desk. He had just fifteen minutes in which to pay his bill and reach the station. Suddenly he remembered that he had forgotten something.

"Look here, boy," he said to the bellboy. "Run up to Room 40, and see if I have left a parcel on the table there. Be quick about it."

The boy ran upstairs. Five minutes passed and the traveller was walking up and down the hall, looking very angry. At last the boy appeared.

"Yes, sir," he said, "yes, sir, you have left the parcel there. It is on the table in your room, sir."

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - One: See if I have left a parcel on the table.

Two: Yes, sir, you have left the parcel there.

T. - Well, one more exercise of the same type.

Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Present Perfect
ja Past Perfect moodustamine

K o r d a m i n e

Mitu korda esineb alljärgnevas tekstis Past Perfect?

When the train approached, I remembered that I had forgotten to take a ticket. I rushed to the ticket-office but to my disappointment I found it closed. The only thing that remained to me was to return home. Luckily the snow had stopped and a full moon was shining. When I got home everybody had already gone to bed.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - One: I had forgotten to take a ticket.

Two: The snow had stopped.

Three: Everybody had already gone to bed.

T. - Three. That will do.

And now we'll pass over to the use of these patterns in actual speech.

Past Indefinite kasutamine

Past Indefinite kasutatakse seotud jutustuses.

While in France Mark Twain once travelled by train to the city of Dijon. He was tired and wished to sleep. So he asked the conductor to wake him up and put him off the train when necessary.

Kasutage sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemel tegusõna sobivat vormi.

When he arrived in Moscow,
he /to write/ me a letter
in which he told me about
his journey.

1. writes
2. written
3. write
4. wrote

V a s t u s:

- S. - When he arrived in Moscow, he wrote me a letter in which he told me about his journey.
- T. - It's not bad for the beginning. Let's go on.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse seotud jutustuses

Näiteks:

Two years ago my friend Petrov lived in Moscow and worked at an office. As he lived near his office he usually walked there. He did not work on Sunday. On Saturday he finished work at four o'clock and sometimes he stayed with his friends over the week-end. His working day lasted seven hours. In the morning he received very many letters and telegrams. He always answered them. He sometimes translated articles from foreign newspapers and journals.

Missuguses alljärgnevatest lausetest tuleb tarvitada Past Indefinite?

1. Praegu toimuvad Kievis huvitavad spordivõistlused.
2. Võistlused lõpevad 1.detsembriks.
3. 1959.a. ma elasin Moskvas. Ma õppisin instituudis ja mängisin meie korvpallimeeskonnas.
4. Kas teie saite juba teada viimase jalgpallivõistluse tulemused?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - In 1959 I lived in Moscow. I studied at the Institute and played in our basket-ball team.

T. - All right. Take the next one.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse seetud jutustuses

Näiteks:

Oliver awoke early in the morning and continued his way. He was very hungry and tired. A boy passed him carelessly but then crossed over and walked close up to him. He helped Oliver to get up and took him to a small shop nearby, where he bought some ham and bread.

Kasutage sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemel tegusõna sobivat vormi.

The Director's manner was so	1. has asked
bright and pleasant that Arthur	2. asked
felt at ease with him at once.	3. had asked
After some short conversation the	4. was asking
director /to ask/ him a few	
questions.	

V a s t u s:

S. - After some short conversation the director asked him a few questions.

T. - That's all right.

Past Indefinite kasutamine

Past Indefinite kasutatakse minevikus toimunud üksiteisele järgnenud tegevuste väljendamiseks.

Näiteks:

Brown was very proud of his young son. Once he talked to a visitor telling him how clever his son was. He took a book of natural history from the bookshelf, placed Bobby on his knee, opened the book and showed him a picture of a monkey.

"What's that, Bobby?"

"Daddy," said the clever boy.

Missuguses alljärgnevatest lausetest tuleb tarvitada Past Indefinite?

1. Ta einestas, riietus ja läks tänavale.
2. Käesoleval nädalal ma ostsin uue sõnastiku ja lõpetasin artikli tõlkimise.
3. 1.detsembriks andis meie kursuse kõik arvestused ja eksamid ning sõitis praktikale.

1.

2.

3.

V a s t u s:

- S. - He had his breakfast, put on his hat and went out into the street.
- T. - Good. See what comes next.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse rea üksteisele
järgnevate tegevuste väljendamiseks

Näiteks:

The man entered the room, sat down at the table,
ordered some food and began reading a newspaper.

Kumb alljärgnevatest lõikudest sisaldab sääraselt ka-
sutatud ajavormi Past Indefinite?

1. Charles Dickens was the son of a poor clerk. His
father did not earn much and the family moved from place
to place until they finally settled in one of the poorest
suburbs of London.

2. Peter got up at 7, did his morning exercises, took
a shower, dressed, had his breakfast and left for his
office.

1.

2.

V a s t u s:

S. - Peter got up at 7, did his morning exercises, took a
shower, dressed, had his breakfast and left for his
office.

T. - You see, not so difficult, after all.

Past Indefinite kasutamine

Past Indefinite kasutatakse mineviku ajamäärusega.

Näiteks:

A little over two hundred years ago tea was unknown in England. Once a sailor brought some tea from far-away countries for his old mother. On Sunday she asked some of her friends to come and try it with her.

When the guests arrived, she invited them to table. Then they began eating the tea leaves with bread and salt. In the middle of the meal the sailor came in. He laughed and said: "A month ago I learned how to make tea. I can show you how to do it."

Missugust paremal antud ajamäärustest võib tarvitada alljärgnevas lauses?

... we saw a good art exhibition
at the Russian Museum.

1. the other day
2. today
3. by the 1st of
October
4. lately

V a s t u s:

- S. - The other day we saw a good art exhibition at the Russian Museum.
T. - All right. Let's continue.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse mineviku
ajamäärusega

Näiteks:

Last Saturday my friend Ann came to see me after her work. We decided to repeat some rules of English grammar. We began studying at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Missugune paremal antud tegusõna vormidest sobib alljärgnevasse lausesse?

Last year we ... our Sundays
out of town.

1. have spent
2. had spent
3. spent

V a s t u s:

- S. - Last year we spent our Sundays out of town.
T. - Well, have another try.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse mineviku
ajamäärusega

Näiteks:

Last summer I did not visit my native town.

Missugusega paremal antud lausetest võib kasutada all-
järgnevat mineviku ajamäärust?

A month ago

1. We have had a party meeting at our faculty.
2. A students' delegation from the German Democratic Republic arrived in Kiev.
3. We had heard a new opera by a Ukrainian composer.
4. We attend lectures on English literature.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - A month ago a students' delegation from the German Democratic Republic arrived in Kiev.

T. - Very good. Oh, you're making progress. Isn't it pleasant?

Past Indefinite kasutamine

Past Indefinite kasutatakse eriküsimustes, mis algavad määr sõnaga "when", kui tegevus toimus minevikus.

Näiteks:

An old lady approached the trainmaster and said:

"When did the train for the North go by?"

"3.30," said the trainmaster.

A few minutes later she asked:

"When did the train for the South start?"

"4.17," said the trainmaster.

A third time she approached and demanded:

"When did the train for the East pass here?"

"At 8," he answered.

Once more she approached him:

"And when did the train for the West leave?"

"Half an hour ago," said the trainmaster angrily.

The old lady smiled happily.

"Come along," she cried to the little boy on the platform.

"It's safe to cross the tracks now!"

Missuguses alljärgnevat test lausetest tuleb kasutada Past Indefinite?

1. Kust te ostsite selle raamatu?
2. Millal te astusite ülikooli?
3. Missuguse harjutuse te tegite?
4. Miks teie ei saatnud telegrammi?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

V a s t u s:

S. - When did you enter the University?

T. - All right. See what we give you next.

Past Indefinite kasutatakse "when"
tüüpi eriküsimustes

Näiteks:

When did you begin working at our Institute?

When did the Borodino Battle take place?

When did Soviet man make his first space flight?

Sulgudes oleva infinitiivi asemele pange vastav tegu-
sõna vorm.

When you /to make/ your report on	1. have you made
the international situation?	2. had you made
	3. did you make

V a s t u s:

S. - When did you make your report on the international
situation?

T. - So far, so good.

Now test your knowledge on the use of Present Perfect.

Past Continuous kasutamine

Past Continuous väljendab tegevust, mis toimus kindlas ajavahemikus minevikus. Seda aega võib näidata ajamäärus täpse aja äramärgimise näol

(at five o'clock, at noon, at that moment).

Näiteks:

After a dull morning the sky cleared and at half past two the sun was shining brilliantly.

About seven o'clock in the evening I was walking along the street and waiting for my friend.

Missugust paremal pool antud ajamäärust võib tarvitada alljärgnevas lauses?

... I was hurrying to the railway station.

1. Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening.
2. Yesterday, by eight o'clock in the evening.
3. In 1947
4. By the end of the year.

V a s t u s:

S. - Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening I was hurrying to the railway station.

T. - That's it. Now comes one more exercise.

Past Continuous kasutatakse
minevikus kindlalt määratletud ajalõigus
toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks

Näiteks:

Yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon we were preparing for our report.

Missugusega paremal antud lausetest võib kasutada alljärgnevat ajamäärust?

- At that moment
1. My friend had had his breakfast.
 2. My friend has had his breakfast.
 3. My friend was having his breakfast.

V a s t u s:

S. - At that moment my friend was having his breakfast.

T. - Well. Let's continue our training.

Past Continuous kasutatakse minevikus kindlalt määratletud ajalõigus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks

Näiteks:

We were returning home about midnight.

Sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemele pange vastav tegusõna vorm.

At nine o'clock in the morning	1. waited
Arthur /to wait/ for Montanelli	2. has waited
at the breakfast table.	3. had waited
	4. was waiting

V a s t u s:

S. - At nine o'clock in the morning Arthur was waiting for Montanelli at the breakfast table.

T. - See, it is rather simple, isn't it?

Past Continuous kasutamine

Past Continuous väljendab tegevust, mis toimus kindlas ajavahemikus minevikus. Seda aega võib näidata teine tegevus, mis on ajavormis Past Indefinite.

Näiteks:

A fisherman was sitting gloomily at his task when a mother and her small son came along.

"Catch a fish for me," cried the youngster.

The mother replied severely: "Don't catch a fish for him until he says "please"."

Kumba allakriipsutatud tegusõnadest tuleb kasutada Past Continuous vormis?

Oli hilja ja täiesti pime. Puhus tuul. Sel ajal jõudis ta koju.

V a s t u s:

S. - The wind was blowing.

T. - That's not bad. I think a few more exercises won't do you any harm.

Past Continuous

Tegevus toimub minevikus teise tegevuse poolt määratletud ajalõigis.

Näiteks:

The Gadfly was just washing the boy and wrapping him in a warm blanket when Gemma came in with a tray in her hands.

Sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemele pange vastav tegusõna vorm.

My sister /to pay/ for a new coat	1. has paid
when I came into the shop.	2. was paying
	3. paid

V a s t u s:

S.— My sister was paying for a new coat when I came into the shop.

T.— You see, it's another case with the same pattern.

Past Continuous

väljendab tegevust, mis toimub minevikus teise tegevuse poolt määratletud ajalõigis

Näiteks:

The steamer was going to the North when a violent storm broke out.

Missugune paremal antud lausetest võib täiendada vasakul antud lauset?

Our mother was preparing dinner in the kitchen.

1. when somebody had knocked at the door.
2. when somebody knocked at the door.
3. when somebody has knocked at the door.

V a s t u s:

S.- Our mother was preparing dinner in the kitchen when somebody knocked at the door.

T.- Now you recognize the situation easily, don't you?

Past Continuous kasutamine

Past Continuous väljendab minevikus pideva protsessina toimunud tegevust. Tüüpilised on ajamäärused nagu:

all day long, all the time, from five till eight, the whole evening, etc.

Näiteks:

- Jane, what was Mary doing from five till seven yesterday?

- If the ice was as thick as she thought it was, she was skating, but if the ice was as thin as I thought, she was swimming.

Missugune paremal antud tegusõna vormidest sobib öeldiseks alljärgnevas lauses?

Kella kahest viieni istus ta oma toas.

1. sat
2. had sat
3. has sat
4. was sitting

V a s t u s:

S. - He was sitting in his room from two till five.

T. - All right.

Past Continuous

väljendab tegevust kui protsessi, mis toimub teatud ajalõigu vältel

Näiteks:

The whole evening a strong wind was blowing.

Missugust paremal antud ajamäärustest võib tarvitada alljärgnevas lauses?

It was raining fast

1. by 2 o'clock in the afternoon
2. all day long
3. this week
4. last year

V a s t u s:

S. - It was raining fast all day long.

T. - Good. This case, as you can see, is only slightly different. Go on, please.

Past Continuous

väljendab tegevust kui protsessi, mis toimub teatud ajalõigu vältel

Näiteks:

From two till four I was watching a football game at the stadium.

Sulgudes antud infinitiiv asendage vastava tegusõna vormiga.

The whole morning it /to snow/ heavily	1. had snowed
and it was very hard to cross the	2. was snowing
field and to reach the railway station.	3. has snowed

V a s t u s:

S. - The whole morning it was snowing heavily.

That's just the same.

T. - You've done it properly. And now make sure you can see the difference between the use of the two following patterns.

Past Indefinite ja Past Continuous kasutamine

Võrdleme kestvat tegevust ühekordsega:

We had a picnic yesterday but the rain spoiled the whole pleasure.

At 7 o'clock it was already beginning to grow dark; the cold autumn wind was whistling; clouds were creeping over the sky.

Sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemele pange vastav tegusõna vorm.

One evening we asked our friend Captain Brown to tell us some interesting story about his voyages. And he told us the following: "It was fifteen years ago. Our ship was going to Odessa. One morning the captain /to come up/ to me and said: "Mr. Brown, last night I heard such a strange thing that I don't know what to do about it."

1. came up
2. was coming up
3. were coming up

V a s t u s:

S. - One morning the captain came up to me.

T. - That's also good. Let's take the same situation once more.

Past Indefinite ja Past Continuous kasutamine

Võrdleme kestvat tegevust ühekordsega.

On March 19 the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress issued the Stockholm Appeal.

On March 19, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon we were discussing the Stockholm Appeal.

Sulgudes antud infinitiiv asendage vastava tegusõna vormiga.

The tide was running out rapidly when the boys reached the landing stage, and a breeze /to blow/ across the river, but this did not trouble them at all, and they proceeded to select a boat.

1. blew
2. was blowing

V a s t u s:

S. - A breeze was blowing across the river.

T. - All right. That covers it.

And now we shall pass over to the patterns with Present Perfect.

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis on seotud olevikuga. Tegevuse täpne aeg on teadmata või ebaoluline.

Näiteks:

I have understood all.

The building of the house has begun.

Missugust allakriipsutatud tegusõnadest tuleb alljärgneva teksti tõlkimisel inglise keelde kasutada ajavormis Present Perfect?

Ettekandja väidab, et meie uus meetod
andis häid tulemusi.

1. arutati

2. andis

Kui meie eile konverentsile jõudsim,
arutati seda küsimust üksikasjaliselt.

3. jõudsim

V a s t u s :

S. - Our new method has given good results.

T. - Not bad at all. Go on, please.

Present Perfect

väljendab tegevust, mille toimumise täpne aeg on teadmata või ebaoluline. Seda vormi kasutatakse tihti küsimustes ja dialoogides

Näiteks:

Have you ever been to Moscow?

Yes, I **have**. I **have been** there on an excursion.

We have visited almost all the city museums.

Have you been to the Bolshoi Theatre?

Certainly, we **have**.

What operas and ballets **have** you seen there?

We have seen the "Sleeping Beauty".

Missugune vasakul antud lausetest nõuab inglise keelde tõlkimisel ajavormi Present Perfect?

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Millal te <u>nägite</u> seda filmi? | 1. |
| 2. Kas te <u>käisite</u> eile raamatukogus? | 2. |
| 3. Kas ta <u>teadis</u> sellest <u>möödanud</u> nädalal? | 3. |
| 4. Kas te <u>lõpetasite</u> oma tööd? | 4. |

V a s t u s:

S. - Have you finished your work?

T. - Very good. Now pass on to the next.

Present Perfect

kasutatakse eriküsimustes määr sõnadega
where, why, how

Näiteks:

Where has she gone?

Why have you turned out the light?

Sulgudes antud infinitiiv asendage vastava tegusõna vormiga.

Where you (to put) the key?

1. had put

I can't find it anywhere.

2. has put

3. have put

4. put

V a s t u s:

S. - Where have you put the key?

T. - Correct. And now think well before you press the button.

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis oma tulemuse kaudu on seotud olevikuga.

Näiteks:

I have written a letter. Here it is.

Mitmes alljärgnevatest lausetest väljendab Present Perfect tegevust minevikus, mille tagajärg ulatub olevikku?

1. He has always lived in Moscow.
2. Have you seen this film?
3. You have opened the window, and the children can catch cold.
4. They have studied English; they understand this language pretty well.

1. ühes
2. kahes
3. kolmes
4. neljas

V a s t u s:

- S. - You have opened the window, and the children can catch cold. They have studied English; they understand this language pretty well.
- T. - Have another try.

Present Perfect

väljendab minevikus toimunud tegevust, mille tulemused ulatuvad olevikku

Näiteks:

That our new method of teaching foreign languages has proved successful is quite evident.

Sulgudes antud infinitiivi asemele pange vastav tegusõna vorm.

That this branch of science	1. attained
(to attain) a very high level	2. had attained
of development is but natural.	3. have attained
	4. has attained

V a s t u s:

- S. - That this branch of science has attained a very high level of development is but natural.
- T. - It won't be bad if you try again.

Present Perfect

väljendab minevikus toimunud tegevust, mille tulemused ulatuvad olevikku

Näiteks:

The rain has stopped, and the streets are no longer wet and muddy.

Mitu korda on alljärgnevas tekstis kasutatud ajavormi Present Perfect tegevuse tähistamiseks, mis oma tulemuse kaudu on seotud olevikuga?

It is a pity we have never done this kind of work in the open air. 1.
But our consulting engineer has given us such good instructions and has 2.
explained everything in such details 3.
that, I hope, we shall be successful
in our experiments.

V a s t u s:

S. - Our consulting engineer has given us such good instructions and has explained everything in such details that, I hope, we shall be successful in our experiments.

T. - That'll do.

Next.

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse oleviku ajamäärusega, nagu to-day, this year, this month, this week.

Näiteks:

The delegation has visited us to-day.

Missugused alljärgnevas tekstis esinevad tegusõnad tuleb tõlkida inglise keelde ajavormis Present Perfect?

Selline atmosfääri kihtide uurimine oli möödunud aastal võimalik ainult suvel. Käesoleval aastal tegime me vaatlusi erinevates tingimustes. Selle töö tulemustest kõneles eile üks meie ekspeditsiooni liikmetest.

1. oli
2. tegime
3. kõneles

V a s t u s:

S. - We can translate the second sentence with the help of Present Perfect.

T. - Hope, you will be successful with your next task as well.

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse ka ebamäärast aega tähistavate määr sõnadega

never, ever, often, seldom, rarely, sometimes, lately, always, generally, just, already, yet.

Näiteks:

Have you ever been to Leningrad?

I have never been to Leningrad.

Liitaegade puhul selline ajamäärus seisab abi- ja põhi-
verbi vahel.

Missugune allakriipsutatud tegusõnadest tuleb tõlkida
inglise keelde ajavormis Present Perfect?

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Ta <u>abistas</u> alati oma sõpru. | 1. abistas |
| 2. Mõõdunud aastal <u>töötasime</u> me
alati siin. | 2. töötasime |
| 3. Nad <u>said</u> need teated alles paar
päeva tagasi. | 3. said |
| 4. Ta <u>lahkus</u> mõõdunud nädalal. | 4. lahkus |

V a s t u s:

S. - He has always helped his friends.

T. - That's getting better and better.

Let's go on.

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse eessõnaga "for" + ajamäärus.

Näiteks:

We haven't seen you for ages.

There has been no rain here for three weeks.

Missugune paremal antud ajamäärustest sobib alljärgnevasse lausesse?

We have not seen her...

1. at that time
2. during our vacation
3. for about a week
4. the other day

V a s t u s:

S. - We have not seen her for about a week.

T. - Not bad. How about the next one?

Present Perfect kasutamine

Present Perfect kasutatakse ka eessõnaga "since" + ajamäärus.

Näiteks:

We have not seen him since January.

I have not heard from him since we parted.

Missugune allakriipsutatud tegusõnadest tuleb tõlkida inglise keelde ajavormis Present Perfect?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Ma <u>kuulsin</u> tema autasustamisest
alles eile. | 1. kuulsin |
| 2. Me <u>olime</u> suured sõbrad enne tema
härasõitu. | 2. olime |
| 3. Ma <u>ei ole</u> teda <u>näinud</u> 1960.aastast
peale. | 3. ei ole näinud |

V a s t u s:

S. - I have not seen him since 1960.

T. - Good. And what about the next?

Present Perfect kasutamine

Tuletame meelde, et ajavormile Present Perfect võib vastata eesti keeles olevik.

Näiteks:

I have lived here since 1945.

Ma elan siin 1945.a. alates.

~~Missuguses~~ alljärgnevatest lausetest tõlgitakse Present Perfect eesti keelde oleviku vormis?

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. I have read this book several times. | 1. |
| 2. Have they already gone to school? | 2. |
| 3. They have done a lot of work today. | 3. |
| 4. We have known each other since I
came to live in this house. | 4. |

V a s t u s:

- S. - We have known each other since I came to live in this house.
- T. - Have one more test.

Present Perfect ja Past Indefinite kasutamine

Võrdleme olevikuga seotud tegevust minevikku kuuluva tegevusega.

Näiteks:

This year the productivity of our mills has greatly increased.

Last year the productivity of our mills greatly increased.

Asendage sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

Has he prepared the task which I
(to give) him the other day?

1. have given
2. gave
3. had given

V a s t u s:

S. - Has he prepared the task which I gave him the other day.

T. - Very well. One more detail.

Present Perfect ja Past Indefinite kasutamine

V õ r d l e m e:

just - Present Perfect,
just now - Past Indefinite.

Näiteks:

We have just seen him.
We saw him just now.

Asendage sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

The expedition to the North Pole	1. has returned
(to return) to its winter camp	2. returned
just now.	

V a s t u s:

- S. - The expedition to the North Pole returned to its Winter camp just now.
T. - And now comes your last test.

Present Perfect ja Past Indefinite kasutamine

V õ r d l e m e:

lately - Present Perfect,
last time - Past Indefinite.

Näiteks:

We have lately made a number of excursions out of town.
Our analysis proved most successful last time.

Asendage sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

People who have not visited Kiev
for the last ten years hardly re-
cognize it now. The city transport
also (to improve) lately. New
districts have appeared in different
parts of our capital.

1. improved
2. has improved
3. had improved

V a s t u s:

- S. - The city transport has also improved lately.
T. - Correct. See what we have next.

Past Perfect kasutamine

Past Perfect kasutatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis lõpetati teatud momendiks minevikus. Seda ajamomenti võib väljendada eessõnaga "by" + täpne aeg.

Näiteks:

Our plant had fulfilled its annual production plan by the 1st of December.

By six o'clock we had had our dinner.

By the beginning of 1962 our country had realised some space flights.

Valige paremal antud ajamäärustest selline, mis sobib kasutamiseks alljärgnevas lauses.

Had he read this English newspaper...? 1. at 8 o'clock
2. by 8 o'clock
3. In 1960

V a s t u s:

S. - Had he read this English newspaper by 8 o'clock?

T. - That's good. Practise the same pattern again.

Past Perfect

väljendab tegevust, mis lõppes teatud ajaks

Näiteks:

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon we had got off the train.

Antud lausele valige õeldiseks sobiv tegusõna vorm.

By the end of July we ...	1. have arrived
at our rest-home in the Crimea.	2. had arrived
	3. arrived
	4. were arriving

V a s t u s:

S. - By the end of July we had arrived at our rest-home in the Crimea.

T. - Nothing new in this situation. You know it well, don't you?

Still another one of the same kind, please.

Past Perfect

väljendab tegevust, mis teatud ajaks oli lõppenud

Näiteks:

Had your brother finished school by 1958?

Missuguse paremal antud lausega saab kasutada alljärgnevat ajamäärust?

By the 16th of April

1. We had finished our work.
2. We were finishing our work.
3. We finished our work.
4. We have finished our work.

V a s t u s:

S. - By the 16th April we had finished our work.

T. - That's right. Have another try. The next situation is slightly different.

Past Perfect kasutamine

Past Perfect näitab tegevust, mis lõpetati teatud ajaks minevikus. Seda aega võib tähistada teine tegevus ajavormis Past Indefinite.

Näiteks:

When we came to the beach, the tide had already swept away our boat. We were obliged to go back to the village and wait for the evening train. When the train approached, we noticed that we had left some of our things in the hut of the old fisherman. We rushed back to the sea-shore to fetch our things, but when we returned to the railway station, the train had gone.

Asendage sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

When our company reached the house, all	1. left
the other guests (to leave).	2. had left
	3. have left

V a s t u s:

- S. - When our company reached the house, all the other guests had left.
- T. - Not bad. Hope you'll be a success when you try the next.

Past Perfect

väljendab tegevust, mis lõppes teatud ajaks minevikus.
Aega tähistab teine tegevus

Näiteks:

When we arrived at the station, the train had already left.

Missugune paremal antud lausetest võib täiendada vaskul antud lauset?

When he brought the telegram...

1. You had left the house.
2. You have left the house.
3. You leave the house.
4. You are leaving the house.

V a s t u s:

S. - When he brought the telegram, you had left the house.

T. - Well. It doesn't seem difficult now, does it?

Past Indefinite ja Past Perfect kasutamine

V õ r d l e m e

tegevust, mis toimus enne teise tegevuse algust minevikus ja mis on väljendatud ajavormiga Past Perfect, tegevusega minevikus, mis on väljendatud ajavormiga Past Indefinite.

What language had you studied before you entered the University?

What language did you study before?

Asendage sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

A rich London banker asked a well-known painter to do a little thing for his album. The painter did it and (to ask) one hundred pounds.

1. had asked
2. asked

- "Why," cried the banker, "it took you only five minutes to do it."

- "Yes," answered the painter, "but it had taken me twenty years to study before I knew how to do it in five minutes."

V a s t u s:

- S. - The painter did it and asked one hundred pounds.
T. - Here comes your last test. Be careful to give your answer pressing the button.

Past Indefinite ja Past Perfect kasutamine

V ò r d l e m e

teatud momendiks minevikus lõppenud tegevust teatud momendil minevikus toimunud tegevusega.

I had passed my examination in English by the 15th of January.

Did you pass your examination in English on the 15th of January?

Asendada sulgudes olev infinitiiv vastava tegusõna vormiga.

A gentleman who liked his food too much and spent a lot of money on it, suffered from gout. He went to the doctor. After the gentleman (to tell) the doctor all about his illness, the doctor advised him: "Live on a sixpence a day - and earn it!"

1. told

2. had told

V a s t u s:

S. - After the gentleman had told the doctor all about his illness, the doctor advised him: "Live on a sixpence a day - and earn it."

T. - Now that you are through with this chapter, I wish you further success.

ТАЛЛИНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
Кафедра русского языка и иностранных языков

П О С О Б И Е

ПО ПРОГРАММИРОВАННОМУ ОБУЧЕНИЮ
РЕЧЕВЫМ МОДЕЛЯМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА
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