

M. K R E U T Z B E R G

*Inglise keele
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EESTI KIRJASTUS · TALLINN

~~ESTICA~~

M. KREUTZBERG

INGLISE KEELE
ÕPIK

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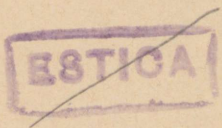
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EESTI KIRJASTUS
TALLINN 1942

M. KRUTZBERG

INGLISE KEELE

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ESTICA
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Everyday Sentences.

1. Good morning!
How do you do?
How are you?
Thank you, I am quite well.
Good-bye!

2. Stand up.
Open your book.
Open your book at page 10.
Read in a loud voice.
Not so fast, please!
Repeat the last sentence.
Say it once again.
Speak louder.
Translate it into Estonian.
Say it in English.
Go on reading.
Stop now.
Shut your book.
Put your book on the desk.
Sit down.
Let us write a class exercise.
Let us write a dictation.
Distribute the copy-books.
Correct your mistakes.
Show me your copy-book.
Give me your copy-books.
Collect the copy-books.

3. Who is absent to-day?
 Tom is absent. Ann and Lily are absent.
 Nobody is absent to-day.
 Do you know this word?
 Can you spell it?
 What does it mean?
 What is that in English (in Estonian)?
 Who knows it?
 Do you understand my question?
 Did you notice any mistakes in Frank's (Lily's) reading?
 Can you correct it?
4. I am sorry I have forgotten my book.
 Please excuse me, I cannot say my lesson to-day, I have
 a headache.
 Please excuse me, I don't know my lesson to-day, I was
 ill yesterday.

LESSON ONE.

'lesn 'wʌn.

Tom is a boy. Bob is a boy.
 'tɒm iz ə 'bɔɪ. 'bɒb iz ə 'bɔɪ.

Is Dick a boy? Yes, Dick is a boy.
 iz 'dɪk ə 'bɔɪ? 'jes, 'dɪk iz ə 'bɔɪ.

Is Lily a girl? Yes, Lily is a girl.
 iz 'lɪli ə 'gɜ:l? jes, 'lɪli iz ə 'gɜ:l.

Is Ann a boy? No, Ann is not a boy, Ann is a girl.
 iz 'æn ə 'bɔɪ? 'nou, 'æn iz 'nɒt ə 'bɔɪ, 'æn iz ə 'gɜ:l.

Is Mr. Brown a boy? No, Mr. Brown is not a boy,
iz 'mistə 'braun ə 'bɔɪ? nou, 'mistə 'braun iz 'nɒt ə 'bɔɪ,

Mr. Brown is a man.

'mistə 'braun iz ə 'mæn.

Is Miss White a man? No, Miss White is not a
iz mis 'wait a 'mæn? 'nou, mis 'wait iz 'nɒt ə

man, Miss White is a woman.

'mæn, mis 'wait iz ə 'wumən.

Questions. 1. Is Tom a boy? 2. Is Lily a girl? 3. Is Ann
a man? 4. Is Miss White a woman? 5. Is Mr. Brown a man?
6. Is Dick a boy?

Exercise. Fill the blanks.

1. Tom is — boy. 2. Dick — a —. 3. Lily is a —. 4. Ann
is — a boy, Ann is a —. 5. Mr. Brown is a —. 6. Miss
White is a —. 7. Is Dick — man? 8. No, Dick is — a man,
Dick is — —.

Pronounce: Miss, is; a girl; boy, Tom, not.

LESSON TWO.

'lesn 'tuɪ.

Mr. Brown is a man.

'mistə 'braun iz ə 'mæn.

What is Mr. Clerk? **He** is also a man.

'wɒt iz 'mistə 'klɑ:k? 'hi: iz 'ɔ:lsou ə 'mæn.

Miss White is a woman. Is **Mrs.** Brown also a

mis 'wait iz ə 'wumən. iz 'misiz 'braun 'ɔ:lsou ə

woman? Yes, **she** is a woman.

'wumən? 'jes, 'ʃi: iz ə 'wumən.

What is Lucy? She is a girl. She is an **English**

'wɒt iz 'lusi? 'ʃi: iz ə 'gæɪl. 'ʃi: iz ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ

girl.

'gæɪl.

What is Henry? He is an **English** boy.

'wɒt iz 'henri? 'hi: iz ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ.

Is Endel also an **English** boy? No, he is not, he

iz 'endel 'ɔɪlsou ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ? 'nou, hi: iz 'nɒt, hi:

is an **Estonian** boy.

iz ən es'touniən 'bɔɪ.

Is Tom an **English** or an **Estonian** boy? He is an

iz 'tɒm ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ ɔ:ɪr ən es'touniən 'bɔɪ? hi: iz ən

English boy.

'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ.

Questions. 1. What is Tom? 2. What is Mr. Brown? 3. Is Miss White also a man? 4. What is Miss White? 5. What is Lily? 6. Is Dick a boy or a girl? 7. What is Mr. Clerk? 8. What is Endel?

Tom is a boy. **He** is a boy.

Lily is a girl. **She** is a girl.

Exercise. He or she?

1. Is Lily a boy? No, — is not a boy, — is a girl. 2. Mr. Brown is not a woman, — is a man. 3. Is Henry an English boy? Yes, — is. 4. Is Mr. Clerk a man or a woman? — is a man. 5. Lucy is not an Estonian girl, — is an English girl. 6. Is Mrs. Brown a woman? Yes, — is a woman.

Pronounce: he, she; is; not, what, Tom, boy; no, also, Estonian.

LESSON THREE.

'lesn 'əri:

Miss White is a teacher.

mis 'wait iz ə 'ti:tʃə.

What is Mr. Brown? Mr. Brown is also a teacher.

'wɒt iz 'mistə 'braun? 'mistə braun iz 'ɔ:lsou ə 'ti:tʃə.

Are you a teacher, Tom? No, I am not. What are

ɑ: ju: ə 'ti:tʃə, 'tɒm? 'nou, ai æm 'nɒt. 'wɒt ɑ:

you? I am a pupil.

'ju: ai æm ə 'pju:pl.

Are you also pupils, Ann and Lucy? Yes, we are

ɑ: ju: 'ɔ:lsou 'pju:plz, 'æn ænd 'lu:si? jes, wi: ɑ:

pupils.

'pju:plz.

Are Dick and Henry also pupils? Yes, they are

ɑ: 'dik ænd 'henri 'ɔ:lsou 'pju:plz? 'jes, ðei ɑ:

also pupils.

'ɔ:lsou 'pju:plz.

- Questions.* 1. What is Miss White? 2. Is Mr. Brown also a teacher? 3. What are you? 4. What is Henry? 5. What are Dick and Tom? 6. Is Lucy a girl or a boy? 7. What are Ann and Lily?

To be.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I am a pupil.

You are a pupil.

He is a pupil.

She is a pupil.

We are pupils.

You are pupils.

They are pupils.

Interrogative.

Am I a pupil?

Are you a pupil?

Is he a pupil?

Is she a pupil?

Are we pupils?

Are you pupils?

Are they pupils?

Negative.

I am not a pupil.

You are not a pupil.

He is not a pupil.

She is not a pupil.

We are not pupils.

You are not pupils

They are not pupil

Exercise 1. Is, are, or am?

1. — you a boy, Tom? 2. — Lily a girl? 3. I — a teacher. 4. What — you? 5. What — Henry? 6. What — Dick and Bob? 7. They — boys. 8. I — not a boy, I — a girl. 9. We — pupils. 10. What — Mr. Brown?

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Mina olen õpilane. 2. Kas sina ka oled õpilane?
3. Härra Brown on õpetaja. 4. Mis teie olete. 5. Meie oleme
õpilased. 6. Kas Anna on poiss- või tütarlaps? 7. Ta on
tütarlaps. 8. Mis on Dick ja Bob? 9. Nad on poisid.

Pronounce: a man, am, and; teacher, English.

LESSON FOUR.

'lesn 'fɔɪ.

Here is a **book**.

'hiər iz ə 'buk.

What **book** is **it**? It is a **story-book**.

'wɒt 'buk iz it? it iz ə 'stɔəri-buk.

Is it an **interesting** story? Yes, it is a **very** interesting
iz it ən 'intristiŋ 'stɔəri? 'jes, it iz ə 'veri 'intristiŋ

story.

'stɔəri.

Is it **long**? No, it is not long, it is **short**.

iz it 'lɒŋ? 'nɔu, it iz nɒt 'lɒŋ it iz 'ʃɔ:t.

What is the story **about**?

'wɒt iz ðə 'stɔəri ə'baʊt?

It is a story about a **sailor**.

it iz ə 'stɔəri ə'baʊt ə 'seilə.

Sing. A book. An interesting book.

Plur. Books. Interesting books.

Exercise 1. A or an?

1. Here is — story. 2. It is about — Estonian sailor.
3. Is it — interesting story? 4. Yes, it is — very interesting
story. 5. Is it — long story? 6. No, it is not, it is — short
story.

Exercise 2. He, she or it?

1. Tom is a boy. — is an English boy. 2. Lucy is a
girl. — is a pupil. 3. Here is a book. — is a story.
4. What is — about? 5. What is Bill? — is a sailor.
6. What is Ann? — is a girl. 7. What is Mr. Clerk?
— is a teacher.

Pronounce: Bob, boy, book, Bill; pupil, pronounce;
they.

LESSON FIVE.

'lesn 'faiv.

Have you **any** story-books, Henry?
hæv · ju: 'eni 'stɔ:ri-buks, 'henri?

I **have** **many** story-books.
ai hæv 'meni 'stɔ:ri-buks.

Have you any books **for** boys and for girls?
hæv ju: 'eni 'buks fɔ: 'bɔiz ənd fɔ: 'gɔ:lz?

Yes, I have.
jes, ai 'hæv.

Can you **give** **me** a **good** story, Henry?
'kæn ju: 'giv 'mi: ə 'gud 'stɔ:ri, 'henri?

Yes, I can. **But** I have **only** English story-books.
'jes, ai 'kæn. bət ai hæv 'ounli 'iŋgliʃ 'stɔ:ri-buks.

Can you **read** English books?
'kæn ju: 'ri:d 'iŋgliʃ 'bʊks?

Yes, I can.
'jes, ai 'kæn.

Is the story very long?
iz ðə 'stɔ:ri 'veri 'lɔŋ?

No, it is not long, but it is very interesting.
'nəʊ, it iz 'nɒt 'lɔŋ, bət 'it iz 'veri 'intristiŋ.

Here is the book.
'hiə: iz ðə 'bʊk.

Thank you.
'æŋk ju:.

Singular:

one book
„ boy
„ girl
„ lesson
„ pupil
„ sailor
„ teacher
„ exercise
„ story
„ man
„ woman

Plural:

two books [bʊks]
„ boys [bɔiz]
„ girls [gɜ:lz]
„ lessons ['lesnz]
„ pupils ['pjʊ:plz]
„ sailors ['seiləz]
„ teachers ['ti:tʃəz]
„ exercises ['eksəsaiziz]
„ stories ['stɔ:riz]
„ men [men]
„ women ['wimin]

Exercise 1. Is or are?

1. Here — many books.
2. — here any stories for boys?
3. Here — only stories for girls.
4. Here — a book for you.
5. It — a long story.
6. Two boys and three boys — five boys.
7. — Dick and Tom your pupils?
8. — Henry also a pupil?
9. Mr. Brown and Mr. Clerk — teachers.
10. — Bill a sailor?

Exercise 2. Fill the blanks with:

have, for, read, here, any, also, English.

1. Have you — English books?
2. Can you — English?
3. What is —?
4. Here is a good story — you.
5. Have you only — story-books?
6. I can — read Estonian books.
7. I — many good books.

Exercise 3. Form the plural.

Teacher, pupil, book, lesson, man, girl, boy, story, woman, exercise, sailor.

Pronounce: thank, three; they.

LESSON SIX.

'lesn 'six.

Who has a ball?

'hu: hæz ə 'bɔ:l?

I have a ball. I can play ball. I like to play
'ai hæv ə 'bɔ:l. ai kæn 'plei 'bɔ:l. ai 'laik tə 'plei

ball.

'bɔ:l.

Have you a ball, Dick and Bob?

'hæv 'ju: ə 'bɔ:l, 'dik ænd 'bɒb?

Yes, we have. We have two balls.

'jes, wi: 'hæv. wi: hæv 'tu: 'bɔ:lz.

Has Tom also a ball?

hæz 'tɒm 'ɔ:lsou ə 'bɔ:l?

Yes, he has.

'jes, hi: 'hæz.

Can you play football?

kæn ju: 'plei 'fʊtbɔ:l?

Yes, I can. We often play football. We like it.

'jes, ai 'kæn. wi: 'ɔ:fən 'plei 'fʊtbɔ:l, wi: 'laik it.

Football is so exciting. We like exciting games. All

'fʊtbɔ:l iz sou ix'saitiŋ. wi: 'laik ik'saitiŋ 'geimz. 'ɔ:l

boys like exciting games.

'bɔ:z 'laik ik'saitiŋ 'geimz.

To have.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I have.

You have.

He has.

She has.

We have.

You have.

They have.

Interrogative.

Have I?

Have you?

Has he?

Has she?

Have we?

Have you?

Have they?

Negative.

I have not.

You have not.

He has not.

She has not.

We have not.

You have not.

They have not.

- Questions.* 1. Who has a ball? 2. What game is exciting?
3. Who likes exciting games? 4. Who often plays football?
5. Can you play football? 6. What is Bill? 7. What is Tom?
8. What are you? 9. Who likes to read? 10. Who has many books?

Exercise 1. Make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bill is | an interesting book. |
| 2. Mr. Clerk | the story about? |
| 3. Football is | a sailor. |
| 4. Tom is an | an exciting game. |
| 5. I have | English boy. |
| 6. What is | is a teacher. |

Exercise 2. Have or has?

1. What — you? 2. I — a ball. 3. — Tom also a ball?
4. Yes, he —. 5. What — Henry and Dick? 6. They —
many interesting books. 7. We — many exciting stories.
8. Mr. Brown — many good pupils.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Kes on siin? 2. Kes armastab lugeda? 3. Kes män-
gib jalgpalli? 4. Kas sa oskad (oskad sa) jalgpalli män-
gida? 5. Mis teil on? 6. Mul on palju raamatuid.

Pronounce: all, ball, football, also, often, form, story,
short; Tom, hot, long, what, four.

LESSON SEVEN.

'lesn 'sevn.

We are here to learn. We learn to read and to write
wi: a: 'hiə tə 'lə:n. wi: 'lə:n tə 'ri:d ənd tə 'rait

English.

'iŋglisʃ.

Can you **speak** English, Endel?

kæn ju: 'spi:k 'iŋglɪʃ, 'endel.

No, I cannot speak **yet**. But **some** boys and girls speak

'nou, ai 'kænət 'spi:k 'jet. bʌt 'sʌm 'bɔɪz ənd 'gɜ:lz 'spi:k

English very **well**.

'iŋglɪʃ 'veri 'wel.

Do you also learn **German** here? Yes, we do.

du: ju: 'ɔ:lsoʊ 'ləɪn 'dʒɜ:mən 'hiə? 'jes, wi: 'du:.

We learn German, Estonian, and English. Do you read

wi: 'ləɪn 'dʒɜ:mən, es'touniən, ənd 'iŋglɪʃ. du: ju: 'ri:d

German books? Yes, we do.

'dʒɜ:mən 'bʊks? 'jes, wi: 'du:.

We also read German **newspapers**.

wi: 'ɔ:lsoʊ 'ri:d 'dʒɜ:mən 'nju:spɛɪpəz.

Can you speak German?

kæn ju: 'spi:k 'dʒɜ:mən?

Yes, we all speak German.

'jes, wi: 'ɔ:l 'spi:k 'dʒɜ:mən.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I can play ball.

We can play ball.

You can play ball.

You can play ball.

He can play ball.

They can play ball.

She can play ball.

Negative.

I cannot play ball.

We cannot play ball.

You cannot play ball.

You cannot play ball.

He cannot play ball.

They cannot play ball.

She cannot play ball.

Questions. 1. What do you learn here? 2. Do you speak English? 3. Can you speak German? 4. Who speaks German very well? 5. What newspapers do you read? 6. What story-books do you like? 7. Can you play football? 8. Do you like football?

Exercise 1. Put in the missing letters.

Tea—er, pu—il, n—spaper, sp—k, s—lor, Eng—sh, g—me, footb—ll, s—me, of—en, ex—ting, th—k, ab—t, le—n.

Exercise 2. Has or is?

1. Who — a good story-book? 2. — it an interesting story. 3. Football — an exciting game. 4. Lily — a ball? 5. Here — a newspaper. 6. — Bill a sailor? 7. Mr. Clerk — many pupils. 8. Miss White — a teacher. 9. — Lucy any interesting story-books? 10. Yes, she —.

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

1. well, some, and, boys, speak, very, girls, English.
2. do, what, learn, here, you?
3. you, play, all, can, football?
4. speak, can, German, you?
5. you, exciting, like, do, games?
6. is, Endel, an, boy, Estonian.

Pronounce: ball, boy, book, but; play, pupil; game, girl, good.

LESSON EIGHT.

'lesn 'eit.

Do you learn **Russian**, Fred?

du: ju: 'lə:n 'rʌʃ(ə)n, 'fred?

No, I do not.

'nou, ai du: 'nɒt.

Does your friend Peter learn Russian? Yes, he does. He

dʌz jɔ: 'frend 'pi:tə 'lə:n 'rʌʃ(ə)n? 'jes hi: 'dʌz. hi:

learns Estonian and Russian. He **works** very **hard**. He

'lə:nz es'touniən ənd 'rʌʃ(ə)n. hi: 'wɜ:ks 'veri 'hɑ:d. hi:

knows many Estonian **words** and **expressions**. He often

'nouz 'meni es'touniən 'wɜ:dz ənd ikp'reʃ(ə)nz. hi: 'ɔ:fn

speaks Estonian **with his** Estonian friends. But he does not

'spi:ks es'touniən wið hiz es'touniən 'frendz. bʌt hi: dʌz 'nɒt

yet speak very well. My friends Harry and Bob speak
jet 'spiik 'veri 'wel. mai 'frendz 'hæri ənd 'bɒb 'spiik

Estonian and Russian.

es'touniən ənd 'rʌʃ(ə)n.

To work.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I work very hard.

We work very hard.

You work very hard.

You work very hard.

He works very hard.

They work very hard.

She works very hard.

Interrogative.

Do I work very hard?

Do we work very hard?

Do you work very hard?

Do you work very hard?

Does he work very hard?

Do they work very hard?

Does she work very hard?

Negative.

I do not work very hard.

We do not work very hard.

You do not work very hard.

You do not work very hard.

He does not work very hard.

They do not work very hard.

She does not work very hard.

Exercise 1. Form the plural.

Man, sailor, woman, game, ball, newspaper, word, letter, expression, exercise.

Exercise 2. Do not or does not?

1. I — learn Russian. 2. We — read exciting stories.
3. Some boys — like to play football. 4. My friend Frank — speak Estonian. 5. Ann — work very hard. 6. She — know you. 7. We — speak English well yet.

Exercise 3. Fill the blanks with:

— speak, know, does, write, works, learns, can, play.

— 1. My friend — very hard. 2. He — English and Estonian.
3. Does he — German? 4. Do you — any exciting games?
5. — you write English exercises? 6. I often — long exercises.
7. — Lily like to play ball? 8. Does Endel — many English expressions?

Pronounce: German, girl, learn, word, work; a man, about, an English boy, newspaper, teacher, sailor.

LESSON NINE.

Is **this** your **dog**, Tom?

Yes, this is my **little** dog Boy.

What a **fine** name your dog has. **How** old is Boy?

Boy is a **young** dog. He is only one **year** old.

Young dogs like to play.

Do you often play with your dog?

O yes, I do. I play with my dog **every** day

I like to play with Boy and he likes to play with me.

Questions. 1. What is Boy? 2. Is Boy an old dog? 3. How old is Boy? 4. What do young dogs like to do? 5. Who plays with Boy? 6. How often does he play with Boy? 7. Does Tom like to play with his dog? 8. Have you a dog?

Exercise 1. 1. **A or an?**

1. Have you — English book? 2. Is Mr. Clerk — teacher?
3. Lily has — old ball. 4. Football is — exciting game.
5. Are you — English girl? 6. Is Endel — good boy?

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Mul on väike koer. 2. Kui vana on teie koer? 3. Mu koer on kaks aastat vana. 4. Kas sul on palju sõpru siin?
5. Mul on ainult üks sõber siin. 6. Ma räägin oma sõbraga.
7. Kes on sinu sõber? 8. Minu sõbrad on Frank ja Bob.

Exercise 3. Do or does?

1. — all boys like to play? 2. Yes, they —. 3. — you often play with your friends? 4. — Endel play football?
5. Yes, he —. 6. Some boys — not like exciting games.
7. — you know this man? 8. — you work every day?
9. What — Tom often do?

Exercise 4. Make sentences.

1. Boy is	my friend every day.
2. What is	young man?
3. I play with	this expression into English?
4. Who is this	know this word.
5. Can you translate	a fine little dog.
6. I do not	your name?

Pronounce: day, game, name, play, newspaper; any, many; am, and, thank.

LESSON TEN.

To-day Bob has to write an exercise, but he has **no copy-book**. He asks his friend Tom: "Can you give me a **new copy-book**, Tom?"

"I **am sorry**," answers Tom, "I have no copy-book. But **let us ask my sister Lily** to give you a copy-book."

"Lily, can you give Bob a new copy-book? He has to write an exercise."

"**Certainly**. Here is a new copy-book. Do you **want to have a pen too**?"

"No, thank you **very much**, I have a pen."

Exercise 1. A or an?

— old man, — young girl, — little dog, — English copy-book, — new pen, — exercise, — long story, — exciting game, — good friend.

Exercise 2. Do or does?

1. — you know this young man? 2. — your new friend speak Estonian? 3. No, he — not. 4. We — not like exciting stories. 5. — you write long exercises every day? 6. — your teacher ask you every day? 7. — your sister read English books?

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

1. sorry, no, I, copy-book, am, have, I.
2. pen, me, you, give, can, new, a?
3. we, to, exercise, want, an, write.
4. day, teacher, me, my, every, asks.
5. story, this, a, is, long.
6. is, young, who, girl, this?

Pronounce: I, exercise, exciting, fine, five, like, write; interesting, it, give, sister.

LESSON ELEVEN.

What are you **doing there**, Lucy?

I am doing my lessons.

Where are Dick and Henry? They are in the **playground**.

They are playing ball.

Is Tom also playing ball?

No, he is not. He is reading a new story. It is a very interesting story about a young **flier**.

Who is **singing** there?

Ann and some **other-girls** are singing a song. The song is called "**School is over.**"

They sing very well.

Present.

Indefinite.

I sing well.
You sing well.
He sings well.
She sings well.
We sing well.
You sing well.
They sing well.

Continuous.

I am singing **now**.
You are singing **now**.
He is singing **now**.
She is singing **now**.
We are singing **now**.
You are singing **now**.
They are singing **now**.

Exercise 1. Who or what?

1. — is singing there?
2. — are you doing here?
3. — is your teacher?
4. — is your name?
5. — is playing ball?
6. — is fine?
7. — are you reading now?
8. — is this boy?

Exercise 2. Use the continuous.

1. I (speak) now.
2. My teacher (ask) me.
3. The boys (play) there.
4. Tom (call) his dog.
5. I (read) a newspaper.
6. We (learn) English now.
7. Bob (work) very hard.

Exercise 3. Is or are?

1. Who — your new friend?
2. What — your name?
3. — all stories exciting?
4. Some exercises — very long.
5. — this your pen?
6. Your sisters — fine girls.
7. How many boys — here?
8. How old — your dog?

Exercise 4. Put in the missing letters.

—oung, li—le, e—ry, sis—er, wo—d, wh—t, w—o,
ex—ession, mu—, sch—l, ans—r, st—ry, o—er.

Pronounce: can, call, called, continuous; game, girl, give, good.

LESSON TWELVE.

School is over, oh, what **fun!**

Lessons finished, play **begun.**

Who'll run fastest, you or I?

Who'll laugh loudest, let us try.

Oh, what fun, play **begun.**

Lessons finished, let us **run.**

Play begun, oh, what **fun!**

School and **work is done.**

work — — working

play — — playing

learn — — learning

.

.

write — — writing

give — — giving

.

.

run — — running

Exercise 1. Am, is, or are?

1. I — reading an interesting book.
2. Lucy — writing an exercise.
3. What — Tom and Dick doing?
4. They — playing in the playground.
5. Some girls — singing a song.
6. What — Lily doing.
7. — you speaking English now?
8. I — working now.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

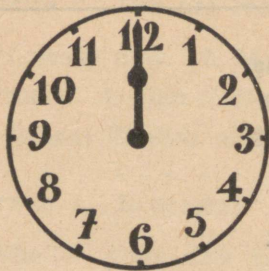
1. Meie õpime iga päev.
2. Teie mängite jalgpalli.
3. Kes mängib väga hästi?
4. Kus on teie õed?
5. Nad on mäguväljakul.
6. Neil on kaks palli.
7. Siin on väike koer.
8. See on minu koer.

Pronounce: fine, five, finished, for, four, flier, football, fun, friend.

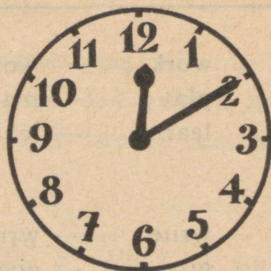
LESSON THIRTEEN.

What time is it?

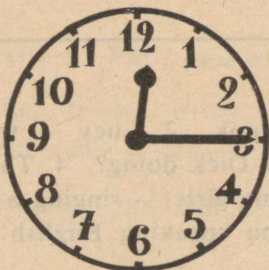
Tell the time.



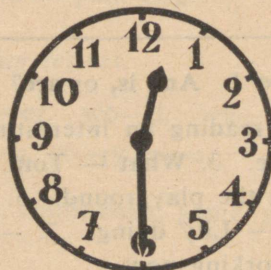
It is twelve (o'clock).



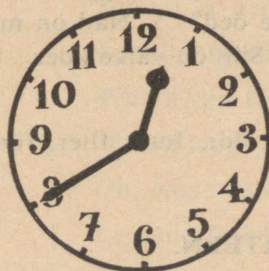
It is ten minutes past twelve (o'clock).



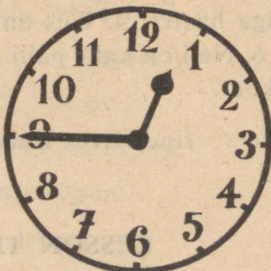
It is a quarter past twelve (o'clock).



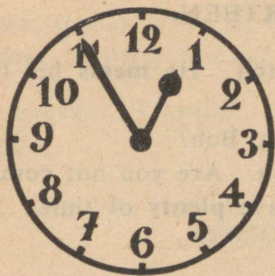
It is half-past twelve (o'clock).



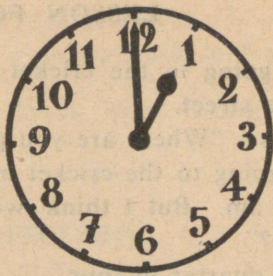
It is twenty minutes to one (o'clock).



It is a quarter to one (o'clock).



It is five minutes
to one (o'clock).



It is one (o'clock).

Exercise 1. Form the plural.

Minute, day, story, song, girl, man, boy, copy-book, exercise, story, pen, playground.

Exercise 2. Tell the time.

It is 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, 12.05, 12.35, 1.55.

Exercise 3. Who or what is:

new, old, good, fine, exciting, young, interesting.

Exercise 4. Fill the blanks with:

good, over, like, lessons, work, writes, me, my, new.

1. All boys and girls — fun. 2. Is school —? 3. Are your — finished? 4. My — is done. 5. Endel — many English exercises. 6. Can you give — your pen? 7. Is it a — pen? 8. — sister speaks English very well. 9. This is a very — story.

Pronounce: begun, but, does, done, fun, much, run, us.

LESSON FOURTEEN.

Bob is **going** to the **cricket match**. He **meets** his friend Jim **in the street**.

Jim asks: "Where are you going, Bob?"

"I am going to the cricket match. Are you not **coming**?"

"Yes, I am. But I **think** we have **plenty of time**. What time is it?"

"It is a quarter to four."

"Is it so **late**? What a fine wrist-watch you have! Is it a **present**?"

"Yes, it is. It is a **birthday present from my father**. But come now. Let us go."

Questions. 1. Where is Bob going? 2. **Whom** does he meet in the street? 3. What does Jim ask? 4. What does Bob answer? 5. Who has a fine wrist-watch? 6. Is it a present? 7. Have you a wrist-watch?

Exercise 1. Coming — come, going — go.

Doing, asking, thinking, writing, laughing, playing, giving, reading, running, learning.

Exercise 2. *Tell the time.*

It is 5.15, 6.30, 7.35, 8.45, 9.55, 10.00.

Exercise 3. *Put in the missing letters.*

Thi—k, pl—ty, ma—ch, bir—day, fa—er, cri—et, l—te,
min—e, cl—ck.

Exercise 4. **Has or have?**

1. Bob — a fine wrist-watch. 2. I — no watch. 3. What — Lucy? 4. She — a new story-book. 5. I am sorry I —

no time to play now. 6. Who — a new pen? 7. — you any exercises to write to-day? 8. I — no work to-day.

Pronounce: German, girl, learn, work, word, certainly, birthday.

LESSON FIFTEEN.

My Father's House.

This is my father's house. It is a **small** house. My father, my **mother** and we, the **children**, live in this house.

We have a **garden** too. It is a large garden. In our garden there are many **fruit-trees** and **flowers**. We often work there.

We all **love our** home very much.

My father has a house. This is my father's house.

Questions. 1. **Whose** house is this? 2. Is it a large house? 3. Who lives in this house? 4. Have you a garden too? 5. Is it a small garden? 6. What have you there in your garden? 7. Do you like to work in your garden?

Exercise 1. Form the continuous.

1. I (work) in the garden. 2. Fred (do) his lessons. 3. The children (play) ball in the playground. 4. Some girls (sing) a song. 5. We (learn) English now. 6. The teacher (ask) his pupils. 7. The pupil (answer). 8. My friend (go) to the cricket match. 9. I (work) very hard. 10. Ann and Lily (write) some exercises.

Exercise 2. Who or whose?

1. — is working there? 2. — house is there in the garden?
3. — is this man? 4. — is your father? 5. — child are you?
6. — is your teacher? 7. — pupil is Tom? 8. — ball is this?
9. — has a wrist-watch? 10. — is coming there?

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

1. house, my, in, father's, I, live.
2. love, father, my, and, I, mother, my.
3. we, garden, large, a, have.
4. all, in, garden, the, to, we, work, like.
5. many, in, flowers, we, our, have, garden.
6. trees, any, your, are, in, there, garden.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Meil on maja ja aed. 2. Meie maja ei ole suur. 3. Meie aias on palju viljapuid. 4. Seal on ka palju lilli. 5. Kas see on teie isa maja? 6. Kas te sageli töötate aias? 7. Jah, me töötame. 8. Meie armastame aias töötada.

Pronounce: now, house, how, flower, loud, playground, our.

LESSON SIXTEEN.

My Family.

I

Frank Harris says:

My father is a **business** man. He has his business in the town. My father has a **motor-car** to **drive** to town. Every

morning at half-past eight he drives in his car to his office in the town. He returns home late in the afternoon. He has very much to do. He is always very busy.

Questions. 1. Whose father is a business man? 2. Where has he his business? 3. Where does he drive every morning? 4. At what o'clock does he drive to his office? 5. What has he to drive in? 6. Where do you go every morning?

Exercise 1. Make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Where do you go | business man. |
| 2. Are you always | car to drive in. |
| 3. We have no lessons in | very busy? |
| 4. My father is a | every morning? |
| 5. He works in his | the afternoon. |
| 6. He has a | office every day. |

Exercise 2. Form the plural.

father, mother, exercise, house, garden, car, sentence, office, child, tree, flower, story, family, day, boy, town, street, home.

Exercise 3. Fill the blanks with:

whose, house, father, busy, work, families, always, has.

1. In this house there live four —. 2. Is it a very large —?
3. What is your —? 4. My father — very much to do. 5. He is always very —. 6. Do you — in this office? 7. — business is it? 8. Do you — work in the afternoon?

Pronounce: no, mother, go, so, home, only, old, also.

LESSON SEVENTEEN.

My Family.

II

My **brother** Jim is a **clerk** in my father's office. Jim has a motor **bike**. He is a very good **driver**. He can also drive a car.

I have no motor bike, **because** I am **too** young. I have a **bicycle** to drive to school. My sister Nelly, too, has a bicycle. We drive to school every morning, **except on Sundays**, when we have no lessons.

We like very much to drive.

Questions. 1. Whose brother is Jim? 2. What is Jim? 3. Where does he work? 4. What has he? 5. Can Jim also drive a car? 6. Is he a good driver? 7. Has Frank also a bike? 8. **Why** has he not? 9. What has he? 10. What has his sister Nelly? 11. Where do they drive every morning?

Exercise 1. Tell the time.

It is 12.05, 1.25, 2.40, 3.50, 4.15, 5.00.

Exercise 2. Form the continuous.

1. I (translate) some sentences. 2. Lucy and Lily (go) to school. 3. Mr. Harris (drive) in his car. 4. He (return). 5. Who (work) in the office? 6. Jim (write) in the office. 7. Father (come) home.

Exercise 3. Do or does?

1. What — Frank Harris say? 2. Where — Mr. Harris drive every morning? 3. Where — Jim and his father work? 4. Where — they return in the afternoon? 5. Where —

Frank and Nelly drive every afternoon? 6. — you like to drive in a car? 7. — all pupils drive to school? 8. — this man work very hard?

Pronounce: father, car, hard, clerk, afternoon, answer, ask; other, mother, come, some, brother, Sunday, but, fun, run.

LESSON EIGHTEEN.

My Family.

III

My little sister Jane is not at school yet. She is only six years old.

Jane has four **white rabbits**. The rabbits are **funny little animals**. My sister Jane is very **fond of her rabbits**. She **keeps them** in the garden in a rabbit-hutch. When her little friends come to **see her**, she shows them her rabbits.

All little children are fond of rabbits.

Questions. 1. Is little Jane also a schoolgirl? 2. Why is she not at school yet? 3. What has she? 4. Where does she keep her rabbits? 5. Who often comes to see Jane? 6. What does Jane show them? 7. What are all little children fond of? 8. Have you any rabbits?

Exercise 1. Fill the blanks with:

about, white, show, fond, can, animals, keep, funny.

1. There is a fine — rabbit in the rabbit-hutch. 2. — you see it? 3. Are you — of rabbits? 4. Does your mother — rabbits? 5. — me your little dog. 6. It is very —. 7. I like to read stories — animals. 8. My father is very fond of —.

Exercise 2. Form questions.

Examples: You have a dog. Have you a dog?

Mr. Harris is in town. Is Mr. Harris in town?

1. Jim has a motor bike. 2. Frank and Nelly have new bicycles. 3. Tom is at school. 4. The children are in the playground. 5. This game is very exciting. 6. My brother is fond of dogs. 7. This family is very large.

Exercise 3. Who or what?

1. — keeps rabbits? 2. — is Jim Harris? 3. — have Frank and his sister? 4. — is always very busy? 5. — has a house and a garden? 6. — is fond of animals? 7. — is Boy? 8. — is this young flier? 9. — is the story about? 10. — is going to the cricket match?

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. See on uus jalgratas. 2. Kelle auto see on? 3. Siin on minu venna mootorratas. 4. Minu isa on bürooametnik. 5. Ta töötab selles büroos. 6. Härra Harris on ärimees. 7. Tal on linnas äri. 8. Ta on alati väga hõivatud.

Pronounce: who, what, whose, when, where.

LESSON NINETEEN.

A week has seven days.

Six of them are week-days. We go to school on week-days. We do not work on Sundays.

The names of the week-days are: **Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.**

What day comes after Saturday?

Questions. 1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What day comes after Sunday? 3. What day have we

to-morrow? 4. What day comes after Thursday? 5. What day have we to-day? 6. On what days do we not work?

Exercise 1. Tell the names of the days.

Exercise 2. Form the singular.

1. Two men are working in the garden. 2. Here are many rabbits. 3. There are many dogs in the street. 4. My friends are going to the cricket match. 5. We have fine presents for you. 6. My father has two houses. 7. Here are fine flowers. 8. There are some children in the garden.

Tom has a dog. **His** dog is white.

Jane has a rabbit. **Her** rabbit is white.

Exercise 2. His or her?

1. Tom is very fond of — dog. 2. He likes to play with — friends. 3. My sister has four rabbits. She keeps — rabbits in a rabbit-hutch. 4. My mother has many fruit-trees in — garden. 5. Mr. Harris has two clerks in — office. 6. Miss White often plays with — pupils.

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

1. A week has

years old.

2. After Sunday comes

from her mother.

3. To-day is my sister's

flowers for her.

4. She is fourteen

wrist-watch.

5. Here is a present

seven days.

6. It is a fine

Monday.

7. Here are many

birthday.

Pronounce: fruit-trees, office, flowers, fine, fond, after, father, Friday, fun, finished, friend, family.

LESSON TWENTY.

Nelly, what are you going to do this afternoon?

I am going to **help** my mother to **gather** the **ripe** **apples** and **plums** in the garden. What are you going to do, Lucy?

I am going to do my lessons and then I want to go to the **pictures**. The boys say the new picture is interesting.

O yes, I know it is very exciting. I am sorry I cannot come with you.

Exercise 1. Form questions.

Examples: You know this boy. Do you know this boy?
Bob works very hard. Does Bob work very hard?

1. We go to school every day. 2. All pupils work very hard. 3. Nelly helps her mother very much. 4. They gather the ripe apples and plums. 5. Lucy and her friends often go to the pictures. 6. They like interesting pictures. 7. You learn English. 8. They speak Estonian and German.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. A week has seven —. 2. After Thursday comes —. 3. The fruit-trees are in the —. 4. Mr. Harris always drives in his —. 5. Jim works in his father's —. 6. Jane does not go to school because she is too —. 7. The children go to school every day except on —.

Exercise 3. Who or whose?

1. — children are Frank, Nelly, and Jane? 2. — brother is Jim? 3. — is going to the pictures? 4. — birthday is tomorrow? 5. — often comes to see little Jane? 6. — house

is this? 7. — lives in this house? 8. — dog is Boy? 9. — is fond of animals? 10. — father is a business man?

Pronounce: book, boy, but, bike, birthday, busy, because, brother, blank, bicycle; plum, present, plenty, picture, pupil, plural.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE.

Can you **count**? Yes, I can.

Count from one to ten.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

$1 \times 1 = 1$ **Once** one is one.

$2 \times 2 = 4$ **Twice** two are four.

$3 \times 3 = 9$ **Three times** three are nine.

$4 \times 3 = 12$ Four times three are twelve.

$8 + 12 = 20$ Eight and twelve are twenty.

$20 + 10 = 30$ Twenty and ten are **thirty**.

$30 + 10 = 40$ Thirty and ten are **forty**.

$2 \times 25 = 50$ Twice twenty-five are **fifty**.

$2 \times 30 = 60$ Twice thirty are **sixty**.

$60 + 10 = 70$ Sixty and ten are **seventy**.

$4 \times 20 = 80$ Four times twenty are **eighty**.

$80 + 10 = 90$ Eighty and ten are **ninety**.

$2 \times 50 = 100$ Twice fifty are one **hundred**.

Exercise 1. Read:

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$18 + 12 = 30$$

$$10 + 30 = 40$$

$$40 + 35 = 75$$

Exercise 2. Form the continuous.

1. I (count) from one to ten.
2. Nelly (help) her mother.
3. She (gather) apples.
4. Frank and his friend (play) cricket in the playground.
5. Mr. Harris (drive) home.
6. Many children (go) to the pictures.
7. Little Jane (show) me her rabbits.

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

1. my, is, sister's, Jane, name.
2. girl, a, is, little, she, funny.
3. rabbits, of, is, very, she, her, fond.
4. friend, am, this, I, to, my, see, afternoon, going.
5. sorry, go, you, cannot, with, am, I, I.
6. late, it, is, very?

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Kelle laps on Jane?
2. Kes on teie õpetaja?
3. Kelle maja see on?
4. Kes töötab praegu aias?
5. Kelle koer see on?
6. See on Tomi koer.
7. Kas see on teie isa auto?
8. See on minu jalgratas.

Pronounce: can, keep, cricket, count, come, car; game, good, give, go, girl, gather, garden.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO.

My friend Joe lives in Tallinn. He often writes long **letters to me**. His letters are very interesting. I like his letters very much.

I want to write a letter to my friend Joe, but a have no **paper**. I have no time to go and **buy** paper.

I **must** ask my brother to give me **some** paper and an **envelope**.

"**Please** give me some paper and an envelope. **Thanks**. Can you give me a **stamp** too?"

"I am sorry I have no stamp."

Exercise 1. His or her?

1. Your friend Joe writes long letters. — letters are very interesting. Please show me — letters. 2. My sister Nelly has many friends. — friends are very fine girls. 3. Mr. Harris has some clerks. — clerks are always very busy. 4. Mrs. Harris has four children. — children live in — house.

Exercise 2. Count by tens from ten to one hundred.

Exercise 3. Form questions.

Examples: Joe writes long letters. Does Joe write long letters?

His letters are interesting. Are his letters interesting?

1. Your friend lives in this town. 2. He is a clerk in an office. 3. Joe works very hard. 4. You love your friend very much. 5. Lucy wants to write a letter. 6. The pupils want to buy new copy-books. 7. Nelly gives Frank paper and envelopes. 8. This is an old stamp.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Twice four are —. 2. The paper is —. 3. This letter is —. 4. This stamp is —. 5. Football is —. 6. The pupils work —. 7. The story is —. 8. The teacher asks his —. 9. We have plenty of —. 10. Jane is fond of her —.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE.

A Letter.

Dear Joe,

Many thanks for your very interesting letter. I am sorry I have no time to write you a long letter. This week I have to write a long **composition**, a homework, you know. I must read many books **before** I can **start** writing my composition. I must work very hard.

Next week I **hope** to have **more** time to write a long letter to you.

Your

Frank.

Exercise 1. Fill the blanks with:

please, help, must, before, start, compositions, paper, pictures, buy.

1. We often write long —. 2. Before we — writing, we — read many books. 3. I have no —, I must go and — some. 4. — give me a stamp. 5. Monday comes — Tuesday. 6. Do you often go to the —? 7. This afternoon I want to — my mother.

Exercise 2. Form questions with where and when.

Examples: We work here. Where do we work?

We work in the morning. When do we work?

1. Joe works in his father's office. 2. He goes to the office in the morning. 3. He returns in the afternoon. 4. You often go to the pictures. 5. We do not work on Sundays. 6. The children are in the garden. 7. The rabbits are in the rabbit-hutch. 8. Some dogs are in the street.

Exercise 3. Thinking — think.

Running, —; buying, —; coming, —; asking, —; living, —; helping, —; gathering, —; hoping, —; saying, —; returning, —; keeping, —; giving, —.

Exercise 4. Live rhymes with give.

Meet	„	„	.....
Game	„	„	.....
Brother	„	„	.....
Like	„	„	.....
Ball	„	„	.....
Show	„	„	.....
Dear	„	„	.....
Fun	„	„	.....
Where	„	„	.....
Day	„	„	.....

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.

The letter is finished. Now I must go to the **post-office** to buy a stamp and **post** the letter.

“**Will** you come with me, Nelly?”

“Certainly I will. I must do some **shopping**. Mother is coming too.”

“Then you must **hurry up**.”

“What **time** is it?”

“It is half past three.”

“Oh, **then** we have plenty of time. Wait a **little**, I am **ready** in a minute.”

Exercise 1. Form the continuous.

1. Frank (write) a letter to his friend. 2. He (hurry) to the post-office. 3. He (post) the letter. 4. Mother and Nelly

(go) shopping. 5. Who (wait)? 6. I (read) the newspaper.
7. Jim (drive) to town. 8. Who (return)?

Exercise 2. Tell the time.

It is 12.15, 18.17, 9.40, 10.48, 11.30, 4.31, 3.00.

Exercise 3. Make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nelly is writing | apples and plums. |
| 2. Jim is hurrying | returning home. |
| 3. Mr. Harris is | the garden. |
| 4. Frank is playing | to town. |
| 5. Mrs. Harris is in | a long composition. |
| 6. She is gathering | with his friend. |

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Kas te sageli kirjutate pikki kirjandeid? 2. Kas Joe elab selles linnas? 3. Kas te sõidate kooli igal hommikul? 4. Kas teil meeldib sõita? 5. Kas teie õpetaja küsib teid iga päev? 6. Kas te sageli mängite palli? 7. Kas teie sõbrad mängivad erutavaid mängu? 8. Kas kõik lapsed armastavad loomi?

Pronounce: some, say, sentence, sing, seven, six, so, please, busy, whose, has, flowers, exercises, girls, boys, days.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

“What are you **looking for**, Nelly?”

“I am looking for my **hat**.”

“Your hat is **on the table**. Don't (do not) **forget to put on your coat** and to **take your umbrella** with you. It is going to **rain** to-day. What are you going to buy?”

“Mother is going to buy me new **shoes** and **stockings**. I want to buy some new **magazines**. I am ready. Mother, are you ready? We are going now.”

Questions. 1. What is Nelly looking for? 2. Where is her hat? 3. Why must she take her umbrella with her? 4. Is it raining now? 5. What is mother going to buy Nelly? 6. What is Nelly going to buy? 7. Do you read magazines? 8. Who is going to the post-office?

Exercise 1. Read:

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$16 \times 6 = 96$$

$$24 + 12 = 36$$

$$16 + 71 = 87$$

$$18 + 43 = 61$$

$$25 + 29 = 54$$

$$50 + 50 = 100$$

I have **some** magazines.

Have you **any** new books?

No, I have not **any** books

Exercise 2. Any or some?

1. Have you — stories to read? 2. Yes, I have — very good stories. 3. I must hurry to the post-office? I have to post — letters. 4. Are there — fruit-trees in your garden? 5. Please give me — ripe apples. 6. — boys are going to the playground. 7. — friends are waiting **for me**.

Exercise 3. A or an?

1. Please give me — envelope. 2. Do you want to have — pen too? 3. I must buy — umbrella. 4. In this house there is — office. 5. Are you writing — letter? 6. Is this — Estonian expression? 7. I am reading — English magazine. 8. Please go and buy — stamp for me.

Pronounce: table, take, to, to-day, Tom; Dick, do, dear, does.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX.

Four weeks make a **month**. Twelve months make a year.

Tell the names of the months. The names of the months are: **January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.**

The **first** of January is called New Year's Day. Then we **wish each other** a happy New Year.

The **Christmas Holidays** are in December. On **Christmas Day** we wish each other a **merry** Christmas.

When is your birthday? My birthday is in May.

Questions. 1. How many weeks make a month? 2. How many months make a year? 3. What month is the first? 4. What is the first of January called? 5. What do we wish each other then? 6. When are the Christmas Holidays? 7. What do we wish each other on Christmas Day? 8. In what month is your birthday?

Exercise 1. Form questions with when and where.

1. Frank is going to the post-office. 2. On the first of January we wish each other a happy New Year. 3. The Christmas Holidays are in December. 4. Your teacher lives in a large house. 5. Lucy's composition is on the table. 6. Mr. Harris always returns in the afternoon. 7. We buy stamps at the post-office.

Exercise 2. Form the affirmative.

1. I cannot write this exercise. 2. This child cannot count. 3. We have not any new pens. 4. Lucy has no ball. 5. My father has no motor bike. 6. We do not often go to the pictures. 7. This is not a long story. 8. I have no new shoes.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. The first of January is called —. 2. On Christmas Day we wish each other a —. 3. My birthday is in —. 4. Twelve month make a —. 5. Four weeks make a —. 6. We play in the —. 7. Football is an —. 8. We read books, magazines, and —.

Exercise 4. Form the plural.

Sentence, year, family, day, father, child, office, umbrella, shoe.

Pronounce: January, Jim, Joe, Jane, June, July; March, watch, match, much, teacher, each, child, children.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN.

Work and Play.

Work **while** you work.

Play while you play.

That is the way

To be happy and **gay**.

All that you do,

Do with your **might**.

Things done by **halves**

Are **never** done **right**.

Exercise 1. Make sentences.

1. do, you, that, all, do, might, your, with.
2. halves, done, are, things, by, done, never, right.
3. can, into, you, translate, English, expression, this?

4. singing, am, of, fond, I, very.
5. many, you, Estonian, do, songs, know?
6. is, month, January, first, the.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Kuhu te lähete iga päev? 2. Millal te tulete koju tagasi?
3. Kus te õpite? 4. Kus te mängite peale lõunat? 5. Millal te laulate?
6. Kus töötab Jim? 7. Kuhu ta sõidab igal hommikul? 8. Millal käib Lucy kinos (läheb kinno)?

Exercise 3. Find the rhymes.

way, might, goes, tell, all, rhyme, shows, where, gay, well, there, right, ball, time.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT.

"Mother, **may** I ask some friends to come and **have tea** with me?"

"Certainly you may. When are you going to ask them to come?"

"I want to ask them to come this afternoon. **It is fine** to-day, and we can have tea in the garden. I am going to **teach** them a new game. I know such a fine game!"

"**All right.** Ask your friends to come this afternoon and have tea with you."

Exercise 1. May or can?

1. — I take your pen? 2. — you teach your friends a new game? 3. — all boys play cricket? 4. — I read this letter? 5. Certainly you — 6. — I ask you to post this letter? 7. — you sing this song? 8. Yes, I — 9. — you translate this sentence into Estonian?

Exercise 2. Fill the blanks with:

teach, all right, think, friends, ask, game, very much, such, tea, have.

1. I want to ask my — to come and have — with me.
2. May I — them to come this afternoon? 3. It is fine, I — we can — tea in the garden. 4. Who is going to — us the new game? 5. Do you know this —? 6. It is — a fine game. 7. We all like it —. 8. —, let us play the new game.

Exercise 3. Who or what?

1. — learns English? 2. — works very hard? 3. — knows many Estonian and English expressions? 4. — teaches you English? 5. — is there on your table? 6. — have you to do here? 7. — makes tea for you? 8. — are the children doing? 9. — is going to buy a house?

Pronounce: show, shoe, she, expression, Russian, finish, English.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE.

Yesterday Frank and Nelly played a new game. They played it with **their** friends. They all liked the new game very much.

Then their mother **called** them. "You must **stop** now. I think you all are very **tired**. Come in and have tea now."

But the children wanted to **go on** with their game. They **cried**: "No, Mother, we are not tired. Let us **first** finish our game. It's (it is) such a fine game."

They **soon** finished their game. Then they asked their mother to give them their tea.

Regular Verbs.

Infinitive.

Past.

call	called	[kɔ:ld]
cry	cried	[kraɪd]
play	played	[pleɪd]
ask	asked	[ɑ:skt]
finish	finished	['fɪnɪʃt]
like	liked	[laɪkt]
want	wanted	['wɒntɪd]

Irregular Verb.

do	did	[dɪd]
----	-----	-------

Exercise 1. Form the past.

1. On the first of January I (wish) my friends a happy New Year. 2. Lily (ask) her brother to give her a book. 3. We (want) to give her a birthday present. 4. The mother (call) her children. 5. We (work) very hard. 6. We (start) our work yesterday. 7. I (hope) to find the rhymes. 8. Once there (live) a funny little man.

Exercise 2. Their or there?

1. What is — on the table ? 2. — are some hats and an umbrella. 3. The children are looking for — things. 4. They play games with — friends. 5. The pupils are finishing — compositions. 6. Who is coming —? 7. The teachers are playing with — pupils. 8. What are you doing —?

Exercise 3. Form the affirmative.

1. Has Tom a white dog? 2. Is his father a clerk? 3. Do you all live in this town? 4. Have we to write any compositions? 5. Do we hope to see our friend next week? 6. Is Frank going to teach his friends a new game? 7. Is your mother calling you? 8. Are we very tired?

Questions. 1. What did Frank and Nelly do yesterday? 2. **With whom** did they play the new game? 3. How did they like the new game? 4. Who called them? 5. Did the children stop their game? 6. What did they want to do? 7. What did they say? 8. What did they soon finish? 9. What did they ask their mother?

LESSON THIRTY.

Buying a Birthday Present.

One afternoon Frank **said**: "To-morrow is **grandfather's** birthday. Let us go and buy a birthday present."

His mother asked: "Have you **money enough** to buy a present for your grandfather?"

The children cried: "Yes, mother, we have."

Then the children **went** to buy a present. **This time** they wanted to buy a **pipe** for their grandfather.

They **bought** a fine pipe.

When they **came** home, their mother looked at the pipe and said: "It is a fine pipe."

The children **were** very **glad**. Then Mother **began** to make a **cake**. Nelly helped her to make a cake.

They **made** a very good cake.

Irregular Verbs.

Infinitive.

Past.

say	said	[sed]
go	went	[went]
buy	bought	[bɔ:t]
come	came	[keim]
be	was, were	[wɔz, wə]
begin	began	[bi:'gæn]
make	made	[meid]

Exercise 1. Form the past.

1. Mrs. Harris and Nelly (go) shopping. 2. They (buy) a new umbrella. 3. When they (come) home, Nelly (begin) to do her lessons. 4. Mrs. Harris (begin) to make a cake. 5. She (make) tea too. 6. The cake (be) very good. 7. The children (say) they (like) their tea. 8. They all (be) very glad.

Exercise 2. Give the opposites.

Young, here, take, large, come, go on, ask, begin, tomorrow, before, new.

Exercise 3. Any or some?

1. The children played — games. 2. They did not play — new games. 3. Did they buy — presents for their grandfather? 4. Are you going to buy — new magazines? 5. Have you to write — letters to-day? 6. Please give me — envelopes. 7. Are there — holidays in May? 8. Are you going to teach us — new songs?

Questions. 1. What did Frank say one afternoon? 2. What did they want to buy for their grandfather? 3. What did they want to buy this time? 4. Whom did they show the pipe when they came home? 5. What did their mother say? 6. What did the mother make? 7. Who helped her to make the cake?

LESSON THIRTY-ONE.

Last Sunday Uncle Peter came to see us.

We were very glad to see **him again**. We all love him very much.

Uncle Peter is a **captain**, and he always **tells** us stories. His stories are very exciting. We like to **hear** his stories.

Uncle Peter **had dinner** with us.

After dinner we asked him to tell us a story.

Uncle Peter **took out** his pipe and began to **smoke**. He likes to smoke, you know.

Then he told us a story about a boy who wanted to **become** a sailor.

Irregular Verbs.

Infinitive.

have

take

tell

Past.

had [hæd]

took [tuk]

told [tould]

Exercise 1. Form the past.

1. Our grandfather (tell) us a story. 2. It (be) a story about a little girl. 3. The teacher (say) some words. 4. (Do)

you hear what she (say)? 5. We (have) tea in the garden.
6. Bob (take) his things and (go) home. 7. It (begin) to rain.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. — uncle is a captain. 2. — you want to become a flier?
3. — Henry know this young sailor? 4. Is your father a
business —? 5. Where has he his —? 6. — your father
smoke? 7. — he a pipe? 8. Uncle Peter had — with us.

Exercise 3. Give the infinitive.

Cried, said, came, finished, bought, was, went, told, were,
took, began, made, had, did.

Exercise 4. Make sentences with can, may, must.

Pronounce: become, come, love, some, money, done,
mother, brother.

LESSON THIRTY-TWO.

Once there was a boy who wanted to go to **sea**.

He wanted to become a sailor.

One day he went to his father and said: "Father, **let me**
go to sea."

"No," said the boy's father, "you are my **only son**, you
must **stay at home** with me and your mother."

But the boy wanted to go to sea. He **ran** away from
his **parents** and went **on board a ship**.

The **weather** was fine, and the boy was very happy.

Exercise 1. Their or there?

1. The sailors and — captain returned. 2. They all loved
— old ship very much. 3. Once — was a boy who wanted

to become a sailor. 4. The parents did not let — son go to sea. 5. The children did not hear when — mother called them. 6. They wanted to go on with — game. 7. Did they meet — friends in the street? 8. What is — in the street?

Exercise 2. Form the past.

Tell, go, come, say, be, run, take, have, buy, begin, make, cry.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Meie mängisime uut mängu. 2. See mäng oli väga huvitav. 3. Meile meeldis see mäng väga. 4. Meie tahtsime mängu jätkata. 5. Mõned poisid olid väsinud. 6. Ema kutsus (hüüdis) meid. 7. Ema tegi meile hea koogi. 8. Minu õde aitas tal kooki teha. 9. Eile me ostsime ilusa pildi. 10. Ma olin väga rõõmus.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE.

But soon a **strong wind** began to **blow**.

The ship went **up and down**, up and down, and again up and down.

The boy **felt** very **bad**. He **became seasick**.

"I will not become a sailor," he said. "I will never go to sea again. I want to go home to my parents."

Questions. 1. What did a little boy want to become? 2. What did he say to his father one day? 3. What did his father answer? 4. Did the boy stay at home? 5. Where did he go? 6. How did he like the ship? 7. Why did he become seasick? 8. Where did he wish to go now?

Exercise 1. Form questions with: who, whose, when, where, what.

1. Uncle Peter came to see us.
2. He is a captain.
3. Last Sunday he had dinner with us.
4. He knows many stories.
5. Uncle Peter's stories are very exciting.
6. After dinner he told us a story.
7. A little boy wanted to become a sailor.
8. He went on board a ship.
9. He became a sailor.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Kui härra Wood oli väike poiss, tahtis ta merele minna.
2. Ta tahtis saada madruseks.
3. Ühel päeval jooksis ta vanemate juurest ära.
4. Ta läks laevale.
5. Ta oli väga õnnelik.
6. Paljude aastate pärast sai temast kapten.
7. Tal oli suur, ilus laev.
8. Ta oli hea kapten, ja ta madrused armastasid teda.

Exercise 3. Long rhymes with strong.

Bad " "

Hear " "

Sea " "

Buy " "

Thing " "

More " "

Wait " "

Say " "

Look " "

Any " "

Blow " "

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR.

Charlie Fuller's uncle is a **farmer**. He has a **farm in the country**. Every **summer** he **invites** Charlie to come and **spend** some weeks on his farm.

One morning, when Charlie came down to **breakfast**, his father was reading a letter. Soon he finished reading and said to Charlie: "Uncle Jim **has written** and invited you to go and spend the holidays on his farm."

Charlie was **delighted**. He liked to spend his holidays on his uncle's farm.

When the holidays came, he went into the country and spent many happy days on his uncle's farm. He worked, played, **fished**, and **bathed** every day.

What fun they had, he, his **cousin** Peter, and the **big** dog Wolf!

Questions. 1. Who invites Charlie every summer? 2. Where does Charlie's uncle live? 3. What is his uncle? 4. What has he in the country? 5. Who spends the holidays on his farm? 6. Does Charlie like to spend the holidays in the country? 7. What does he do in the country? 8. With whom does he work and play in the country? 9. What is his cousin's name? 10. What is his dog called?

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

1. My father and my mother are my —. 2. My father's brother is my —. 3. My uncle's children are my —. 4. My mother's father is my —. 5. Farmers live in the —. 6. I like to spend my holidays on my uncle's —. 7. We have our breakfast in the —. 8. We do not work on —. 9. We put letters in —.

Exercise 2. Form the past.

1. My parents have a farm in the country. 2. It is a large farm. 3. My cousins spend their holidays on our farm. 4. I work and play with my cousins. 5. We all like to bathe. 6. We often go fishing. 7. My big brother has a bike to drive to town. 8. We are always delighted when Uncle Peter comes to see us. 10. He is a captain and tells us exciting stories. 11. I, too, want to become a captain.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Eile oli vanaisa sünnipäev. 2. Meie läksime teda vaatama. 3. Meie ostsime temale ühe ilusa piibu. 4. Vanaisa oli väga õnnelik. 5. Meie veetsime toreda õhtupooliku vanaisaga. 6. Meie jõime teed tema juures (temaga). 7. Meie kõik olime väga rõõmsad. 8. Kui me koju tulime, (siis) jutustasime oma vanematele sellest õhtupoolikust.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE.

Spring is coming.

I shall open wide my window,
Letting in the **laughing breeze**
That is telling happy stories
To the flowers, to the trees;
For the spring, the spring is coming,
'Tis good-bye to all the **snow!**
Yes, I know it, for the **swallows**
Have come back to tell me so.

Vocabulary

1.

lesson ['lesn] — õppetund;
ülesanne

one [wʌn] — üks

is [iz] — on

a [ə] — umbmäärane artikkel

boy [bɔi] — poiss

yes [jes] — jah

no [nou] — ei

not [nɒt] — ei, mitte

Mr. ['mistə] — härra

man [mæn] — mees

Miss [mis] — preili

woman ['wʊmən] — naine

————

question ['kwɛstʃən] — küsi-
mus

exercise ['eksəsaiz] — harju-
tus

fill [fil] — täida, täitke

the [ðə, ði] — määrav artikkel

blank [blæŋk] — lünk

pronounce [prə'nauns] — häälda, hääldage

2.

two [tu:] — kaks

what [wɒt] — mis

he [hi:] — tema (meessugu)

also ['ɔ:lsou] — ka

Mrs. ['misiz] — proua

she [ʃi:] — tema (naissugu)

an [ən] — umbmäärane artik-
kel, tarvitav vokaaliga al-
gava sõna ees

English ['iŋgliʃ] — inglise;
inglise keel

Estonian [es'touniən] — eesti;
eesti keel

or [ɔ:] — või, ehk

3.

three [θri:] — kolm

teacher ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja

are [ɑ:] — oled, olete; on

you [ju:] — sina, teie

I [ai] — mina

am [æm] — olen

pupil ['pjʊ:pl] — õpilane

and [ænd, ənd] — ja

we [wi:] — meie

they [ðei] — nemad

————

to [tu, tə] — eessõna

be [bi:] — olema

present ['preznt] — olevik

singular ['siŋgjulə] — ainsus

plural ['pluərəl] — mitmus

affirmative [ə'fə:mətiv] —
jaatav

interrogative [intə'rogətiv] —
küsi

negative ['negətiv] — eitav

translate [træns'leit] — tõl-
kima; tõlgi, tõlkige

4.

four [fɔ:] — neli

here [hiə] — siin

book [buk] — raamat

it [it] — ta; see

story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt

interesting ['intristiŋ] — huvi-
tav

very ['veri] — väga

long [lɔŋ] — pikk

short [ʃɔ:t] — lühike

about [ə'baʊt] — üle, kohta

sailor ['seilə] — madrus

5.

five [faiv] — viis

have [hæv] — omama; **you**
have — sul (teil) on

any ['eni] — mõni, mõned
(küsilauses, eitavas lauses)

many ['meni] — palju

for [fɔ:, fə] — jaoks

can [kæn]; **you can** — sina
võid, suudad, oskad; teie
võite, suudate, oskate

give [giv] — andma

me [mi:] — minule

good [gʊd] — hea

but [bʌt] — aga

only ['ounli] — ainult

read [ri:d] — lugema

thank [θæŋk] — tänama

you — sind, teid

form [fɔ:m] — moodustama

6.

six [siks] — kuus

who [hu:] — kes?

has [hæz] — omab; tal on

ball [bɔ:l] — pall

play [plei] — mängima

like [laik] — meeldivaks, arm-
saks pidama; **I like** — mulle
meeldib, ma armastan

football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall

often ['ɔ:fn] — sageli

so [sou] — nii

exciting [ek'saitiŋ] — erutav,
põnev

game [geim] — mäng

all [ɔ:l] — kõik

make [meik] — tegema

sentence ['sentəns] — lause

7.

seven ['sevŋ] — seitse

learn [lə:n] — õppima

write [raɪt] — kirjutama

speak [spi:k] — rääkima

cannot — ei saa

yet [jet]; **not yet** — veel mitte

some [sʌm] — mõni, mõned

well [wel] — hästi

do [du:] — tegema; **do you**
learn? — kas õpid, kas õpi-
te?

German [ˈdʒə:mən] — saksa;
saksa keel
newspaper [ˈnju:spɛɪpə] — aja-
leht

put in [put in] — sisse pane-
ma
missing [ˈmɪsɪŋ] — puuduv
letter [ˈletə] — täht

8.

eight [eɪt] — kaheksa
Russian [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] — vene;
vene keel
does [dʌz], **he learn** — kas ta
õpib?

your [jɔ:] — teie, sinu
friend [frɛnd] — sõber
work [wɜ:k] — töötama
hard [hɑ:d] — kõvasti
know [nou] — teadma; tund-
ma

word [wɜ:d] — sõna
expression [ɪksˈpreʃ(ə)n] —
väljend

with [wɪð] — eessõna
his [hɪz] — tema (oma) (mees-
sugu)

with his friends — oma sõpra-
dega

my [maɪ] — minu

Harry [ˈhæri]

9.

nine [naɪn] — üheksa

this [ðɪs] — see

dog [dɒg] — koer

little [ˈlɪtl] — väike
fine [faɪn] — ilus, tore
name [neɪm] — nimi
how [hau] — kuidas, kui?
old [ould] — vana
young [jʌŋ] — noor
year [jɪə] — aasta
every [ˈevri] — iga
day [deɪ] — päev

10.

ten [ten] — kümme
to-day [təˈdeɪ] — täna
has to write — peab kirjuta-
ma

no [nou] — ei (mingit)
copy-book [ˈkɒpi-bʊk] — vihik
ask [ɑ:sk] — küsima; paluma

new [nju:] — uus
sorry [ˈsɒri], **I am sorry** —
mul on kahju

let us [ʌs] **ask** — küsigem
sister [ˈsɪstə] — õde
certainly [ˈsɛrtɪnli] — kind-
lasti, muidugi

want [wɒnt] — tahtma

pen [pen] — sulg

too [tu:] — ka

much [mʌʃ] — palju; **very**
much — väga

11.

eleven [ɪˈlevn] — üksteist
what are you doing [ˈdʊɪŋ] —
mida sa teed; mida te teete
(praegu)

there [ðɛə] — seal

where [wəə] — kus? kuhu?
playground [pleigraund] —
mänguväljak
flier ['flaiə] — lendur
sing [siŋ] — laulma; **who is
singing there** — kes seal
laulab?
other [ˈʌðə] — teine
song [sɒŋ] — laul
is called [kɔːld] — nimeta-
takse
school [sku:l] — kool
over [ˈouvə] — möödas; lõp-
penud

indefinite [inˈdefinit] —
määramatu, umbmäärane
continuous [kənˈtɪnjuəs] —
kestev kõneviis

12.

twelve [twelv] — kaksteist
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
finished [ˈfɪniʃt] — lõppenud
begun [biˈgʌn] — alanud
run [rʌn] — jooksmas
who'll (who will) [wil] run —
kes jookseb? (tulevik)
fastest [ˈfɑːstɪst] — kõige kii-
remini
laugh [lɑːf] — naerma
loudest [ˈləʊdɪst] — kõige val-
jumini
try [traɪ] — katsuma; proovi-
ma
work — töö
done [dʌn] — tehtud

13.

thirteen [ˈθɜːtɪn] — kolm-
teist
time [taɪm] — aeg; **what time
is it** — mis kell on?
tell [tel] — ütlema
clock [klɒk] — kell; **it is
twelve o'clock** — kell on
kaksteist
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] — minut
past [pɑːst] — mööda; läbi,
üle
quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] — veerand
half [haɪf] — pool
it is twenty minutes to one
— kakskümmend minutit
enne ühte

14.

fourteen [ˈfɔːtɪn] — neliteist
go [gəʊ] — minema
cricket [ˈkriːkɪt] — kriket
match [mætʃ] — võistlus
meet [miːt] — kohtama
street [striːt] — tänav; **in the
street** — tänaval
come [kʌm] — tulema
think [θɪŋk] — mõtlema
plenty of [ˈplenti əv] — kül-
laldaselt, rohkesti
late [leɪt] — hilja
watch [wɒtʃ] — taskukell
wrist-watch [rɪst] — käekell
present [ˈpreznt] — kingitus
birthday [ˈbɜːrðdeɪ] — sünni-
päev

from [frɒm] — eessõna
father ['fɑ:ðə] — isa; **from**
my father — minu isalt

whom [hu:m] — keda? kel-
lele?

15.

fifteen ['fif'ti:n] — viisteist
house [haus] — maja
small [smɔ:l] — väike
mother ['mʌðə] — ema
child [tʃaɪld], pl. **children**
[ˈtʃɪldrən] — laps
live [liv] — elama
garden ['gɑ:dn] — aed
fruit-tree ['fru:ttri:] — vilja-
puu
flower ['flauə] — lill
love [lʌv] — armastama
our ['auə] — meie (oma)
home [houm] — kodu; koju

whose [hu:z] — kelle

16.

sixteen ['siks'ti:n] — kuusteist
family ['fæmili] — perekond
say [sei] — ütleva
business ['biz(i)nɪs] — äri
town [taun] — linn
motor-car ['moutəka:] — auto
drive [draɪv] — sõitma
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — hommik
office ['ɒfis] — büroo, kontor
return [ri'tə:n] — tagasi tule-
ma

afternoon [ˈɑ:ftə'nu:n] — õh-
tupoolik

in the afternoon — peale lõu-
nat, õhtupoolikul

always ['ɔ:lwəz] — alati, ikka

busy ['bi:zɪ] — hõivatud

17.

seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] — seitse-
teist

brother ['brʌðə] — vend

clerk [klɑ:k] — büroo- (kon-
tori-) ametnik

motor-bike [baɪk] — mootor-
ratas

driver ['draɪvə] — autojuht

because [bi'kɔ:z] — sellepärast
et

too [tu:] — liiga

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] — jalgratas

except [ɪk'sept] — väljaarva-
tud

Sunday ['sʌndi] — pühapäev

on [ɒn] — eessõna; **on Sun-
days** — pühapäeviti

when [wen] — kunas, millal;
kui

why [wai] — miks?

18.

eighteen ['eɪ'ti:n] — kaheksa-
teist

white [wait] — valge

rabbit ['ræbɪt] — küülik

funny ['fʌni] — naljakas

animal ['æniməl] — loom

she is fond [fɒnd] **of** — ta
armastab

her [hə:] — tema (oma) (nais-
sugu

keep [ki:p] — pidama

them [ðem] — neid; neile

rabbit-hutch [hʌtʃ] — küüli-
kute kuut

see [si:] — nägema; külasta-
ma

her [hə:] — teda

show [ʃou] — näitama

example [ig'zɑ:mpl] — näide

19.

nineteen ['nain'ti:n] — üheksa-
teist

week [wi:k] — nädal

of them — nendest

week-days — argipäev

of the week-days — argipäe-
vade

Monday ['mʌndi] — esmas-
päev

Tuesday ['tju:zdi] — teisipäev

Wednesday ['wenzdi] — kol-
mapäev

Thursday ['θə:zdi] — nelja-
päev

Friday ['fraidi] — reede

Saturday ['sætədi] — laupäev

after ['ɑ:ftə] — pärast, järele

to-morrow [tə'mɔ:rou] —
homme

20.

twenty ['twenti] — kaksküm-
mend

what are you going to do —
mida sa kavatsed teha?

this afternoon — täna peale
lõunat

help [help] — aitama

gather ['gæðə] — korjama

ripe [raip] — valminud

apple ['æpl] — õun

plum [plʌm] — ploom

picture ['piktʃə] — pilt; **to**
the pictures — kinno

complete [kəm'pli:t] — täien-
dama

21.

count [kaunt] — loendada

once [wʌns] — üks kord

twice [twais] — kaks korda

three times [taimz] — kolm
korda

thirty ['θɜ:ti] — kolmküm-
mend

forty ['fɔ:ti] — nelikümmend

fifty ['fifti] — viiskümmend

sixty ['siksiti] — kuusküm-
mend

seventy ['sevnti] — seitse-
kümmend

eighty ['eiti] — kaheksaküm-
mend

ninety ['nainti] — üheksaküm-
mend

one hundred ['hʌndrɪd] —
sada

22.

letter ['letə] — kiri
to me — minule
paper ['peipə] — paber
buy [bai] — ostma
must [mʌst]; **I must** — ma
pean
some [sʌm] — natuke
envelope ['enviləʊp] — ümb-
rik

please [pli:z] — palun
thanks [θæŋks] — tänu
stamp [stæmp] — kirjamark

by tens — kümnete viisi

23.

dear [diə] — kallis
composition [kɒmpə'ziʃən] —
kirjand
before [bi'fɔ:] — enne
start [stɑ:t] — algama
next [nekst] **week** — tuleval
nädalal
hope [həʊp] — lootma
more [mɔ:] — rohkem

rhyme [raim] — riim; riimima

24.

post-office ['pəʊst'ɒfɪs] —
postkontor
post — posti panema
will you come — kas tahad
tulla?, kas tuled? (tulevik)

do shopping ['ʃɒpiŋ] — ostu-
sid tegema

hurry up ['hʌri 'ʌp] — rutta-
ma

then [ðen] — siis

wait [weit] — ootama

a little — natuke

ready ['redi] — valmis

25.

look [lʌk] **for** — otsima

hat [hæt] — kübar

table ['teɪbl] — laud

on [ɒn] — peal; peale

forget [fə'get] — unustama

put [put] — panema

put on — selga panema

coat [kəʊt] — kuub

take [teɪk] — võtma

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] — vihma-
vari

rain [reɪn] — vihma sadama

it is going to rain — hakkab
sadama

shoe [ʃu:] — king

stocking ['stɒkiŋ] — sukk

magazine [mægə'zi:n] — aja-
kiri

26.

month [mʌnθ] — kuu

January ['dʒænjuəri] — jaa-
nuar

February ['februəri] — veeb-
ruar

March [mɑ:tʃ] — märts

April ['eɪprɪl] — aprill

May [meɪ] — mai

June [dʒu:n] — juuni

July [dʒu'laɪ] — juuli
August ['ɔ:gəst] — august
September [sep'tembə] — september
October [ɒk'təʊbə] — oktoober
November [nə'vembə] — november
December [di'sembə] — detsember
first [fɜ:st] — esimene
wish [wiʃ] — soovima
each other ['i:tʃ 'ʌðə] — üksteisele
happy ['hæpi] — õnnelik
New Year's Day — uusaasta
Christmas ['krɪsməs] — jõulud
holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — pühad, puhkeaeg
Christmas Day — esimene jõulupüha
merry ['meri] — lõbus

27.

while [waɪl] — kuna; niikaua kui
that [ðæt] — too (seal)
way [weɪ] — tee; viis
gay [geɪ] — lõbus, rõõmus
might [maɪt] — võim, jõud
thing [θɪŋ] — asi
by halves [hɑɪvz] — poolikult
never ['nevə] — mitte kunagi
right [raɪt] — õige

28.

may [meɪ] I — kas ma tohin?
tea [ti:] — tee; **to have tea** — teed jooma

it is fine — ilm on ilus
teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama
such [sʌtʃ] — niisugune
all right ['ɔ:l 'raɪt] — hea küll

29.

yesterday ['jestədi] — eile
their [ðeə] — nende
call [kɔ:l] — hüüdma, kutsu-
ma
stop [stɒp] — peatama; pea-
tuma
tired ['taɪəd] — väsinud
go on — edasi minema; jätkama
cry [krai] — hüüdma
first — esiteks; enne
soon [su:n] — varsti

regular ['regjʊlə] — korrapä-
rane
verb [vɜ:b] — verb; pöörd sõna
irregular — korrapäratu
infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] — infini-
tiiv
past [pɑ:st] — minevik
with whom — kellega?

30.

grandfather ['græn(d)fɑ:ðə] —
vanaisa
money ['mʌni] — raha
enough [ɪ'nʌf] — küllalt
this time — seekord
pipe [paɪp] — piip
glad [glæd] — rõõmus

begin, began [bi'gin, bi'gæn]

— algama

cake [keik] — kook

opposite [ʻɔpəzɪt] — vastand

31.

last [lɑ:st] — möödunud

us [ʌs] — meid

him [him] — teda; temale

again [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] — jälle

captain [ˈkæptɪn] — kapten

tell, told [tel, tould] — jutus-
tama

hear [hiə] — kuulma

dinner [ˈdɪnə] — lõuna

have dinner — lõunastama

out [aʊt] — välja

smoke [smouk] — suitsetama

become, became [bi'kʌm, bi-
'keɪm] — muutuma, saama
kellekski, millekski

32.

sea [si:] — meri; **to sea** —
merele

let [let] — laskma

only [ˈoʊnli] — ainuke

son [sʌn] — poeg

stay [steɪ] — jääma

at [æt, ət] — eessõna; **at**
home — kodus; **stay at**
home — koju jääma

parents [ˈpeərənts] — vane-
mad

ship [ʃɪp] — laev; **on board**

[bɔ:rd] **a ship** — laevale,
pardale

weather [ˈweðə] — ilm

33.

strong [strɒŋ] — tugev

wind [wɪnd] — tuul

blow [blou] — puhuma

up [ʌp] **and down** [daʊn]
— üles-alla

feel, felt [fi:l, felt] — tundma

bad [bæd] — halb; **feel bad**
— end halvasti (haigena)
tundma

seasick [ˈsi:ɪk] — merehaige

34.

farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] — talunik

farm [fɑ:m] — talu; **on the**
farm — talus

country [ˈkʌntri] — maa; **in**
the country — maal; **to the**
country — maale

summer [ˈsʌmə] — suvi

invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] — (külla) kut-
suma

spend, spent [spend, spent] —
veetma

breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — hommikueine

has written [ˈrɪtɪn] — on kir-
jutanud

delighted [diˈlaɪtɪd] — vaimus-
tatud

fish [fɪʃ] — kalastama

bathe [beið] — suplema
cousin [ˈkʌzn] — onupoeg
big [big] — suur

35.

spring [sprɪŋ] — kevade
laughing [ˈlɑːfɪŋ] — naerev

breeze [briːz] — kerge tuul
'tis = it is

snow [snəʊ] — lumi
good-bye [baɪ] — jumalaga
for [fɔː] — sest
swallow [ˈswɒləʊ] — pääsuke
back [bæk] — tagasi
have come — on tulnud

VOCABULARY

A

- a [ə] — umbmäärane artikkel
about [ə'baʊt] — üle, kohta
affirmative [ə'fəɪmətɪv] — jaa-
 tav (kõne)
after ['ɑːftə] — pärast, järele
afternoon ['ɑːftə'nuːn] — õhtu-
 poolik; **in the afternoon** —
 peale lõunat; **this afternoon**
 — täna peale lõunat
again [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] — jälle
all [ɔːl] — kõik
all right ['ɔːl 'raɪt] — hea küll
also ['ɔːlsəʊ] — ka
always ['ɔːlwəz] — alati, ikka
an [ən] — umbmäärane artik-
 kel, tarvit. vokaaliga algava
 sõna ees
and [ænd, ənd] — ja
animal ['ænɪməl] — loom
any ['eni] — mõni, mõned
 (küsilausetes, eitav. laus.)
apple ['æpl] — õun
April ['eɪprɪl] — aprill
ask [ɑːsk] — küsima; paluma
at [æt, ət] — eessõna
August ['ɔːgəst] — august

B

- back** [bæk] — tagasi
bad [bæd] — halb

- ball** [bɔːl] — pall
bathe [beɪð] — suplema
be [biː] — olema (**I am, you
 are, he is, we are, you are,
 they are**)
because [bi'kɔːz] — sellepä-
 rast et
become, became [bɪkəʊm, bɪ-
 'keɪm] — saama kellekski,
 millekski; muutuma
begin, began [bɪ'ɡɪn, bɪ'gæn]
 — algama
before [bɪ'fɔː] — enne
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] — jalgratas
big [bɪg] — suur
bike ['baɪk] — mootorratas
birthday ['bɜːθdeɪ] — sünni-
 päev
blank [blæŋk] — lünk
blow, blew [bləʊ, bluː] — pu-
 huma
book [buk] — raamat
boy [bɔɪ] — poiss
breakfast ['brekfəst] — homm-
 mikueine
breeze [brɪz] — kerge tuul
brother ['brʌðə] — vend
business ['bɪz(i)nɪs] — äri
busy ['bɪzi] — hõivatud
but [bʌt] — aga
by [baɪ] — eessõna

C

cake [keik] — kook
call [kɔ:l] — hüüdma, kutsu-
 ma; **is called** — nimetatakse
can [kæn]; **I can** — ma võin,
 suudan, oskan
captain [ˈkæptin] — kapten
car [kɑ:ɪ] — auto
certainly [ˈsɜ:tinli] — kindlasti,
 muidugi
child [tʃaɪld] — laps
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] — lapsed
Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] — jõu-
 lud
Christmas Day — esimene
 jõulupüha
clerk [klɜ:k] — büroo-, kon-
 toriametnik
clock [klɒk] — kell; **it is**
twelve o'clock — kell on
 kaksteist
coat [kəʊt] — mantel
come, came [kʌm, keɪm] —
 tulema
complete [kəmˈpli:t] — täien-
 dama
composition [kəmˈpəʒɪʃən] —
 kirjand
continuous [kənˈtɪnjuəs] —
 kestev kõneviis
copy-book [ˈkɒpɪbʊk] — vihik
count [kaunt] — loendama
country [ˈkʌntri] — maa; **in**
the country — maal; **(in)to**
the country — maale
cousin [ˈkʌzn] — onupoeg
cricket [ˈkrikit] — kriket
cry, cried [krai, kraid] —
 hüüdma

D

day [deɪ] — päev
dear [diə] — kallis, armas
December [dɪˈsembə] — det-
 sember
delighted [dɪˈlaɪtɪd] — vaimus-
 tatud
dinner [ˈdɪnə] — lõunasöök
do, did [du:, dɪd] — tegema;
done [dʌn] — tehtud
dog [dɒg] — koer
drive [draɪv] — sõitma; sõi-
 dukit juhtima
driver [ˈdraɪvə] — autojuht

E

each other [ˈi:tʃ ˈʌðə] — üks-
 teist, üksteisele
eight [eɪt] — kaheksa
eighteen [ˈeɪˈti:n] — kaheksa-
 teist
eighty [ˈeɪti] — kaheksaküm-
 mend
eleven [ɪˈlevn] — üksteist
English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] — inglise;
 inglise keel
enough [ɪˈnʌf] — küllalt
envelope [ˈenvɪləʊp] — ümb-
 rik
Estonian [esˈtəʊniən] — eesti;
 eesti keel
every [ˈevri] — iga
example [ɪgˈzɑ:mpəl] — näide
except [ɪkˈsept] — väljaarva-
 tud
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] — harju-
 tus

exciting [ik'saitiŋ] — erutav,
põnev
expression [iks'preʃən] — väl-
jendus

F

family ['fæmili] — perekond
farm [fɑ:m] — talu
farmer ['fɑ:mə] — talunik
fastest ['fɑ:stɪst] — kõige kii-
remini
father ['fɑ:ðə] — isa
February ['februəri] — veeb-
ruar
feel, felt [fi:l, felt] — tundma
fifteen ['fif'ti:n] — viisteist
fifty ['fifti] — viiskümmend
fill [fil] — täitma
fine [fain] — ilus, tore; it is
fine — ilm on ilus
finish ['finiʃ] — lõpetama;
finished ['finiʃt] — lõpeta-
tud
first [fɜ:st] — esimene; enne;
esiteks
five [faiv] — viis
flier ['flaiə] — lendur
flower ['flauə] — lill
fond [fɒnd]; **I am fond of ani-
mals** — ma armastan loomi
football ['fʊtbɔ:ɪl] — jalgpall
for [fɔ:, fə] — eessõna, jaoks,
eest; sest
forget, forgot [fə'get, fə'gɒt]
— unustama
form [fɔ:m] — moodustama
forty ['fɔ:ti] — nelikümmend
four [fɔ:] — neli
fourteen ['fɔ:ti:n] — neliteist

Friday ['fraidi] — reede
friend [frend] — sõber
from [frɒm] — eessõna
fruit-tree ['fru:ttri:] — vilja-
puu
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
funny ['fʌni] — naljakas

G

game [geim] — mäng
garden ['gɑ:dn] — aed
gather ['gæðə] — korjama
gay [gei] — rõõmus
German ['dʒɔ:mən] — saksa;
saksa keel
give, gave [giv, geiv] — and-
ma
glad [glæd] — rõõmus; **I am
glad** — mul on heameel
go, went [gou, went] — mine-
ma
good [gud] — hea
good-bye [bai] — jumalaga
grandfather ['græn(d)fɑ:ðə] —
vanaisa

H

half [hɑ:f] — pool; **by halves**
[hɑ:vz] — poolikult
happy ['hæpi] — õnnelik
hard [hɑ:d] — kõvasti
hat [hæt] — kübar
have [hæv] — omama; **he has**
— tal on
he [hi:] — tema (meessugu)
hear, heard [hiə, hə:d] —
kuulma
help [help] — aitama

here [hiə] — siin; siia
him [him] — teda; temale;
with him — temaga (mees-
sugu)
his [hiz] — tema (oma)
holidays [ˈhɒlɪdɪz] — pühad,
puhkeaeeg
home [həʊm] — kodu; koju;
at home — kodus
hope [həʊp] — lootma
house [haʊs] — maja
how [haʊ] — kuidas, kui
hurry up [ˈhʌrɪ ˈʌp] — ruttama
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] — sada

I

I [aɪ] — mina
in [ɪn] — sees (eessõna)
indefinite [ɪnˈdefɪnɪt] —
määramatu, umbmäärane
infinitive [ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv] — infini-
tiiv
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvi-
tav
interrogative [ɪntəˈrɒɡətɪv] —
küsiv
invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] — (külla) kut-
suma
irregular [ɪˈregjʊlə] — ebakor-
rapärane
it [ɪt] — ta; see

J

January [ˈdʒænjuəri] — jaa-
nuar
July [dʒuˈlaɪ] — juuli
June [dʒuːn] — juuni

K

keep, kept [ki:p, kept] — pi-
dama, hoidma
know [nou] — teadma, tund-
ma

L

last [lɑːst] — möödunud
late [leɪt] — hilja; hiline
laugh [lɑːf] — naerma;
laughing — naerev
lesson [ˈlesn] — õppetund;
ülesanne
let [let] — laskma; **let us go**
— mingem
letter [ˈletə] — täht, kiri
like [laɪk] — armsaks, meeldi-
vaks pidama
little [ˈlɪtl] — väike; **a little** —
natuke
live [lɪv] — elama
long [lɒŋ] — pikk
look for [lʊk fɔː] — otsima
loudest [ˈlaʊdɪst] — kõige kõ-
vemini
love [lʌv] — armastama

M

magazine [mæɡəˈziːn] — aja-
kiri
make, made [meɪk, meɪd] —
tegema
man [mæn] — mees; **men**
[men] — mehed
many [ˈmeni] — palju; **how**
many — kui palju
March [mɑːtʃ] — märts

match [mætʃ] — võistlus
May [mei] — mai
may [mei]; **may I go** — kas ma tohin minna?
me [mi:] — mind, minule;
with me — minuga
meet, met [mi:t, met] — koh-
tama
merry [ˈmeri] — lõbus
might [maɪt] — võim, jõud
minute [ˈminɪt] — minut
Miss [mɪs] — preili
missing [ˈmɪsɪŋ] — puuduv
Monday [ˈmʌndi] — esmas-
päev
money [ˈmʌni] — raha
month [mʌnθ] — kuu
more [mɔ:] — enam, rohkem
morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] — hommik
mother [ˈmʌðə] — ema
motor-car [ˈmoutəkɑ:] — auto
Mr. [ˈmɪstə] — härra (päris-
nime ees)
Mrs. [ˈmɪsɪz] — proua (pä-
risnime ees)
much [mʌtʃ] — palju; **very**
much — väga
must [mʌst]; **I must** — ma
pean
my [maɪ] — minu (oma)

N

name [neɪm] — nimi
negative [ˈnegətɪv] — eitav
never [ˈnevə] — mitte kunagi
new [nju:] — uus
New Year's Day — uusaasta
newspaper [ˈnju:spɛɪpə] —
ajaleht

next [nekst] — järgmine
nine [naɪn] — üheksa
nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈti:n] — üheksa-
teist
ninety [ˈnaɪntɪ] — üheksa-
kümmend
no [nou] — ei; ei ükski, ei
mingi
November [noʊˈvembə] — no-
vember

O

October [ɒkˈtəʊbɜ:] — oktoo-
ber
of [ɒv, əv] — eessõna
office [ˈɒfɪs] — büroo, kon-
tor
often [ˈɔ:fən] — sageli
old [ould] — vana
on [ɒn] — peale; peal; **put on**
your hat — pane kübar pähe
once [wʌns] — ükskord
one [wʌn] — üks
only [ˈəʊnli] — ainult; ainuke
or [ɔ:] — või, ehk
opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] — vastand
other [ˈʌðə] — teine
our [ˈaʊə] — meie (oma)
out [aʊt] — välja
over [ˈoʊvə] — möödas

P

paper [ˈpeɪpə] — paber
parents [ˈpeərənts] — vane-
mad
past [pɑ:st] — minevik
pen [pen] — sulg

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — pilt; **to the pictures** — kinno
pipe [paɪp] — piip
play [pleɪ] — mängima; mäng
playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] — mänguväljak
please [pli:z] — palun
plenty [ˈplenti] — küllaldaselt, rohkesti
plum [plʌm] — ploom
plural [ˈpluərəl] — mitmus
post [pəʊst] — posti panema
post-office — postkontor
present [ˈpreznt] — kingitus; olevik
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] — hääldama
pupil [ˈpju:pl] — õpilane
put [put] — panema; **put on** — riideid selga panema

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔ:tə] — veerand
question [ˈkwɛstʃən] — küsimus

R

rabbit [ˈræbɪt] — küülik
rabbit-hutch [hʌtʃ] — küülikute kuut
rain [reɪn] — vihma sadama
read, read [ri:d, red] — lugema
ready [ˈredi] — valmis
regular [ˈregjʊlə] — korrapärane
return [riˈtə:n] — tagasi tulema

rhyme [raɪm] — riim; riimima
right [raɪt] — õige
ripe [raɪp] — küps, valminud
run, ran [rʌn, ræn] — jooksema
Russian [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] — vene; vene keel

S

sailor [ˈseɪlə] — madrus
Saturday [ˈsætədi] — laupäev
say, said [sei, sed] — ütleva
school [sku:l] — kool
sea [si:] — meri; **to sea** — merele
seasick [ˈsi:sɪk] — merehaige
see, saw [si:, sɔ:] — nägema
sentence [ˈsentəns] — lause
September [sepˈtembə] — september
seven [ˈsevn] — seitse
seventeen [ˈsevnˈti:n] — seitseteist
seventy [ˈsevnti] — seitsekümmend
she [ʃi:] — tema, naissugu
ship [ʃɪp] — laev; **on board** [bɔ:d] a **ship** — laevale, pardale
shoe [ʃu:] — king
shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] — ost; **to go shopping** — ostusid tegema
short [ʃɔ:t] — lühike
show [ʃəʊ] — näitama
sing, sang [sɪŋ, sæŋ] — laulma
singular [ˈsɪŋgjʊlə] — ainsus
sister [ˈsɪstə] — õde
six [sɪks] — kuus

sixteen ['siks'ti:n] — kuusteist
sixty ['siks'ti] — kuusküm-
 mend
small [smɔ:l] — väike
smoke [smouk] — suitsetama
snow [snou] — lumi
so [sou] — nii
some [sʌm] — mõni, mõned;
 natuke
son [sʌn] — poeg
song [sɔŋ] — laul
soon [su:n] — varsti
sorry ['sɔ:ri]; **I am sorry** —
 mul on kahju
speak, spoke [spi:k, spouk] —
 rääkima
spend, spent [spend, spent] —
 veetma
stamp [stæmp] — kirjamark
spring [sprɪŋ] — kevade
start [stɑ:t] — algama
stay [stei] — jääma; **to stay**
at home — koju jääma
stocking ['stɔ:kɪŋ] — sukk
stop [stɒp] — peatama, pea-
 tuma
story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt
street [stri:t] — tänav; **in the**
street — tänaval
strong [strɒŋ] — tugev
such [sʌtʃ] — niisugune
summer ['sʌmə] — suvi
Sunday ['sʌndi] — pühapäev
swallow ['swɒləu] — pääsuke

T

table ['teibl] — laud
take, took [teik, tuk] — võt-
 ma

tea [ti:] — tee; **to have tea** —
 teed jooma
teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama
teacher ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja
tell, told [tel, tould] — ütle-
 ma; jutustama
ten [ten] — kümme; **by tens**
 — kümnete viisi
thank [θæŋk] — tänama
thanks [θæŋks] — tänu
that [ðæt] — too (seal)
the [ði(ɪ), ðə] — määrav ar-
 tikkel
their [ðeə] — nende
them [ðem] — neid, neile;
with them — nendega; **of**
them — nendest
then [ðen] — siis
there [ðeə] — seal
they [ðei] — nemad
thing [θɪŋ] — asi
think, thought [θɪŋk, θɔ:t] —
 mõtlema
thirteen ['θɜ:ti:n] — kolmteist
thirty ['θɜ:ti] — kolmküm-
 mend
this [ðɪs] — see
three [θri:] — kolm; **three**
times — kolm korda
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] — nelja-
 päev
time [taim] — aeg; **this time**
 — seekord
tired ['taɪəd] — väsinud
to [tu, tə] — eessõna
to-day [tə'dei] — täna
to-morrow [tə'mɔ:rəu] — hom-
 me
too [tu:] — ka; liiga

town [taun] — linn; to town
— linna
translate [traɪns'leɪt] — tõlki-
ma
try, tried [traɪ, traɪd] — kat-
suma, proovima
Tuesday ['tʃu:zdi] — teisipäev
twelve [twelv] — kaksteist
twenty ['twenti] — kaksküm-
mend
twice [twais] — kaks korda
two [tu:] — kaks

U

umbrella [ʌm'brɛlə] — vihma-
vari
up [ʌp] — üles
us [ʌs] — meid; meile; with
us — meiega

V

verb [vɔ:ɪb] — verb
very ['veri] — väga

W

wait [weɪt] — ootama
want [wɒnt] — tahtma
watch [wɒtʃ] — taskukell;
wrist [rɪst] watch — käekell
we [wi:] — meie
weather ['weðə] — ilm
Wednesday ['wenzdi] — kol-
mapäev
week [wi:k] — nädal; next
week — tuleval nädalal

week-day — argipäev; of the
week-days — argipäevade
well [wel] — hästi
what [wɒt] — mis?
when [wen] — kunas? millal?
where [weə] — kus? kuhu?
while [waɪl] — kuna, nii kaua
kui
white [waɪt] — valge
who [hu:] — kes
whom [hu:m] — keda? kel-
lele?; with whom — kellega?
whose [hu:z] — kelle?
why [waɪ] — miks?
will [wɪl]; who will run? kes
jookseb? (tulevik)
wind [wɪnd] — tuul
wish [wɪʃ] — soovima
with [wɪð] — eessõna; with
me — minuga
woman ['wʊmən] — naine;
women ['wɪmɪn] — naised
word [wɔ:ɪd] — sõna
work [wɜ:k] — töötama; töö
write, wrote [raɪt, raʊt] — kir-
jutama
written ['rɪtɪn]; has written —
on kirjutanud

Y

year [jɪə] — aasta
yes [jes] — jah
yesterday ['jestədi] — eile
yet [jet]; not yet — veel mitte
young [jʌŋ] — noor
your [jɔ:] — sinu; teie (oma)

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