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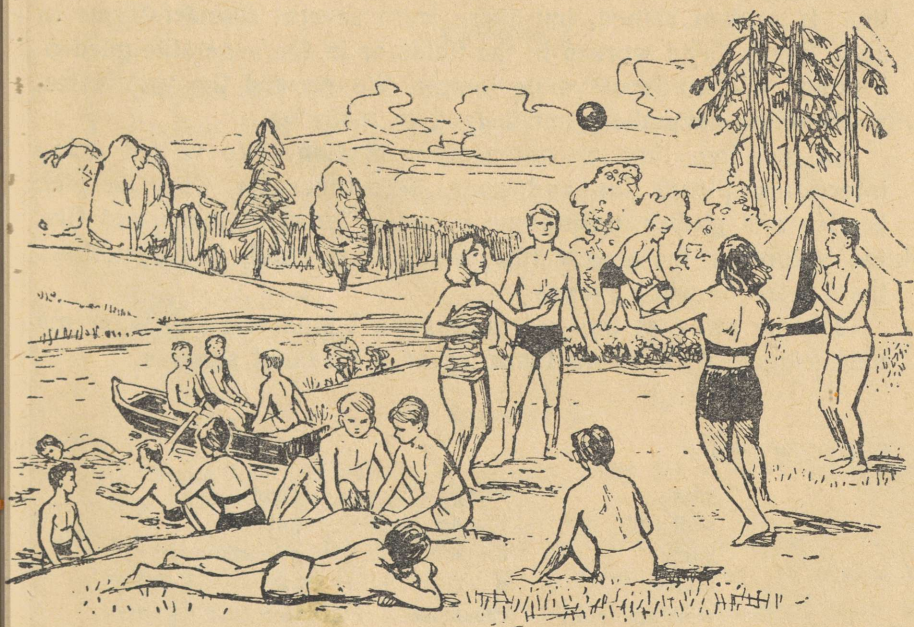
LESSON 1

THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

It is September. The summer holidays are over. The new schoolyear has begun.

The summer was warm and sunny. So we all spent much time in the open air and everybody is **sunburnt**. It was pleasant to lie in the sun, to bathe, to go boating, to go for long walks in the fields and woods. We all had a good rest.

My friend Vilma was at a summer camp. It was a camp for



young **athletes**. Vilma goes in for the high jump. All the young athletes who were at the camp learned to swim during the summer. Every week they went on long **walking tours**. Life at the summer camp was very interesting, Vilma says. On their last evening they had a wonderful party round the campfire.



a mushroom



a pine



a fir

I spent the summer on a collective farm where my uncle lives. My uncle is a member of the collective farm.

I **enjoyed** my stay in the country very much. The weather was fine. It seldom rained, but there were several **thunderstorms** in July. Every day I worked in the fields or in the vegetable garden. I joined a **brigade** of young people. We **weeded** the vegetables, watered the **cucumbers** and helped to make hay.

In our free time we often went **cycling**. We visited many interesting places far and near. Sometimes we went to pick berries and **gather mushrooms** in a big forest of **pin**es and **firs**. On Saturdays there were film shows at the club and sometimes there were dancing parties.

I came away at the end of August. I was sorry to leave my new friends, with whom I had spent a pleasant summer.

New words

sunny
sunburnt

bathe
athlete

walking tour

enjoy
thunderstorm

brigade
weed

cucumber

cycle
gather
mushroom
pine
fir

Expressions

in the open air
to lie in the sun
to go boating
to go cycling

to go for a walk
to go in for the high jump
to go on a walking tour

Grammar

§ 8. Umbmääraste ajamäärsõnade koht lauses (page 129).

Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Present Indefinite | Every spring many young people finish school. |
| Past Indefinite | Last year ... |
| Future Indefinite | Next year ... |
| 2. Present Indefinite | Every summer many athletes go to summer camps. |
| Past Indefinite | Last summer ... |
| Future Indefinite | Next summer ... |

Exercise 2.

Translate and finish the sentences as in Exercise 1.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Present Indefinite | Igal suvel töötab selles kolhoosis palju noori inimesi. |
| Past Indefinite | Möödunud suvel ... |
| Future Indefinite | Tuleval suvel ... |
| 2. Present Indefinite | See kolhoos toodab igal aastal palju liha. |
| Past Indefinite | ... möödunud aastal ... |
| Future Indefinite | ... tuleval aastal ... |

Exercise 3.

Change from the past to the present. Begin the story with the words:
Every summer Endel Pint and ...

Last summer Endel Pint and Kalju Lokk worked on a collective farm. The farm was not far from Tallinn. It was a big farm. It had over a hundred cows and several hundred pigs. The

farm grew much maize. The cows gave much milk. The farm produced much meat. The collective farmers sent meat to Tallinn every month. They did not grow vegetables for the market.

Endel and Kalju lived at the hostel. They had a nice room. It was on the second floor. Many other students lived at the same hostel. They all worked hard on week-days. On Sundays they took an active part in the work of the club.

Exercise 4.

Put in the adverbs.

A

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. It rains in autumn. | often |
| 2. It snows in November. | seldom |
| 3. They spend the summer in the country. | usually |
| 4. We have a good time at our school parties. | always |
| 5. They worked in the same brigade. | always |
| 6. They go bathing after dinner. | never |
| 7. We enjoy our holidays. | always |

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. It is pleasant to lie in the sun. | always |
| 2. There are thunderstorms in July. | often |
| 3. It is warm in September. | usually |
| 4. They are very tired after work. | often |
| 5. I am late for school. | never |
| 6. I am on duty on Mondays. | always |

C

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. We have weeded the vegetables. | already |
| 2. They have watered the cucumbers. | already |
| 3. He has been to a summer camp. | never |
| 4. We shall go on walking tours. | often |
| 5. You must dry yourself well after a swim. | always |
| 6. You must do that. | never |

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. Did you go anywhere in summer or did you stay at home?
2. Was the summer dry or rainy?
3. Was the summer cold or warm?
4. Where there any thunderstorms?
5. Which season do you like best?
6. Why do most people like summer best?

Exercise 6.

Study the following (järgmisi) questions. Now put away your books and ask one of your classmates these and other questions.

A

1. Where did you spend your summer holidays?
2. Did you go to the country (to a summer camp)?
3. When did you go there?
4. With whom did you go there?
5. How long did you stay there?
6. When did you come back?
7. Did you enjoy your stay in the country (at the summer camp)?

B

1. Are you an athlete?
2. What sport do you go in for?
3. Did you go to a summer camp during the holidays?
4. Have you ever been to a summer camp?
5. Where was the summer camp?
6. How many young people were at the camp?
7. What did you do at the camp?

C

1. Can you swim?
2. When did you learn to swim?
3. Where did you learn to swim?
4. Do you like to swim?
5. Have you got a bicycle?

6. Did you go cycling in summer?
7. With whom did you go cycling?
8. Do you like walking tours?
9. Did you go on a walking tour in summer?
10. Where did you go?
11. How many pupils took part in the walking tour?

D

1. What grows in the woods and forests?
2. What grows in a vegetable garden?
3. What grows in a fruit garden?
4. What grows in the fields?
5. What trees grow in our forests?

E

1. When do we weed the vegetables?
2. When do we pick berries?
3. When do we gather mushrooms?
4. When do we harvest the grain?
5. When do we dig the potatoes in the field?

LESSON 2

HOW TO BECOME STRONG

After W. Saroyan¹

One day Aram saw in a newspaper the picture of a big and strong man whose name was Strongfort. Under the picture were the words: I can teach you how to become the strongest man in the world.

Aram was interested. He had always wanted to become the strongest man in the town. So he cut out the **advertisement** and put it with his **own** name and address in an envelope. He addressed the letter to Mr. Strongfort in New York.

Soon an answer came. It was a nice **friendly** letter from

¹ William Saroyan (born in 1908) is a well-known American writer.

Mr. Strongfort, who promised to tell Aram how he had become so strong. But he wanted twenty-five dollars for this information.

Aram was proud of the friendship of a man who had **won prizes** in many **competitions**. From that day Mr. Strongfort became Aram's **hero**. The boy really wanted to know the program,

but he had no money. It is true that he sold newspapers every day after school. But the money that he **earned** was for bread. He did not answer the letter because he did not know how to explain to his hero that he had no money.



Friendly letters from New York continued to arrive every week all through the winter and the spring. Mr. Strongfort praised Aram in

every letter and said that he was a clever boy. This made Aram happy. But in every letter Mr. Strongfort also asked for money. The **sum** was now smaller than it had been at first, but it was still too big for Aram.

In the end Mr. Strongfort wrote that he had decided to teach all his secrets to a clever boy like Aram for only three dollars. He promised to send the whole program in one envelope when he received the money.

Aram told his uncle about Mr. Strongfort and his promise. His uncle did not believe that Mr. Strongfort knew any **secrets**. He said that Aram was a foolish boy if he believed such lies. Still,

he gave the boy three dollars which Aram sent to Mr. Strongfort at once.

A few days passed and Aram received an envelope full of Mr. Strongfort's secrets. They were **strangely simple**. There was really nothing new in them. Only Aram had always been too lazy to do those things.

Mr. Strongfort's secrets were: to get up early in the morning, go in for sports, get plenty of fresh air, drink plenty of water and eat good food. "Do all this and you will be strong and **healthy**," wrote Mr. Strongfort.

New words

advertisement	competition	secret
own	hero	strangely
friendly	earn	simple
win, won [wʌn], won	sum	healthy
prize		

Expressions

in the end
to go in for sports

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present Continuous to the Present Perfect.

Model: They *are building* a hostel.

They *have built* a hostel.

1. The collective farmers are cutting the wheat.
2. They are harvesting the rye.
3. Those workers are repairing the combine.
4. Three women are milking the cows.
5. The pioneers are watering the flowers.
6. Is it raining today?

Exercise 2.

Translate.

1. Teie parandate masinaid, meie oleme masinad ära parandanud.
2. Meie ehitame klubi, teie olete klubi üles ehitanud.
3. Kus nad on? Nad näitavad naabritele oma uut ühiselamut.
4. Kas te olete Viljandis käinud (be to...)?
5. Me oleme uut filmi näinud.
6. Kes töötab täna kombainil?
7. Lambakarjus on lambad koju ajanud (drive).

Exercise 3.

Finish the sentences.

Model: The collective farmers have cut the maize.

When did they cut the maize? They cut it two weeks ago.

1. Hilda has joined the Y.C.L. When ...? ... last month.

2. My eldest brother has finished secondary school.

When ...? ... a year ago.

3. This young man has learned to drive a combine.

Where ...? ... at school.

4. Five collective farmers have gone to an exhibition.

When ...? ... on the 2nd of September.

5. These old workers have been to a sanatorium. How long ...?
... four weeks.

Exercise 4.

Put in the adverbs.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. That boy has won a prize. | never |
| 2. He will take part in a competition. | soon |
| 3. His teacher praised him for his work. | often |
| 4. We receive letters from our uncle. | seldom |
| 5. Aram sold newspapers after school. | always |
| 6. He earned six dollars a month. | sometimes |
| 7. Aram had wanted to become strong. | always |
| 8. There were many advertisements in the newspaper. | always |
| 9. Aram was waiting for an answer. | still |

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did Aram see Mr. Strongfort's picture?
2. Why was Aram interested in Mr. Strongfort?
3. What did Aram cut out?
4. Where did Mr. Strongfort live?
5. Where did Aram send his letter?
6. Why did Mr. Strongfort become Aram's hero?

7. How much money did Mr. Strongfort want for his information?
8. Why could Aram not send him the money?
9. Did Aram earn any money?
10. What did Aram do after school?
11. Why did Aram need three dollars that spring?
12. Who gave him the sum?
13. What did Aram get from Mr. Strongfort?
14. What did Mr. Strongfort tell him to do?
15. Had Aram known those things before?

Exercise 6.

Study the following questions. Now put away your books and one of the pupils will answer the questions which the others ask.

A

1. What newspaper do you read?
2. Do you read the newspaper every day?
3. When do you read your newspaper?
4. Are you interested in world events?
5. Are there many advertisements in the newspaper?
6. How much does the newspaper cost?

B

1. Who are the best athletes in our class?
2. Who is the best runner (jumper, swimmer, volley-ball player, basketball player, skater, skier, chess player)?
3. Have you taken part in competitions?
4. Have you ever won a prize?
5. Has X ever won a prize?
6. What winter sports do you like best?
7. What summer sports do you like best?

C

1. At what time do you get up in the morning?
2. Do you wash with cold or warm water?

3. When do you go to bed?
4. Do you brush your teeth in the evening or in the morning?
5. Are you often ill?
6. Are you often absent from school?
7. What must you do if you want to be strong and healthy?
8. Are you strong and healthy?

LESSON 3

CONVERSATIONS

1. John meets his teacher in the street. What does he say?
He says, "How do you do?"

What does the teacher say? He says, "How do you do, John?"

2. On the way to school Bill sees his classmate Jim. He says,
"Hallo, Jim."

How does Jim answer Bill's greeting? He says, "Hallo, Bill."

3. Mary comes to school after a week's illness. Her friend
Ann says, "How are you now, Mary?"

What does Mary say? She says, "Very well, thank you."

4. Stella goes to see her aunt. "How are things at home,
Stella?" says her aunt.

What does Stella say? She says, "Thank you, everything is all
right. We are all well."

5. The music teacher asks Jane, "How are you getting on with
your studies at school?"

What does Jane say? She says, "Not badly. Only physics is
difficult for me."

6. Henry wants to look up some words in the dictionary. He
says to his classmate, "May I use your dictionary, Bob?"

What does Bob say? He says, "Certainly. Here it is."

7. Henry returns the dictionary to Bob. He says, "Thank you
for the dictionary, Bob."

What does Bob say? He says, "Not at all."

8. Jack is late for the lesson. What does he say? He says,
"Excuse my coming late."

What does the teacher say? She says, "Go to your place, but
don't be late again, Jack."

9. Ann's mother thinks that it is time to shut the window. She says, "Ann, will you shut the window, please?"

What does Ann say? She says, "Certainly, Mother."

10. Kate looks into the **cupboard** and finds that there is no bread. She says to her mother, "Shall I go and buy some bread, Mother?"

What does her mother say? She says, "Do, please."

Proverbs

Many hands make **light** work.

It takes two to make a **quarrel**.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

New words

conversation

excuse

illness

cupboard

use

light

certainly

quarrel

Expressions

How do you do?

How are you?

How are things at home?

How are you getting on with ...?

Excuse my coming late.

Exercise 1.

Change from the present to the past.

1. Ann says that Mary is well again. 2. Mary says that she wants to catch up with the others. 3. John asks Jim what his mark in physics is. 4. John says that he does not play that game well. 5. The teacher says that the pupils are translating a newspaper article. 6. Jane says that she has a music lesson every Thursday. 7. Bob says that he is getting on well with his studies. 8. Henry says that he likes chemistry better than mathematics.

Exercise 2.

Change to the past.

Model: He tells me that he has received a letter from Moscow.

He told me that he had received a letter from Moscow.

She says that she won a prize in the competition.

She said that she had won a prize in the competition.

1. Kate tells me that she was ill on Friday.
2. The teacher wants to know why you were absent on Wednesday.
3. Bill asks Mary if she has seen that film.
4. My aunt wants to know what books I have read.
5. He says that he lived there many years ago.
6. He asks them how long they stayed at the camp.
7. The brigade leader asks Bob when he learned to drive the combine.
8. He says that he had dinner at one.
9. They tell me that they had a good rest in summer.

Exercise 3.

Change to the past.

1. I know that you will get on well with your studies.
2. We hope that you will succeed in your work.
3. We are sure that Harry will win the first prize.
4. We want to know what sports they go in for.
5. He asks me how things are at home.
6. We are afraid that we shall be late.
7. Mary is glad that we have finished our work.
8. We want to know when he arrived.
9. Jane says that you promised her that book.
10. We can see that the boys are working hard.

Exercise 4.

Put in the following adverbs:

<i>always</i>	<i>alati</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>mõnikord</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>mitte kunagi</i>
<i>often</i>	<i>sageli</i>	<i>already</i>	<i>juba</i>	<i>usually</i>	<i>harilikult</i>
<i>seldom</i>	<i>harva</i>	<i>soon</i>	<i>varsti</i>		

1. We go to school on Sunday. 2. We come to school at ten minutes to eight. 3. We write dictations at physics lessons. 4. We write dictations at Russian lessons. 5. We have studied two lessons. 6. We shall study Lesson 4. 7. We have been to Odessa. 8. We are hungry before dinner. 9. We shall finish this exercise. 10. Many of us have joined the Y.C.L.

Exercise 5.

1. Make short dialogues [ˈdaiələgz].

Model 1.

- A. I need a red pencil.
- B. I have got one.
- A. May I use it?
- B. Here it is.
- A. Thank you.
- B. Not at all.

Model 2.

- A. I need a stamp.
- B. I have got some stamps.
- A. Will you give me one?
- B. Yes, certainly. Here it is.
- A. Thank you.
- B. Not at all.

a dictionary, a ruler, a fountain-pen, a pair of scissors, a needle, an envelope, a sheet of paper.

2. Ask one of your classmates to open the door, to shut the door, to open the window, to shut the window, to wipe the blackboard, to write the date (kuupäev) on the blackboard, to bring a chair, to give you a pencil and so on.

3. Ask your teacher if you must read, if you must open the door, shut the window, bring a chair and so on.

HUMOUR

A SAD STORY

Three young men whose names were Tom, Bill and Bob came to New York for a holiday. They had a room on the forty-fifth floor of a hotel. One evening they went to the theatre. They returned to the hotel late at night. The man on duty told them that the lifts were not in order. "I am sorry," he said, "but you must walk upstairs to your room tonight."

Before they began to climb up to the forty-fifth floor, the young men decided to tell anecdotes [ˈænikdouts] on the way. Tom told his friends many funny (naljakas) anecdotes as they went up. Bill sang some merry songs.

When they reached the thirtieth floor, Tom asked Bob to tell them a funny story.

"My story will not be funny," said Bob. "I am going to tell you a very sad story. We must go all the way down again. We forgot to take the key ([ki:] vōti)."

LESSON 4

HARRIS GOES CYCLING

Harris was **cycling** with his wife in Holland. His wife was on the bicycle behind him.

One morning they were riding **along** a road that went uphill. They were riding **slowly**. It was a bad road, very narrow and **stony**. "Don't fall off!" Harris shouted over his shoulder.

The wind was blowing and Mrs. Harris did not hear his words. She thought that her husband had told her to get off the bicycle because they were going up a hill. So she jumped off and began to walk. "When he reaches the top of the hill, he will stop and wait for me," she said to herself.

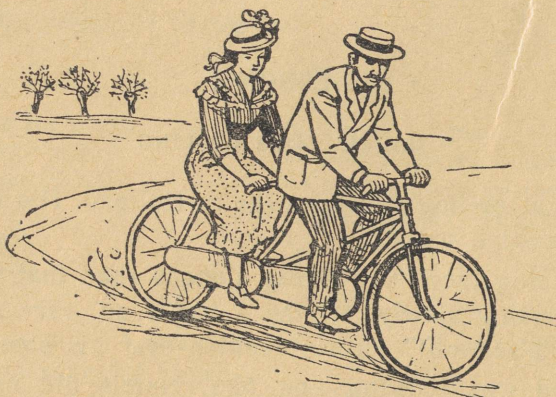
But Harris did not stop at the top of the hill. He rode on and soon **disappeared** behind the hill. **Fear** seized Mrs. Harris. Very much frightened, she ran up the hill and shouted, "Stop, Harris, stop!" But he was too far and did not hear her. She sat down and began to cry.

Some people stopped and asked Mrs. Harris why she was crying. She could not explain what had happened because she did not know the language.

When Harris had ridden on for half an hour or more, he felt that something was **wrong**. He stopped the bicycle and jumped off. He was surprised to see that his wife was not on the bicycle. Where was she? Where had he lost her?

"I must go and look for her," he said to himself and turned back. But he could not remember which way he had come: there were so many **turnings** in the road.

At last he met some young people. "Have you seen my wife?" he said. They asked him what she looked like. But Harris could not describe his wife to them. He could only say that she was a beautiful young woman. Then they wanted to know how she was dressed. But Harris could not remember what she had on. The young people **smiled** and told him to go to the **police-station**.



So Harris rode to the nearest police-station. He asked the officer on duty to help him to find his wife. The police officer wanted to know many things about Mrs. Harris: how tall she was, what colour her hair and eyes were, how she was dressed. Harris could not answer all these questions. He could not remember how his wife was dressed that day. He did not even know where he had lost her.

Late that evening the officer brought Mrs. Harris to the police-station, where Harris was waiting for her. Mrs. Harris was very angry with her husband.

New words

cycle	disappear	describe
along	fear	smile
slowly	wrong	police-station
stony	turning	

Grammar

§ 9. Määrsõnade tuletamine omadussõnadest (page 130).

Exercise 1.

Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

Model: slow — slowly
merry — merrily

bad, clear, bright, easy, glad, happy, heavy, nervous, nice, oral, proud, sad, strange, warm, wide, noiseless, quick.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the adjective or the adverb.

beautiful — beautifully	oral — orally
clear — clearly	sad — sadly
good — well	warm — warmly

1. It is ... today. Why are you so ... dressed? 2. Do this exercise ... 3. The sky is ... 4. She sings ... 5. They know English ... 6. Her face is ... 7. We like ... exercises. 8. The roads were not ... 9. She has a ... voice. 10. It was so dark that we could not see anything ... 11. She looked at me ...

Exercise 3.

Translate into English.

1. Kell oli 10. Ilm oli soe ja päike paistis. 2. Inimesed küsisid temalt: "Miks te nutate?" 3. Proua Harris küsis: "Kas te räägite inglise keelt?" 4. Inimesed küsisid temalt: "Mida te vajate?" 5. Proua Harris hakkas nutma, kui ta mees kadus mäe taha. 6. Inimesed ei saanud temast aru, sest nad ei osanud (*know*) inglise keelt. 7. Tee oli halb, sest kogu öö (*all night*) oli vihma sadanud. 8. Inimesed küsisid temalt: "Kas te olete midagi kaotanud?" 9. Inimesed ütlesid: "Me loodame, et te varsti leiате oma naise." 10. Üks noormees ütles Harrisele: "Ma näitan teile teed politseijaoskonda."

Exercise 4.

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

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Harris will stop when he ... the top of the hill. | reach |
| 2. They will go bathing if the water ... warm. | be |
| 3. When Harris gets tired, he ... a rest. | have |
| 4. Harris ... a new bicycle when he goes back to England. | buy |
| 5. They ... him if he ... them some information. | help, give |
| 6. When we ... her, we ... her to the police-station. | find, bring |
| 7. He ... you the address if you ... him. | tell, ask |

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. The road was stony. 2. They were going uphill. 3. They were riding slowly. 4. There was fear in her eyes. 5. Harris soon disappeared. 6. Something had gone wrong. 7. He took the next turning. 8. He described his wife to them. 9. The young people smiled. 10. Harris answered all their questions.

Exercise 6.

Form questions. Then put away your books and ask and answer questions on the text.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. where | Harris | cycle |
| 2. with whom | Harris | cycle |
| 3. what | Harris | shout to his wife |
| 4. why | Mrs. Harris | jump off |
| 5. why | Harris | ride on |
| 6. why | Mrs. Harris | begin to cry |
| 7. when | Harris | stop |
| 8. why | he | stop |
| 9. what | he | not know |
| 10. what | he | decide to do |

11. whom	he	meet on the road
12. what	he	ask the young people
13. why	they	smile
14. where	Harris	ride
15. what	the officer on duty	want to know
16. when	the officer	bring Mrs. Harris to the police-station

LESSON 5.

THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Young Communist League of the Soviet Union has about nineteen million members. There are Y.C.L. organizations not only in the Soviet Union, but also in many other countries of the world. In the capitalist countries, the members of the Y.C.L. fight for peace and **democracy**. In the Soviet Union, the Y.C.L. is the helper of the Communist Party in the building of Communism. Hundreds of **thousands** of young people are helping to build new cities, factories, **power-stations** and railways all over the Soviet Union.

The **youth** of our country occupy an important place in industry, agriculture and transport. Every year more and more young people **graduate** from **technical** schools, **institutes** and universities and become active **builders** of Communism. Thousands of young people are working on the **virgin lands**, which now give our country millions of **tons** of grain every year. In Kazakhstan there are now many big **state** and collective farms which Y.C.L. members from Moscow, Leningrad and other cities have helped to build up.

The conditions of life and work on the virgin lands were very difficult. When the first groups of young workers and students arrived in Kazakhstan, there were no houses there, **no** farm buildings, no hospitals or schools. But very soon new villages grew up everywhere. In some places schools and **kindergartens**, shops, clubs, libraries and cinemas are still under construction.

Our industry, transport and agriculture all need much **electricity**. Since the Great **Patriotic** War our people have built many big **power-stations** on the Volga, on the Dnieper, on the Angara

and other rivers. Y.C.L. members from all parts of the Soviet Union have helped to build these power-stations. The Komsomol has already sent more than a hundred thousand of its members to build and electrify railways.

Our young people have shown that they are not afraid of difficulties. They are the first to arrive at the construction sites. Members of the Y.C.L. always go to work where they can be most useful.

Notes to the text

all over the Soviet Union üle kogu Nõukogude Liidu

They are the first to arrive at the construction sites. Nad jõuavad esimes-
tena ehitusplatsidele.

New words

democracy	builder	electricity
power-station	thousand	patriotic
youth	virgin lands	other
graduate	ton	electrify
technical	state farm	site
institute	kindergarten	

Exercise 1.

Put in the adverbs.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. We have Y.C.L. meetings on Mondays. | harilikult |
| 2. The meetings begin at two o'clock. | alati |
| 3. Young workers come to our meetings. | mõnikord |
| 4. Our meetings last more than two hours. | mitte kunagi |
| 5. We have had a meeting this month. | juba |
| 6. We shall have another meeting. | varsti |
| 7. The meetings are interesting. | alati |

Exercise 2.

Translate.

1. Me läheme 6. novembril Tallinna. 2. Me käisime seal juulis. 3. Kas teile meeldis Tallinn? 4. Enn Kuusk ei olnud varem (before) Tallinnas käinud (be). 5. Kas te külastasite

kunstimuuseumi Kadriorus? 6. Me kavatseme külastada muuseumi uuesti. 7. Kas te kirjutate (*Present Perfect*) oma sõpradele, millal te saabute Tallinna? 8. Kas nad tulevad teile jaama vastu? 9. Me ostime juba viis piletit. 10. Kui kauaks te jääte (*stay*) Tallinna?

Exercise 3.

The degrees of comparison.

Make sentences.

Model: *tall* — *short*

Ann is 156 cm *tall*.

Ben is 160 cm *tall*.

Clif is also 160 cm *tall*.

Dick is 164 cm *tall*.

Ann is *not so tall* as Ben (Clif, Dick).

Ben is *taller* than Ann.

Clif is *taller* than Ann.

Clif is *as tall* as Ben.

Ben is *as tall* as Clif.

Dick is *the tallest* of all.

Ann is *the shortest* of all.

1. *old* — *young*

2. *short* — *long*

Ann is 14 years old.

Ben is 15 years old.

Clif is also 15 years old.

Dick is 16 years old.

Park Street is 1 kilometre [*'kilāmīrē*] long.

Hill Street is 3 kilometres long.

Lake Street is also 3 kilometres long.

River Street is 5 kilometres long.

3. *difficult* — *easy*

There are 10 new words in Lesson 1.

There are 20 new words in Lesson 2.

There are also 20 new words in Lesson 3.

There are 40 new words in Lesson 4.

Exercise 4.

Read.

Now the E.S.S.R. produces 20 times as much electric power as in 1940. The Soviet Komsomol has 19 million members. Their age is between 15 and 28. In the U.S.S.R. there are 145 news-

papers for the youth. The Soviet Union has 29 million sportsmen. During the last few years Soviet young people have built 12,000 clubs and 350 cinemas. They have planted 4,000 parks and gardens.

In 1961, through the International Youth Travel Organization "Sputnik" 18,000 young people came to the Soviet Union from 27 countries and about 12,000 young Soviet tourists [t'uaerists] went to foreign countries.

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

A

1. How many members has the Y.C.L. of the Soviet Union?
2. Whose helper is the Y.C.L. in our country?
3. What does the Y.C.L. fight for in capitalist countries?
4. What place do our youth occupy in industry, agriculture and transport?
5. Why must our young people get a good education?
6. What are our young people helping to build?
7. What have young people built up in Kazakhstan?
8. What do our industry, transport and agriculture need?
9. Name some big power-stations.

B

1. Are you a member of the Y.C.L.?
2. When did you join the Y.C.L.?
3. How many Y.C.L. members are there in your class?
4. What do Y.C.L. members wear (a badge)?
5. What do our pioneers wear?
6. What do the Y.C.L. members of your class (your school) intend to do this month (this year)?
7. What newspaper do you read (the "Noorte Hääl")?
8. Who writes articles for the wall newspaper of your class (School)?

GAMES

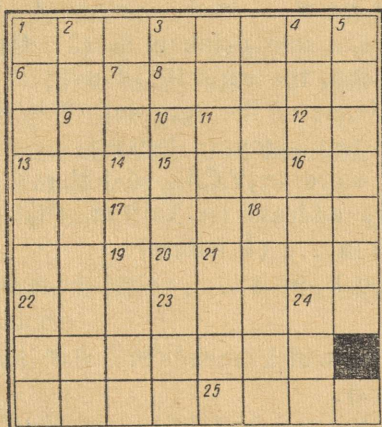
Riddles

What is it?

1. You can see it, but it can't see you.
You can hear it, but it can't hear you.

2. A back and a seat, stands on four feet.
3. It has leaves, but is not a tree;
It is not a man, but it teaches me.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



From left to right.

1. We can cut paper and many other things with them (8 letters).
6. We pay ... for the things that we buy at a shop (5 letters).
8. We see with it (3 letters).
9. In winter people ... warm clothes (4 letters).
11. It is a flower. It may be red, white or yellow. It smells very sweet (4 letters).
13. If you want to hear something, you must ... (6 letters).
15. In warm weather we can sleep in it (4 letters).
16. A preposition (2 letters).
17. A verb which means *speak* or *say* (4 letters).
18. The Past Indefinite of the verb *lie* (3 letters).
19. Every sportsman wants to set a ... (6 letters).
22. The third person singular of the verb *go* (4 letters).
23. The opposite of *north* (5 letters).
25. If a thing costs much money, we say that it is ... (4 letters).

Down:

1. We ... when we greet a friend (5 letters).
2. A large animal that gives us milk (3 letters).
3. That part of a school desk on which we sit (4 letters).
4. After every lesson we ... a few minutes (4 letters).
5. We ... with our eyes (3 letters).
7. A bird builds a ... every spring (4 letters).
8. We ... bread and drink milk (3 letters).
9. A preposition, the opposite of *with* (7 letters).
10. The past tense of the verb *eat* (3 letters).
12. The opposite of *stop* (5 letters).
13. The third word in Y.C.L. (6 letters).
14. My uncle's address is: Tallinn, Pikk ... 31 (6 letters).
17. A birch is a ... (4 letters).
18. If you speak in a ... voice, everybody will hear you (4 letters).
20. The letters which mean *the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic* (4 letters).
21. The opposite of *hot* (4 letters).
24. We drink it with sugar (3 letters).

LESSON 6

HIS FIRST LESSON

*After John Sommerfield
(born in 1904)*

Workers of the world, unite!

I

The family went to bed early. Pat did not undress. He lay down and shut his eyes. He was thinking of Jean. She had promised to meet him that evening under the old oak tree. He intended to go out noiselessly when everybody was sleeping.

Pat's and Jean's families were **enemies**, and Pat knew this. "Don't go with that girl," his brother Bob had said to him not long ago. "Her family is on the other side, on the side of the **exploiters**. Your friendship with Jean will only bring us **trouble**."

But Pat had **refused** to listen to his brother's **advice**.

Now, as Pat lay in the dark, he thought of his friendship with Jean. He had known her for three years. They were classmates. Why was his family against his friendship with Jean? The clock struck nine. It was time to go. With his shoes in his hand, he went downstairs. The house was very **quiet**. There was a smell of hot bread in the kitchen.

"I must not be late," Pat said to himself as he sat down to put on his shoes. At the same moment he heard a noise in the yard and the dog began to bark.

"Perhaps Bob is coming home," he thought. "Perhaps he has decided to sleep at home to-night." But the dog did not stop barking. "Bob is not alone," thought Pat. "He is bringing somebody with him."

Pat heard the sound of heavy **footsteps** outside and then a loud knock on the door.

"Open the door at once!" somebody shouted. But it was not Bob's voice.

By that time Pat's father had heard the noise. But before he reached the kitchen, four men with **automatics** **appeared** at the door. They had broken the lock.

"Turn on the light!" one of the men shouted.

"What do you want?" asked Pat's father.

"You know very well what we want," said one of the men. "Where is your son? We are going to **search** the house."

At first Pat's only thought was that he would be late and that he could not meet Jean. He was **disappointed**. Then he suddenly understood the meaning of this night visit, and fear seized him. Was it **possible** that these men had come to arrest Bob?

Notes to the text

The dog did not stop barking koer ei lakanud haukumast

New words

unite	refuse	appear
oak	advice	search
enemy	quiet	disappointed
exploiter	footstep	possible
trouble	automatic	

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. The Soviet Union sent out the first sputnik on the 4. X 1957.
2. The Soviet Union sent a rocket to the moon on the 12. IX 1959.
3. On the 12. IV 1961, Yuri Gagarin made the first flight round the earth.
4. On the 6. VIII 1961, Gherman Titov travelled 17 times round the earth.
5. Nikolayev was in space from the 11th to the 15th of August, 1962.
6. Popovich followed him on the 12th of August.

Exercise 2.

Translate.

Esimene sputnik, kolmas sputnik, teine kosmonaut, üheksas rakett, teine lend, neljas kosmoselaev; 45. aastapäev, 46. aastapäev; 31. märtsil, 20. juulil, 15. jaanuaril, 11. veebruaril.

Exercise 3.

Change from the singular to the plural.

Model: We saw an oak. We saw some oaks.

1. We shall invite a writer to our next meeting.
2. Here is a book about a hero of the Great Patriotic War.
3. There is a library in that street.
4. There is an important document on this shelf.
5. We shall meet a comrade there.
6. There is a long advertisement in the newspaper.
7. There is a picture on the wall.
8. A worker and his family went to the club.
9. I received a letter from a friend.
10. We heard a voice outside.
11. There was a man and a woman in the bus already.
12. A woollen dress hung in the wardrobe.
13. She bought a tooth-brush for the younger child.
14. There is a knife in that box.

Exercise 4.

Translate.

1. Pat võttis kingad, avas ukse ja läks vaikselt (noiselessly) kööki.
2. Köögis oli soe, sest ema oli leiba küpsetanud.
3. Mil-lal ta jälle leiba küpsetab?
4. Ema küsis: "Ka sa oled ukse lukustanud (lock)?"
5. Kas isa magab? Ei, ta ei maga.
6. Isa

küsis: "Kas Bob tuli koju?" (*Present Perfect*). 7. Igal hommi-
kul äratas ema poisi kell seitse. 8. Pat oli lubanud kohtuda
Jeaniga kell üheksa. 9. "Ma tulen kell üheksa," oli Jean temale
ütelnud. 10. Miks koer haugub? 11. Koer lakkas haukumast,
kui poiss välja läks.

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. Why did Pat not undress that evening?
2. What advice had Bob given Pat?
3. Why was Bob against Pat's friendship with Jean?
4. Why did Pat refuse to listen to Bob's advice?
5. Where was Pat's bedroom?
6. Where was the kitchen?
7. Why was the house very quiet?
8. How did Pat go downstairs?
9. What was Pat doing when the dog began to bark?
10. Why did Pat think that Bob was not alone?
11. Why had the strangers come to the house?
12. Did Pat know why they had come?
13. Why was Pat disappointed?

LESSON 7

HIS FIRST LESSON

II

Four men with automatics entered. They filled the little kitchen. Not a word was spoken. Through the half-open door came the sound of the wind in the trees, and Pat's thoughts turned to Jean again. He was standing near the door with his shoes in his hand. He wanted to get away when nobody was looking.

Pat waited a moment, then noiselessly went out. In the yard he began to put on his shoes. His hands were **trembling**. Suddenly he was seized from behind. Pat tried to free himself, but received a **blow** on the head. He was pushed back into the kitchen, where he fell down on the stone floor. He was **breathing** hard as he lay there, angry and disappointed.

"Look whom I caught in the yard!" said the man who had pushed Pat into the kitchen. The boy turned his head and looked up. He recognized the speaker: it was Jean's brother.

"Get up!" cried the **chief** and struck Pat with his foot. Pat felt a **sharp pain** in his side, but he did not make a sound. How Pat hated the man!

Three men went upstairs to search the bedrooms, only the chief **remained** in the kitchen. He began to ask Pat questions about his brother Bob. He wanted to know who were Bob's friends and if there had been any meetings in their house. He tried to **find out** if Pat's father **belonged** to some organization and from whom they received letters. He also asked Pat on what nights Bob slept at home. But Pat was very **careful** and the man learned nothing from him.

When it was all over and the men had left, Pat looked at the clock. He was surprised to see that it was only ten o'clock. Was it possible that the search had lasted only one hour? The men had found nothing. But so much had changed in that short hour! How Pat hated the exploiters now! He was proud of his brother. He was glad that he had not **given him away**. He wanted to be fearless like Bob and fight at his side against the exploiters!

But what about Jean then?

Notes to the text

But what about Jean then? Aga kuidas siis Jeaniga jääb?

New words

tremble	sharp	belong
blow	pain	careful
breathe	remain	give away
recognize	find out	fearless
chief		

Grammar

§ 1. Aktiiv ja passiiv (page 122).

§ 3. Passiivi lihtmineviku moodustamine (page 124).

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. The door was opened. 2. Some firewood was carried into the kitchen. 3. The floor was swept every morning. 4. The

door was left open. 5. The bell was rung at 8 o'clock. 6. The new words were dictated. 7. Everything was explained well.

Exercise 2.

Change from the singular to the plural.

1. The handkerchief was washed yesterday. 2. The window was left open. 3. The light was put out. 4. The machine was repaired two days ago. 5. The tool was described in the advertisement. 6. The stranger was recognized at once. 7. The prize was given to the best athlete. 8. The exercise was done well. 9. The letter was received on Saturday.

Exercise 3.

Read the sentences of Exercise 2 in the interrogative and negative.

Exercise 4.

Fill in *was* or *were*.

1. I ... invited to a birthday party. 2. We ... praised. 3. The naughty boy ... punished. 4. That book ... promised to me. 5. The pictures ... hung up yesterday. 6. I ... asked to help them. 7. She ... taken to hospital. 8. You ... easily recognized.

Exercise 5.

Translate.

A

1. It is dark. Turn on the light. 2. It is usually cold in February. 3. It sometimes snows in early spring. 4. It is winter, but there is little snow. 5. Is it possible to reach that village in two hours? 6. It is difficult to write English. 7. It is important to know this rule. 8. Was it easy to translate that text?

B

1. Kell on 1/2 8. 2. On aeg kooli minna. 3. Kas täna on külm? 4. Kas sajab vihma või lund? 5. On sügis ja lehed

langevad. 6. Kas on võimalik minna sinna jalgsi? 7. On mõnus puhata pärast tööd. 8. Seda laulu on kerge laulda.

Exercise 6.

Ask questions on the text.

Exercise 7.

Fill in the necessary words or finish the sentences.

Pat's family was ... on the side of the Bob was afraid that Pat's ... with Jean would bring ... to the family.

One evening Pat ... to go out. Jean had ... to go to the cinema with him. Pat ... until everybody was sleeping. Then he went ... in his socks. He did not make any In the kitchen he began to put on his At that ... the dog began to bark. "... is the dog barking?" Pat thought. He ... understood that it was not Bob who was coming.

By that time Pat's father had come downstairs But ... he could open the door, the strangers ... the kitchen. They had ... the lock.

What ... the men want? They ... Pat's father that they were going to search the house. ... the men come to arrest Bob?

Pat knew that Jean was waiting ... him under the He did not want to ... her wait. So he ... the kitchen. But he ... pushed back. The ... that Jean's brother had given him was so hard that he felt a ... pain. Pat ... angry and disappointed. He ... the men. What right had they to ... the house? What right had they to ... Bob? Pat was now proud ... his brother who was fighting ... the exploiters.

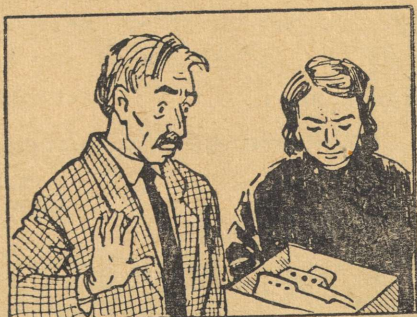
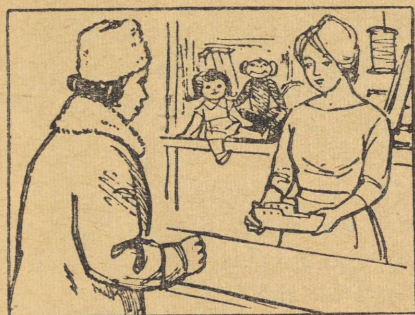
LESSON 8

A STORY IN PICTURES

New words

toy mänguasi
toy-shop mänguasjade kauplus
parcel pakk
large suur
cover kaas; katma

slippers toakingad
mistake [mis'teik] viga, eksitus
by mistake [bai mis'teik] eksikombel
on New Year's Eve vana-aasta õhtul



1. What is sold at a toy-shop?
2. For whom are toys usually bought?
3. When are presents given to children?
4. Where did Jenny Sepp go one day?
5. Why did she go to the toy-shop?
6. For whom did she want to buy a present?
7. What did the shop-assistant show Jenny Sepp?
8. Where did the shop-assistant put the boat?
9. How much did Jenny Sepp pay for the toy?
10. How did she go home?
11. Who took a seat beside Jenny Sepp?
12. What did he put on the seat beside Jenny Sepp?
13. What was the old man doing when Jenny Sepp got off the train?
14. For whom had Jenny Sepp bought the boat?
15. When did the little boy get his present?
16. What did the boy find in his box?
17. What did the old woman find in her box?
18. Why was the old man surprised?
19. What had happened on the train?

Proverbs

Well begun is half done
 Be slow to promise, but quick to **act**.
 It is better to be alone than in bad **company**.
Sow well, **reap** well.

New words in the proverbs

act	sow
company	reap

Grammar

§ 2. Passiivi lihtoleviku moodustamine (page 123).

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. What is sold at that shop? 2. Are stockings sold at that shop? 3. Many letters are posted before New Year's Day. 4. Greetings are sent to friends. 5. On New Year's Eve fir-trees

are decorated. 6. Cakes and pies are baked. 7. Friends are invited to supper. 8. New Year's Day is celebrated everywhere in our country. 9. Warm clothes are worn in cold winter weather.

Exercise 2.

Fill in *am, is, are*.

1. The furniture ... dusted every morning. 2. The flowers ... watered every day. 3. The windows ... cleaned once a month. 4. The dishes ... washed in the kitchen. 5. The table ... laid a quarter of an hour before each meal. 6. Potatoes ... peeled with a sharp knife. 7. We ... often praised for our work. 8. Sometimes I ... sent to the shop to buy bread. 9. You ... always told to wipe your feet when you come in.

Exercise 3.

Read the sentences of Exercise 2 in the interrogative.

Exercise 4.

Change the sentences.

Model: 1. They *intend to search* the house.

They *are going to search* the house.

2. They *intended to search* the house.

They *were going to search* the house.

1. We intend to spend the holidays at a winter camp. 2. I intend to visit my friend today. 3. The boys intend to make a skating-rink in the yard. 4. They intended to buy two pairs of skis. 5. They intended to play hockey [hoki] in the evening. 6. They intended to meet us at the railway-station. 7. They intend to remain there for a week.

Exercise 5.

Translate.

1. Mida sa kingid (give) emale vana-aasta õhtul? 2. Ma ostsin (*Present Perfect*) tema jaoks raamatu. 3. Kas su ema armastab raamatuid lugeda? 4. Eile me käisime teatris. Me nautisime näidendit. See (it) oli väga huvitav. 5. Kas sa oled

seda näidendit juba näinud? — Ei, ei ole. 6. Kas sa käid sageli teatris? Jah, ma käin päris sageli teatris. 7. Mida su õde praegu teeb? Ta teeb põlle. Ta lõpetab selle varsti. 8. Kas need tööriistad kuuluvad sulle? Jah, nad kuuluvad mulle.

Exercise 6.

Change to the past.

A Nervous Man

It is late. A man *is* on his way home from the railway station. The road *is* dark and lonely. The man *hears* footsteps (samme) behind him. Somebody *is* following him. He *begins* to walk faster. The footsteps *become* faster too. The man *begins* to walk slowly. The footsteps *become* slow too. Now the man *is* sure that somebody *is* following him.

The man *knows* that there *are* some trees near the road. He *runs* there and *hides* behind a big tree. He *hopes* that the stranger *will* not follow him, but the stranger *does*, and soon *reaches* the place where the man *is* hiding.

"What do you want? Why are you following me?" *asks* the man.

"Excuse me," *says* the stranger. "I did not want to frighten you." Then the stranger *explains* to the man, that he *wants* to go to Mr. Brown's house. He *says* that he *does* not know the way there. "Somebody at the station told me to follow you because you are Mr. Brown's neighbour," he *says*.

LESSON 9

MARS, THE RED PLANET

We live on a **planet** which is called Earth. There are many other planets, but we know very little about them.

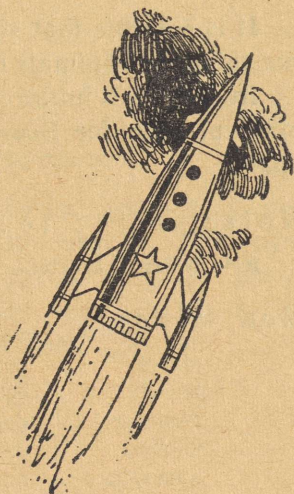
Since 1957, when the first space rockets were **launched** in the Soviet Union, scientists have learned much about outer space.

In October 1962, a spaceship was sent out to Mars, which is one of our nearest neighbours in space. It takes a rocket about

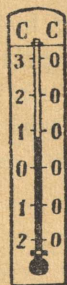
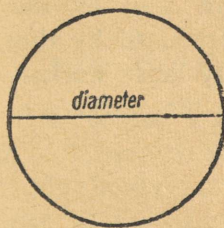
seven months to reach the planet Mars when it is nearest to Earth.

What was known about Mars before? The planet Mars is much smaller than our planet. The **diameter** of Mars is 6,780 kilometres. The diameter of Earth is 12,742 kilometres. The atmosphere on Mars is very thin and there is very little **oxygen**. The day on Mars is 24 hours and 37 minutes long, but its year is 687 of our days. The climate is cold. In the daytime the **temperature** at the **equator** rises to 20 degrees, but at night it **drops** to **minus 30** degrees. In winter the temperature drops to minus 70 degrees. It never rains on Mars.

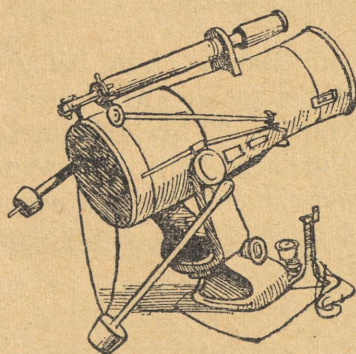
Scientists have studied the **surface** of the Red Planet. As the atmosphere of Mars is very thin, it is possible to see the surface quite clearly through a **telescope**. It is believed that there is very little water on Mars and that its sur-



a rocket



degrees on
a thermometer



a telescope

face is a strange red desert. Scientists have seen red dust storms on the planet. Ice and snow cover the **poles**. These white snow caps never disappear, though sometimes they are larger and sometimes smaller.

It is possible that some plants grow on Mars, but scientists do not think that animals can live there.

In the near future we shall know more about Mars and the other planets, for Soviet science has opened the road into outer space.

Notes to the text

it is believed arvatakse

New words

planet	temperature	surface
launch	equator	telescope
diameter	degree	desert
kilometre	drop	pole
atmosphere	minus	for (sidesõna)
oxygen		

Grammar

§ 5. Passiivi tõlkimine eesti keelde (page 126).

§ 6. Lause muutmine aktiivist passiivi (page 126).

Exercise 1.

Translate.

1. "Mars-1" was launched by the Soviet Union in 1962.
2. Conditions on Mars were described by Russian and American scientists.
3. Several international prizes were won by our scientists in 1961.
4. How much electricity is produced by that power-station?
5. That new machine was built by those workers and scientists.
6. Many new tools are used by the workers of that factory.

Exercise 2.

Change from the Active to the Passive.

Model: They produce much oxygen there.

Much oxygen is produced there.

1. She dictated the new words.
2. They wrote three exercises at the lesson.
3. He painted that picture last year.
4. He addressed the letter to the brigade.
5. They praised that brigade.
6. They repair television sets there.
7. They did their work well.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Active to the Passive.

Model: The teacher explained all the difficulties.

All the difficulties were explained by the teacher.

1. Comrade Tikk teaches manual training this year. 2. Comrade Lind teaches housecraft in the eighth class. 3. The boys made shelves and boxes at the manual training lessons. 4. Every spring the pupils plant some flowers. 5. The boys took the tools to the workroom. 6. The pupils read that book last year.

Exercise 4.

Translate.

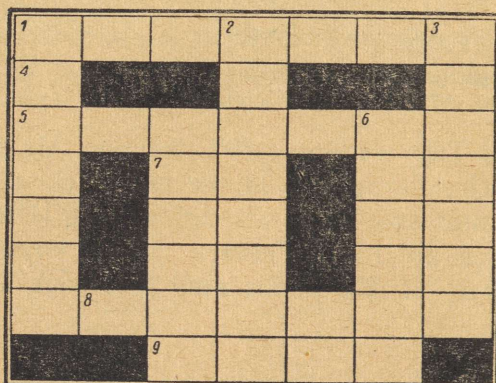
1. Eile kell kolm ma läksin uisutama. 2. Keda sa kohtasid liuväljal? 3. Ma kohtasin mõnda poissi, keda ma ei olnud pikemat aega (for a long time) näinud. 4. Kas su sõbrad uisutavad hästi? Jah, nad uisutavad hästi. 5. Ma õppisin uisutama 1960. aastal. 6. Kas sa oled võistlustest osa võtnud? Jah olen. 7. Kas sa tuled homme liuväljale? 8. Vaata! Ann tuleb liuväljale. 9. Ma jäin liuväljale (at the skating-rink) kuni kella viieni. 10. Kas need uisud kuuluvad sinule?

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. Is the planet Mars larger or smaller than our planet? 2. Is there much or little oxygen in the atmosphere on Mars? 3. Is the day on Mars shorter or longer than on Earth? 4. How long is the day on Mars? 5. How long is the year on Mars? 6. Is the climate on Mars cold or warm? 7. What is the highest temperature on Mars? 8. What is the lowest temperature? 9. Does it rain much or little on Mars? 10. Why is Mars called the Red Planet? 11. Is there as much water on Mars as there is on Earth? 12. What have scientists seen through telescopes? 13. Do the snow caps ever disappear? 14. Are there any plants and animals on Mars?

A CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



From left to right:

1. The English word for *langema* (4 letters).
2. The opposite of *minus*. It looks like the Estonian word, but is written with only one *s*. It is pronounced [plʌs].
5. The line which runs round the middle of a globe (7 letters).
8. Water begins to boil at 100 (Use the word in the singular, 6 letters.)
9. The water that falls from the clouds (4 letters).

Down:

2. Mars is a ..., our Earth is a ... too (6 letters).
3. The English word for *välispind* (7 letters).
4. A dry place where there is much sand (6 letters).
6. A gas. We cannot live without it (6 letters).
7. Our Earth has two: one in the north and one in the south (4 letters).

GAMES

Here are some proverbs that you know.

1. This proverb has seven words. Put in the letter *e* four times and read the proverb:

i-t-i-s-n-v-r-t-o-o-l-a-t-t-o-l-a-r-n

2. Put in the letter t four times and read this proverb:

b—e—e—r—l—a—e—h—a—n—n—e—v—e—r

3. Put in the letter l six times and read the proverb:

a—i—s—w—e—t—h—a—t—e—n—d—s—w—e—

4. Put in the letter o seven times and read this proverb:

d—n—t—p—u—t—f—f—t—i—l—l—t—m—r—r—w—w—h—a—t
—y—u—c—a—n—d—t—d—a—y.

A STORY IN PICTURES

A Naughty Boy

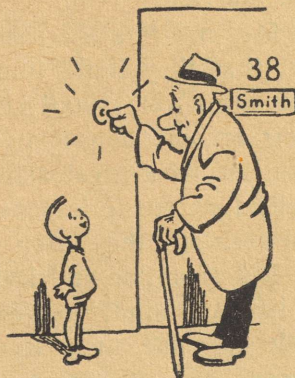
Jim Brown is only five or six years old. He does not go to school. Jim and his parents live in a big house where there are very many flats. The number of their flat is four. It is on the ground floor.

The boy that you see in these pictures is Jim Brown. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. Where is Jim Brown?
2. Does Jim live in that flat?
3. Who lives in flat number 38?
4. What is the boy trying to do?
5. Can he reach the door-bell?

Why not?

6. Who sees Jim?
7. Is the man old or young?
8. Why do you think he is old?
9. Is the old man coming upstairs or going downstairs?
10. What has he on?
11. Does the old man think that Jim lives in that flat?
12. Is he a kind man?



13. Who wants to help the little boy?

14. What does the old man do?

15. Is Jim glad?

16. What does Jim say when the man has rung the bell?

17. What does Jim do then?

18. Why is the old man so surprised?

19. Is he angry?

Now tell the story about the naughty little boy. Begin your story with the following words:

One day an old man was going up the stairs [stæz] of a big house. At the door of flat number 38 he saw



LESSON 10

ART AND LOVE

After O. Henry

Joe Larrabee came to New York when he was twenty. He wanted to become an artist. Delia Carter came to New York to study music.

Joe and Delia met at a party where there were many art and music students. They fell in love with each other, and soon they got **married**.

Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee went to live in a flat — the **cheapest** flat that they could find. There was only one little room in the flat and a very small kitchen. But they were happy, for they had their art and they loved each other. Joe was sure that he would soon become a great artist, and rich people would buy his pictures. Delia took music lessons and hoped to become a great singer. In the evenings they often **discussed** their plans for the future.

But soon Joe and Delia **discovered** that it cost a lot of money to live and study in New York. It was clear that they could not **both** continue their lessons. So Delia decided to give music lessons and earn money. And she began to look for pupils.

One evening she came home and said, "Joe, dear, I have a pupil at last. **General** — General Pinkney's daughter — in Seventy-first Street. They live in a large house. I have never seen such a fine house before. I shall give her three lessons a week. Five dollars a lesson. When I get two or three more pupils, I can continue my singing lessons again."

"I shall have to find work too," said Joe. "I can sell newspapers and earn a few dollars."

"Joe, dear," said Delia, "don't be foolish. You must not stop your lessons. If we are very, very **economical**, we can live on fifteen dollars a week. Don't **worry** about me, Joe. I shall still be with my music, you see. While I teach, I learn. I only hope that the girl will not give me too much trouble."

During the next week the Larrabees had an early breakfast. Joe had to leave before seven o'clock. He wanted to paint in Central Park in the morning hours, he said. He usually returned at seven o'clock in the evening.

At the end of the week Delia proudly put fifteen dollars on the table. And then Joe laid eighteen dollars beside Delia's fifteen.

"I have sold the **water-colour** that I painted in Central Park," he explained to Delia.

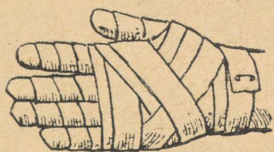
Next Saturday evening Joe came home first. He laid eighteen dollars on the table. Then he put on his slippers and went to the kitchen to wash his hands. They were very dirty.

Half an hour later Delia arrived. Her right hand was **bandaged**.

"What is the matter with your hand?" asked Joe. He took her hand and looked at the bandages.

"I burned it with some hot tea at my pupil's house," said Delia. "But don't worry, Joe. I don't feel much pain now."

"Now tell me, Delia, at what time did this happen?" said Joe.



the hand is bandaged



a bandage

"At five o'clock, I think," said Delia.

"Sit down here a moment, Delia," said Joe. He sat down beside her on the sofa. He put his arm round her shoulders. "Now, Delia, you will have to tell me the truth."

She looked at him with tears in her eyes. "The trouble was that I could not find any pupils," she began. "But I got a place in that big **laundry** in Twenty-fourth Street. I was glad that I could earn fifteen dollars a week, so that you could continue your lessons. I iron shirts there and today I burned my hand. But how did you know, Joe dear?"

"Well, Delia," said Joe. "Today at five o'clock I sent up some **oil** and bandages for a girl who had burned her hand. I work in the same laundry, only in the **engine-room** downstairs. My **pay** is eighteen dollars a week."

Notes to the text

The trouble was that I could not find any pupils. Hāda oli selles, et ma ei leidnud õpilasi.

two or three more pupils veel kaks või kolm õpilast

New words

marry	general	truth
cheap	economical	laundry
discuss	worry	oil
discover	water colour	engine-room
both	bandage	pay

Expressions

fall in love with
get married
live on fifteen dollars

give trouble
have an early breakfast

Grammar

§ 7. Modaalverb *must* ja tema asendaja (page 127).

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences.

A

Begin each sentence with the words: *Joe said ...*

1. ... et ta tahab saada kunstnikuks.
2. ... et ta armastab kunsti.
3. ... et ta on õnnelik.
4. ... et ta abiellub Deliaga (marry Delia).
5. ... et ta on maalinud Delia portree.
6. ... et ta on mõned pildid müünud.
7. ... et ta sai nende eest 20 dollarit.
8. ... et ta ei müü Delia portreed.

B

Begin each sentence with the words: *Delia said ...*

1. ... et nende korter on odav.
2. ... et nad ostavad diivani.
3. ... et Joe saab suureks kunstnikuks.
4. ... et nad sõidavad siis Euroopasse.
5. ... et nad on kogu oma raha (all their money) ära kulutanud.
6. ... et ta sai emalt 50 dollarit.
7. ... et ta ei ole varem tunde andnud.

Exercise 2.

Change the direct questions into indirect questions.

A

Begin each sentence with the words: *Joe asked Delia ...*

1. Can you play the violin?
2. Will you go to the concert next Sunday?
3. Have you written to your mother?
4. Do you like Verdi's music?
5. Did you discuss that plan with your teacher?

B

Begin each sentence with the words: *Delia asked Joe ...*

1. Where shall we meet?
2. What do you want to become?
3. Why did you return so late?
4. Why are your hands so dirty?
5. How many pictures have you sold?

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Past Indefinite.

1. They must find a cheap flat.
2. Joe must get up early.
3. Joe must sell some pictures.
4. Delia must remain at home.
5. They must be very economical.
6. Joe must earn some money.
7. Delia must give music lessons.
8. Delia must describe her pupil to Joe.

Exercise 4.

Instead of *must* use *shall* (*will*) *have to*.

Model: I must get up early tomorrow.

I shall have to get up early tomorrow.

1. My brother must leave at seven tomorrow.
2. They must go to that exhibition tomorrow.
3. I must finish that picture tomorrow.
4. We must discuss that question tomorrow.
5. You must help us tomorrow.
6. We must pay the rent next week.
7. Delia must speak to General Pinkney next Monday.

Exercise 5.

Study the questions. Then put away your books. Ask and answer these and other questions.

1. What did Joe Larrabee study in New York?
2. With whom did he fall in love?
3. Did Delia Carter study art?
4. Where had Joe met Delia?
5. Did Joe and Delia get married?
6. Why did they take a cheap flat?
7. Was the flat large or small?
8. Had they several rooms?
9. Were they unhappy?
10. Why

were they happy? 11. Did only one of them take lessons? 12. Why could they not both continue their lessons? 13. What did Delia tell Joe one evening? 14. How much did Delia earn a week? 15. Why did she want to earn more? 16. How did the Larrabees have to live? 17. Why did Joe worry about Delia? 18. At what time did Joe leave the house every morning during the next week? 19. At what time did he return? 20. What did Joe give his wife that Saturday? 21. What did he tell her? 19. What happened next Saturday? 20. What did Delia tell Joe about the accident? 21. Did Joe believe her? 22. Why not? 23. Where did they both work?

LESSON 11

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

1899—1961

Ernest Hemingway is one of the most interesting writers in twentieth century American literature. His best-known story is "The Old Man and the Sea", for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1954. This book is widely read by people of all ages.

Ernest Hemingway was born in America in 1899. His father, who was a doctor, taught him to love nature and **out-door** life. All his life Hemingway was **fond** of travelling and **hunting**.

After secondary school Hemingway began to write articles for a newspaper. When the First World War broke out, he went to Europe. He fought in Italy and was **wounded** in 1918.

Hemingway's first book was published in 1923. In 1929 he published a **novel** about the war. It was translated into many languages. This novel made him **famous**.

During his lifetime, Hemingway wrote many novels and short



stories. All his heroes are fearless people. They are deeply **human**, they love freedom and **independence**, they hate war.

Hemingway was fearless like the heroes of his novels. He was always ready to help those who were fighting for freedom and democracy. In 1937 he went to **Spain** and fought in the **Civil War** against the **fascists**.

When the Second World War broke out, Hemingway came to Europe as a war **correspondent**. He took an active part in the **liberation** of Paris.

Hemingway was a friend of the Cuban people. Many years of his life were spent on the island. When he returned to Cuba in 1959 after the revolution, he **kissed** the flag of the free island and said that he wanted to be a Cuban. The fishermen among whom he lived say, "He was one of us."

Ernest Hemingway will long be remembered by those who love peace and freedom.

Notes to the text

people of all ages igas vanuses inimesed
the war broke out sõda puhkes
as a war correspondent sõjakorrespondendina
one of us üks meist, üks meie seast

New words

out-door	famous	fascist
fond (of)	human	correspondent
hunt	independence	liberation
wound	Spain	kiss
publish	civil war	
novel		

Expressions

He was fond of travelling
What was he fond of?

Grammar

§ 4. Passiivi lihttuleviku moodustamine (page 125).

Exercise 1.

Read the sentences with the pronouns in English.

1. (*Meie*) country needs active builders of Communism.
2. (*Me*) are proud of (*oma*) youth.
3. (*Meie*) youth gets a good education.
4. (*Nende*) work is often praised.
5. (*Minu*) parents do not live in town. So (*ma*) live at the hostel.
6. (*Minu*) classmates visited (*mind*) during (*minu*) illness.
7. (*Me*) can see that (*te*) are ill. What is (*teie*) temperature?
8. Do (*te*) live with (*oma*) friends?
9. (*Ta*) is a good teacher. (*Tema*) pupils know mathematics well.
10. (*Ta*) is a good mother. (*Tema*) children are never naughty.
11. Hemingway is a well-known writer. (*Tema*) books are widely read.

Exercise 2.

Translate.

Ta tunneb mind (sind, teda *m.*, teda *n.*, meid, teid, neid).

Nad töötasid minuga (sinuga jne.).

Need vesivärvid kuuluvad minule (sinule jne.).

Ta ostis romaani minu jaoks (sinu jaoks jne.).

Exercise 3.

Fill in the pronouns.

Call	<i>she</i>
Invite	<i>they</i>
Hold	<i>he</i>
Find	<i>they</i>
Help	<i>we</i>
Buy	<i>it</i>
Arrest	<i>he</i>
Catch	<i>I</i>
Remember	<i>it</i>
Greet	<i>she</i>

Wait for	<i>we</i>
Forget	<i>she</i>
Listen to	<i>they</i>
Don't hurt	<i>she</i>
We like	<i>you</i>
Seize	<i>he</i>
Translate	<i>it</i>
We are sorry for	<i>you</i>
Look at	<i>I</i>
Don't laugh at	<i>we</i>

Exercise 4.

Fill in *something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody*.

1. Is there ... in that box? No, the box is empty. There is ... in it. 2. I am very hungry. Give me ... to eat. 3. Did they do ... to help you? No, they did 4. He saw ... in front of him on the road, but he could not understand what it was. 5. I hear voices. ... must be at home. 6. We rang the bell several times, but came to open the door. 7. It was very late. So he did not meet ... on the way home. 8. He is a bad man. ... likes him. 9. ... told me yesterday that you were ill. 10. Did ... ring me up in the afternoon?

Exercise 5.

Change from the Past Indefinite Passive to the Future Indefinite Passive

Model: The story *was remembered* by all the children.

The story *will be remembered* by all the children.

1. A kindergarten was built there. 2. A laundry was opened in that street. 3. That railway line was electrified. 4. The competition was won by that group. 5. No prizes were given. 6. No mistakes were made. 7. Your advice was needed. 8. We were punished. 9. I was invited. 10. You were watched. 11. I was sent there.

Exercise 6.

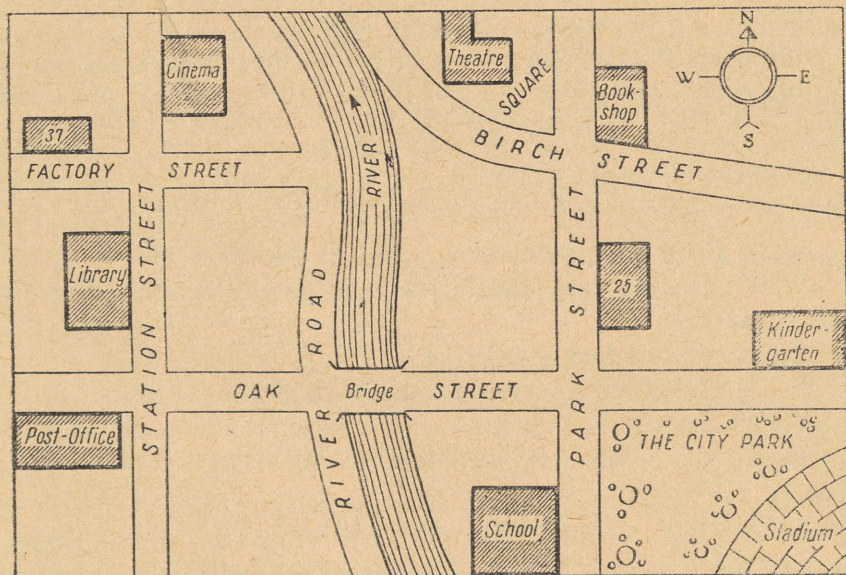
Answer the questions.

1. Is Hemingway an English or an American writer? 2. Name some other American writers. 3. What books by American writers have you read? 4. Have you read "Tom Sawyer"? 5. Is "The Old Man and the Sea" a novel or a story? 6. What prize did Hemingway get for it? 7. When was Hemingway's first book published? 8. What made him famous? 9. In which wars did Hemingway take part? 10. What was Hemingway fond of? 11. What did he love? 12. Where did Hemingway spend many years of his life? 13. When did Hemingway say that he wanted to be a Cuban? 13. Why did he say that? 14. When did the Cuban Revolution take place?

LESSON 12

A PLAN

Mary Brown and Jane White are schoolmates. Mary Brown lives at 37 Factory Street. Jane White lives in Park Street, in house number 25.



1. Does Factory Street (Oak Street, Station Street, River Road, Park Street) run from east to west?
2. Which streets run from north to south?
3. Which streets run from east to west?
4. In which street is the cinema (the post-office, the library, the kindergarten)?
5. Is the bookshop at the corner of Oak Street and Station Street?
6. What is Mary Brown's address?
7. Does she live far from the schoolhouse?
8. Along which streets does she go to school every day?
9. What buildings does she pass on her way to school?

10. How many times must she **cross** the street?
11. Must she cross the **bridge** on her way to school?
12. When she crosses a street, must she first look to the right or to the left?
13. In which streets is the **traffic** heavy?
14. Is there much traffic in Park Street?
15. What is **opposite** the schoolhouse?
16. Where is the **stadium**?
17. Is the library near Mary's home?
18. Does it take Mary long to get to the library?
19. When Mary goes to the library (the cinema), must she turn to the left or to the right?

How to Prevent Road Accidents

Walk along the **pavement** and not in the road.

Wait until the cars and buses have passed before you cross the street.

Cross the street at a **crossing**.

Be careful when you cross a busy street.

Watch the traffic lights.

First look to the left, then look to the right.

A Conversation

Hilda Smith, who is a stranger in the town, wants to go from the Station to the Theatre.

In Station Street she sees a girl. She says, "Can you tell me the way to the Theatre, please?"

What does the girl say? She says, "Go along Station Street until you come to Oak Street. Turn to the left, cross the bridge and go **straight** on as far as Park Street. Then turn to the left again. When you have crossed Birch Street, you will see the Theatre on your left. It stands in a square."

New words

schoolmate
cross
bridge
traffic

opposite
stadium
prevent

pavement
crossing
straight

Expressions

at the corner of Oak Street
to pass a building
look to the right (left)
turn to the right (left)

walk in the road
go as far as Park Street
on your left (right)
in a square

Exercise 1.

Read the sentences. Put the verbs in the Present, Past and Future Indefinite Passive.

1. That stove (heat) every morning.
2. Bread (cut) in the kitchen.
2. Eggs (pack) in these boxes.
4. The grey socks (darn) with this cotton.
5. Those machines (drive) by electricity.
6. I (take) there by car.
7. She (like) by the children.
8. We (visit) by many friends.

Exercise 2.

Change from the Active to the Passive.

Model: He published his first novel in 1923.

His first novel was published in 1923.

1. They sent that correspondent to Italy.
2. The fascists bombed the town.
3. He describes the liberation of Paris there.
4. They will surround the enemy.
5. We shall search the houses.
6. They did not use the guns.
7. They did not return the apparatus yesterday.
8. They will reach the camp at eight.
9. They build many houses every year.
10. They use that apparatus at the laboratory.

Exercise 3.

Translate.

1. Homme me läheme kontserdile (concert).
2. Me nägime teda eile teatris.
3. Sel kuul on meil olnud kaks huvitavat loengut (lecture).
4. See soovhoos ehitab tuleval aastal lasteaia.
5. Kuidas teile meeldis uus film?
6. Pidulik aktus (the celebration meeting) algas kell kaheksa.
7. Mu ema ja õde laulavad selles kooris (choir).
8. Kas kinoetendus (filmshow) on juba

lõppenud (end)? 9. Kas te olete juba piletid ostnud? 10. Külastised (the guests), keda nad olid kutsunud, tulid bussiga.

Exercise 4.

When you have answered all the questions in Lesson 12, study the map again and ask the same kind of questions (samalaadseid küsimusi) about Jane White, who lives in Park Street.

Exercise 5.

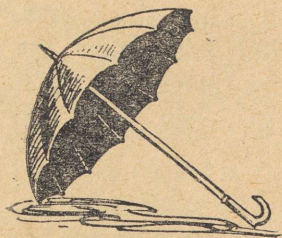
Tell your classmates where you live, along which streets you go, and what buildings you pass on your way to school, to the library, to the cinema and so on.

LESSON 13

ANECDOTES

A Rainy Day

One day last October I had to go to town. I looked out of the window and saw that it was raining hard. "I shall have to take an umbrella," I said to myself. But I found that all our three umbrellas were broken.



an umbrella

So I took the three umbrellas and went to town. I left them at a **repair-shop**. The umbrella-maker said that I could come for them at six in the evening.

In the afternoon I went to an **eating-house** to have dinner. It was still raining hard.

While I was having dinner, a young woman came in and sat down at my table. I soon finished my meal and paid the **waitress**. Then I got up to leave the eating-house. When I reached the door, the young woman suddenly called me back. I had **absent-mindedly** taken her umbrella. I returned it to her and said that I was very sorry.

At six o'clock I went to the repair-shop where I had left my three umbrellas in the morning. I paid the umbrella-maker, took my umbrellas under my arm and went to the bus-stop. I had to wait about ten minutes.

At last I got on the bus and took a seat beside a young woman. She looked at my three umbrellas and smiled. "You have had a **successful day**," she said.

Then I recognized her. It was the young woman whose umbrella I had taken by mistake at the eating-house that afternoon.



•a waitress

A Waste of Time

The famous French writer Balzac was **awakened** one night by a noise. He opened his eyes and saw that a man had entered the room and was trying to open the writing-desk. The thief was sure that Balzac was **asleep**, and he was very much surprised when he heard a loud laugh behind him.

"Why are you laughing?" asked the thief.

"Because you are wasting your time," said Balzac. "Now listen to my advice. It is **useless** to look for money in a desk at night where the **owner** can never find any in the daytime."

Too Much Washing

One morning little Betty did not want to wash her face. Her grandmother told her again and again to wash herself, but Betty refused to **obey**.

"What a bad girl you are!" said Betty's grandmother. "When I was a little girl, I always washed my face every morning."

"And see what it looks like now," said Betty.

New words

anecdote	absent-mindedly	asleep
umbrella	successful	useless
repair-shop	waste	owner
eating-house	awaken	obey
waitress		

Notes to the text

Come for them at six. Tulge nendele kell kuus järele.

Exercise 1.

Fill in *can, cannot; could, could not; may; must, must not, had to*.

1. We have very little time. We ... stay here long. 2. ... we remain here until you come back? 3. The exercise was too difficult. He ... do it. 4. You make many mistakes. You ... work more. 5. That is an easy question. I am sure everybody ... answer it. 6. I have no pen. ... I use your fountain-pen? 7. I ... to look up some words in the dictionary before I could translate the text. 8. The boys have broken a window. They ... pay for it. 9. Tell the children that they ... touch the hot iron. 10. Two chairs were broken. We ... take them to a repair-shop. 11. We ... cross the street at that corner because the traffic was too heavy.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. She must take an umbrella with her. 2. You had to hurry. 3. They had to take the electric train. 4. She has to get up early. 5. He can repair your electric iron. 6. He will have to do that tomorrow.

Exercise 3.

Translate.

1. Me käime sageli linnas. 2. Ta lõunatab alati selles söök-
las. 3. Ta oli näljane, sest ta ei olnud hommikust saadik (since

the morning) midagi sõõnud. 4. Vaatal Ettekandja tuleb supiga (the soup). 5. Ma sõin suppi, kui noor naine sööklasse sisse astus. 6. "Te võtsite (Present Perfect) minu vihmavarju," ütles noor naine. 7. Kas te olete mu toakingad ära parandanud? 8. Kas sa oled mehele (the man) töö eest (for the work) tasunud?

Exercise 4.

Form questions.

1. where	John Miller	want to go
2. what	the weather	be like
3. why	he	decide to take an umbrella
4. what	he	discover
5. where	he	take the umbrellas
6. what	he	do in the afternoon
7.	who	sit down at his table
8.	what	happen to John Miller at the eating-house
9. when	he	go back to the repair-shop
10. how	he	go home
11. beside whom	he	take a seat in the bus.
12. what	the young woman	say
13. where	John Miller	meet the woman before
14. what	the young woman	think of him

Exercise 5.

Fill in the following words:

appear	fond	straight
asleep	own	successful
degree	owner	useless
disappeared	prevent	wrong
disappointed	quiet	

1. It is spring and all the snow has ... already.
2. Last night the temperature dropped to minus one ...
3. The boys went fishing. They caught twenty fish. They had a ... day.

4. We are all ... of bathing and swimming in summer.
5. The children were ... because the excursion did not take place that day.
6. You promised to come at two o'clock, but you did not ... until five o'clock.
7. To ... accidents drivers (autojuhid) must watch the traffic lights at every crossing.
8. Nobody knows who is the ... of this dog.
9. Must I turn to the left or to the right now, or must I go ... on.
10. Always buy useful things. Don't waste your money on ... things.
11. I can write best with my ... fountain-pen.
12. Something is ... with our television set. We must have it repaired.
13. We need a ... room. We intend to work late.
14. Everybody was ... when the thunderstorm began last night.

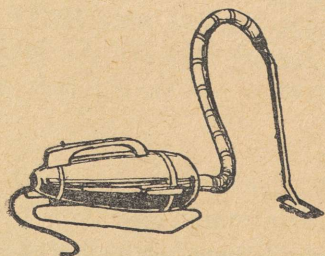
LESSON 14

ELECTRICITY

Communism is Soviet power **plus** the electrification of the whole country.

V. I. Lenin

Electricity plays an important part in our life and work. Electric power is widely used in industry and in agriculture. It is not easy to name all the **uses** of electricity, because there are so many.

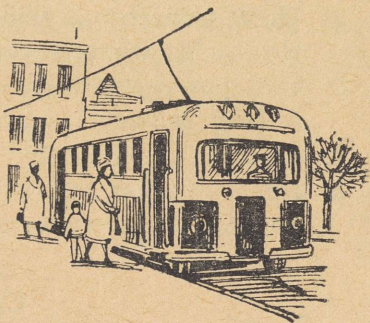


an electric cleaner

When we get up in the morning, we turn on the radio and listen to the latest **news**. We can cook our breakfast on an electric stove. We iron our clothes with an electric iron. We clean our rooms with an **electric cleaner**. Electricity lights our homes and the streets of our towns.

Electric trains, trams and **trolley-buses** take us quickly from place to place. Most of the railways of the U.S.S.R. will soon be electrified.

Television and the cinema are **impossible** without electricity. With the help of television we can follow the flight of space rockets to other planets, we can look deep down into the ocean and under the ground.



a trolley-bus

Electricity makes the **mechanization** and **automation** of **production** possible. It can start and stop machines. It sends out **signals** when something is out of order.

Many electric **apparatuses** not only do the work of human hands, but they also do the work of the human **brain**: they **solve mathematical** problems, they translate from one language into another, they help fishermen to find and catch fish in the ocean, and they do many other wonderful things.

Notes to the text

start a machine masinat kāima panema

out of order korrast ära

not only ... but also mitte ainult ... vaid ka

New words

plus

electrification

use [ju:s]

news

electric cleaner

trolley-bus

impossible

mechanization

automation

production

signal

apparatus

brain

solve

mathematical

Exercise 1.

Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite Active or Passive.

Model: We *use* electric power in industry.

Electric power *is used* in industry.

1. We ... our breakfast on an electric stove.

Our breakfast ... on an electric stove.

cook

2. These trousers ... with a hot iron. He ... his trousers yesterday.	press
3. That power-station ... in 1958. A long railway ... across the desert.	build
4. America ... in 1492.	discover
5. He ... his car last spring. The car ... every spring.	paint (värvima)

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

many much

1. There are ... lights in the streets of Tallinn at night.
2. Electricity has ... uses.
3. Our industry needs ... iron and coal.
4. That scientist knows ... languages.
5. ... cotton is grown in the south.
6. ... oil is produced from sunflowers (päevalilled) and maize.

few, little

1. Ten years ago there were ... television sets in Tallinn.
2. In this part of the town there are ... repair-shops.
3. There was ... truth in his words.
4. There is ... oxygen in the atmosphere on Mars.
5. Estonians use ... oil in their food.
6. Doctors tell us to eat ... meat.
7. The athletes of our school won ... prizes last year.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks.

<i>am</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>shall</i>
<i>is</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>are</i>		<i>did</i>	<i>had</i>	

1. ... you know English well?
2. ... you study anatomy last year?
3. What ... he doing there now?
4. We ... read that novel already.
5. She is only sixteen. She ... not work seven hours a day.
6. She ... be seventeen next month.
7. She ... finished an eight-year school.
8. ... you reading a novel or a textbook?
9. She ... writing a letter when her friends came.
10. ... this parcel of books belong to you?
11. Don't make so much noise. I ... solving a difficult mathematical problem.

12. When I ... solved the problem, I went cycling. 13. In the future we ... use this apparatus as often as possible. 14. They ... putting the workroom in order when we entered.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks.

- A person who runs fast is a good
- A person who goes hunting is a
- A person who drives a car is a
- A person who writes stories and novels is a
- A person who exploits others is an
- A person who cleans windows is a window-
- People who build houses are
- A person who paints pictures is a

Exercise 5.

Ask and answer questions.

Model: What does a runner do? He runs.

What does a writer do? He writes books.

builder, window-cleaner, dress-maker, exploiter, driver, hunter, rider, teacher, house-painter, worker, singer, swimmer.

Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

A

1. Which are the biggest power-stations in the U.S.S.R.?
2. Which are the biggest power-stations in the E.S.S.R.?
3. When was Lenin's plan of electrification adopted? (1920)
4. Is mechanization possible without electricity?
5. Is automation possible without electricity?
6. Does our industry need much electricity?
7. Is electricity needed in agriculture?
8. Are all our railways electrified?
9. Which is the longest electrified railway in the world?
(Moscow-Irkutsk)

B

1. Have you got electricity in your house?
2. What do we do with an electric iron?
3. What do we do with an electric cleaner?
4. Have you an electric stove?
5. Have you a gas stove?

C

1. Can trams and trolley-buses run without electricity?
2. Are there any electric trains in the E.S.S.R.?
3. What lights the streets of our towns and villages?
4. What can electric apparatuses do?

HUMOUR

Jack's Mistake

Jack's mother. There were three pieces of cake in the cupboard,
Jack. Now there are only two.

Jack. It was dark. I did not see the other two.

A Student's Answer

Professor. Can you tell me anything about the great chemists
([ˈkɛmɪsts] *keemikud*) of the 18th century?

Student. Yes, professor, they are all dead ([dɛd] *surnud*).

At an Eating-House

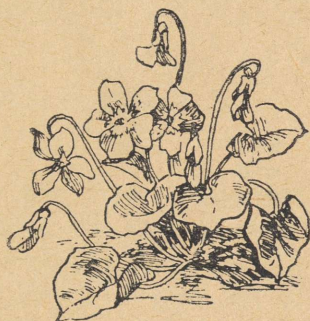
Smith has ordered fried fish for dinner. The waitress brings him the fish. When Smith begins to eat, he finds that it is not fresh.

"Waitress," he says, "this fish is not so fresh as the fish I ate here last Sunday."

"Well, sir ([sɐɪ] *härä*), this piece was cut from the same fish," says the waitress.

LESSON 15

THE VOICE OF SPRING



a violet



a dandelion

I come, I come! You have called me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song:
You may **trace** my step o'er the **wakening** earth
By the winds which tell of the **violet's birth**,
By the **dandelions** in the **dewy** grass,
By the green leaves that open as I pass.

MONTHS AND MOONS

Long ago people had no **calendars**. Time was **measured** by the changes in the moon.

Here are the names that the American Indians gave to the months or moons:

January	Snow Moon
February	Hunger Moon
March	Wild Goose Moon
April	Green Grass Moon
May	Song Moon
June	Rose Moon
July	Thunder Moon
August	Green Corn Moon
September	Hunting Moon
October	Falling-Leaf Moon
November	Ice-Coming Moon
December	Long-Night Moon

Notes to the text

o'er [oə] over
you may trace te võite jälgida
the wakening earth ärkav maa
by the winds tuulte järgi

New words

trace	dandelion	hunger
waken = awaken	dewy	wild
violet	calendar	thunder
birth	measure	corn

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks.

some any no

1. There is no white bread in the cupboard. Go and buy ... white bread. 2. Did you buy ... sugar yesterday? 3. Please go to the kitchen and peel ... potatoes. I have ... time to do it myself. 4. We saw ... nice red apples in that shop. 5. We have only apple-trees in our garden, we have ... pear-trees. 6. We shall not plant ... plum-trees there this year. 7. Are you going to plant ... cucumbers before the first of June? 8. That day the children returned with empty baskets. They had found ... mushrooms in the forest. Did they find ... berries there? 9. ... days later they went to the forest again and gathered lots of mushrooms.

Exercise 2.

Change from the singular to the plural.

1. This nail is too long. 2. Does he know how to use this tool? 3. That shelf was made last month. 4. Put that ruler in the box. 5. Who made that blue dress? 6. The girl's skirt and blouse are in the wardrobe. 7. Wash that dish carefully. 8. The woman looked at the child's happy face. 9. This factory produces toys. 10. This laundry is opened at 8 o'clock in the

morning. 11. When was that bridge built? 12. That Negro will study in Moscow for two years. 13. That strong man was Aram's hero.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks.

myself, yourself jne.

1. You made that mistake ... 2. The brigade leader ... measured the field. 3. The boys ... will measure the stadium. 4. We picked those wild flowers (pöllulilled) ... 5. Did the boy hurt ... when he fell down? 6. The girl looked at ... in the looking-glass. 7. Girls, help ... to some sausage! 8. "I must be more careful," I said to ... 9. Try to do that ... 10. Does Ann's mother wake her up in the morning, or does Ann wake up ... ?

Exercise 4.

Study the following questions. Then put away your books and one of the pupils will answer the questions that the others ask.

1. When does spring begin?
2. Which are the spring months?
3. Is it spring now?
4. What is the weather like today?
5. Is it cold or warm today?
6. Is it wet or dry today?
7. Is it windy?
8. Is it raining?
9. Is the sun shining?
10. Is the sky clear or cloudy?
11. What was the weather like yesterday?
12. Did it rain yesterday?
13. Did the sun shine brightly yesterday?
14. Was it cold or warm yesterday?
15. Was the sky clear or cloudy?
16. Is the grass green already?
17. Are the birches in leaf already?
18. Are the oaks in leaf already?

19. Have you picked any spring flowers?
20. What colour are spring flowers?
21. What colour are dandelions?
22. What colour are roses?
23. Have many birds come back already?
24. What do birds build in spring?
25. Are the days long or short now?
26. Are the nights long or short now?
27. At what time does it get light?
28. At what time did the sun rise this morning?
29. At what time does it get dark?
30. At what time did the sun set yesterday?

Exercise 5.

Ask and answer questions about the names that the Indians gave to the months of the year.

Model: Why did the American Indians call January the Snow Month?
Because there is much snow in January.

LESSON 16

THE DOVE OF PEACE

The **dove** has always been the emblem of peace.

In 1950 the world-famous artist, Pablo Picasso, painted a dove of peace, for which he received an international prize. Picasso's dove of peace soon became the emblem of the world peace **movement**.

Since the Second World War the peace movement has **spread** to all the countries of the world. More and more people are **raising** their voices in **protest** against war. The Soviet Union is at the head of this great movement.

In the summer of 1962 the World Congress for Peace and **Disarmament** took place in Moscow. **Delegates** from many countries took part in the congress. Pablo Picasso painted another dove of peace for the Moscow Congress. Now his peace doves have flown all over the world.

Pablo Picasso is a member of the Communist Party of France.

For many years he has taken an active part in the World peace movement. He hates **fascism**. His **paintings** are a protest against war and **oppression**.

Pablo Picasso was living in Paris when the **German** fascists occupied the city in 1940. Many German officers came to Picasso's **studio**. They wanted to see the latest works of the world-famous **painter**.

Day after day Picasso showed the same picture to the Germans who visited his studio. It was the picture of a Spanish town¹ in ruins.

One day a group of German officers entered the studio. They were interested in art, they said. They looked round and saw only one picture on the wall — the picture of a town in ruins.

"Did you do that?" asked one of the officers.

"No," said Picasso, "YOU did."



the dove of peace

Notes to the text

at the head eesotsas

day after day päevast päeva

New words

dove
movement
spread
raise
protest

disarmament
delegate
fascism
painting
oppression

German
studio
ruin
the U.S.A. = the United
States of America

¹ The town is Guernica ['gə:nikə], in Spain. In the Civil War (1936—1939) the German fascists helped General Franco. They bombed Guernica.

Exercise 1.

Put the verbs in the following tenses:

A. The Present, Past and Future Indefinite; the Present and Past Perfect.

he (*paint*) pictures

she (*write*) stories

we (*take*) an active part in the
peace movement

they (*speak*) at meetings

B. The Present, Past and Future Indefinite; the Present and Past Continuous; the Present and Past Perfect.

I (*eat*) mushrooms

he (*study*) mathematics

she (*teach*) English

they (*shake*) hands

Exercise 2.

Ask questions.

1. Pablo Picasso was born *in Spain*. 2. His father was a *teacher*. 3. He lives *in the south of France*. 4. Picasso's eightieth birthday was celebrated *in 1961*. 5. He joined *the French Communist Party in October 1944*. 6. Picasso hates *fascism*. 7. "*Guernica*" was painted *in 1937*. 8. Picasso's peace doves have flown *all over the world*.

Exercise 3.

Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite, the Past Indefinite, the Future Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. The first World War ... in 1914. | break out |
| 2. The Second World War ... in 1939. | begin |
| 3. The Second World War ... in 1945. | end |
| 4. The Soviet Union ... the victory over the
German fascists. | win |
| 5. We ... Victory Day on the 9th of May,
1945. | celebrate |
| 6. The Germans ... Paris in 1940. | occupy |

7. The German fascists ... many cities in Europe.	bomb
8. Many towns and cities ... in ruins after the war.	be
9. The people of the Soviet Union ... their towns and cities.	build up
10. The peoples of the world ... war.	not + want
11. The peace movement ... all over the world.	spread
12. Many famous artists and writers ... in the world peace movement.	take part
13. In 1962 the World Congress for Peace and Disarmament ... in Moscow.	take place
14. Delegates from many countries ... to that congress.	come
15. The delegates ... many important questions.	discuss
16. The working people of the world say, "We ... war."	prevent

Exercise 4.

Answer the questions.

1. When did the Second World War break out?
2. When did the Second World War end?
3. Did the German fascists win or lose the war?
4. How many socialist countries were there before the Second World War?
5. Which country was it?
6. Is there only one socialist country now?
7. Do the socialist countries live in friendship?
8. Which are the two biggest powers (suurriigid) in the world now?
9. Is the U.S.A. a socialist country?
10. Can socialist and capitalist countries live in peace?
11. Which country is at the head of the struggle for peace and disarmament?

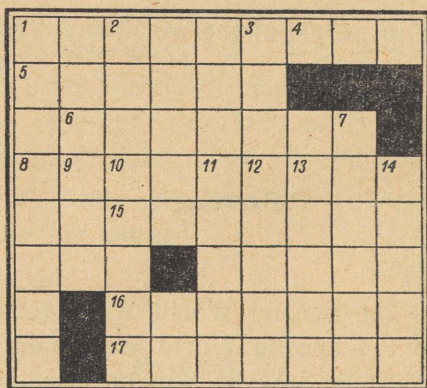
12. When did the World Congress for Peace and Disarmament take place?
13. Where did the Congress take place?
14. Does the Soviet Union want war?
15. Are the working people of the world against war?

GAMES

From A and B find pairs of words that rhyme:

- A. **blouse**, break, chief, coughed, eve, own, pie, power, site, ton, true, use, youth
- B. blue, bone, **cows**, flour, lake, leaf, leave, light, lose, sky, soft, sun, truth
- Model: blouse — cows

A CROSSWORD PUZZLE



From left to right:

1. A room or a house where there are many books (7 letters).
3. A grain that is usually sown in autumn (3 letters).
4. The opposite of *no* (3 letters).
5. A horse is an ..., so are cows, dogs, pigs and so on (6 letters).
6. A verb which means *to come to a place* (6 letters).
9. We can skate on it (3 letters).
10. A hundred years (7 letters).

15. Sixty minutes (4 letters).
16. Your mother's or your father's sister (4 letters).
17. The opposite of *pull* (4 letters).

Down:

1. The opposite of *small* (5 letters).
2. A tree (5 letters).
7. It is usually found on the back cover of a book. Use it in the plural (6 letters).
8. The plural of *goose* (5 letters).
9. When you are not well, you are ... (3 letters).
10. If a thing does not cost much, it is ... (5 letters).
11. The English word for *pähkel* (3 letters).
12. The opposite of *a lie* (5 letters).
13. A preposition (5 letters).
14. The opposite of *old* (5 letters).

HOME READING

JEREMY COLE

After Hugh Walpole

1.

Jeremy Cole and Ernest Sampson had never been good friends. Jeremy did not like Ernest, who often told lies.

One day Jeremy heard Ernest say to Bill Bartell and Tommy Winchester: "Jeremy will not **dare**." In answer to which Bill said, "He dares more than you dare."

Later Bill and Tommy explained to Jeremy that they had decided to run round the **ruins** of the old **mill** near the **bridge** at midnight. They wanted to show how **brave** they were. Ernest had promised to come too. Jeremy was interested.

"Of course, I dare run round the mill at **midnight**," he said. "Who is afraid, I should like to know."

When the day came, Jeremy was nervous, but he told nobody at home about the plan. He went up to his room after supper. He waited until everybody was **asleep**. Then he went downstairs noiselessly and climbed out through the kitchen window.

Jeremy ['dʒerəmi]

Cole [kəʊl]

Hugh [hju:]

Walpole ['wɔ:lpoʊl]

Ernest ['ə:nɪst]

Sampson ['sæmpsn]

Bartell ['bɑ:tɪl]

Winchester ['wɪntʃɪstə]

Jeremy heard Ernest say Jeremy kuu-

lis Ernestit ütlevat

dare [dæ] julgema

ruins [ru(:)ɪnz] varemed

mill [mɪl] veski

bridge [brɪdʒ] sild

brave [breɪv] julge

midnight ['mɪdnait] kesköö

asleep [ə'sli:p] magamas, magav

2.

The old mill was a **mile** out of town and Jeremy ran all the way. The night was cold and **windy**, and there was no moon. Bill and Tommy were waiting for him near the bridge, but Ernest was not with them. The boys waited a quarter of an hour, but Ernest did not **appear**.

"What a **coward** he is!" said Jeremy.

"Now it is time to start," said Bill. "One, two, three, go!"

The boys **were off**. They ran as fast as they could.

Jeremy was a good runner. But the night was so dark that he could not see anything. The **shadows** of the trees frightened him, and every stone seemed to hide something. He fell down. In a moment he was on his feet again.

When Jeremy finished the first **round**, he **discovered** that he was alone: the other boys were not there, they had gone home. But Jeremy had promised to run round the old mill **twice**. He wanted to keep his promise. Though he was frightened, he started off again.

When Jeremy had finished the second round, he was very tired. His feet hurt him and he had a **pain** in his side. He had lost his cap and he did not know where to look for it.

Just then a few stars broke through the **clouds**. Jeremy stood a moment and looked round. A **friendly** little wind blew against his hot cheek.

"Why was I so frightened?" he thought as he started for home. Now he could only walk, he was too tired to run.

3.

At last Jeremy reached the **row** of houses in which his **own** home stood. He shut the garden gate noiselessly. And now he was standing under the kitchen window.

mile [mail] mill
windy ['windi] tuuline
appear [ə'piə] ilmuma
coward ['kauəd] argpüks
were off pistsid jooksmä
shadows ['ʃædouz] varjud
round [raund] ring

discover [dis'kavə] avastama
twice [twais] kaks korda
pain [pein] valu
cloud [klaud] pilv
friendly ['frendli] sõbralik
row [rou] rida
own [oun] (minu jne.) oma

How glad he was to be at home again! And the **thought** of his warm bed upstairs made him happy. He tried to push the window open but it did not move. Perhaps somebody had locked the window from the inside? Perhaps they had gone out to look for him? Jeremy was frightened, and for a moment he did not know what to do. "But I must get into the house," he said to himself.

He pushed again, a little harder this time, and the window opened a little. Everything was all right. Very **slowly** he began to push the window until it was open. Then he pulled himself up and noiselessly let himself down on the other side. He felt a chair under his feet. There had been no chair there before. At the same time his **fingers** touched the corner of a table. Where was he? He was not in their own kitchen. He wanted to climb out of the window again, but he pushed something, which fell to the ground with a **terrible** noise.

4.

After that things happened very quickly. A light appeared and Jeremy saw an open door. A strange **figure** was standing there with a **pistol** and a candle.

"Stand where you are! If you move, I shall **fire**!"

"Don't fire, please," said Jeremy. "It's only me."

The figure moved **forward**. Now Jeremy saw that it was **Miss Mackenzie**, the Coles' neighbour. She had a **blanket** round her shoulders and her grey hair was in **disorder**.

Miss Mackenzie looked at the boy in great surprise.

"Why, you are a little Cole **from next door**," she said.

"Yes," said Jeremy, "I thought that this was our kitchen. Please let me go now. I shall come tomorrow and explain everything and pay for the cups and plates."

"First pick up the pieces," said Miss Mackenzie.

thought [θɔ:t] mōte
 slowly ['sləuli] aeglaselt
 finger ['fɪŋgə] sõrm
 terrible ['terɪbl] kohutav, hirmus
 figure ['fɪgə] kuju
 pistol ['pɪstl] püstol, püss
 fire ['faɪə] tulistama
 forward ['fɔ:wəd] ettepoole, edasi

Miss [mis] preili, neuu
 Mackenzie [mæ'kenzi]
 blanket ['blæŋkɪt] voodivaip
 disorder [dis'ɔ:də] korratus, segadus
 you are a little Cole from next door
 sa oled mu naabrite Cole'ide väike
 poiss

She put the candle and the pistol on the table and then watched the boy while he picked up the pieces.

"And now, please, may I go?" said Jeremy when there were no more pieces on the floor.

"No, not yet," said Miss Mackenzie. "Sit down and tell me why you have broken into my house after midnight."

5.

Jeremy told Miss Mackenzie where he had been that night and how, in the end, he had climbed into her kitchen **by mistake**. He said that he was very sorry.

"What will your father say when he hears what you have done?" asked Miss Mackenzie.

"Oh, he must not know," said Jeremy. "Please don't tell him."

"Of course, I shall tell him," said Miss Mackenzie.

Jeremy looked at the old woman and saw that she was **smiling**. He understood that she was not really angry with him.

"Promise me something," said Miss Mackenzie, "and I shall not tell your father anything. You must come and read to me every day during the holidays."

"I promise," said Jeremy. "But I don't read very well, you know."

"It will be good practice for you," said Miss Mackenzie.

Then she let him go. Soon he was at his own kitchen window and through it. He went upstairs noiselessly and nobody heard him. How tired he was!

Before he **fell asleep**, he thought of his promise: to go and read to Miss Mackenzie every day during the holidays. It was not a pleasant thought. But a promise is a promise.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

After O. Henry

1.

The policeman on duty moved along the street. The time was only ten o'clock at night, but the cold wind had driven the people from the streets into their homes.

yet [jet] veel

by mistake [bai mis'teik] eksikombel

smile [smaɪl] naeratama

fall asleep uinuma

As he went, the policeman tried the doors of the shops.¹ The street was very quiet at this late hour because few people lived there.

In the doorway of a shop he suddenly saw a man. When the policeman approached, he saw that the man had a cigar in his mouth, but he had not lighted it. The man said quickly, "It is all right, officer. I am waiting for a friend. Twenty years ago we made an appointment, my friend and I. At that time there was a restaurant here. We agreed to meet here."

"As you see, a shop has taken the place of the old restaurant," said the policeman.

The man in the doorway lighted his cigar. The policeman saw that the man had a scar near his right eye and that he wore a large diamond in his tie.

"Twenty years ago tonight," said the man, "I had dinner with Jimmy Wells at the restaurant here. He was my best friend. He and I had grown up here in New York, like two brothers. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. That night we said good-bye to each other because I had decided to leave New York and go West to make a fortune. We agreed that night that we would meet again at the same restaurant in twenty years."

"This is very interesting," said the policeman. "Have you heard from your friend since you left?"

"Well, yes, we wrote letters to each other for a year or two. Now, for many years I have had no news of him. But I know Jimmy Wells will come here tonight if he is alive. He will not forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this doorway tonight."

The man pulled out a watch and said, "It is three minutes to ten. We said good-bye here at the restaurant door at ten o'clock twenty years ago."

doorway ['dɔ:wei] ukseava
 appointment [ə'pointmənt] kohtumine,
 kokkulepitud aeg
 made an appointment määrasime koh-
 tumise
 restaurant ['restərənt] restoran

agree [ə'gri:] kokku leppima
 scar [ska:] arm
 diamond ['daɪəmənd] teemant
 make a fortune rikkaks saama
 news [nju:z] teated, uudised
 alive [ə'laɪv] elus

¹ Katsus kaupluste ukse, et kontrollida, kas nad on lukus.

"Did you make your fortune in the West?" asked the policeman.

"I did. I hope Jimmy has **succeeded** too. He was a **hard-working** man."

"I must go on," said the policeman. "I hope your friend will come soon. Are you going to wait for him only till ten?"

"Oh, no," said the man. "I shall wait till half past ten. If Jimmy is alive, he will be here by that time. Good night, officer!"

"Good night, sir," said the policeman as he moved on.

2.

A cold rain was falling and the wind was blowing. A few people hurried along the street. And in the doorway of the shop stood the man who had come a thousand miles to see a friend of his **youth**. He smoked his cigar and waited.

When he had waited twenty minutes, a tall man in a long coat **crossed** the street. He had turned up the **collar** of his coat, his hands were deep in his pockets. He went up to the man in the doorway and said, "Is that you, Bob?"

"Is that you, Jimmy?" cried the man in the doorway.

They shook hands.

"Of course, it is Bob. I was sure that I would find you here. Well, well! Twenty years is a long time. The old restaurant is gone, Bob. So we cannot have another dinner here. How was it there in the West, old man?"

"Fine. It has given me everything that I wanted. You have changed, Jimmy. I never thought that you were so tall."

"Oh, I grew a little after I was twenty."

"How are you getting on, Jimmy?"

"Not badly. But now let us go to a place where we can **have** a **good long talk** about old times."

The two men walked up the street arm-in-arm. The man from the West began to tell the story of his life. The other listened with interest.

succed [sək'si:d] edu saavutama
hard-working ['hɑ:d'wɔ:kiŋ] tōōkas
youth [ju:θ] noorus, noorpōlv

cross [krɒs] ületama
collar *['kɒlə] krae
to have a long talk pikka juttu ajama

At the corner they passed under a light. They both turned at the same moment and looked into each other's face.

The man from the West stopped suddenly and pulled his arm away.

"You are not Jimmy Wells," he said. "Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose."

"But twenty years sometimes changes a good man into a bad man," said the other. He had taken a **revolver** out of his pocket. "You are under arrest, 'Silky' Bob," he said. "We received a **telegram** from the Chicago police. They are looking for 'Silky' Bob, who has a scar near his right eye. Before we go to the police-station, read this note. It is from policeman Wells."

The man from the West took the little piece of paper. When he had read it to the end, his hand was **trembling**. The note was short:

Bob,

I did not forget the appointment. When you lighted your cigar, I saw the scar near your right eye. I understood that you were the man for whom the Chicago police are looking. I sent a detective to arrest you. I could not do it myself.

Jimmy.

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

After M. Stuart Lane

1. A Stranger at the Window.

One morning in August, Betty Stapleton was sitting alone at the window of the **sitting-room**. She was sewing.

Through the open window Betty saw that a man had stopped in front of their house. He was looking at the name over the door: Nicholas Stapleton, **Saddler**. When he saw Betty, he approached

revolver [ri'vɒlvə] revolver
silky ['silki] siidine; siin: ülikaval
telegram ['teligræm] telegramm
Chicago [(t)ʃi'kɑ:gou]
tremble ['trembl] värisema

detective [di'tektiv] detektiiv, salapolit-
seinik
sitting-room ['sitɪŋ rum] elutuba
Nicholas ['nikələs]
Stapleton ['steipltən]
saddler ['sædlə] sadulsepp

the window and said, "Good morning, little miss. Is Mr. Stapleton at home?"

Betty shook her head sadly. "No, sir. My father died of the **plague** last year," she said.

"**What a pity!**" said the man. "What a great pity! I am very sorry, miss. But his name is still over the door."

"Yes, sir, my aunt does not want to change that," explained Betty. "Shall I call Aunt Matilda?"

"Oh no, no!" said the stranger. "Thank you, little miss, thank you. And now good-bye!" He turned away and hurried down the street. Then Betty saw that he was **lame**.

Aunt Matilda had been the **mistress** of the house since Betty's mother died nine years ago. The girl did not remember her mother. Then her father had died of the plague. After his **death** Matilda Stapleton **carried on** her brother's **business** with the help of three workmen. One of these was Mr. Rudyard, a saddler, who had worked with Mr. Stapleton for many years; the other two were **apprentices**.

In those days a **tradesman's shop** and home were under the same roof. The shop and the work-room occupied a part of the ground floor; here the tradesman and apprentices worked. Apprentices were boys who wanted to learn the **trade**. They had to work without **pay** for seven years before they could become tradesmen.

2. The Celebration of a Victory.

Moorfields was a wide green field where people danced and played games on holidays. England **was at war** with Holland at that time, and the news of a victory had just reached London. On

the plague [pleig] katk
what a pity ['piti] kui kahjul
sir [sə:] härra
Matilda [mə'tildə]
lame [leim] lombak
mistress ['mistris] perenaine
death [deθ] surm
carry on ['kæri'ɒn] jätkama
business ['biznis] äri
Rudyard ['rʌdjəd]

apprentice [ə'prentis] õpipoiss
tradesman ['treidzmən] käsitöölaine (17.
saj. Inglismaal)
shop [ʃɒp] töökoda
pay [pei] palk, töötasu
trade [treid] käsitöö, amet
Moorfields ['muəfi:ldz]
was at war oli sõjas
Holland ['hɒlənd] Holland

the day when the stranger spoke to Betty, the people of London went to Moorfields to celebrate the victory.

Betty's friends, Meg and Peter Tappler, came and took Betty to see the celebrations in Moorfields. A great **crowd** was there already when the children arrived. They walked about the field. They were interested in everything that they saw.

Time passed quickly. Then suddenly a **fight** began in one part of the field. It was a fight between two groups of apprentices. Meg and Betty wanted to run away, but Peter wanted to see the fight. In the **panic** that followed Betty fell down. At the same moment a young man ran **forward**, picked her up and carried her out of the crowd.

"Are you hurt, little miss?" he asked Betty. The girl had no time to answer, for at that moment someone shouted, "The **press**! The press! Be **careful**, Sim!"

The young man stopped and looked round. But it was too late to run anywhere, a gang of **armed** sailors had surrounded him already. An officer came forward and said, "The king **wants** you. You must come with us!" The next moment the young man was **led** away. At his side Betty saw the man who had shouted, "Be careful, Sim!" It was the lame man who had spoken to her through the window that morning.

When Betty got home that evening, her dress was **torn** and dirty, and her aunt **scolded** her. Betty cried a little as she lay down in her aunt's bedroom. She was sorry for the young man who had fallen into the hands of the press-gang **because of** her. He had been kind to the child, who was all alone in the world. Betty's mother had died when she was only two. Her brother had run away from home five years ago, and the plague had carried away her father.

crowd [kraud] rahvahulk
fight [fait] kaklus
panic ['pænik] paanika
forward ['fɔ:wəd] ettepoole, edasi
press = press-gang sundvärbamissalk
(eriti merevække värbamiseks)
gang = press-gang

armed [ɑ:md] relvastatud
sailor ['seilə] meremees, madrus
want [wənt] vajama
lead [li:d], led, led juhtima, viima
torn [tɔ:n] katki rebitud
scold [skould] noomima
because of tõttu, pärast

3. A Run-Away Sailor.

A few days after the celebration of the victory, Betty again saw the lame man near their house.

"I hope you are well, little miss," he said to her and smiled. Betty wanted to know something about the kind young man who had helped her in Moorfields on the day of the fight.

"He was taken to the king's ship. Soon they will sail away and fight the Dutch." Just then they heard Aunt Matilda's voice and the man hurried away.

On the following Wednesday, Betty went to Meg Tappler's birthday party. Meg's father took the children out on the river in his new boat. They spent a pleasant afternoon on the river and returned when the sun was setting. Not far from Tower Bridge Betty said good-bye to her friends and went homeward alone.

When Betty turned into her own street, she suddenly stopped. There was a noise behind her. Just then a man ran past. He was very red in the face. He was breathing hard. But Betty recognized him: it was the young man who had helped her in Moorfields.

Betty followed him with her eyes. He ran as far as the Stapletons' door and then he disappeared into the house. There was no one else in the street, no one had seen him except Betty.

The next moment a gang of armed sailors appeared at the end of the street. They were coming towards Betty.

"The press-gang!" said an old woman who had opened the door of her house when the sailors were passing.

4. The Press-Gang.

Betty ran home. She went in as quietly as she could. Where had the young man gone? Where was he hiding? Only the door to the shop was open, all the others were shut. She went into the shop and looked round. It was empty, so was the work-room behind it. In a dark corner of the work-room there was a low door which

run-away ära jooksnud
the Dutch [datʃ] hollandlased
the sun was setting päike oli loojumas
homeward ['houmwəd] kodu poole

breathe [bri:ð] hingama
as far as kuni
no one else ei keegi muu
except [ik'sept] välja arvatud
quietly ['kwaɪətlɪ] rahulikult, vaiksest

opened into the yard. This, Betty **noticed**, was open a little. "He has gone into the yard," she said to herself. At that moment she heard the sound of heavy **footsteps** in the street. The press-gang was coming!

Suddenly she had an **idea**. She pulled some bags and boxes **up to the door**, and on these she put some big pieces of **leather**. When she had **covered** the door, she ran to the kitchen.

Mistress Stapleton came downstairs and wanted to know why Betty had made such a noise. Before the girl could answer, there was a loud knock on the door.

Mistress Stapleton herself went to open the door. Four armed men came in and searched the house. They were looking for a sailor who had run away from the king's ship. But they did not find him in the saddler's house.

Betty **trembled** with fear while they were in the house, and when they went to **search** the other houses, she was still very much afraid. All the houses in the street were searched. At last everything was quiet again. Then Betty ran to the work-room. She pushed the bags and boxes away and knocked **softly** on the door. In half a minute she was back in the kitchen. A few minutes later a loud noise was heard in the work-room. Mistress Stapleton jumped to her feet and ran to the **front door**, which was open. She looked out and saw the young man as he disappeared round the corner.

Aunt Matilda came back to the kitchen and began to scold Betty. She was very angry.

"So you hid that man, that run-away sailor, in my house!" she said.

"No, Aunt, he — he hid himself," Betty tried to explain through tears.

On the following day Betty **overheard** what Mr. Rudyard said to Aunt Matilda. "I think it is my duty to tell you that you scold

notice ['noutis] märkama, tähele panna

footsteps ['fʊtstɛps] sammud

idea [ai'diə] idee, mõte

up to the door ukse juurde

leather ['leðə] nahk

cover ['kʌvə] katma

tremble ['trembl] värisema

search [sə:tʃ] läbi otsima

softly tasa, vaikselt

front door eesuks

overhear [ouvə'hiə], **overheard**

[ouvə'hə:d], **overheard** (kogemata)

pealt kuulama

Betty too much. You'll drive the girl from her home as you drove her poor brother," said the old man.

The saddler's words made Betty think. So Aunt Matilda had driven her brother from home. She had never heard that before.

5. The 2nd of September, 1666.

The month of August was very hot and dry that year. On the night of the 2nd of September a strong east wind began to blow. In the middle of the night Betty got up because she could not sleep: it was so hot in the bedroom. She went to the window and looked out. She noticed that the sky was red. But she could not see far, the street was too narrow.

"It cannot be morning yet," she thought. Perhaps a house is on fire somewhere." Then she heard voices in the street. People were running here and there. She woke up Aunt Matilda and told her what she had seen. But the old lady refused to get up and told Betty to go back to bed. Not long after that the two apprentices left the house. Then Betty got up again and went downstairs. She opened the front door and saw some people in the street. She recognized a man who was their neighbour.

"It's a terrible fire," he said. But nobody knew where the fire was. Finally someone came and said that the fire was somewhere down the river.

"Will it come here?" asked Betty.

"No, child," said the neighbour, "the east wind is driving it away from us, thank God."

It was Sunday morning. Mistress Stapleton got up at seven o'clock as usual and began to cook breakfast. While Betty was laying the table, the two apprentices came back. They were very dirty, their faces and hands were black with smoke.

"Mistress," they cried with one voice, "there's a big fire — the biggest fire that you ever saw. Hundreds of houses are burning!"

yet [jet] veel
on fire leekides, põlemas
refuse [ri'fju:z] keelduma

god [gɒd] jumal
as usual nagu harilikult

"I don't believe you," said Mistress Stapleton.

"It's true, Mistress," said the boys. "We have seen it. And London Bridge is burning."

"If what you say is true," said Aunt Matilda, "then what are the poor people doing who live in those houses?"

"They are **rushing** about madly," said the elder boy. "I have never seen such crowds in the streets."

The boys hurried through their breakfast and ran out again. Soon after that Mr. Tappler came in. "This is a terrible Sunday, Mistress Stapleton," he said. "I have come to tell you that we are safe so long as the wind is in the east."

6. On the Thames.

Mr. Tappler invited Betty to go on the river to see the fire. On the way to the river, Betty saw the crowds that filled the streets. The fire was still far away, but everybody was rushing about madly. She saw many carts full of **household** things; she saw mothers with babies in their arms. Everybody was hurrying from place to place. In a narrow street some men were fighting for a cart.

Mr. Tappler, Meg and Peter were waiting for Betty near the boat. All four got into the boat and soon they were in the middle of the Thames. From there they could see that the fire had **spread** a long way up the riverside. The wind was driving the **flames** on and on. The houses on London Bridge were burning and some buildings on the south side of the river had **caught fire** already. People were running in and out between the **burning** houses. They were trying to save their household things.

Then Mr. Tappler turned the boat round. He said that it was not safe to go on. "We must return home now and be **thankful** that we still have homes."

Mistress Stapleton did not let Betty go out again to see the fire. From time to time they got **news** of it from the apprentices.

rush [rʌʃ] tormama
elder [ˈeldə] vanem
safe [seɪf] ohutu, kaitstud, terve
so long as niikua kui
the Thames [ˈtɛmz]

household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] majapidamine
spread [spɛd], spread, spread levima
flame [ˈfleɪm] leek
catch fire tuld võtma
burning [ˈbɜːnɪŋ] põlev

The fire was spreading, and nothing could stop it. Hundreds of houses were **destroyed** already. All the open places, like Moorfields, were full of **homeless** people. On all the roads north of London there were crowds of people who were leaving the burning city.

When night came, the whole sky **seemed** to be on fire. Betty went to bed as usual, but she could not sleep.

7. In Great Danger.

Next day Mr. Tappler came to see Mistress Stapleton.

"I **advise** you to go away," he said. "I shall take my wife and children to Highbury tonight, and I advise you to do the same."

But Aunt Matilda did not believe that the danger was so great. "I shall stay here until I am driven away," she said.

She sent the apprentices home to their parents. "I don't want other people's children in the house at such a time," she said.

Next morning Mistress Stapleton began to pack her things into boxes. Betty helped her all the morning. When the girl opened the front door that afternoon, she saw that there was some smoke in their street already. All the neighbours had gone away. While she was standing at the door, she saw through the smoke that a man was coming towards her. She recognized him. It was the young sailor whom she had saved from the press-gang that night.

"I thought that you had gone away," he said. "Where is your aunt?"

"She's upstairs," said Betty. "She is packing her things."

The young man entered the house and shouted, "Mistress, you must go at once! You will burn **alive**!"

"I have one more box to pack," answered Aunt Matilda. "Are you a **carter**? If so, I'll pay ..."

But the young man did not hear her; he had already run out into the street.

thankful ['θæŋkful] tånulik
news [nju:z] uudis, teade
destroy [di'strɔɪ] hävitama
homeless ['houmlis] kodutu
seem [si:m] näima

danger ['deindəʒə] hädaoht
advise [əd'vaɪz] soovitama, nõu andma
Highbury ['haɪbəri]
alive [ə'laɪv] elusalt
carter ['kɑ:tə] veovoorimees

Betty sat down, laid her head on the table and cried.

"Now, child, tears will not help," said her aunt when she came downstairs. "Run to Mr. Sawyer's and tell him to send me a horse and a cart at once."

8. At the Last Moment.

Betty ran to the carter's house, but there were no more carts there. There were no more carts in all London, someone said. The girl turned back, more frightened than before. On the way home she passed a horse and a cart. There were two men in the cart. Through the smoke she recognized the men: one was the lame man, the other was the young sailor. Betty turned into her own street. Some of the houses in the street were burning already.

"He's coming! He's coming!" she shouted to her aunt, who was waiting for her at the door.

A minute later the young man appeared. He had tied a wet towel round his head. He caught Betty up in his arms, and **handed** her to the lame man in the cart. Then the young man hurried into the house. He carried one box after another to the cart.

The smoke was thick, the **heat** was getting more and more **terrible**. Betty was very much frightened now because Aunt Matilda and the young man were still in the house. At last Betty saw the young man. He was coming towards the cart; but this time he was not carrying a box, he was carrying Mistress Stapleton in his arms. What had happened to Aunt Matilda? Was she **dead** or alive? Betty did not know.

The old lady was laid down in the cart and they drove away as fast as they could.

9. The End of the Story.

They drove out of the burning city. They were in a long **line** of carts and people on foot, who were leaving their homes, which the terrible fire had destroyed. They all made camp in a wide open field near Highbury, many miles from London.

Sawyer ['sɔ:ɹə]

hand [hænd] ulatama, kätte andma

heat [hi:t] kuumus

terrible ['teribl] kohutav

dead [ded] surnud

line [lain] rida, järjekord

Mistress Stapleton was very ill. She lay hour after hour in great **pain**. She did not recognize the people who were around her.

On the evening of the second day the sailor came to **ask after** Aunt Matilda's health. Betty told him that her aunt was a little better.

"Have you any friends in Highbury?" the young man asked Betty.

"Yes," said the girl, "the Tappers came to Highbury. I had **almost** forgotten that."

"Then I shall go and find Mistress Tapper," he said. "My ship sails tomorrow evening, and if I am not there, the King's men will arrest me."

"I am very sorry," said Betty. "Shall I never see you again? I had a brother who ran away to sea when he was fourteen. Will you promise to look for him? And if you find him, tell him that his sister is waiting for him. And tell him that it was all a mistake."

"What was a mistake?" asked the sailor quickly.

"My brother did not steal the silver box," Betty explained. "This is what happened. One day he took a new **saddle** to a gentleman's house. The next day the **gentleman informed** Aunt Matilda that Simon had stolen a silver box from his house. **It is a pity** that Aunt Matilda believed the story. She was angry and said very cruel things to Simon. The story was not true. Somebody else had stolen the box. But we learned that too late: Simon had sailed away on a ship."

Just then Aunt Matilda called Betty.

"I have slept a little," she said. "I feel better now. Whose voice was that, Betty? Where is the young man who helped us? Bring him here, I want to thank him."

When the young man came in, she looked at him for a long time and then suddenly cried, "I knew it! Simon, my poor boy, will you **forgive** me?"

pain [pein] valu
came to ask after her health tuli kü-
sima, kuidas ta tervis on
almost ['ɔ:lmost] peaaegu
saddle ['sædl] sadul
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] hārra

inform [in'fɔ:m] teatama
Simon ['saimən]
it is a pity on kahju
forgive [fə'giv], forgave [fə'geiv], for-
given [fə'givn] andestama

"Simon!" said Betty. "Is it you, Simon?"

Suddenly it was all clear to Betty. Of course, it was Simon. He knew where the workroom was and the little door that opened into the yard. He knew where to hide himself from the press-gang. She had not recognized him because he was so big and strong, and had a beard.

Simon had many things to explain to them. He had gone to sea that night when he ran away from home. When he came back to London after five years, he had sent his friend, the lame man, to ask about his father.

Betty was happy: she had found her brother again and now Aunt Matilda was much kinder to her than she had been for a long time.

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

After Ernest Hemingway

1.

He was an old man who fished alone in a boat in the Gulf Stream. He had gone out to sea for eighty-four days and had not caught any fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish, the boy's parents had ordered the boy to go to another boat. The boy was sad when he saw the old man return each day with his boat empty, and he always went down to the shore to help the old man to carry home the fishing gear and the mast and the sail. The sail was patched with flour sacks and looked like the flag of defeat.

Everything about the man was old except his eyes, and they were the same colour as the sea and were merry and undefeated.

beard [biəd] habe

fish [fiʃ] kala; kalastama

Gulf Stream [ˈɡʌlfstri:m] Golfi hoovus

order [ˈɔ:də] käskima

saw the old man return nägi vana-meest tagasi tulevat

gear [giə] (kalastus) tarbed

mast [ma:st] mast

sail [seil] puri

patch [pætʃ] lappima, paikama

sack [sæk] kott

defeat [diˈfi:t] lüüasaamine, kaotus

everything about the man kõik mehe juures

except [ikˈsept] välja arvatud

undefeated [ʌndiˈfi:tɪd] mitte alistunud

"Santiago," the boy said to the old man when they were going up the road from the place where they had left the boat. "I can go with you again. We have earned some money."

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

"No," the old man said. "You are with a lucky boat. Stay with it."

"But don't you remember how we went out to sea for eighty-seven days and did not catch a fish, and then we caught big fish every day for three weeks."

"I remember," the old man said. "I know that you did not leave me because you doubted my luck."

"It was Father who made me leave your boat. I am a boy and I must obey him."

"I know," the old man said. "It is quite normal."

"He doesn't believe in your luck."

"No," the old man said. "But we do. Don't we?"

"Yes," the boy said. "May I offer you a glass of beer and then we'll take your gear home."

"Why not?" the old man said. "If a fisherman offers a fisherman..."

They sat at the eating-house and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry.

The older fishermen looked at him and were sad. But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the sea and the weather and of what they had seen.

When the wind blew from the east a smell came from the shark factory; but today there was not much smell because the wind blew from the north.

"Santiago," the boy said.

"Yes," the old man said. He was holding his glass and thinking of the things that had happened many years ago.

Santiago [sænti'ɑ:gou]

lucky ['lʌki] õnnelik

don't [daunt] = do not

doubt [daʊt] kahtlema

luck [lʌk] õnn

obey [ə'bei] sõna kuulma, käsku täitma

normal ['nɔ:məl] normaalne, tavaline

offer ['ɒfə] pakkuma

we'll [wi:l] we shall

make fun of (kedagi) pilkama

politely [pə'laitli] viisakalt

shark [ʃɑ:k] hai

glass [glɑ:s] klaas

"May I go out and catch **sardines** for you for tomorrow?"

"No. Go and play **baseball**. I can catch them myself."

"I should like to go and catch sardines for you. If I cannot fish with you, I should like to help you **in some way**."

"You bought me a glass of beer," the old man said. "You are already a man."

"How old was I when you first took me in a boat?"

"Five and you were **nearly** killed when I took the fish into the boat when it was quite alive. Can you remember?"

"I can remember how the fish was beating and breaking everything with its **tail**. I can remember how you threw me into the **bow** and beat the fish."

"Can you really remember that or did I tell it to you?"

"I remember everything from the time when we first went together."

The old man looked at him with his **loving** eyes.

"Tomorrow will be a good day if the **current** **doesn't** change," he said.

"Where are you going?" the boy asked.

"Far out from the shore. I want to be out at sea **before** it is **light**."

"I'll try to make my fisherman go far out from the shore too," the boy said. "Then if you catch a really big fish, we shall come and help you."

"He does not like to go too far out."

"No," the boy said. "But I will see something that he cannot see and I'll make him go far out to sea."

"Are his eyes very bad?"

"He is almost **blind**."

"It is strange," the old man said. "He never went to **dive** for turtles. **Diving** kills the eyes."

sardine [sɑ:'di:n] sardiin
baseball ['beisbɔ:l] pesapall
in some way kuidagiviisi
nearly ['niəli] peaaegu
tail [teɪl] saba
bow [bau] paadinina
loving ['lʌvɪŋ] täis armastust
current ['kʌrənt] voolus

doesn't ['dʌznt] = does not
before it is light enne kui valgeks
läheb
blind [blaɪnd] pime, sõge
dive [daɪv] sukelduma
turtle ['tɜ:tl] (meri)kilpkonn
diving ['daɪvɪŋ] sukeldumine

"But you went diving for turtles for many years and your eyes are good."

"I am a strange old man."

"But are you strong enough now for a really big fish?"

"I think so."

"Let us take your gear home," the boy said, "and then I shall take a net and go and catch some sardines for you."

3.

They took the gear out of the boat. The old man carried the mast on his shoulder and the boy carried the wooden box and other gear.

They walked along the road together to the old man's hut and went in through its open door.

The old man put the mast and the sail against the wall and the boy put the box and the other gear beside it.

There was a bed, a table and one chair in the room. On the brown walls, which were made of **palm** leaves, there had been a **photograph** of his wife, but he had taken it down because it made him too lonely to see it. Now it was on the shelf in the corner under his clean shirt.

"What have you to eat?" the boy asked.

"A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want some?"

"No. I will eat at home. Do you want me to make the fire?"

"No. I will eat later on. Perhaps I shall eat the rice cold."

"May I take the net?"

"Of course."

There was no net and the boy remembered when they had sold it. But they both **repeated** this story every day. There was no pot of yellow rice and fish, and the boy knew this too.

"Eighty-five is a lucky number," the old man said. "**What if** I catch a fish that **weighs** over a thousand pounds?"

"I'll get the net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?"

palm [pɑ:m] palmipuu

photograph ['fɒtəgrɑ:f] foto, pilt

rice [raɪs] riis

repeat [ri'pi:t] kordama

what if mis siis, kui

weigh [wei] kaaluma

I'll [aɪl] = I shall

"Yes. I have yesterday's newspaper and I will read about the baseball." And he went and brought the newspaper out from under the bed.

"A man gave this newspaper to me at the **wine-shop**," he explained.

"I'll catch sardines and I'll keep them on ice until morning. Read the newspaper, and when I come back, tell me about the baseball. **Keep warm**, old man," the boy said. "Remember it is September."

"The month when the great fish come," the old man said.

JOHN REED

1.

John Reed is known as the greatest **reporter** from the United States. He was a **poet** and a **revolutionary**, and as **such** he will always be remembered by the working people of the world. His life was short and **dramatic**.

John Reed was born in 1887, in the state of Oregon, U.S.A. His parents were rich and they gave him a good education. First he went to a **private** school, then to Harvard University. But his **real** education began when he left the University.

In 1910 John Reed went to Europe and made a walking tour through England. Then he went to **France**, Italy and Spain.

When he returned to New York, he joined a group of **progressive** artists and writers who **started** a new **magazine** "**The Masses**". Some of the people with whom John Reed worked at

wine-shop ['wainʃɒp] veinikauplus
keep warm hoia end soojas; ära kül-
meta

reporter [ri'pɔ:tə] reporter

poet ['pɔ:it] luuletaja

revolutionary [revə'lu:ʃənəri] revolutsioonäär

as such niisugusena

dramatic [drə'mætɪk] dramaatiline

Oregon ['ɔrɪgən] üks Ameerika Ühendriikide osariike

private ['praɪvɪt] era-

Harvard ['hɑ:vəd] (Harvardi Ülikool on suurim Ühendriikides)

real ['riəl] tõeline

France [frɑ:ns] Prantsusmaa

progressive [prəʊ'ɡresɪv] progressiivne

start [stɑ:t] alustama, algatama

magazine [mæɡə'zi:n] ajakiri

Masses ['mæsɪz] massid, rahvahulgad

that time were **marxists**. At the same time he began to take an active part in the **labour** movement.

Since his schooldays, John Reed had been fond of writing. During his university years he wrote poems and short stories which were **printed** in **monthly** magazines. When he began to work for "The Masses", he was already known as a writer and a reporter.

In 1913 the Civil War broke out in Mexico, and John Reed went there as a war correspondent. The Mexican people were fighting against **oppression**, and John Reed **risked** his life to help them. His **reports** from Mexico made him famous.

2.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, John Reed went to Europe as a war correspondent. He travelled in France, England, **Germany** and Russia. He saw **battles** at the **Western front**, and later at the **Eastern front**. He understood that it was an **imperialist** war, a war that killed millions of people and made money for the capitalists. "This is not our war," he wrote.

In 1917 the United States entered the war and began to send **troops** and **armaments** to France. Everybody who raised his voice against war was called a **traitor**. John Reed was strongly against war and war **propaganda**. He spoke at meetings and wrote articles for "The Masses". The other American newspapers and magazines refused to print his articles.

"I know what war means," wrote John Reed. In France he had seen soldiers in the **trenches**, he had seen men die in hospi-

marxist [ˈmɑːksɪst] marksist -
labour [ˈleɪbə] töö, töölis-
print [prɪnt] trükkima
monthly [ˈmʌnθli] igakuine, kuu-
Mexico [ˈmeksikou] Mehhiko
oppression [əˈpresʃ(ə)n] rõhumine
risk [rɪsk] riskima
report [rɪˈpɔːt] teade, reportaaž; tea-
tama, jutustama
Germany [ˈdʒəːməni] Saksamaa
battle [ˈbætl] lahing

western [ˈwestən] lääne-
front [frʌnt] rinne
eastern [ˈiːstən] ida-
imperialist [ɪmˈpiəriəlist] imperialistlik
troops [truːps] sõjavägi
armaments [ˈɑːməmənts] relvastus
raise [reɪz] tõstma
traitor [ˈtreɪtə] reetur
propaganda [prəˈpæɡəndə] propaganda
trenches [ˈtrentʃɪz] kaevikud
he had seen men die ta nägi mehi
surevat

tals, he had seen their **sufferings**, he had seen them **go mad**. In America he saw hundreds of thousands of workers who could not earn enough money to buy food and **clothing** for themselves and their families, and **strikers** who were **shot** down in the streets.

3.

In the summer of 1917 John Reed was sent to Russia as a correspondent for "The Masses". The Russian Revolution had begun, and John Reed was there to report it. In Petrograd he took part in many meetings, he **made friends** with workers and soldiers. Many times he saw V. I. Lenin.

On November 6, John Reed entered the Winter Palace with the first Bolshevik troops.

When John Reed returned to America, he wanted to tell his people the truth about the Russian Revolution. His plan was to organize the American socialists into a revolutionary party. But the newspapers and magazines refused to print his articles. Again he began to speak at mass meetings, at factories and clubs. He was arrested many times.

Soon he began to write his book "Ten Days that Shook the World",¹ which was a report of what he had seen in Russia in the days of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This book **truly** became a **weapon**. It was read by millions of Americans. V. I. Lenin **recommended** it to the workers of the world. In the **preface** Lenin wrote that John Reed's book gave a **truthful** picture of the events, which would help to understand the meaning of the October Revolution.

sufferings [ˈsʌfərɪŋz] kannatused
 he had seen them go mad ta nägi
 neid hulluks minevat
 clothing [ˈklouðɪŋ] kehakate
 striker [ˈstraɪkə] streikija
 shoot, shot, shot laskma, maha laskma

made friends sai sõbraks
 truly [ˈtruːli] tõepoolest, tõesti
 weapon [ˈwepən] relv
 recommend [rekəˈmend] soovitama
 preface [ˈprefɪs] eessõna
 truthful [ˈtruːθfʊl] tõetruu

¹ You can read John Reed's book in Estonian. It was published in 1958.

When the Communist Labour Party of the United States was organized in August 1919, John Reed was one of its leaders. A few months later he was sent to Moscow as a **representative** of the Communist Labour Party of the U.S.A.

The life of John Reed, the greatest reporter from the U.S.A., **was cut short just** before his thirty-third birthday. He died of **typhus** in October, 1920 and was **buried** in Moscow under the Kremlin wall.

representative [repri'zentativ] esindaja
 was cut short katkes
 just [dʒʌst] just, parajasti

typhus ['taifəs] tüüfus
 bury ['beri] matma

POEMS

THE MIST AND ALL

by Dixie Willson

I like the fall,
The mist and all.
I like the night owl's
Lonely call —
And wailing sound
Of wind around.
I like the gray
November day,
And bare, dead boughs
That coldly sway
Against my pane.
I like the rain.
I like to sit
And laugh at it —
And tend
My cosy fire a bit.
I like the fall —
The mist and all.

mist [mist] udu

fall [fɔ:l] sügis (Ameerika inglise keeles)

owl [aul] öökull

call [kɔ:l] hüüe

wailing ['weilɪŋ] kaeblev

bare [beə] paljas

dead [ded] surnud

bough [bau] (puu)oks

sway [swei] õõtsuma

pane [pein] aknaruut

tend [tend] süün: kohendama (tuld)

cosy ['kouzi] hubane

a bit [bit] pisut, natuke

AUTUMN FIRES

by R. L. Stevenson

In the other gardens,
And all up the vale,
From the autumn bonfires
See the smoke trail.
Pleasant summer's over
And all the summer flowers;
The red fire blazes,
The grey smoke towers.
Sing a song of seasons:
Something bright in all!
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall!

THE SUN AND RAIN

by Anna M. Pratt

The sun and rain in fickle weather
Were playing hide-and-seek together,
And each in turn then tried to chase
The other from his hiding place.
At last they met to say good-bye,
And lo! a rainbow crossed the sky.

vale [veil] org
all up the vale üle terve oru
bonfire ['bɒnfaiə] lõkketuli
autumn bonfires sügisese lõkkes (ae-
dades lehtede ja muu põletamiseks)
trail [treil] siin: mööda maad roomama
summer's over = summer is over
blaze [bleiz] lõomama, leegitsema
tower ['tauə] kõrgele õhku tõusma

fickle ['fɪkl] muutlik
hide-and-seek peitus
in turn kordamööda
chase [tʃeɪs] minema kihutama, taga
ajama
hiding place peidupaik
lo! [lou] ennäe!
rainbow ['reɪnbou] vikerkaar
cross [krɒs] risti üle minema

A SONG ABOUT MYSELF

by John Keats (1795—1821)

There was a naughty Boy,
And a naughty Boy was he,
He ran away to Scotland
The people for to see —
Then he found
That the ground
Was as hard,
That a yard
Was as long,
That a song
Was as merry,
That a cherry
Was as red —
That lead
Was as weighty,
That fourscore
Was as eighty,
That a door
Was as wooden
As in England —
So he stood in his shoes
And he wondered,
He stood in his shoes
And he wondered.

the people for to see = to see the
people
yard [jɑ:d] jard (0,9144 m)
cherry [ˈtʃeri] kirss

lead [led] seatina
weighty [ˈweiti] raske
fourscore [ˈfɔːˈskɔː] kaheksakümmend
wonder [ˈwʌndə] imestama

THERE ISN'T TIME

by Eleanor Farjeon

There isn't time, there isn't time
To do the things I want to do,
With all the mountain-tops to climb,
And all the woods to wander through.
And all the seas to sail upon,
And everywhere there is to go,
And all the people, every one
Who live upon the earth, to know.
There's only time, there's only time
To know a few, and do a few,
And then sit down and make a rhyme
About the rest I want to do.

Eleanor [ˈelɪnə]

Farjeon [ˈfɑːdʒ(ə)n]

isn't = is not

the things I want to do = the things
that I want to do

with all the mountain-tops to climb

kui on nii palju mäetippe, kuhu

võib ronida

wander [ˈwɒndə] rändama

upon [əˈpɒn] = on

all the seas to sail upon kui on nii
palju meresid, milledel võib sõita

and everywhere there is to go ja nii
palju kohti, kuhu võib minna

and do a few = and do a few things

rest [rest] ülejäänud (asjad)

the rest I want to do = the rest that

I want to do

LAUGHING SONG

by William Blake

(1757—1827)

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling stream runs laughing by;
When the air does laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it;

When the meadows laugh with lively green,
And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene;
When Mary, and Susan, and Emily
With their sweet round mouths sing "Ha, ha, he!"

When the painted birds laugh in the shade,
Where our table with cherries and nuts is spread;
Come live, and be merry, and join with me,
To sing the sweet chorus of "Ha, ha, he!"

William ['wɪljəm]

Blake [bleɪk]

joy [dʒɔɪ] rõõm

dimpling ['dɪmplɪŋ] siin: sillerdav

stream [stri:m] jõgi

laughing ['lɑ:fɪŋ] naerdes

by [baɪ] mööda

does laugh = laughs; varasematel

aegadel võis abiverb esineda ka jaa-
tavas vormis

wit [wɪt] vaimukus, teravmeelsus

meadow ['medəʊ] aas

lively ['laɪvli] elav

grasshopper ['grɑ:ʃɒpə] rohutirts

scene [si:n] stseen, vaatepilt

Susan ['su:zn]

Emily ['emɪli]

ha [hɑ:]

he [hi:]

painted ['peɪntɪd] värvitud; siin: kir-
jud

shade [ʃeɪd] varjuline koht, vari

cherry ['tʃeri] kirss

is spread [sprɛd] on kaetud

chorus ['kɔ:rəs] koor

and join with me to sing ja laulge
koos minuga

DEAD LITTLE GIRL OF HIROSHIMA

by Nazim Hikmet

I come and stand at your door,
But none can hear my silent tread.
I knock and still remain unseen,
For I am dead, for I am dead.

I'm only seven though I died
In Hiroshima long ago.
I'm seven now as I was then —
When children die they do not grow.

I need no fruit, I need no rice,
I need no sweets, or even bread;
I ask for nothing for myself,
For I am dead, for I am dead.

All that I ask is that for peace
You fight today, you fight today
So that the children of the world
May live and grow and laugh and play.

Hiroshima [hiro'si:mə]

Nazin [nɑ:'zim]

Hikmet [hik'met] *progressiivne türgi*
kirjanik

none [nʌn] mitte ükski

silent ['sailənt] vaikne

tread [tred] samm

unseen [ʌn'si:n] nähtamatu

for [fɔ:] sest

long ago kaua aega tagasi

rice [rais] riis

sweets [swi:ts] kompvekid

A WISH

I want to live
And not to die!
I want to laugh
And not to cry.

I want to feel
The summer sun.
I want to sing
When life is fun.

I want to fly
Into the blue.
I want to swim
As fishes do.

I want to stretch out
Friendly hands
To all the young
Of other lands.

I want to fight
For what is right —
Against disease,
Against despair,
Against stark hunger
Everywhere.

I want to laugh
And not to cry!
I want to live
And not to die!

From the "Daily Worker".

the blue [blu:] taevasina
stretch out ['stretʃ 'aut] välja siru-
tama
for what is right selle eest, mis on
õige

disease [dī'zi:z] haigus
despair [dis'peə] meeleheide
stark [stɑ:k] tugev, kange
hunger ['hʌŋgə] nälg

SONGS

OH! DEAR! WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

English Folk-Song

8 Not too fast

Oh dear! What can the matter be?

Oh dear! What can the matter be? Oh dear!

What can the matter be? Johnny's so long at the fair. He

Fine

promised to bring me a basket of posies, a garland of lilies, a

gar-land of ro-ses, He promised to bring me a

bunch of blue ribbons, To tie up my bonny brown hair.

D.S.

Oh dear! What can the matter be?
 Oh dear! What can the matter be?
 Oh dear! What can the matter be?
 Johnny's so long at the fair.
 He promised to bring me a basket of posies,
 A garland of lilies, a garland of roses,
 He promised to bring me a bunch of blue ribbons,
 To tie up my bonny brown hair.

What can the matter be? Mis võis juhtuda?	garland ['ga:lənd] vanik
Johnny's ['dʒɒniz] = Johnny is	lily ['lɪli] lillia
fair [fɛə] laat	ribbon ['rɪbn] pael
posy ['pouzi] lillekimp	bonny ['bɒni] kena, nāgus

BLUE — BLUE EYES

Moderato

mf

From the

mf

fields comes a song—I can hear — it, up it

mp

goes and a-way to the skies. — Blue-blue

eyes, you have cap-tured my heart, — it is

yours, yours for e'er, blue-blue eyes. Blue-blue

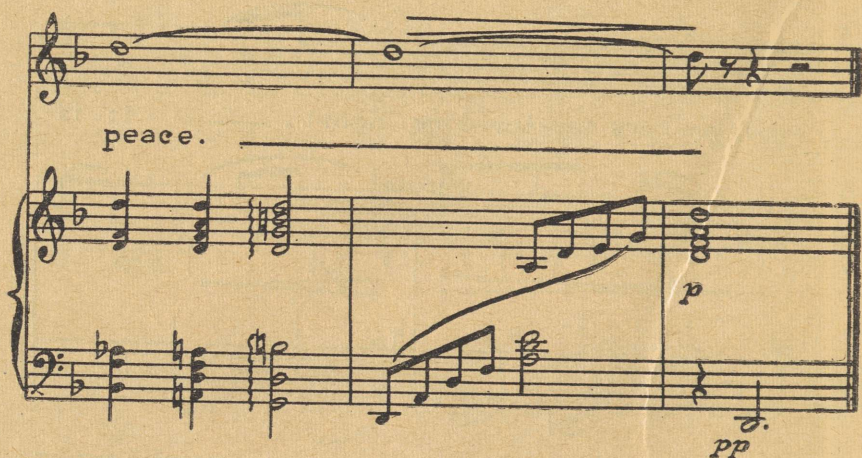
eyes, you have cap-tured my heart , ——— it is

Verse 1.

yours, yours for e'er blue-blue eyes.

Verse 2.

I love eyes that have sto-len my



From the fields comes a song — I can hear it,
 Up it goes and away to the skies.
 Blue-blue eyes, you have captured my heart,
 It is yours, yours fore'er, blue-blue eyes.

I love life for its cares, its labour,
 For its joys that seem never to cease,
 For its richness of dream and endeavour,
 For the eyes that have stolen my peace.

capture ['kæptʃə] *siin*: vallutama
 yours [jɔːz] sinu oma, teie oma
 e'er [eə] = ever
 for (millegi) pārast
 care [kæə] mure
 labour ['leibə] töö

joy [dʒɔɪ] rõõm
 seem [si:m] näima
 cease [si:s] lõppema
 richness ['ritʃnis] rikkus
 endeavour [in'devə] püüdlus

GAMES AND CROSSWORD PUZZLES

QUARTETTE

1. How to make the game.

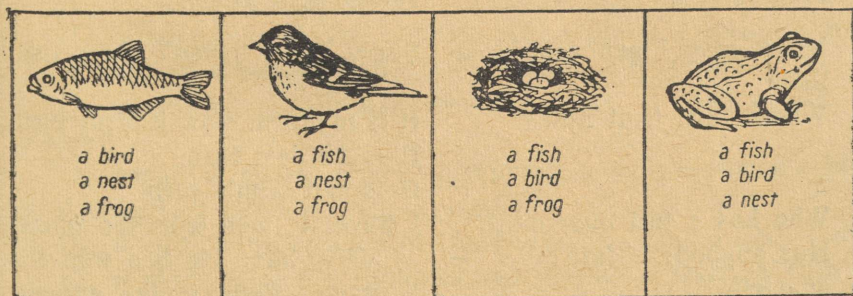
Cut out 40 cards 10 cm long and 7 cm wide. Then draw or paint the following pictures on the cards, one picture on each card.

- Quartette 1. a boy, a girl, a man, a woman
„ 2. a cook, a farmer, a doctor, a fisherman
„ 3. a cat, a dog, a kitten, a puppy
„ 4. a horse, a cow, a sheep, a pig
„ 5. a hen, a cock, a goose, a duck
„ 6. a lion, a fox, a monkey, a bear
„ 7. a rose, a violet, a dandelion, a bluebell
„ 8. a fish, a bird, a nest, a frog
„ 9. an inkpot, a pen, a pencil, a fountain-pen
„ 10. a bed, a pillow, a blanket, a sofa

Now divide the cards into ten groups of four cards each. These groups are called quartettes [kwɔ:'tets].

In the upper half of each card there is a picture. In the lower half write the other three words of the same quartette.

Here you can see the four cards of Quartette 8.



2. How to play the game.

The players take their seats round a table. The cards are mixed. If there are 10 players, each player gets 4 cards. If there are 8 players, each gets five cards.

Let us say that the first player has four cards with the following pictures: *a cook, a farmer, a rose, a fox.*

He needs *a doctor* and *a fisherman* to make up a full quartette (No 2). So he asks somebody to give him a doctor. If he gets the card that he wants, he has the right to ask somebody again, and so on, until he gets a negative answer. Then the player who gave the negative answer begins asking for the card that he needs. It is the aim of each player to make up a full quartette.

The players must hold their cards in such a way that their neighbours cannot see them. When a player is asked for a card, he must give it away if he has it. He gives a negative answer only if he does not happen to have the card that he is asked to give away. The player who gets a full quartette first is the winner.

Here are some expressions that you must learn before you can play the game.

Questions:

1. Who will begin?
2. Ann, have you a dog?
3. Ann, have you a cat?
4. Vello, may I ask you for a blanket?
5. Vello, may I ask you for a fish?
6. Whose turn is it now?
7. Who has a full quartette?
Has anybody a full quartette?

Answers:

- I shall.
Endel will.
Yes, I have. Here it is.
No, I haven't ['hævnt].
I am sorry to say that I have no cat.
Certainly, here it is.
Please take it.
Sorry, but I haven't got a fish.
It is my turn. Now it is my turn.
It is Hilda's turn.
It is not Ann's turn.
I have. I have won the game.
Vello has. He has won the game. Vello is the winner.

puppy [ˈpapi] kutsikas
 bear [bæ] karu
 blanket [ˈblæŋkit] tekk, vaip
 frog [frɔg] konn

bluebell [ˈblu:bel] kellukas
 draw [drɔ:] joonistama
 upper [ˈʌpə] ülemine
 mix [miks] segama

A PICTURE LOTTO

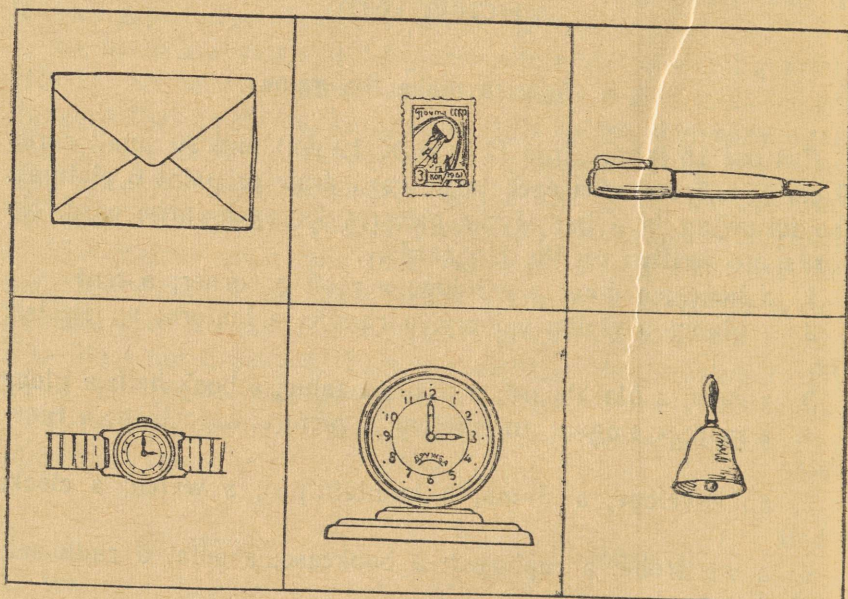
1. How to make the game.

Cut out 16 large cards (27 cm × 19 cm) and 96 small cards (9 cm × 9,5 cm). On each large card draw or paint 6 pictures. The following is a list of the pictures for each large card. No words are written on the big cards.

1. a house; a door; a window; a roof; a corner; a tent
2. a piano; a violin; a lamp; a candle; a lantern; an electric iron
3. a desk; a blackboard; a chair; a table; a bookshelf; a globe
4. a map; a slogan; an emblem; a picture; a portrait; a time-table
5. an envelope; a stamp; a fountain-pen; a watch; a clock; a bell
6. a wardrobe; a cupboard; a bookcase; a sofa; a radio-set; a television set
7. a bicycle; a sewing-machine; a tractor; a combine; a car; a motor
8. a basin; a towel; a cake of soap; a comb; a brush; a looking-glass
9. an apple-tree; a birch-tree; an oak-tree; a fir-tree; a pine-tree; a bush
10. an apple; a pear; a plum; a cucumber; a potato; a carrot
11. a saucepan; a pan; a coffee-pot; a plate; a spoon; a fork
12. a box; a basket; a bag; a bottle; a cup; a glass
13. a needle; a nail; a hammer; a knife; a saw; a pair of scissors
14. a pair of shoes; a pair of slippers; a pair of socks; a pair of stockings; a handkerchief; a scarf
15. a coat; a jacket; a suit; a raincoat; a cap; a hat
16. a skirt; a blouse; a dress; an apron; a shirt; a pair of trousers

Now draw or paint the same pictures on the small cards, one picture on each card. On the back side of each small card write or print the name of the thing.

A large card (see No 5 on page 111)



2. How to play the game.

First the players must make sure that they know all the words. There are 96 words all together, most of them belong to the vocabulary of the V, VI, VII and VIII classes.

Each player gets a large card. The leader in this game may be your teacher or one of the pupils. All the small cards are on the table or in a box in front of the leader.

The leader takes one of the small cards so that the players do not see the picture and reads the word on the back. The player who happens to have the picture on his or her big card asks for the small card and lays it over the picture. Then the leader picks up another small card and reads the word on the back of it, and so on.

The player who covers all the six pictures on his card first is the winner.

Here are some questions and answers that you must learn before you begin to play the game.

The leader:

- a) 1. Who has a watch?
2. Here it is. You may have it.
- b) 1. Who wants a stamp?
2. Here you are. (Please take it.)
- c) 1. Have you an envelope, Ain?
- 2) Have you got an envelope, Tiit?
3. Have you an envelope, Ella?
- d) To whom shall I give a bell?

The players:

I have. Please give it to me.

Thank you.

I do. Please give it to me.

Thank you.

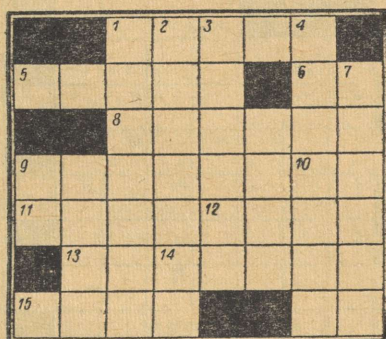
No, I haven't.

No, I haven't.

Yes, I have. Please give me the card (with an envelope).

To me, please. I need a bell.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 1.



You can do this crossword puzzle after Lesson 2.

From left to right:

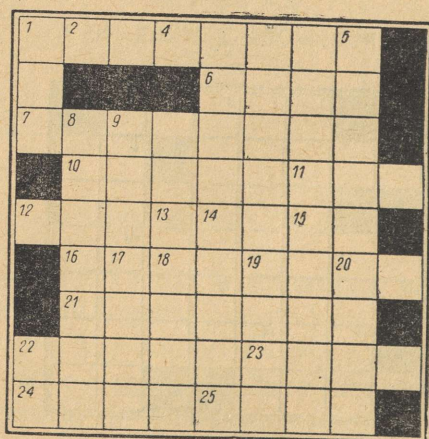
1. In summer we can ... in a river or in a lake or in the sea (5 letters).
5. What we do at a skating-rink (5 letters).
6. A conjunction (2 letters).
8. We eat it. It is soft and yellow (6 letters).

9. The English word for *terve* (7 letters).
11. The English word for *oma* (3 letters).
12. What we do with our ears (4 letters).
13. We go to the woods to ... mushrooms (6 letters).
14. The opposite of *here* (5 letters).
15. The opposite of *hate* (4 letters).

Down:

2. A man, a woman, a boy or a girl who can run well and jump high and swim and play games (7 letters).
3. The plural of *tooth* (5 letters).
4. The opposite of *difficult* (4 letters).
7. Something that you must not tell anybody (6 letters).
8. A modal verb (3 letters).
10. The place at the back of a house (4 letters).

CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 2.



You can do this crossword puzzle after Lesson 6.

From left to right:

1. The opposite of *good* (3 letters).
2. You write it on the envelope before you post the letter (7 letters).
4. A schoolgirl wears it. It is blue (5 letters).

6. You can swim in it. It is smaller than a sea and the water is fresh (4 letters).

7. We wipe it off the furniture every morning (4 letters).

9. If there are many stones on the road, we say that it is ... (5 letters).

10. The name of the day that comes after Friday (8 letters).

11. The opposite of *night* (3 letters).

12. It stands in the kitchen. It has shelves on which we can put cups and plates (8 letters).

13. The second half of the word *blackboard* (5 letters).

16. It is a fruit that grows very well in our country (5 letters).

18. We always say this word when we ask somebody for something (6 letters).

21. The opposite of *receive a letter* (4 letters).

22. The English for *osa* (4 letters).

23. It is white and cold. It falls from the clouds (4 letters).

24. When you feel that you must eat something, you are ... (6 letters).

25. It is a grain. It grows in our country very well (3 letters).

Down:

1. We sleep in it (3 letters).

5. The opposite of *land* (3 letters).

14. If you are sixteen and your brother is thirteen, then you are three years ... than your brother (5 letters).

15. It comes from the clouds in summer and autumn (4 letters).

19. The opposite of *difficult* (4 letters).

20. A car must ... when the red light appears (4 letters).

CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 3.

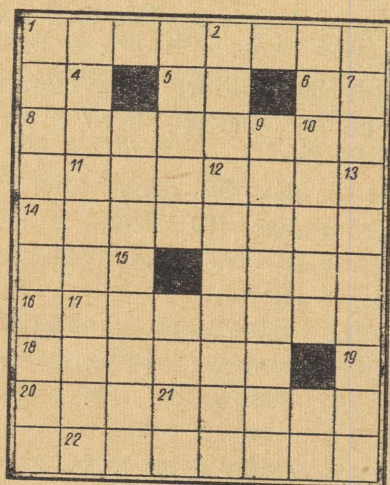
You can do this crossword puzzle after Lesson 13.

From left to right:

1. You have five or six at school every day. You do not have any on Sunday (6 letters).

3. The English word for *ainult* (4 letters).

8. You hold it over your head when it rains (8 letters).



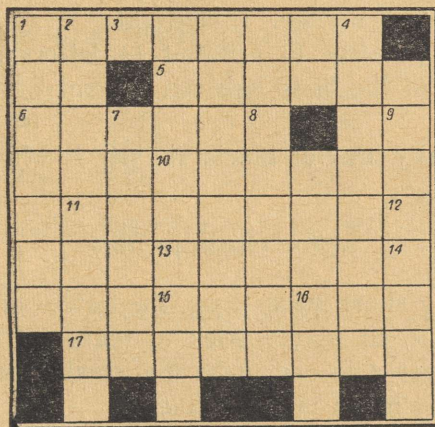
11. The opposite of *rich* (4 letters).
14. The opposite of *up* (4 letters).
17. You cannot enter a cinema or a theatre until you have bought one (6 letters).
18. When you go to work, you will begin to ... money (4 letters).
20. The English word for *ja* (3 letters).
21. They make a road stony. Use the word in the singular (5 letters).
22. To go from place to place by train or by boat (6 letters).

Down:

1. A place where clothes are washed (7 letters).
3. It remains when we take nine away from ten (3 letters).
4. The English word for *tähtis* (9 letters).
5. The English for *raud* (4 letters).
6. Twenty years ago space ... were unknown. Use the word in the singular (6 letters).
7. A tree (3 letters).
9. First it is written, then it is posted (6 letters).
10. The opposite of *dark* (5 letters).
12. It can fly in space (6 letters).

13. The room in which meals are cooked (7 letters).
15. It can fly. It builds a nest in spring (4 letters).
16. Three hundred and sixty-five days (4 letters).
18. We hear with it (3 letters).
19. It lays eggs (muneb) (3 letters).

CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 4.



You can do this crossword puzzle after Lesson 14.

From left to right:

3. The children were still ... when their mother got up at six o'clock (6 letters).
5. The English word for *signaal* (6 letters).
6. A word, which is pronounced [ˈælbəm] (5 letters).
10. Books are sent by post in a ... (6 letters).
11. The place where football and other games are played (7 letters).
13. An English schoolboy must wear one on his coat (5 letters).
15. The English word for *masin, vedur* (6 letters).
17. We can ... accidents if we are careful when we cross the road (7 letters).

Down:

1. All the cars, buses and trolley-buses that move along a road (7 letters).
2. The moon and the planets are seen through it (9 letters).
4. That part of a street along which people walk (8 letters).
7. It is made from milk. We put it on bread (6 letters).
8. It is built across a river (6 letters).
9. The English word for *üksi* (5 letters).
12. The smallest number (3 letters).
13. Some people like to drink it (4 letters).
14. The part of the body between the head and the shoulders (4 letters).
16. It is usually blue or black. We use it when we write with a pen (3 letters).

WORD COMPETITIONS

1. Make many short words from the letters of one long word. In this game each player tries to make as many words as possible. The player who can make the greatest number of words and say what they mean is the winner.

You may use each letter as many times as you like. Let us take the word *strange* as a model:

Model:

STRANGE

age	great	set
art	rang	sent
get	sang	star
grass	sat	start etc.

From the letters of each of the following long words it is possible to make ten or more short words that you know:

1. COMRADE
2. CLIMATE
3. CONVERSATION
4. COMPANY
5. BRIDGE
6. EDUCATION
7. HOSPITAL
8. FRIENDSHIP
9. ATMOSPHERE
10. TECHNICAL
11. ADVERTISEMENT
12. HOUSECRAFT

2. From list A find rhymes for each word in list B.

A. buy, cheap, down, earn, field, fly, last, said, search, shake, straight, sum, worry

B. birch, break, burn, deep, die, eight, head, high, hurry, noun, passed, peeled, come

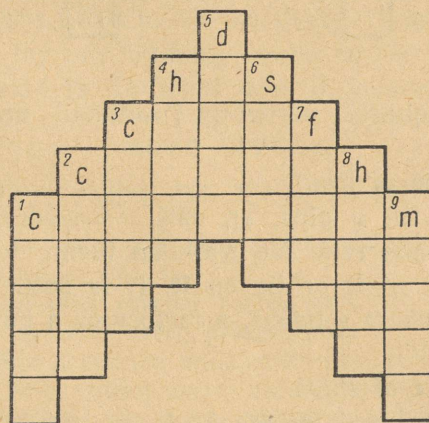
3. Pronounce ([prə'nauns] *häälda*) each word backward ([bækwəd] *tagurpidi*), then write it and give its meaning.

Study the following words as models:

sick	[sik]	—	[kis]	kiss
leaf	[li:f]	—	[fi:l]	feel
dark	[dɑ:k]	—	[kɑ:d]	card
Dick	[dik]	—	[kid]	kid

came, cap, caught, fine, kid, net, no, tell, ton, top.

WORD SQUARE No 1.



Fill the squares vertically [və:tikəli] and you will get 10 words.

1. A small boy or a small girl.
2. It tells us the time.
3. We sit on it.
4. We live in it.
5. A girl or a woman can wear it.

- When you have filled in all the letters, you will find a word of nine letters between 1 and 9. This is the tenth word.

A crossword puzzle grid is shown. The words are placed in the starting positions of the words:

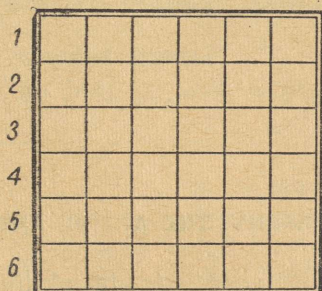
- Across 4: S
- Across 3: f
- Across 5: S
- Across 6: t
- Across 1: b
- Across 7: e

1. The opposite of *front*.
2. A birch, a fir, a pine, an oak.
3. Everybody has two. We walk on them.
4. We can sit on it or lie on it. It is soft.
5. The place where a house, a factory or a power-station will be built.

6. The opposite of *thick*.
7. The English word for *isegi*.

120

WORD SQUARE No 3.



Fill in the squares from left to right.

1. The opposite of *wide*.
2. The warmest season of the year.
3. The Y.C.L. has about nineteen million ... (use in the singular).
4. The English word for *kauboi*.
5. The coldest season of the year.
6. Someone who reads books, newspapers and so on.

When you have filled in all the thirty-six small squares, read the letters from the top left-hand corner to the bottom right-hand corner. What word is it? What does it mean?

SOME ANSWERS

To § 5. A. scissors; money; eye; wear; rose; listen; tent; to; tell; lay; record; goes; south; dear.

B. smile; cow; seat; rest; see; nest; eat; without; ate; start; league; street; tree; loud; E.S.S.R.; cold; tea.

To § 9. A. drop; plus; equator; degree; rain.

B. planet; surface; desert; oxygen; pole.

To § 16. A. library; rye; yes; animal; arrive; ice; century; hour; aunt; push.

B. large; birch; prices; geese; ill; cheap; nut; truth; under; young.

No 1. A. bathe; skate; as; cheese; healthy; own; hear; gather; there; like.

B. athlete; teeth; easy; secret; can; yard.

No 2. A. bad; address; dress; lake; dust; stony; Saturday; day; cupboard; board; apple; please; send; part; snow; hungry; rye.

B. bed; sea; usually; older; rain; easy; stop.

No 3. A. lesson; only; umbrella; poor; down; ticket; earn; and; stone; travel.

B. laundry; one; important; iron; flight; oak; letter; light; rocket; kitchen; bird; year; ear; hen.

No 4. A. asleep; signal; album; parcel; stadium; badge; engine; prevent.

B. traffic; telescope; pavement; butter; bridge; alone; one; beer; neck; ink,

§ 1. AKTIIV JA PASSIIV. THE ACTIVE AND THE PASSIVE

Inglise keeles võib lause esineda aktiivis ja passiivis, kui tegusõna on sihiline. Aktiivi lauses räägitakse sellest, mida alus tegi või teeb. Passiivi lauses räägitakse sellest, mida alusega tehti või tehakse.

Tegusõna passiiv moodustatakse:

verb *be* vastavas ajavormis + tegusõna 3. põhivorm

1. The boy **was pushed** back into the kitchen.
Poiss **lükati** tagasi kööki.
2. The house **was searched** that night.
Maja **otsiti** sel ööl läbi.
3. He **was seized** from behind.
Teda **haarati** tagant.
4. The light **was turned** on.
Tuli **pandi** põlema.
5. Those men **were not arrested**.
Neid mehi **ei arreteeritud**.
6. **Were** any documents **found** there?
Kas seal dokumente **leiti**?

§ 2. PASSIIVI LIHTOLEVIK. THE PRESENT INDEFINITE PASSIVE

Passiivi lihtolevik moodustatakse:

lihtolevik abiverbist *be* (*am, is, are*) + tegusõna 3. põhivorm

Jaatav vorm	I am sent	mind saadetakse
	You are sent	sind saadetakse
	He } is sent	teda saadetakse
	She }	
	It is sent	seda saadetakse
	We are sent	meid saadetakse
	You are sent	teid saadetakse
	They are sent	neid saadetakse
Eitav vorm	I am not sent	mind ei saadeta
	You are not sent	sind „
	He } is not sent	teda „
	She }	
	It is not sent	seda „
	We are not sent	meid „
	You are not sent	teid „
	They are not sent	neid „
Küsiv vorm	Am I sent?	Kas mind saadetakse?
	Are you sent?	Kas sind „
	Is he } sent?	Kas teda „
	Is she }	
	Is it sent?	Kas seda „
	Are we sent?	Kas meid „
	Are you sent?	Kas teid „
	Are they sent?	Kas neid „

1. Toys **are sold** at that shop.
Selles kaupluses **müüakse** mänguasju.
2. That shop **is opened** at ten o'clock.
See kauplus **avatakse** kell kümme.

§ 3. PASSIIVI LIHTMINEVIK. THE PAST INDEFINITE PASSIVE

Passiivi lihtminevik moodustatakse:

lihtminevik abiverbist *be (was, were)* + tegusõna 3. põhivorm

Jaatav vorm	I was sent	mind saadeti
	You were sent	sind saadeti
	He } was sent	
	She } was sent	teda saadeti
	It was sent	see saadeti
	We were sent	meid saadeti
	You were sent	teid saadeti
	They were sent	neid saadeti
Eitav vorm	I was not sent	mind ei saadetud
	You were not sent	sind "
	He } was not sent	
	She } was not sent	teda "
	It was not sent	seda "
	We were not sent	meid "
	You were not sent	teid "
	They were not sent	neid "
Küsiv vorm	Was I sent?	Kas mind saadeti?
	Were you sent?	Kas sind "
	Was he } sent?	
	Was she } sent?	Kas teda "
	Was it sent?	Kas see "
	Were we sent?	Kas meid "
	Were you sent?	Kas teid "
	Were they sent?	Kas neid "

1. The lock **was broken** that night.
Lukk **murti** sel ööl lahti.
2. Bread **was baked** every Saturday.
Leiba **küpsetati** iga laupäev.

§ 4. PASSIIVI LIHTTULEVIK. THE FUTURE INDEFINITE PASSIVE

Passiivi lihttulevik moodustatakse:

lihttulevik abiverbist *be* (*shall be, will be*) + tegusõna 3. põhi-
vorm

Jaatav vorm	I shall be sent	mind saadetakse (homme)
	You will be sent	sind „
	He } will be sent	teda „
	She }	„
	It will be sent	see „
	We shall be sent	meid „
	You will be sent	teid „
	They will be sent	neid „
Eitav vorm	I shall not be sent	mind ei saadeta (homme)
	You will not be sent	sind „
	He } will not be sent	teda „
	She }	„
	It will not be sent	seda „
	We shall not be sent	meid „
	You will not be sent	teid „
	They will not be sent	neid „
Küsi vorm	Shall I be sent?	Kas mind saadetakse (homme)?
	Will you be sent?	Kas sind „
	Will he } be sent?	Kas teda „
	Will she }	„
	Will it be sent?	Kas seda „
	Shall we be sent?	Kas meid „
	Will you be sent?	Kas teid „
	Will they be sent?	Kas neid „

1. That book **will soon be translated** into Estonian.
See raamat tõlgitakse varsti eesti keelde.
2. Rockets to other planets **will be launched** in the future.
Tulevikus saadetakse välja rakette teiste planeetide suunas.

§ 5. PASSIIVI TÖLKIMINE EESTI KEELDE

Passiivis väljendatud lauses võib tegija olla nimetatud või jääda nimetamata. Passiivis väljendatakse tegijat *by* + *nimisõna* abil.

The man was recognized **by Pat**.
Pat **tundis** mehe ära.

Kui tegija on nimetatud, on eesti keeles tegusõna isikulises tegumoes. Kui tegija on nimetamata, on eesti keeles tegusõna umbisikulises tegumoes.

1. Such mistakes **are** often **made** by pupils.
Õpilased **teevad** sageli niisuguseid vigu.
2. The door **was pushed** open.
Uks **lükati** lahti.

Märkus: *am, is, are* $\searrow$ + tegusõna 3. põhivorm
was, were $\searrow$

väljendavad sageli seisundit. Sel juhul tõlgitakse nad eesti keelde *tud*-kesksõna abil.

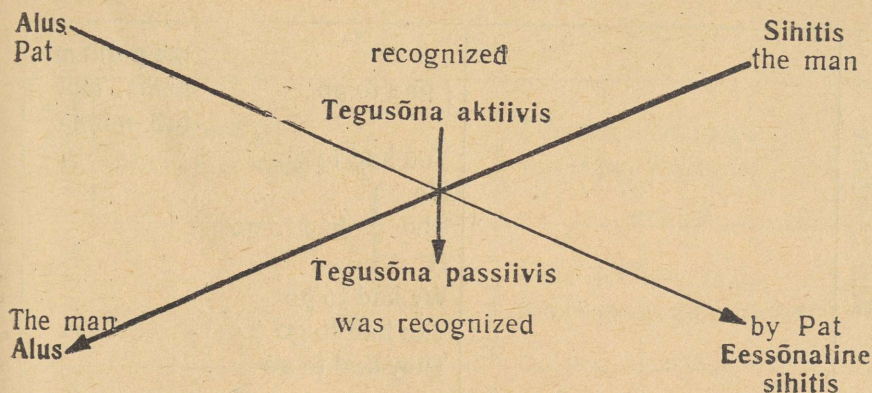
1. This house **is built** of stone.
See maja **on ehitatud** kivist.
The house **was built** of stone.
Maja **oli ehitatud** kivist.

§ 6. LAUSE MUUTMINE AKTIIVIST PASSIIVI

Lause muutmisel aktiivist passiivi:

1. muutub tegusõna tegumood;
2. sihitis muutub aluseks;
3. tegijat väljendatakse *by* + *nimisõna* abil (= eessõnaline sihitis).

Pat **recognized** the man.
The man **was recognized** by Pat.



§ 7. MODAALVERB *MUST* JA TEMA ASEDAJA

Modaalverbil *must* (pean, pead jne.) puuduvad mineviku ja tuleviku vormid. *Must* tarvitatakse oleviku tähenduses ja koos vastava ajamäärusega ka tuleviku tähenduses.

1. He **must work** hard every day.
Ta peab iga päev kõvasti töötama.
2. We **must finish** that work tomorrow.
Me peame selle töö homme lõpetama.

Modaalverbi *must* asendajana tarvitatakse *have to*

Jaatav vorm

Present Indefinite	I must go	ma pean minema	I have to go	ma pean minema
	You must go		You have to go	
	He	} must go	He	} has to go
	She		She	
	It		It	
	We must go		We have to go	
	You must go		You have to go	
	They must go		They have to go	

Past Indefinite	—	I had to go ma pidin minema, mul tuli minna You had to go He } had to go She } It } We had to go You had to go They had to go
Future Indefinite	—	I shall have to go mul tuleb minna You will have to go He } will have to go She } It } We shall have to go You will have to go They will have to go

Küsi vorm

Present Indefinite	Must I go? Kas ma pean minema?	Do I have to go? Kas ma pean minema?
Past Indefinite	—	Did I have to go? Kas ma pidin minema? Kas mul tuli minna?
Future Indefinite	—	Shall I have to go? Kas mul tuleb minna?

Eitav vorm

Present Indefinite	I must not go Ma ei tohi minna	I do not have to go Ma ei pea minema
Past Indefinite	—	I did not have to go Ma ei pidanud minema
Future Indefinite	—	I shall not have to go Mul ei tule minna.

§ 8. UMBMÄÄRASTE AJAMÄÄRSÕNADE KOHT LAUSES

1. Tähtsamad umbmäärased ajamäärsõnad on:

always alati	never mitte kunagi
often sageli	ever kunagi
seldom harva	soon varsti
sometimes mõnikord	already juba
usually harilikult	

2. Umbmääraste ajamäärsõnade koht lauses on:

- verbi lihtaja ees;
- verbi *be* vormide *am, is, are* ja *was, were* järel;
- liitaegade puhul esimese abiverbi järel;
- modaalverbi järel.

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We always leave the classroom during the breaks.
Me lahkume alati vahetundide ajal klassist. We are always at school at 10 o'clock.
Me oleme alati kell 10 koolis. The bell will soon ring.
Kell heliseb varsti. You must often write dictations.
Te peate sageli etteütlosti kirjutama. |
|---|

3. **Sometimes** ja **soon** võivad seista ka lause alguses või lõpus; **already** võib seista ka lause lõpus.

We **sometimes** go to exhibitions.

We go to exhibitions **sometimes**.

Sometimes we go to exhibitions.

Mõnikord me käime näitustel.

We **have already** finished that exercise.

We have finished that exercise **already**.

Me lõpetasime juba selle harjutuse.

§ 9. MÄÄRSÕNADE TULETAMINE OMADUSSÕNADEST

Määrsõnu tuletatakse omadussõnadest järelliite **-ly** abil:

bad	halb	badly	['bædli]	halvasti
quick	kiire	quickly	['kwikli]	kiiresti
strange	imelik	strangely	['streindʒli]	imelikult

Kui omadussõna lõpeb tähega **-y**, kirjutatakse **y** asemel **i** enne liite lisamist:

easy	—	easily	['i:zili]
happy	—	happily	['hæpili]

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

1. [i] [i:]

it	eat	sit	seat
is	easy	rid	read
filled	field	ship	sheep
live	leave	if	leaf

1. Is it easy to read the exercise?
2. It is never too late to learn.
3. Is it difficult to climb a tree?
4. Did he swim across the river?
5. Did he meet the teacher in the street?
6. Drink the milk and eat the meat.

2. [u:] [u]

school	book	food	foot
tool	took	do	good
shoe	shook	soon	stood
spoon	cook	blue	wood

1. There are bluebells in the woods in June.
2. He took his books and went to school.
3. You will play two new pieces of music at your music lesson on Tuesday.
4. The doctor looked at the boy's foot and shook his head.
5. Eat the food, it will do you good.
6. The cook took the spoon out of the soup.

3. [ɔ] [ɔ:] [ou]

clock	call	cold	pot	sport	post
Bob	ball	boat	stop	storm	stole
hot	horse	hole	on	or	oh
not	north	note	box	born	broke
want	war	woke	sock	sore	soap

1. Don't put that note into your coat pocket.
2. Don't you know that the vase broke into four pieces?
3. Pour some more milk on your porridge.
4. In autumn the nights are cold and long.
5. Call them all and make them stand against the wall in the hall.
6. Paul wants to talk to your daughter.
7. Do you call that ball small?

4. [ɑ:] [ʌ]

heart	hut	bath	but
dark	duck	March	much
cart	cut	sharp	shut

1. There is much sunshine in March.
2. I met him a month ago when I was coming out of the club.
3. He could see nothing in the dark.
4. Father will come at half past one.
5. The farmers are hard at work in the harvest field.
6. Mother bought a scarf for my brother.
7. No one in the class had a bad mark.

5. [ɔ] [ʌ]

not	nut	sock	such
hot	hut	song	sun
gone	gun	shone	shut

1. It was hot in the hut.
2. He had gone to take his gun.
3. This is not a nut.
4. The dog came back with a duck.
5. Give me some buttons and some cotton.

6. [æ] [e]

man	men	sat	set	land	went
bad	bed	sad	said	hang	hen
bag	beg	and	end	pan	pen

1. Who will carry that bag to the tent?
2. Ellen and Ann went there hand in hand.
3. How happy we were at the summer camp!
4. Pack quickly, we must travel back to town.
5. A very fat man lives in that flat.
6. Is everything ready for the next lesson, Dan?
7. He had plenty of friends at the age of ten.

7. [ɛə] [iə]

air	ear	there	dear
hair	here	chair	near
fair	fear	where	year
pair	beer	wear	clear

1. There is a pair of shoes under that chair.
2. We lived near Victory Square that year.
3. Why was Mary in tears?
4. Her hair is very fair.
5. Say: air, ear, hair, hear.
6. Beer is very dear there.
7. Where were their shoes repaired?

8. [ei] [ai]

gate	guide	bake	bike	lake	like
grain	rye	make	Mike	late	light
face	fine	praise	price	cake	kite

1. It is only nine o'clock, but the sun is quite high in the sky.
2. Five men with fine voices have joined our choir.
3. The rain came heavily and made the haymakers stop for the day.

4. The price that you paid for those plates is too high.
5. They decided to bake a cake and a pie.
6. They say that the grain is ripe.

9. [ə:]

earth	girl	hurt	work	servant	worse
earn	skirt	turn	word	nervous	worst
early	shirt	burn	world	person	were

1. The first thing that I heard was the song of the birds in the bushes.
2. They will return on Thursday, the third of November.
3. Your words hurt the girl and made her nervous.
4. You will learn a hundred new words this term.
5. The servants rose early in the morning and worked till late at night, but they earned verly little.
6. He hurt himself when he carried a piece of furniture out of the burning house.

10. [ə] [i] rōhuta silbis

about	continue	concert	nervous
across	committee	grammar	jealous
arrive	surprise	history	furniture
alone	produce	lantern	literature
decide	begin	market	sausage
became	remember	envelope	village

11. [k, p, t, g, b, d]

pack — back	gate — Kate	down — town
park — bark	gold — cold	do — too
pig — big	game — came	D — T
push — bush	good — could	die — tie

1. Put the pens and pencils in their places.
2. Pick up these papers and put them in the basket.
3. Bring back the books that you took from the library.

4. Did you go there by boat or by bus?
5. The mother bought a black dress and a blue blouse for her daughter.
6. What is the matter with that bottle of water?
7. It is too difficult for Ted to do that.
8. They told me to take the second turning to the right.
9. Mother baked a big pie for my birthday.
10. The dogs began to bark when it got dark.
11. He was born on the tenth of December.
12. Push the bike behind the bush.
13. Put the books back in the bookcase.
14. They danced and played games at the party.

12. [θ] [ð]

thank	that	third	then	tooth	with
thick	this	Thursday	them	nothing	without
think	these	thing	though	month	father
thought	those	thirty	they	math	brother

1. They watched the thunderstorm through the window.
2. The spaceship travelled round the earth three times.
3. Three and thirteen is sixteen.
4. This is the weather I like.
5. After the thunderstorm the athletes went bathing.
6. This month they have not been to the theatre together.
7. Grandmother has no teeth, she eats nothing hard.

13. [f] [v] [w]

fall	visit	west	watch
far	vase	wet	wash
fast	invite	wind	war
fire	voice	window	warm
fine	very	week	woman
find	victory	wear	wood

1. They lived far in the west of the country.
2. Next week our best worker will work with the worst brigade.

3. Fifteen of the women knew foreign languages well.
4. Find five words which begin with the letter *v* in the text.
5. We wear those woolen scarfs in winter weather.
6. She has a fine voice and sings very well.
7. We wish winter was over soon.
8. His friends often come to visit him on Fridays.

14. [l]

language	feel	old	sell	bottle
league	peel	cold	well	hospital
lecture	meal	gold	fell	middle
leader	girl	hold	bell	needle

1. The old man is ill, take him to hospital.
2. Tell the girls to wash the dishes after the meal.
3. The milk in the bottle is cold.
4. The old farmer sold all his cattle in the middle of the winter.
5. Do you call that hall small?
6. London is the capital of England.
7. The plural of *shelf* is *shelves*.
8. He told me to hold the lamp for him.

15. [s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ]

ice	eyes	change	soldier
price	prize	socialist	page
chess	cheese	spaceship	stranger

1. The stranger told the soldier a strange story.
2. Tell John to change the program.
3. Put a sheet of paper between each page.
4. Was Jim jealous of Jack?
5. There are few mushrooms in June and July.
6. John is sure that Jane will enjoy the concert.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

ARTICLES

Exercise 1.

Change from the singular to the plural.

Model: 1. She is a **teacher**. They are **teachers**.

2. We saw a **teacher** in the hall. We saw **some teachers** in the hall.

1. That girl is an athlete. 2. My uncle is a collective farmer.
3. This is a good brigade. 4. There is a tent under those trees.
5. We passed a field on our way to the station. 6. Go and pick a big cucumber. 7. The girl found a fine mushroom. 8. He is a member of that brigade. 9. That boy has a bicycle.

Exercise 2.

Put in *a (an)* or *the*.

Aram was ... boy of twelve. He was ... American boy. His father was ... worker. ... family was poor. After school ... boy sold newspapers and earned some money. He gave ... money to his mother.

One day he was reading a newspaper. In ... newspaper there was ... picture that interested Aram. He read ... words under ... picture. Then he took ... pair of scissors and cut out ... picture. He wanted to become as strong as ... man in ... picture. He decided to write ... letter to ... man. So he took ... sheet of paper and ... envelope. He wanted to know how he could become ... strongest man in ... world. He put ... letter in ... envelope. On ... envelope he wrote ... man's address. He also put ... stamp on ... envelope. On ... back of ... envelope he wrote his own address. Then he went to ... post-office and posted ... letter.

Exercise 3.

Put in the articles where necessary.

1. What did you do last summer when you were in ... country? I worked in ... vegetable garden and I helped to make ... hay. One night there was ... thunderstorm. That was bad for the hay. But we soon dried it in ... sun again.

2. There is ... big forest of pines and firs not far from our collective farm. In July we go there to pick ... berries. In August we often go there for ... mushrooms.

3. Last summer we organized ... brigade. I was ... member of this brigade all summer. My friend Toivo from Tallinn came to visit us during ... holidays. He also joined ... brigade.

Exercise 4.

Put in the articles where necessary.

Harris lived in ... England. One summer he went to ... Holland. He bought ... bicycle for two people. He and his wife intended to stay in ... Holland for ... month.

One day they were riding along ... stony road. ... road was narrow. Mrs. Harris was sitting on ... bicycle behind her husband.

That day Harris lost his wife on ... road. At last he met ... policeman and told him about ... accident.

Exercise 5.

Put in *the* where necessary.

1. ... Mars is a planet. 2. ... climate on Mars is cold. 3. ... Soviet Union is ... largest country in the world. 4. ... Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is one of ... smallest republics in ... Soviet Union. 5. ... Italy is in the south of ... Europe. 6. ... Mississippi is in ... America. 7. ... Pirita River flows into ... Baltic Sea. 8. ... Thames [temz] is not a long river. 9. ... Dnieper flows into ... Black Sea. 10. Many fishing-boats from ... E.S.S.R. go to ... Atlantic Ocean.

Exercise 6.

Put in *the* where necessary.

1. We live in ... Star Street. 2. Do you live in ... Moon Street? 3. That bus stops in ... Central Square. 4. ... Victory Square is in the centre of ... Tallinn. 5. ... first of ... January is a holiday. 6. My brother was born in ... April, I was born on ... 5th of ... June. 7. We have English lessons on ... Wednesday and on ... Saturday. 8. He speaks ... Russian well. 9. We go to ... country in ... summer. 10. In ... winter we can go skating and skiing. 11. We are at ... school in ... morning. 12. We like to watch television in ... evening.

PREPOSITIONS

Exercise 7.

Put in the prepositions

at, for, from, in, on, to, with

1. We spent the summer ... the country. 2. We went ... the country ... July. 3. We worked ... the fields and ... the vegetable garden. 4. We went ... long walks in the woods. 5. Hillar spent the summer ... a camp. 6. His friend spent the summer months ... home. 7. Hillar often wrote letters ... his parents. 8. I received several letters ... my friend. 9. Do you go in ... sports? 10. Ella goes in ... the long jump. 11. Will you go ... the club ... me? 12. Will there be a dance ... the club ... Sunday?

Exercise 8.

Put in a preposition where necessary.

at, for, from, in, of, to

1. We are proud ... our country. 2. The working people of the world fight ... peace. 3. Many young people graduate ... this university every year. 4. We listened ... a concert over the radio yesterday. 5. When will that brigade arrive ... Volgograd? 6. Look ... that big wheat field! 7. Wait ... your comrades! 8. When will you reach ... the town? 9. When will

you leave ... the state farm? 10. Those students arrived ... the construction site yesterday. 11. I cannot find my bag ... tools. I have looked ... it everywhere. 12. As we approached ... the power-station, we heard a loud noise.

Exercise 9.

Put in a preposition where necessary.

at, from ... to, in, on

1. The film show begins ... eight o'clock. 2. It will last ... eight ... ten. 3. That film will be shown again ... Tuesday. 4. I saw that play ... the 1st of March. 5. We shall go on a walking tour ... June. 6. ... last week we heard an interesting lecture at the club. 7. ... next month we shall go on an excursion. 8. ... January it was dark at eight o'clock in the morning. 9. The lamps are lighted ... the evening. 10. ... one evening ... December the temperature dropped to minus 25 degrees. 11. ... one day ... January there was a very heavy snowstorm. 12. That student will graduate ... 1966.

WORD ORDER

Exercise 10.

Make sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. the train | 2. the farmer | 3. he |
| Tallinn | under the seat | at the next station |
| at 10 o'clock | his box | the train |
| reached | put | will leave |

Exercise 11.

Make sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hilda | 2. She | 3. I |
| on Friday | last week | the letter |
| a letter | for her daughter | in the evening |
| from her friend | a book | to the post-office |
| got | bought | shall take |

Exercise 12.

Make sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. We | 2. Endla | 3. He |
| next Monday | after work | in the newspaper |
| there | here | that advertisement |
| shall go | will come | read |

IRREGULAR VERBS

Exercise 13.

Change from the Interrogative to the affirmative.

1. Did he come at nine? 2. Did they leave soon? 3. Did they go there by train? 4. Did you meet them yesterday? 5. Did they stand under a tree? 6. Did the dog run away? 7. Did he ride there on his bicycle? 8. Did she bring me a new book?

Exercise 14.

Change from the negative to the affirmative.

1. I did not read that article. 2. They did not understand the text. 3. I did not write that exercise. 4. The concert did not begin at seven. 5. They did not forget to invite her. 6. Mother did not give me a clean handkerchief. 7. I did not get a scarf from grandmother. 8. We did not send greetings to our old teacher.

Exercise 15.

Change from the Past Indefinite to the Future Indefinite.

1. They ate something during the break. 2. They drank some coffee. 3. They bought some cheese and sausage. 4. She cut the cake. 5. We sent them a basket of apples and pears. 6. Mother made cabbage soup for dinner. 7. You spent a whole evening on that. 8. We put the spoons, forks and knives away.

Exercise 16.

Ask questions.

1. They saw *a boat*. 2. They heard *a sound*. 3. They found *some mushrooms*. 4. She hurt *her foot*. 5. They sang "*The Red Flag*". 6. They took *a hammer and some nails*. 7. She wore *a blue dress*. 8. She taught *physics* in that class.

Exercise 17.

Change from the affirmative to the negative.

1. She slept well. 2. He spoke Estonian. 3. He told me to go there. 4. They said good-bye. 5. I thought of that. 6. We showed them the portraits. 7. He grew fast. 8. We knew the rule.

Exercise 18.

Fill in the blanks.

1. take

She did not ... lessons.
She does not ... lessons.
She has ... some music lessons.
Does she ... lessons?
Will she ... lessons?
She had not ... any lessons.
She ... a lesson last week.

2. go

They ... to school every day.
They had ... to school already.
They did not ... to school.
They have ... to school already.
They will ... to school soon.
Do they ... to school?
They ... to school yesterday.

Exercise 19.

Fill in the blanks.

He has	come, leave, gone, fall, grow, sleep
I ... it yesterday.	know, see, hear, wear, say, send, sell, make
Have you ... it?	find, forget, hide, lose, spend, cut, bring
She had ... it.	begin, break, build, catch, do, steal, understand, read, write, teach, win

QUESTIONS

Exercise 20.

Ask questions.

1. Ann weeded *the carrots*.
2. Hilda picked *some cucumbers*.
3. They found *many mushrooms*.
4. The holidays are over *in September*.
5. They were at a camp *in summer*.
6. The camp was *near a pine forest*.
7. They worked *in the maize field*.
8. They went cycling *in their free time*.

Exercise 21.

Ask questions.

1. They play tennis *well*.
2. Those boys run *fast*.
3. They go to school *by bus*.
4. They visit their grandmother *every month*.
5. They write to their friends *every week*.
6. He goes to the cinema *once a week*.
7. They work from *eight to four*.
8. We study *six hours* every day.
9. Those books belong *to our teacher*.

Exercise 22.

Ask questions.

1. The Y.C.L. of the U.S.S.R. has *nineteen million* members.
2. That brigade has built *three* houses this year.
3. That state farm produced *two thousand tons* of grain last year.
4. They have sold *five hundred kilograms* of butter this month.
5. They will need *two* combines in September.
6. They paid *two hundred roubles* for that machine.

Exercise 23.

Ask questions.

1. *Comrade Link* teaches them mathematics.
2. They invited *Comrade Lepp* to their school party.
3. The pupils surrounded *the guests*.
4. *Enn and Toivo* made those slogans.
5. *Those girls* saw the accident in the street.
6. We met *our pioneer leader* at the station.
7. *The director's* speech was interesting.
8. They wanted to know *their old teacher's* address.

Exercise 24.

Ask questions.

1. He must be there *at five*. 2. We must do that work *in the morning*. 3. Ben can show them *that picture*. 4. He could play the piano *well*. 5. We must help *Hilda*. 6. They can come *tomorrow*. 7. Jim could start *early*. 8. She has *twenty* English books. 9. They were *at the library* yesterday. 10. You are *Hillar's* friend. 11. He is *at home*. 12. She had *two* brothers and *two* sisters.

Exercise 25.

Ask questions.

1. She is *crossing* the park. 2. They have crossed *the bridge*. 3. She was speaking *to a friend*. 4. She was walking *with her sister*. 5. They had bought it *for you*. 6. Mother will wake us *at seven*. 7. The doctor will bandage *your foot*. 8. They have sent the washing *to the laundry*. 9. *Everybody* has heard that song. 10. I am making *a toy*.

Exercise 26.

Ask questions.

1. They *are washing*. 2. He *is sleeping*. 3. She *opened the window*. 4. You *have turned on the light*. 5. You *go cycling* every day. 6. We *shall help them* tomorrow. 7. They *are discussing the new plan*. 8. She *went to the library*.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Exercise 27.

Change from direct to indirect speech. Begin each sentence with the words: Tell me ...

A.

1. What is your name?
2. When were you born?
3. Where were you born?
4. How old are you?
5. How many sisters and brothers have you?

B.

1. When do you get up in the morning?
2. At what time do you go to school?
3. How do you go to school?
4. When do your lessons begin?
5. When do your lessons end?
6. What subjects do you study now?

C.

1. Do you live in the country?
2. Do you go to school?
3. Does your sister speak Russian?
4. Does your brother work there?
5. Did you take part in that competition?
6. Did your friend win a prize?

Exercise 28. (Lessons 6, 7)

Change from direct to indirect speech. Begin the sentences with the words:
Pat (Bob, Pat's father, Pat's mother, the chief) said ...

1. I shall go out at nine o'clock.
2. Jean promised to meet me.
3. I don't like Jean's brother.
4. I have baked some bread.
5. I hate the exploiters.
6. We shall search the house.
7. My son is not at home.
8. We heard a noise in the yard.

Exercise 29. (Lessons 6, 7)

Change from direct to indirect speech. Begin the sentences with the words:
Pat (Pat's father, the chief, Jean's brother) asked (somebody) ...

1. Where is your son?
2. What do you want?
3. Where did Bob go?

4. Why is the dog barking?
5. Why have those men come here?
6. Do the workers hold meetings in your house?
7. Does your father belong to a workers' organization?
8. Have the men gone away?
9. Did they search the bedrooms too?

Exercise 30. (Lesson 10)

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. Delia, bring the water colours here, please.
2. Delia, give me something to eat.
3. Joe, help me to move the sofa.
4. Joe, go and buy some bread and cheese.
5. Delia, don't be late.
6. Joe, don't sell that water colour.

ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

A

a [ei] (rõhuta [ə]) *umbmäärane artikkel*
 about [ə'baʊt] (millegi) kohta, mil-
 lestki; ringi; umbes
 absent [ˈæbs(ə)nt] puuduv
 be absent puuduma
 absent-mindedly [ˈæbs(ə)nt'maɪndɪli]
 13 hajameelselt
 accident [ˈæksɪd(ə)nt] õnnetus, õnnetu
 juhtum
 across [ə'krɒs] üle
 act [ækt] 8 tegutsema; tegu
 active [ˈæktɪv] aktiivne
 address [ə'dres] aadress; adresseerima;
 kõnetama
 adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv] omadussõna
 adopt [ə'dɒpt] vastu võtma (seadust
 jne.)
 adverb [ˈædvə:b] määrsõna
 advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsm(ə)nt] 2 kuu-
 lutus
 advice [əd'vaɪs] nõu, nõuanne
 aero-modelling [ˈeərəmɒdəlɪŋ] club
 mudellennuring
 affirmative [ə'fə:mətɪv] jaatav
 afraid [ə'freɪd]
 be afraid (of) (kedagi, midagi)
 kartma
 after [ˈɑ:ftə] pärast, järel(e), järgi
 afternoon [ˈɑ:tə'nu:n] õhtupoolik
 again [ə'gen] uuesti
 against [ə'geɪnst] vastu
 age [eɪdʒ] vanus
 ago [ə'ɡəʊ] (teatud aeg) tagasi
 a year ago aasta tagasi
 agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə] põllumajan-
 dus

air [eə] õhk; õhutama
 all [ɔ:l] kõik, kogu
 all day kogu päev
 all of us meie kõik
 alone [ə'ləʊn] üksinda
 along [ə'lɒŋ] 4 piki, mööda
 alphabetic [ælfə'betɪk] tähestikuline
 already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] juba
 also [ˈɔ:lsəʊ] ka, samuti
 always [ˈɔ:lweɪz] alati
 America [ə'merɪkə]
 American [ə'merɪkən] ameerika
 among [ə'mʌŋ] seas, hulgas
 an [æn] (rõhuta [ən]) *umbmäärane ar-
 tikel täishäälikuga algava sõna ees*
 anatomy [ə'natəmi] anatoomia
 and [ænd] (rõhuta [ænd, nd]) ja, ning
 anecdote [ˈænɪkdoʊt] 13 anekdoot
 Angara [ʌŋgɑ'ra:] 5
 angry [ˈæŋɡri] (with) pahane, vihane
 (kellelegi)
 animal [ˈænɪməl] loom
 anniversary [æni'vɜ:s(ə)ri] aastapäev
 another [ə'nʌðə] teine, veel üks
 answer [ˈɑ:nsə] vastama; vastus
 anybody [ˈeni'bɒdi] keegi (*küsi vas ja
 eitavas lauses*)
 anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] midagi (*küsi vas ja
 eitavas lauses*)
 anywhere [ˈeniweə] kusagil, ükskõik
 kus (kuhu)
 apparatus [əpə'reɪtəs] 14 aparaat;
 aparatuur
 appear [ə'piə] 6 ilmuma
 apple [ˈæpl] õun
 apple-tree [ˈæpltri:] õunapuu
 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] lähenema

April ['eiprɪl] aprill
 apron ['eɪprən] põll
 Aram ['æɾəm]
 are [ɑ:] oled, oleme, olete, (nad) on;
 vt. be
 arm [ɑ:m] käsi, käsivars
 armchair ['ɑ:m'tʃɛə] tugitool
 arrest [ə'rest] vahistama, areteerima
 arrive [ə'raɪv] saabuma
 art [ɑ:t] kunst
 article ['ɑ:tɪkl] artikkel
 artist ['ɑ:tɪst] kunstnik
 as [æz] (*rõhuta* [əz]) nagu; kui; sel
 ajal kui
 as ... as niisama ... kui
 as soon as niipea kui
 ask [ɑ:sk] küsima; paluma
 ask for something midagi paluma
 ask somebody for something kel-
 leltki midagi paluma
 asleep [ə'sli:p] magav
 to be asleep 13 magama
 at [æt] (*rõhuta* [ət]) -s (*seesütle*),
 -l (*alalütl.*), juures
 at the table laua taga, laua juures
 ate [et] *vt. eat*
 athlete ['æθli:t] 1 sportlane
 Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] Atlandi
 atmosphere ['ætmosfɪə] 9 atmosfäär;
 õhk
 August ['ɔ:gəst] august (kuu)
 automatic [ɔ:tə'mætɪk] 6 automaat-
 püstol
 automation [ɔ:tə'meɪʃ(ə)n] 14 auto-
 matiseerimine
 aunt [ɑ:nt] tädi
 Austrian ['ɔ:striən] austerlane, austria-
 autumn ['ɔ:təm] sügis
 awaken [ə'weɪkn] 13 äratama; ärkama
 away [ə'wei] ära

B

baby ['beɪbi] sülelaps, beebi
 back [bæk] tagasi; selg; tagakülg
 at the back (of) (millegi) taga
 bad [bæd] paha, halb
 badge [bædʒ] märk, tunnusmärk

bag [bæg] kott, kandekott, koolikott
 bake [beɪk] küpsetama; küpsema
 ball [bɔ:l] pall
 Balzac [bal'zak]
 bandage ['bændɪdʒ] 10 side; siduma
 bark [bɑ:k] haukuma
 basin ['beɪsn] (pesu)kauss
 basket ['bɑ:skɪt] korv
 basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] korvpall
 bathe [beɪð] 1 suplema
 bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] vannituba
 be [bi:], was [wɔz], were [wə:], been
 [bi:n] olema
 beat [bi:t], beat [bi:t], beaten ['bi:tn]
 lööma
 beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪf(ʊ)l] ilus
 became [bi'keɪm] *vt. become*
 because [bi'kɔz] sest et
 become [bi'kɑm], became [bi'keɪm],
 become [bi'kɑm] saama, muutuma
 (millekski või kellekski)
 bed [bed] voodi
 go to bed magama heitma
 bedroom ['bedrʊm] magamistuba
 beer [biə] õlu
 before [bɪ'fɔ:] enne; enne kui
 beg [beg] kerjama; paluma
 began [bi'gæn] *vt. begin*
 begin [bi'gɪn], began [bi'gæn], begun
 [bi'gæn] algama, alustama
 begun [bi'gæn] *vt. begin*
 behind [bi'hænd] taga, taha
 believe [bi'li:v] uskuma, arvama
 bell [bel] kelluke, kõlisti
 belong [bi'lɔŋ] (to) 7 kuuluma (kelle-
 legi)
 berry ['beri] mari (*mitm. berries* ['berɪz])
 beside [bi'saɪd] kõrval
 best [best] parim; kõige paremini (*üli-
 võrre sõnadest good ja well*)
 betray [bi'trei] reetma
 better ['betə] parem; tervem; paremini
 (*keskvõrre sõnadest good ja well*)
 between [bi'twi:n] vahel
 bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] jalgratas
 big [bɪg] suur
 bike [baɪk] jalgratas (*kõne*).

biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi] elulugu, bio-
graafia

birch(-tree) ['bɜ:tʃ (tri:)] kask

bird [bɜ:d] lind

birth [bɜ:θ] 15 sünd, sündimine

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] sünnipäev

black [blæk] must

blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] tahvel

blank [blæŋk] lünk

blew [blu:] *vt.* **blow**

blouse [blauz] pluus

blow [blou], **blew** [blu:], **blown** [bloun]
puhuma

blow [blou] 7 hoop, löök

blue [blu:] sinine

board [bɔ:d] (sae)laud, plank

boat [bout] paat; laev

go boating paadiga sõitmas käima

boil [boɪl] keetma; keema

boiling ['bɔɪlɪŋ] keev

bomb [bɒm] pomm; pommitama

bone [boun] kont

book [buk] raamat

bookcase ['bukkeɪs] raamatukapp

born [bɔ:n]

I was born ma sündisin

both [bouθ] 10 mõlemad

bottle ['bɒtl] pudel

box [bɒks] karp, kast

bought [bɔ:t] *vt.* **buy**

boy [bɔɪ] poiss

brain [breɪn] 14 peaju

bread [bred] leib

bread-and-butter ['bredən(d)'bʌtə] või-
leib

break vahetund

break [breɪk], **broke** [brouk], **broken**
['broukn] murdma; murduma; vahe-
tund

break out ['breɪk 'aʊt] 1 puhkema
(sõja, haiguste kohta)

breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikueine

have breakfast einetama

breathe [bri:ð] 7 hingama

bridge [brɪdʒ] 12 sild

brigade [brɪ'geɪd] 1 brigaad

bright [braɪt] ere

bring [brɪŋ], **brought** [brɔ:t], **brought**
tooma

broke [brouk] *vt.* **break**

brother ['brʌðə] vend

brought [brɔ:t] *vt.* **bring**

brown [braun] pruun

brush [brʌʃ] hari; harjama, puhastama

build [bɪld], **built** [bɪlt], **built** ehitama

builder ['bɪldə] 5 ehitaja

building ['bɪldɪŋ] hoone, ehitus; ehitamine

bunch [bʌntʃ] kimp

bundle ['bʌndl] komps, pundar

burn [bɜ:n] põlema; põletama

bus [bʌs] buss

bush [buʃ] põõsas

bus-stop ['bʌsstɒp] bussipeatus

busy ['bɪzi] tööga kinni

but [bʌt] (*rõhuta* [bət]) kuid, aga

button ['bʌtn] nööp

buy [baɪ], **bought** [bɔ:t], **bought** ostma

by [baɪ] kaudu; juures; -ga (*kaasaüt.*)

by bus bussiga

by 7 o'clock kella seitsmeks

C

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] kapsas

cage [keɪdʒ] puur

cake [keɪk] tort, kook

cake of soap tükk seepi

calendar ['kælɪndə] 15 kalender

call [kɔ:l] hüüdma, kutsuma

came [keɪm] *vt.* **come**

camp [kæmp] laager, leer

can [kæn] (*rõhuta* [kən]) saan, saad
jne.; võin, võid jne.; oskan, oskad
jne.; *min.* **could** [kud] sain, võisin,
oskasin jne.

candle ['kændl] küünel

cannot ['kænɒt] ei saa, ei või, ei oska

cap [kæp] müts

capital ['kæpɪtl] pealinn

captain ['kæptɪn] kapten

car [kɑ:] (sõidu)auto

careful ['keəfʊl] 7 ettevaatlik; hoolikas

carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə] puusepp

carriage ['kæridʒ] (raudtee) vagun, vanker
 carrot ['kærət] porgand
 carry ['kæri] kandma
 cart [kɑ:t] kaarik
 Carter ['kɑ:tə]
 cat [kæt] kass
 catch [kætʃ], caught [kɔ:t], caught tabama, kinni püüdma
 catch cold külmetama
 catch up järele jõudma
 Catholic ['kæθəlik] katoliiklane
 cattle ['kætl] kari (loomad)
 caught [kɔ:t] vt. catch
 celebrate ['selibreit] pühitsema
 celebration [seli'breiʃ(ə)n] pühitsemine, pidu
 celebration meeting pidulik aktus
 cent [sent]
 per cent [pə'sent] protsent(i)
 centimetre ['sentimi:tə] sentimeeter
 central ['sentr(ə)l] kesk-, tsentraalne
 central heating keskküte
 centre ['sentə] keskkoht, keskus
 century ['sentʃəri] sajand
 certainly ['sə:tnli] 3 kindlasti, muidugi
 chair [tʃə] tool
 change [tʃeindʒ] muutma; muutuma
 channel ['tʃæn(ə)l] (looduslik) kanal, lai väin
 cheap [tʃi:p] 10 odav
 cheek [tʃi:k] põsk
 cheese [tʃi:z] juust
 chemist ['kemist] keemik
 chemistry ['kemistri] keemia
 chess [tʃes] male
 chief [tʃi:f] 7 ülem, ülemus
 child [tʃaɪld] laps (*mitm.* children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n])
 childhood ['tʃaɪldhud] lapsepõlv
 chirp [tʃə:p] sirtsatus, sirts; sirtsuma
 choir ['kwaɪə] (laulu) koor
 cigar [si'gɑ:] sigar
 cinema ['sinimə] kino
 civil ['siv(i)l] tsiviil-, era-
 Civil War kodusõda
 class [kla:s] klass

classmate ['kla:smeɪt] klassivend, klassiõde
 classroom ['kla:srum] klass(iruum)
 clean [kli:n] puhastama; puhas
 clear [kliə] selge
 clever ['klevə] tark
 climate ['klaɪmɪt] kliima
 climb [klaɪm] ronima
 cloakroom ['kloukrum] riidehoold
 clock [klɒk] sein-, lauakell
 clothes [klouðz] riided, rõivad
 cloudless ['klaudlis] pilvitu
 cloudy ['klaudi] pilvine
 club [klʌb] klubi; ring
 coat [kout] süsi, kivisüsi
 coat [kout] kuub
 coffee ['kəfi] kohv
 coffee-pot ['kəfipɒt] kohvikann
 cold [kould] külm
 collect [kə'lekt] koguma, korjama
 collective farmer [kə'lektiv 'fɑ:mə] kolhoosnik
 colour ['kʌlə] värv
 water colour 10 akvarell (maal)
 comb [kəʊm] kamm; kammima
 combine ['kəmbain] kombain
 come [kʌm], came [keɪm], come [kʌm] tulema
 come to see vaatama tulema, külastama
 committee [kə'mi:ti] komitee
 communism ['kəmjunɪzəm] kommunism
 communist ['kəmjunɪst] kommunistlik; kommunist
 company ['kʌmpəni] 8 seltskond
 comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] võrdlus
 competition [kəm'pi:tiʃ(ə)n] 2 võistlus
 comrade ['kɒmrid] seltsimees
 concert ['kɒnsət] kontsert
 condition [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] tingimus
 congress ['kɒŋgres] kongress
 conjugate ['kɒndʒuɡeɪt] pöörama (*tegu- sõna kohta*)
 construction [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n] ülesehitus
 continue [kən'tɪnju:] jätkama

conversation [kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n] 3 vest-
 lus, konversatsioon
cook [kuk] kokk; keetma
copy-book ['kɒpibuk] vihik
corn [kɔ:n] 15 teravili; (*Am.*) mais
corner ['kɔ:nə] nurk
correspondent [kɒrɪs'pɒnd(ə)nt] 11 kir-
 jasaatja, korrespondent
corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] koridor
cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t] kosmonaut
cost [kɒst], **cost**, **cost** maksma
cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] väike (maa)maja
cotton ['kɒtn] puuvill; niit, lõng (puu-
 villane)
cough [kɔ:f] kõha; kõhima
could [kud] *vt.* can
count [kaunt] loendada, lugema
country ['kʌntri] maa (*mitm. countries*)
 in the country maal
countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] ümbrus; maa-
 koht
course [kɔ:s] kurss, suund
 of course muidugi
cover ['kʌvə] 8 kaas; katma
cow [kau] lehm
cross [krɒs] 12 ületama (tänavat)
crossing ['krɒsɪŋ] 12 ülekäigukoht
crossword ['krɒswɜ:d] ristsõna
 crossword puzzle ristsõnamõistatus
cruel ['kruəl] julm
cry [krai] hüüdma; nutma; hüüe, kar-
 jatus
Cuba ['kju:bə] 11 Kuuba
Cuban ['kju:bən] 11 Kuuba; kuubalane
cuckoo ['kuku:] kägu
cucumber ['kju:(:)kʌmbə] 1 kurk
cup [kʌp] tass
cupboard ['kʌbəd] 3 toidukapp, nõude-
 kapp
cut [kʌt], **cut**, **cut** lõikama
cycle ['saɪkl] jalgrattaga sõitma
 go cycling jalgrattaga sõitmas
 käima

D

daily ['deɪli] igapäevane, päeva-
dance [da:ns] tantsima; tants
dandelion ['dændilaɪən] 15 võilill
dark [dɑ:k] tume, pime
 in the dark pimedas
darn [dɑ:n] nõeluma
daughter ['dɔ:tə] tütar
day [dei] päev
 all day kogu päev
 in a few days mõne päevaga
 in the daytime päeva ajal, päeval
dear [diə] kallis, armas
December [di'sembə] detsember
decide [di'saɪd] otsustama
deck [dek] (laeva) dekk
decorate ['dekəreɪt] kaunistama, deko-
 reerima
deep [di:p] sügav
degree [di'ɡri:] 9 aste; pügal, kraad
 degrees of comparison võrdlusast-
 med
delegate ['delɪɡɪt] 16 delegaat, saadik
Delia ['di:liə]
democracy [di'mɒkrəsi] 5 demokraatia
demonstration [demən'streɪʃ(ə)n] de-
 monstratsioon
describe [dis'kraɪb] 4 kirjeldama
desert ['dezət] 9 kõrb (kõrbe)
desk [desk] koolilaud, kirjutuslaud
deskmate ['deskmeɪt] pinginaaber
dewy [dju:i] 15 kastene
dialogue ['daɪəlɒɡ] 3 dialoog, kahekõne
diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə] 9 läbimõõt
dictate [dik'teɪt] dikteerima
dictation [dik'teɪʃ(ə)n] etteütlus, dik-
 taat
dictionary ['dikʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] sõnaraamat
did [dɪd] *vt.* do
die [dai] surema
dig [dɪɡ], **dug** [dʌɡ], **dug** kaevama
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] raske
difficulty ['dɪfɪkəlti] raskus
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrʊm] söögituba
dinner ['dɪnə] lõuna
 have dinner lõunatama

direct [di'rekt] otsene
 direct speech otsene kõne
 director [di'rektə] direktor, juhataja
 dirty ['dɜ:ti] määrdunud, must
 disappear [disə'piə] 4 kaduma
 disappointed [disə'pɔɪntɪd] 6 pettunud
 disarmament [dis'ɑ:məmənt] 16 desarmeerimine
 discipline ['disiplin] distsipliin
 discover [dis'kʌvə] 10 avastama
 discuss [dis'kʌs] 10 arutama
 dish [diʃ] vaagen, roog
 dishes sööginõud
 Dnieper ['dni:pə] 5 Dnepr
 do [du:], did [did], done [dʌn] tegema, tegelema
 document ['dɒkjumənt] dokument
 doctor ['dɒktə] arst, doktor
 dog [dɒg] koer
 dollar ['dɒlə] dollar
 done [dʌn] vt. do
 don't [daʊnt] = do not
 door [dɔ:] uks
 dove [dʌv] 16 tuvi (*luulekeeles või piltl.*)
 down [daʊn] all, alla, maha, maas
 downstairs ['daʊn'steəz] alumisel korral, all, alla (trepist)
 dramatic [drə'mætik] draama-
 dream [dri:m] und nägema, unes nägema; unenägu
 dress [dres] kleit; riietuma; riietama
 dressed [drest] rietatud
 drank vt. drink
 drink [drɪŋk], drank [dræŋk], drunk [drʌŋk] jooma
 drunk vt. drink
 drive [draɪv], drove [drouv], driven ['drɪvn] ajama; sõitma; sõidutama
 drop [drɒp] 9 langema; kukkuda laskema, maha pillama
 dry [draɪ] kuivama; kuivatama; kuiv
 duck [dʌk] part
 duckling ['dʌklɪŋ] pardipoeg
 during ['dʒuəriŋ] ajal, kestel, jooksul
 dust [dʌst] tolmi; puhastama (tolmust)

duty ['dʒu:ti] kohus, kohustus
 on duty kohuste täitmisel
 Who is on duty? Kes on korrapidaja?

E

each [i:tʃ] iga (teatud hulga)
 each other teineteist
 ear [iə] kõrv
 ear of wheat nisupea
 early ['ɜ:li] vara
 earn [ɜ:n] 2 teenima (raha jne.)
 earth [ɜ:θ] maa, maakera
 easy ['i:zi] kerge
 eat [i:t], ate [et], eaten ['i:tn] sööma
 eaten ['i:tn] vt. eat
 eating-house ['i:tiŋhaus] 13 söökla
 economical [i:kə'nɒmɪkl] 10 kokkuhoidlik
 education [edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n] kasvatus, haridus
 egg [eg] muna
 eight [eɪt] kaheksa
 eighteen ['eɪ'ti:n] kaheksateistkümmend
 eighteenth ['eɪ'ti:nθ] kaheksateistkümmenes
 eightieth ['eɪtiθ] kaheksakümnes
 eighty ['eɪti] kaheksakümmend
 eldest ['eldɪst] vanim
 electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] elektri-, elektriline
 electric cleaner 14 tolmuimeja
 electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪti] elekter
 electrification [ɪlektrifi'keɪʃ(ə)n] 14 elektrifitseerimine
 electrify [ɪ'lektrɪfaɪ] 5 elektrifitseerima
 eleven [ɪ'levn] üksteistkümmend
 eleventh [ɪ'levnθ] üheteistkümmes
 else [els]
 what else mis veel, mida veel
 emblem ['embli:m] riigivapp, embleem
 empty ['empti] tühi
 end [end] lõpp; lõppema
 enemy ['enɪmi] 6 vaenlane; *mitm.* enimes
 engine-room ['endʒɪnrʊm] 10 masinaruum
 England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Inglismaa

English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] inglise keel; inglise
 Englishman [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃmən] inglane
 enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] 1 nautima
 enough [ɪˈnʌf] küllalt
 enter [ˈentə] sisenema, sisse astuma
 envelope [ˈenvɪləʊp] ümbrik
 equator [ɪˈkweɪtə] 9 ekvaator
 Ernest [ˈɔːnɪst]
 E.S.S.R. [ˈiːsesˈɑː] ENSV
 Estonian [esˈtouniən] eesti keel; eest-
 lane; eesti
 Europe [ˈjʊərəp] Euroopa
 eve [iːv] 8 eelõhtu
 New Year's Eve vana-aasta õhtu
 even [iːv(ə)n] isegi
 evening [ˈiːvniŋ] õhtu
 event [ɪˈvent] sündmus
 ever [ˈevə] kunagi, iganes
 every [ˈevri] iga
 everybody [ˈevribədi] kõik, igaüks
 everything [ˈevriθɪŋ] kõik, iga asi
 everywhere [ˈevriwəə] kõikjal
 excited [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] ärritatud, erutatud,
 ärevil
 excursion [ɪksˈkʌːʃ(ə)n] ekskursioon
 excuse [ɪksˈkjuːz] 3 vabandama
 exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] harjutus
 exhibition [eksɪˈbɪʃ(ə)n] näitus
 explain [ɪksˈpleɪn] selgitama
 exploit [ɪksˈplɔɪt] ekspluateerima
 exploiter [ɪksˈplɔɪtə] 6 ekspluateerija,
 kurnaja
 eye [aɪ] silm

F

face [feɪs] nägu
 factory [ˈfæktəri] vabrik
 fair [feə] hele, heledajuukseline
 fall [fɔːl], fell [fel], fallen [ˈfɔːlən] kuk-
 kuma, langema
 fall in love (with) 10 armuma (kel-
 lessegi)
 fallen [ˈfɔːlən] vt. fall
 family [ˈfæmɪli] perekond; mitm. fa-
 milies
 famous [ˈfeɪməs] 11 kuulus
 far [fɑː] kaugel, kaugele

farm [fɑːm] farm, talu
 farmer [ˈfɑːmə] farmer, talunik
 fascism [ˈfæʃɪzəm] 16 fašism
 fascist [ˈfæʃɪst] 11 fašist
 fast [fɑːst] kiiresti
 fat [fæt] paks, rasvane
 father [ˈfɑːðə] isa
 fear [fiə] 4 hirm
 fearless [ˈfiələs] 7 kartmatu
 February [ˈfebruəri] veebruar
 feel [fiːl], felt [felt], felt tundma
 fell [fel] vt. fall
 felt [felt] vt. feel
 fever [ˈfiːvə] palavik
 have (a) fever palavikus olema
 few [fjuː] vähe
 a few mõned, vähesed
 field [fiːld] põld
 in the field põllul
 fifteen [ˈfiɪfˈtiːn] viisteistkümmend
 fifteenth [ˈfiɪfˈtiːnθ] viieteistkümmes
 fifth [fiθ] viies
 fiftieth [ˈfɪftiθ] viiekümmes
 fifty [ˈfɪftɪ] viiskümmend
 fight [faɪt], fought [fɔːt], fought võit-
 lema
 fight [faɪt] võitlus
 fill [fɪl] täitma
 film [fɪlm] film
 film show [ˈfɪlmʃəʊ] kinoetendus
 find [faɪnd], found [faʊnd], found
 leidma
 find out kindlaks tegema
 fine [faɪn] tore, ilus
 finish [ˈfɪniʃ] lõpetama
 fir [fɜː] 1 kuusk
 fire [ˈfaɪə] tuli, tulekahju
 firewood [ˈfaɪəwʊd] põletispuud
 first [fɜːst] esimene; esiteks
 fish [fɪʃ] kala, mitm. fish
 go fishing kalal käima
 fisherman [ˈfɪʃmən] kalur
 fishing-boat [ˈfɪʃɪŋbəʊt] kalalaev, kala-
 paat
 fishing-rod [ˈfɪʃɪŋrəd] õngeritv
 five [faɪv] viis
 flag [flæg] lipp

flat [flæt] korter
 flat [flæt] lame, lausik, madal
 flew [flu:] *vt.* fly
 flight [flait] lend
 floor [flo:] põrand; (maja) korrus
 flour ['flauə] jahu
 flower ['flauə] lill
 flower-bed ['flauəbed] lillepeenar
 fly [flai], flew [flu:], flown [floun] len-
 dama
 folk [fouk] rahva-
 follow ['fəlou] järgnema; jälgima
 the following words järgmised sõ-
 nad
 fond (of) 11 kiindunud (kellessegi,
 millessegi)
 food [fu:d] toit
 foolish ['fu:liʃ] rumal
 foot [fʊt] jalg, *mitm.* feet [fi:t]
 on foot jalgsi
 football ['fʊtbɔ:l] jalgpall
 footstep ['fʊtstep] 6 samm, sammude
 kaja
 for [fɔ:] (rõhuta [fə]) jaoks, -ks; eest
 for Saturday laupäevaks
 for [fɔ:] 9 sest
 foreign ['fɔrin] võõras
 foreign language võõrkeel
 forest ['fɔrist] mets
 forever [fə'revə] igavesti
 forget [fə'get], forgot [fə'gɒt], for-
 gotten [fə'gɒtn] unustama
 forgot [fə'gɒt] *vt.* forget
 forgotten [fə'gɒtn] *vt.* forget
 fork [fɔ:k] kahvel
 form [fɔ:m] moodustama; kuju, vorm;
 klass (keskkooli vanemal astmel)
 fortieth ['fɔ:tiθ] neljakümnes
 forty ['fɔ:ti] nelikümmend
 fought *vt.* fight
 found [faund] *vt.* find
 fountain-pen ['fauntinpen] täitesulepea
 four [fɔ:] neli
 fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] neliteistkümmend
 fourteenth ['fɔ:'ti:nθ] neljateistkümmes
 fox [fɒks] rebane
 France [fra:ns] 16 Prantsusmaa

free [fri:] vaba; vabastama
 freedom ['fri:dəm] vabadus
 freeze [fri:z], froze [frouz], frozen
 ['frouzn] külmetama
 Frenchman ['frentʃmən] prantslane
 fresh [freʃ] värске
 Friday ['fraɪdi] reede
 fried [fraɪd] praetud
 friend [frend] sõber
 friendly ['frendli] 2 sõbralik
 friendship ['frendʃɪp] sõprus
 frightened ['fraɪtnd] hirmul, kohkunud
 from [frəm] (rõhuta [frəm]) -st; -lt;
 juurest
 from ... to -st ... -ni, -lt ... -ni
 front [frant] esikülg
 in front of [in 'frant əv] ees
 frost [frɒst] pakane
 fruit [fru:t] puuvili
 fry [fraɪ] praadima
 full [fʊl] täis
 fun [fʌn] lõbu, nali
 furniture ['fə:nɪtʃə] mööbel
 Future ['fju:tʃə] Indefinite [in'defɪnɪt]
 lihttulevik

G

game [geɪm] mäng
 garden ['gɑ:dn] aed
 gas [gæs] gaas
 gate [geɪt] värav
 gather ['gæðə] 1 korjama, noppima
 gave [geɪv] *vt.* give
 gay [geɪ] lõbus
 geese [gi:s] haned, *vt.* goose
 general ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)l] kindral
 geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] maateadus, geo-
 graafia
 German ['dʒə:mən] 16 saksa; sakslane;
 saksa keel
 get [get], got [gɒt], got saama
 get up tõusma
 get off maha minema
 get rid (of) lahti saama (millestki,
 kellestki)

girl [gə:l] tütarlaps; tüdruk
give [giv], gave [geiv], given ['givn]
andma

given ['givn] *vt.* give

glad [glæd] rõõmus

I am glad mul on heameel

globe [gloub] gloobus

go [gou], went [went], gone [gɒn] mi-
nema; käima

go on jätkama

go out kustuma (tule, küünla kohta)

go to school koolis käima, kooli mi-
nema

gold [gould] kuld

gone [gɒn] *vt.* go

good [gud] hea

good-bye [gud'bai] hüvasti

say good-bye hüvasti jätma

goose [gu:s] hani (*mitm.* geese [gi:s])

got [gɒt] *vt.* get

have got = have

government ['gʌv(ə)nment] valitsus

graduate ['grædjueit] 5 (kõrgemat
kooli) lõpetama

grain [grein] teravili

grammar ['græmə] grammatika

grandmother ['grændmʌðə] vanaema

grass [gra:s] rohi

great [greit] suur

Great Britain ['greit 'britn] Suur-
britannia

green [gri:n] roheline

greet [gri:t] tervitama

greetings ['gri:tiŋz] tervitused

grey [grei] hall

grew [gru:] *vt.* grow

ground [graund] maapind

ground floor alumine korrus

group [gru:p] rühm, grupp

grow [grou], grew [gru:], grown
[groun] kasvama; kasvatama

guest [gest] külaline

guide [gaid] (tee)juht

gun [gʌn] püss, kahur

H

had [hæd] *vt.* have

hair [heə] juuksed

half [hɑ:f] pool

half an hour pool tundi

hall [hɔ:l] saal, esik

hallo [hæ'lou] hallo! teret

hammer ['hæmə] haamer, vasar

hand [hænd] käsi

handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃif] ninarätik,
taskurätik, rätik

hang I [hæŋ], hung [hʌŋ], hung [hʌŋ]
rippuma; riputama

hang II [hæŋ], hanged, hanged
pooma

hangman ['hæŋmən] timukas

happen ['hæp(ə)n] juhtuma

happiness ['hæpinis] õnn, õnnelikkus

happy ['hæpi] õnnelik

many happy returns palju õnnelikke
aastaid!

hard [hɑ:d] kõva; kõvasti; raske

Harris ['hæris]

harvest ['hɑ:vist] (vilja)lõikus; vilja
lõikama

has [hæz] (tal) on; *vt.* have

hat [hæt] kaabu, kübar

hate [heit] vihkama

have [hæv], had [hæd], had omama

I have mul on

I have a coat on mul on mantel
seljas

have tea teed jooma

hay [hei] hein

he [hi:] (rõhuta [hi]) tema (*meessoost*)

head [hed] pea

headmaster ['hedma:stə] kooli direktor
(Inglismaal)

health [helθ] 2 tervis

healthy ['helθi] 2 terve

hear [hiə], heard [hə:d], heard kuulma

heard [hə:d] *vt.* hear

heart [hɑ:t] süda

heat [hi:t] kütmine

heating ['hi:tiŋ] kütmine

central heating keskküte

heavy ['hevi] raske
 held [held] *vt.* hold
 help [help] aitama; abi
 help yourself to ... võtke endale (toitu)
 Hemingway ['hemiŋwei]
 hen [hen] kana
 her [hæ:] (*rõhuta* [hə]) teda; temale (*naissoost*); tema (oma), oma (*naissoost*)
 here [hiə] siin
 hero ['hiərou] 2 kangelane; *mitm.* heroes
 hide [haid], hid [hid], hidden ['hidn] peitma
 high [hai] kõrgel, kõrgele; kõrge
 hill [hil] küngas
 hillside ['hilsaid] künka- või mäenõlvak
 him [him] teda; temale (*meessoost*)
 himself [him'self] tema ise; end (*meessoost*)
 hire ['haɪə] palkama, üürima
 hiring-market ['haɪəriŋma:kit] sulaste laat
 his [hiz] tema (oma), oma (*meessoost*)
 history ['histəri] ajalugu
 hold [ould], held [held], held hoidma, pidama
 hole [hou] auk
 holiday ['holid(e)i] püha
 summer holidays suvine vaheaeg
 home [houm] kodu; koju
 at home kodus
 homework ['houmwə:k] kodused ülesanded
 I do my homework ma teen oma koduseid ülesandeid
 hope [hou] lootma; lootus
 horse [hɔ:s] hobune
 hospital ['hɒspiti] haigla
 hostel ['hɒsti] internaat
 hot [hət] kuum, palav
 hotel [hou'tel] hotell, võõrastemaja
 hour ['auə] tund
 house [haus] maja (*mitm.* houses ['hauziz])
 housecraft ['hauskræft] kodundus

housework ['hauswə:k] majapidamis-töö
 how [hau] kui; kuidas
 how many kui palju (*nimisõnaga mitmuses*)
 how much kui palju (*nimisõnaga ainsuses*)
 human ['hju:mən] 11 inimlik; inim-
 humour ['hju:mə] 3 huumor
 hundred ['hʌndrid] sada
 hundredth ['hʌndridθ] sajast
 hung [hʌŋ] *vt.* hang I
 hunger ['hʌŋgə] 15 nälg
 hungry ['hʌŋgri] näljane
 hunt [hʌnt] 11 küttima, jahil käima
 hurry ['hʌri] kiirustama; kiirus
 I am in a hurry mul on kiire
 hurt [hə:t], hurt, hurt vigastama, haiget tegema
 husband ['hʌzbənd] abikaasa (mees)
 hut [hʌt] onn, hutsik

I

I [ai] mina
 ice [ais] jää
 if [ɪf] kui; kas
 ill [il] haige
 illness ['ilnis] 3 haigus
 important [im'pɔ:t(ə)nt] tähtis
 impossible [im'pɔ:səbl] 14 võimatu
 in [in] sees, -s (*seesütl.*); sisse, -sse (*sisseeütl.*)
 income ['ɪŋkəm] tulu, sissetulek
 independence [indi'pend(ə)ns] 5 sõltumatus
 Indian ['ɪndiən] india; indiaanlane
 indirect [indi'rekt] kaudne
 indirect speech ['ɪndirekt 'spi:tʃ] kaudne kõne
 industrial [in'dʌstriəl] tööstuslik, tööstus-
 industry ['ɪndəstri] tööstus
 information [ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] informatsioon
 ink [ɪŋk] tint
 inkpot ['ɪŋkpɒt] tindipott

inside ['in'said] seespool, seestpoolt
 instead of [in'sted əv] asemel, asemele
 intend [in'tend] kavatsema
 interested ['intristid] huvitatud
 to be interested (in) huvitatud
 olema (millestki)
 interesting ['intristiŋ] huvitav
 international [intə'næʃənəl] rahvusvaheline
 interrogative [intə'rəɡətiv] küsiv
 interval ['intəvəl] vaheaeg, vahetund
 into [intu:] (rõhuta [intə], [intu]) sisse,
 -sse (sisseütl.)
 invite [in'vait] (külla) kutsuma
 Ireland ['aiələnd] Iirimaa
 Irish ['aiəriʃ] iiri
 iron ['aɪən] raud; triikraud; triikima
 island ['aɪlənd] saar
 Italy ['itəli] Itaalia
 its [its] tema (oma), oma (*asjade ja loomade kohta*)
 is [iz] (ta) on; *vt. be*

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] kuub, jakk
 Jamaica [dʒ(ə)'meɪkə]
 January ['dʒænjʊəri] jaanuar
 jam [dʒæm] keedis, džemm
 jealous ['dʒeləs] 6 armukade
 Jean [dʒi:n]
 Jerome [dʒə'roum]
 Joe [dʒou]
 John [dʒɒn]
 join [dʒɔɪn] ühinema; ühendama;
 (ühingusse) astuma
 join hands üksteisel kätest kinni
 võtma
 jump [dʒʌmp] hüppama, kargama
 July juuli(kuu)
 June [dʒu:n] juuni(kuu)

K

Kazakhstan [kɑ:zɑ:k'stɑ:n]
 kid [kɪd] kitsetall
 kill [kɪl] tapma

kilogram(me) ['kɪləɡræm] kilogramm
 kilometre ['kɪləmi:tə] 9 kilomeeter
 kind [kaɪnd] heasüdamlik, lahke
 kindergarten ['kɪndəɡɑ:tɪn] 1 lasteaed
 king [kɪŋ] kuningas
 kiss [kɪs] 11 suudlema
 kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] köök
 kite [kaɪt] tuulelohe
 kitten ['kɪtn] kassipoeg
 knew [nju:] *vt. know*
 knife [naɪf] nuga, *mitm. knives* [naɪvz]
 knock [nɒk] koputus; koputama
 know [nou], knew [nju:], known [noun]
 teadma, tundma
 Komsomol ['kɒmsəmɒl] Komsomol
 kopeck ['koupek] kopikas
 Kremlin ['kremlin] Kreml

L

laboratory ['læb(ə)rət(ə)rɪ] laboratoorium
 labyrinth ['læbɪrɪnθ] labürint
 laid [leɪd] *vt. lay*
 lain [leɪn] *vt. lie*
 lake [leɪk] järv
 lamp [læmp] lamp
 land [lænd] maa
 language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] keel
 lantern ['læntən] latern
 large [lɑ:dʒ] 8 suur
 Larrabee ['lærəbi:]
 last I [lɑ:st] viimane; möödunud
 last night eile õhtul; eile öösel
 at last lõpuks
 last II [lɑ:st] kestma
 late [leɪt] hilja; hiline
 to be late for school kooli hilinema
 laugh [lɑ:f] naerma
 launch [lɔ:ntʃ] 9 välja saatma; vette
 laskma; heitma, viskama
 laundry ['lɔ:ndri] 10 pesumaja
 lay [leɪ], laid [leɪd], laid panema, ase-
 tama
 lay the table lauda katma
 lay [leɪ] *vt. lie*
 lazy ['leɪzi] laisk

leader [ˈliːdə] juht
 leaf [liːf] leht, *mitm.* leaves
 league [liːg] liit, liiga
 Young Communist League Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
 learn [ləːn] õppima
 I learned to skate õppisin uisutama
 leave [liːv], left [left], left jätma; lah-kuma (kusagilt)
 leaves [liːvz] lehed; *vt.* leaf
 lecture [ˈlektʃə] loeng
 left I [left] *vt.* leave
 left II [left] vasak
 lesson [ˈlesn] õppetund
 let [let] laskma
 let us be olgem
 let us go mingem, läheme
 letter [ˈletə] (kirja)täht; kiri
 liberation [libəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] II vabasta-mine
 library [ˈlaɪbrəri] raamatukogu
 lie I [lai], lay [lei], lain [lein] lamama, lebama
 lie II [lai] vale; valetama
 life [laɪf] elu
 life-boat [ˈlaɪfbəʊt] päästepaat
 light I [laɪt] valgus; valge; süütama; valgustama
 light II [laɪt] 3 kerge
 like I [laɪk] armastama
 I like that book Mulle meeldib see raamat
 like II [laɪk] nagu; sarnane, taoline
 line [laɪn] joon; rida
 lion [ˈlaɪən] lõvi
 listen [ˈlɪsn] (to) kuulama (midagi)
 literature [ˈlɪt(ə)rɪtʃə] kirjandus
 little [ˈlɪtl] väike; vähe
 a little natuke
 live [lɪv] elama
 long live elagu!
 Liverpool [ˈlɪvəpuːl]
 living-room [ˈlɪvɪŋruːm] elutuba
 lock [lɒk] lukk; lukustama
 London [ˈlʌndən] London
 lonely [ˈləʊnli] üksildane

long [lɒŋ] pikk; kaua
 long live elagu!
 look [lʊk] (at) (midagi) vaatama
 look for otsima
 look like välja nägema nagu
 look nice kena välja nägema
 look up a word sõna (sõnastikust) otsima
 looking-glass [ˈlʊkɪŋɡlɑːs] peegel
 lose [luːz], lost [lɒst], lost kaotama
 lost [lɒst] *vt.* lose
 lots of [lɒts əv] palju
 loud [laʊd] kõvasti, valjusti
 love [lʌv] armastama; armastus
 fall in love (with) IO armuma (kel-lessegi)
 low [ləʊ] madal
 lunch [lʌntʃ] keskpäeva-eine
 lunchroom [ˈlʌntʃruːm] einelaud, söögi-saal

M

machine [məˈʃiːn] masin
 mad [mæd] hull
 made [meɪd] *vt.* make
 made them laugh pani nad naerma
 maize [meɪz] mais
 make [meɪk], made [meɪd], made tege-ma
 man [mæn] mees, *mitm.* men [men]
 manual [ˈmænjuəl]
 manual training [ˈtreɪnɪŋ] tööõpetus, käsitöö
 many [ˈmeni] palju (*nimisõnaga mit-muses*)
 how many kui palju, mitu
 map [mæp] maakaart
 March [mɑːtʃ] märts
 mark [mɑːk] hinne
 market [ˈmɑːkɪt] turg
 in the market turul
 marry [ˈmæri] abielluma
 get married IO abielluma
 Mars [mɑːz] Mars
 match [mætʃ] võistlus, kohtumine, matš

mate [meɪt] kapteni abi, tüürimees
math [mæθ] = **mathematics**
mathematical [mæθə'mætɪkl] 14 mate-
 maatiline, matemaatika-
mathematics [mæθə'mætɪks] matemaatika-
 tika
matter ['mætə] asi, aine, asjaolu
 What is the matter with you? Mis
 teil viga on?
May [meɪ] mai(kuu)
may [meɪ] tohin, tohid jne; võin, võid
 jne. (võimaluse väljendamiseks)
mayor [meə] linnapea
me [mi:] (rõhuta [mi]) mind; mulle
meal [mi:l] söögiaeg, söök
mean [mi:n], **meant** [ment] **meant**
 tähendama
meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] tähendus
measure ['meʒə] 15 mõõtma; mõõt
meat [mi:t] liha
mechanization [mekənai'zeɪʃ(ə)n] 14
 mehhaniseerimine
medicine ['medsɪn] (arsti)rohi
meet [mi:t], **met** [met], **met** kohtuma
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] koosolek
member ['membə] liige
men [men] mehed, vt. **man**
merrily ['merɪli] rõõmsalt
merry ['merɪ] rõõmus
merry-go-round ['merɪgo(u)raʊnd] ka-
 russell
met [met] vt. **meet**
metre ['mi:tə] meeter
middle ['mɪd] keskoht, keskpaik
 in the middle of keset
milk [mɪlk] piim; lüpsma
million ['mɪljən] miljon
mine [maɪn] kaevandus
minus ['maɪnəs] 9 miinus
minute ['mɪnɪt] minut
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] 8 viga
 by mistake 8 eksikombel
mister ['mɪstə] härra
model ['mɒdl] eeskuj, näidis
moment ['mɒmənt] moment, hetk
Monday ['mʌndɪ] esmaspäev
money ['mʌni] raha

monitor ['mɒnɪtə] klassivanem, rühma-
 vanem
monkey ['mʌŋki] ahv
month [mʌnθ] kuu (aeg)
moon [mu:n] kuu (taevakeha)
more [mɔ:] rohkem, enam (*keskvõrre*
sõnadest much ja many)
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] hommik
most [mʌʊst] kõige rohkem, kõige
 enam (*ülivõrre sõnadest much ja*
many); enamik
mother ['mʌðə] ema
motor ['mʌʊtə] mootor
mountain ['maʊntɪn] mägi
mouth [maʊθ] suu
move [mu:v] liikuma; liigutama; kolima
movement ['mu:vmənt] 16 liikumine
Mr. = **mister** ['mɪstə] härra
Mrs. ['mɪsɪz] 4 proua
much [mʌtʃ] palju (*nimisõnaga ainsu-*
ses)
 very much väga
 how much kui palju
museum [mju(:)'ziəm] muuseum
mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] 1 seen
music ['mju:zɪk] muusika
musical ['mju:zɪk(ə)l] musikaalne,
 muusikaline
must [mʌst] (rõhuta [mæst]) pean, pead
 jne.
my [maɪ] minu, oma
myself [maɪ'self] (mina) ise, end

N

nail [neɪl] nael
name [neɪm] nimi; nimetama
narrow ['nærou] kitsas
nature ['neɪtʃə] loodus
naughty ['nɔ:ti] ulakas, paha, üleannetu
near [nɪə] lähedal, lähedale
 nearer and nearer ikka lähemale
necessary ['nesɪs(ə)ri] vajalik
neck [nek] kael
need [ni:d] vajama
needle ['ni:dl] nõel
negative ['negətɪv] eitav

Negro [ˈni:ɡrou] neeger; neegri-, nee-ger-, *mitm.* **Negroes**

neighbour [ˈneibə] naaber

nervous [ˈne:vəs] närviline

nest [nest] pesa

net [net] võrk

never [ˈnevə] ei kunagi

new [nju:] uus

New York [nju:ˈjɔ:k]

news [nju:z] 14 uudis(ed), teade

newspaper [ˈnju:speɪpə] ajaleht

Newton [ˈnju:tn]

next [nekst] järgmine

nice [nais] kena, ilus

night [nait] öö, öhtu

at night öösel

all night kogu öö

say good night head ööd ütlema

tonight täna öhtul

nine [nain] üheksa

nineteen [ˈnainˈti:n] üheksateistkümmend

nineteenth [ˈnainˈti:nθ] üheksateistkümmes

ninetieth [ˈnaintiiθ] üheksakümmes

ninety [ˈnainti] üheksakümmend

ninth [nainθ] üheksas

no [nou] ei, mitte

no one [ˈnouwan] ei keegi

Nobel [nouˈbel]

nobody [ˈnoubədi] ei keegi

noise [nɔiz] müra, lärm, kära

noiselessly [ˈnoizlisli] käratult, vaikselt

north [nɔ:θ] põhja (ilmakaar)

in the north põhjas

nose [nouz] nina

not [nɒt] ei, mitte

note [nout] sedel, kiri, täht

notes märkmed

nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] ei midagi

noun [naun] nimisõna

November [nəˈvembə] november

now [nau] nüüd

novel [nɒv(ə)l] 11 romaan

number [ˈnambə] number, arv

nut [nʌt] pähkel

O

o! [ou] oh!, ah!

oak [ouk] 6 tamm (*puu*)

obey [əˈbeɪ] 13 (sõna) kuulama

occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] enda alla võtma, okupeerima

ocean [ˈouʃ(ə)n] ookean

October [okˈtəubə] oktoober

of [ɒv] (*rõhuta* [əv]) *eessõna omastava käände väljendamiseks*

off [ɒ(:)f] ära, eemale; -lt, pealt; -st

office [ˈɒfis] kontor, kabinet

officer [ˈɒfisə] ohvitser

often [ˈɒ(:)fn] sageli

oh! [ou] oh!, ah!

oil [ɔɪl] 10 õli

old [ˈould] vana

Oliver [ˈɒlɪvə]

on [ɒn] peal, peale; -l, -le; edasi

once [wans] kord, ükskord, kunagi

at once otsekohe, korraga

one [wan] üks

one of the ducklings üks pardipoe-gadest

one of us üks meist

only [ˈounli] ainult; ainuke

open [ˈoupn] avama; avatud; lahti, lahtine

opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] vastand; vastas

oppression [əˈpref(ə)n] 16 rõhumine

or [ɔ:] või, ehk; muidu

oral [ˈɔ:r(ə)l] suuline

order [ˈɔ:də] kord; tellima

put in order korrastama

put the classroom in order klassi korrastama

out of order korrast ära

organization [ɔ:gənaiˈzeɪʃ(ə)n] organisatsioon

organize [ˈɔ:gənaɪz] organiseerima

organizer [ˈɔ:gənaɪzə] organiseerija

other [ˈʌðə] teine, muu

our [ˈauə] meie (oma), oma

out [aut] välja, väljas

out of the house majast välja

outdoor [ˈautdɔ:] 11 vabaõhu-, välis-

outside [ˈaʊtˈsaɪd] väljaspool, väljaspoolt
 over [ˈoʊvə] möödas; üle, kohal
 own [aʊn] 2 oma, enda (*koos omastava asesõnaga*)
 owner [ˈoʊnə] 13 omanik
 oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n] 9 hapnik

P

pack [pæk] pakkima
 page [peɪdʒ] lehekülj
 paid [peɪd] vt. pay
 pain [peɪn] 7 valu
 paint [peɪnt] maalima; värvima; värv
 painter [ˈpeɪntə] 16 maalikunstnik
 painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] 16 maal
 pair [peə] paar
 palace [ˈpælis] palee, loss
 paper [ˈpeɪpə] paber
 parcel [ˈpɑːsl] 8 pakk
 parents [ˈpeər(ə)nts] (lapse) vanemad
 Paris [ˈpæris]
 park [pɑːk] park
 part [pɑːt] osa
 take part (in) osa võtma (millestki)
 party I [ˈpɑːti] partei
 party II [ˈpɑːti] peoõhtu
 pass [pɑːs] mööduma; ulatama
 past [pɑːst] minevik; möödas, mööda
 Past Continuous [ˈpɑːst kənˈtɪnjuəs] kestev minevik
 Past Indefinite [ˈpɑːst ɪnˈdefɪnɪt] lihtminevik
 Past Perfect [ˈpɑːst pəˈfekt] enneminevik
 pat [pæt] patsutama
 patriotic [pætriˈɒtɪk] 5 isamaaline, isamaa-
 the Great Patriotic War Suur Isamaasõda
 pavement [ˈpeɪvmənt] 12 kõnnitee
 pay I [peɪ], paid [peɪd], paid maksma, tasuma
 pay II [peɪ] 10 tasu, palk
 peace [piːs] rahu

pear [peə] pirn
 peel [piːl] koorima
 pen [pen] sulg
 fountain-pen täitesulepea
 pencil [ˈpens(i)l] pliiats
 pencil-box [ˈpens(i)lbɒks] pinal
 people [ˈpiːpl] inimesed; rahvas
 perhaps [pəˈhæps] võib-olla
 person [ˈpɜːsn] isik; pööre
 physical [ˈfɪzɪk(ə)l] kehaline
 physical education kehaline kasvatus
 physics [ˈfɪzɪks] füüsika
 piano [ˈpjænoʊ] klaver, pianino
 Picasso [piˈkɑːsoʊ]
 pick [pɪk] korjama, noppima
 picture [ˈpɪktʃə] pilt
 in the picture pildil
 pie [paɪ] pirukas
 piece [piːs] tükk
 pig [pɪɡ] siga
 pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] padi
 pine [paɪn] 1 mänd (*puu*)
 Pinkney [ˈpɪŋkni]
 pioneer [paɪəˈniə] pioneer
 pipe [paɪp] piip
 place [pleɪs] koht; asetama, panema
 in place of asemel
 take the place of aset täitma
 to my place minu juurde, minu poole
 take place aset leidma, toimuma
 plan [plæn] kava, plaan; plaanima, plaanitsema, kavatsema
 planet [ˈplænɪt] 9 planeet
 plant [plɑːnt] istutama; taim
 plate [pleɪt] taldrik
 platform [ˈplætfɔːm] jaamaeeline, platvorm
 play [pleɪ] mängima; näidend
 pleasant [ˈplez(ə)nt] mõnus
 please [pliːz] palun
 plenty [ˈplenti] (of) rohkesti, palju
 plum [plʌm] ploom
 plural [ˈpluərəl] mitmus
 plus [plʌs] 14 pluss
 pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] tasku
 pole [pəʊl] 9 poolus

police [pə'li:s] politsei, politseinikud
police-station 4 politseijaoskond
policeman [pə'li:smən] politseinik
political [pə'litik(ə)l] poliitiline
poor [puə] vaene
population [pəpju'leɪf(ə)n] elanikkond
porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] puder
portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] portree
possible ['pɒsɪbl] 6 võimalik
post [pəʊst] posti panema
postman ['pəʊstmən] kirjakandja
post-office ['pəʊstəfɪs] postkontor
pot [pɒt] pada, pott
pound [paʊnd] nael(sterling) (*rahaühik Inglismaal*)
pour [pɔ:] valama, kallama
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] kartul, *mitm. potatoes*
power ['paʊə] võim; jõud, energia
power-station ['paʊəsteɪʃ(ə)n] elektri-
 jaam
practice ['præktɪs] praktika
praise [preɪz] kiitma
prepare [pri'peə] valmistama
preposition [prepə'zɪʃ(ə)n] eessõna,
 prepositsioon
present ['preznt] olevik; kohalolev
Present Continuous ['preznt kən'tɪn-
 juəs] kestev olevik
Present Indefinite ['preznt ɪn'defɪnɪt]
 lihtolevik
Present Perfect ['preznt'pɜ:fɪkt] täis-
 minevik
present ['preznt] kink, kingitus
press [pres] pressima
pretty ['prɪtɪ] kena, kaunis, nägus
prevent [pri'vent] 12 ära hoidma, takis-
 tama
price [praɪs] hind
priest [pri:st] preester, vaimulik
prince [prɪns] prints
prison ['prɪzn] vangla
prisoner ['prɪznə] vang
prize [praɪz] 2 auhind
problem ['prɒblɪm] probleem, (mate-
 maatika) ülesanne
produce [prə'dju:s] tootma

production [prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n] 14 tooimine;
 toodang
program(me) ['prəʊgræm] programm
promise ['prɒmɪs] lubama, tõotama
pronoun ['prəʊnaʊn] asesõna
protest ['prəʊtest] 16 protest
proud [praʊd] (of) uhke (kellelegi, mil-
 lelegi)
proverb ['prɒvə(:)b] vanasõna
public ['pʌblɪk] ühiskondlik; publik
publish ['pʌblɪʃ] 11 (trükkis) avaldama
pull [pul] tõmbama
punish ['pʌnɪʃ] karistama
pupil ['pju:p(i)l] õpilane
push [puʃ] tõukama, lükkama
put [put], **put** [put], **put** panema
 put on (selga, jalga, kätte, pähe)
 panema
 put off edasi lükkama
puzzle ['pʌzl] mõistatus

Q

quarrel ['kwɔr(ə)l] 3 tüli; tülitsema
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] veerand
question ['kwɛstʃ(ə)n] küsimus
quickly ['kwɪkli] kiiresti
quiet ['kwaɪət] 6 vaikne, rahulik
quite [kwaɪt] päris, üsna

R

radio set ['reɪdiəʊ set] raadioaparaat
railway ['reɪlwei] raudtee
rain [reɪn] vihm; (vihma) sadama
 it begins to rain vihma hakkab
 sadama
raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] vihmamantel
rainy ['reɪni] vihmane
raise [reɪz] 16 tõstma
ran [ræn] *vt. run*
rat [ræt] rott
reach [ri:tʃ] kohale jõudma
 we reached the schoolhouse me
 jõudsime koolimajja
read [ri:d], **read** [red], **read** [red] lu-
 gema

reader ['ri:də] lugeja
 reading ['ri:diŋ] lugemine
 ready ['redi] valmis
 really ['ri:əli] tõesti, tõepoolest
 reap [ri:p] 8 (vilja) lõikama
 receive [ri'si:v] vastu võtma
 recognize ['rekəgaɪz] 7 ära tundma
 record ['rekə:d] rekord
 red [red] punane
 refuse [ri'fju:z] 6 keelduma
 remember [ri'membə] mäletama
 remain [ri'mein] 7 jääma
 rent [rent] üür
 repair [ri'peə] parandama
 repair-shop [ri'peəʃɒp] 13 parandustöö-
 koda

report [ri'pɔ:t] (kooli)tunnistus
 republic [ri'pʌblɪk] vabariik
 rest [rest] puhkama; puhkus
 we had a good rest me puhkasime
 hästi
 return [ri'tə:n] tagasi tulema; tagas-
 tama
 revolution [revə'lʊ:ʃ(ə)n] revolutsioon
 rhyme [raɪm] värss, riim
 rich [ritʃ] rikas
 rid [rid]

get rid (of) (millestki) lahti saama
 ridden *vt.* ride
 riddle ['ridl] mõistatus
 ride [raid], rode [roud], ridden ['ridn]
 sõitma, ratsutama
 right [rait] parem(poolne); õige; õigus
 all right hüval pole vigal
 ring [riŋ], rang [ræŋ], rung [rʌŋ] heli-
 sema; helistama
 ring up (somebody) (kellelegi) helis-
 tama

ripe [raɪp] küps, valmis
 rise [raɪz], rose [rouz], risen ['rizn]
 tõusma
 river ['ri:və] jõgi
 road [roud] tee
 rocket ['rɒkɪt] rakett
 rode [roud] *vt.* ride
 roof [ru:f] katus
 room [ru(:)m] tuba, ruum

rope [roup] köis, nöör
 rose [rouz] roos
 rouble ['ru:bl] rubla
 round [raund] ringi
 ruin [ru(:)ɪn] 16 varemed; häving; hä-
 vitama
 rule ['ru:l] reegel
 ruler ['ru:lə] joonlaud
 run [rʌn], ran [ræn], run [rʌn] jooksmas
 runner ['rʌnə] jooksja
 Russian ['rʌʃ(ə)n] vene keel; venelane;
 vene
 rye [rai] rukis

S

sad [sæd] kurb
 said [sed] *vt.* say
 sail [seɪl] puri; purjetama; (*laeva koh-
 ta*) sõitma
 same [seɪm], the same sama
 sand [sænd] liiv
 sang [sæŋ] *vt.* sing
 sanatorium [sænə'tɔ:riəm] sanatoorium
 Saroyan [sarə'jan]
 sat [sæt] *vt.* sit
 Saturday ['sætədi] laupäev
 saucepan ['so:spən] kastrul
 sausage ['sɔ:sɪdʒ] vorst
 save [seɪv] päästma
 saw [sɔ:] *vt.* see
 saw [sɔ:] saag
 say [seɪ], said [sed], said [sed] ütleva
 he says [sez] ta ütleb
 scarf [skɑ:f] kaelasall
 school [sku:l] kool
 at school koolis
 to school kooli
 schoolmate ['sku:lmeɪt] 12 kooliõde,
 koolivend
 science ['saɪəns] loodusteadus, teadus
 scientist ['saɪəntɪst] teadlane
 scissors ['sɪzəz] käärid
 Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Sotimaa
 sea [si:] meri
 search [sə:tʃ] 6 läbi otsima; läbiotsi-
 mine

season ['si:zn] aastaeeg; hooaeg
 seat [si:t] iste, istekoht
 second ['sek(ə)nd] teine
 secondary ['sek(ə)nd(ə)ri]
 secondary school keskkool
 secret ['si:kri:t] 2 saladus; salajane
 see [si:], saw [sə:], seen [si:n] nägema
 seize [si:z] haarama
 seldom ['seldəm] harva
 sell [sel], sold [sold], sold müüma
 send [send], sent [sent], sent saatma
 sentence ['sentəns] lause
 September [səp'tembə] september
 servant ['sə:v(ə)nt] teenija
 set [set], set, set püstifama, asetama,
 panema
 seven ['sevn] seitse
 seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] seitseteistkümmend
 seventeenth ['sevn'ti:nθ] seitsmeteistkümnes
 seventieth ['sevtiiθ] seitsmekümnes
 seventy ['sevnti] seitsekümmend
 several ['sevr(ə)l] mitu
 sew [sou], sewed [soud], sewn [soun]
 õmblema
 sewing-machine ['souɪŋməʃi:n] õmblusmasin
 shake [ʃeik], shook [ʃuk], shaken
 [ʃeɪkn] raputama
 shall [ʃæl] (rõhuta [ʃəl]) abitegusõna
 tuleviku moodustamisel
 sharp [ʃɑ:p] 7 terav
 she [ʃi:] (rõhuta [ʃi]) tema (naissoost)
 sheep [ʃi:p] lammas; mitm. sheep
 sheet [ʃi:t] poogen; voodilina
 shelf [ʃelf] riiul, mitm. shelves [ʃelvz]
 shepherd ['ʃepəd] lambakarjus, lambur
 shine [ʃain], shone [ʃɒn], shone paistma
 (päikese kohta), särama
 ship [ʃip] laev
 shirt [ʃə:t] särk
 shoe [ʃu:] king
 shoemaker ['ʃu:meɪkə] kingsepp
 shook [ʃuk] vt. shake
 shop [ʃɒp] pood, kauplus; töökoda
 shop-assistant ['ʃɒpəsɪstənt] müüja

shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] ostude tegemine
 shore [ʃɔ:] kallas
 short [ʃɔ:t] lühike
 should [ʃud]
 I should like ma tahaksin
 shoulder ['ʃouldə] õlg (õla)
 shout [ʃaut] hüüdma, karjuma; karje
 show [ʃou] näitus
 show [ʃou], showed [ʃoud], shown
 [ʃoun] näitama
 shut [ʃʌt], shut, shut sulgema; suletud
 sick [sɪk] haige, merehaige
 sickle ['sɪkl] sirp
 side [saɪd] külg, pool
 sight [saɪt] vaatepilt, vaade
 signal ['sign(ə)l] 14 signaal
 silence ['saɪləns] vaikus
 silk [sɪlk] siid
 silver ['sɪlvə] hõbe
 simple ['sɪmpl] 2 lihtne
 since [sɪns] sest saadik kui
 sing [sɪŋ], sang [sæŋ], sung [sʌŋ]
 laulma
 singular ['sɪŋɡjələ] ainsus
 sister ['sɪstə] õde
 sit [sɪt], sat [sæt], sat istuma
 sit down ['sɪt'daʊn] istet võtma;
 istuma
 site [saɪt] 5 ehitusplats; asukoht
 six [sɪks] kuus
 sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n] kuusteistkümmend
 sixteenth ['sɪks'ti:nθ] kuuteistkümmes
 sixtieth ['sɪkstiiθ] kuuekümnes
 sixth [sɪksθ] kuues
 sixty ['sɪksti] kuuskümmend
 skate [skeɪt] uisutama
 skater ['skeɪtə] uisutaja
 skates [skeɪts] uisud
 skating ['skeɪtɪŋ] uisutamine
 skating-rink ['skeɪtɪŋrɪŋk] liuväli, uisutee
 ski [ski:] suusatama; suusk
 skier ['ski(:)ə] suusataja
 skiing ['ski:ɪŋ] suusatamine
 skin [skɪn] nahk
 skirt [skɔ:t] seelik
 sky [skai] taevas

sleep [sli:p], slept [slept], slept magama
 slipper ['slipə] 8 toaking, tuhvel
 slogan ['slougən] loosung
 slowly ['slouli] 4 aeglaselt
 small [smɔ:l] väike
 smell [smel] lõhnama; lõhn
 smile [smaɪl] 4 naeratama
 Smith [smiθ]
 smoke [smouk] suits; suitsema; suit-
 setama
 snake [sneɪk] nõeluss
 snow [snou] lumi; lund sadama
 snow-flake ['snoufleɪk] lumehelvest, lu-
 mekübe
 so [sou] nii
 soap [səʊp] seep
 soap-dish ['səʊpdiʃ] seebialus
 socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] sotsialistlik
 sock [sɒk] sokk
 sofa ['səʊfə] diivan
 soft [sɒft] pehme
 sold [sould] vt. sell
 soldier ['souldʒə] sõdur
 solve [sɒlv] 14 lahendada
 some [səm] (*rõhuta* [səm]) mõni, mõ-
 ned, teatav hulk
 somebody ['səmbədi] keegi (*jaatavas*
lauses)
 something ['səməθɪŋ] miski, midagi
 sometimes ['səmtaɪmz] mõnikord
 Sommerfield ['səməfi:ld]
 son [sən] poeg
 song [sɒŋ] laul
 soon [su:n] varsti
 as soon as 2 niipea kui
 sore [sɔ:] valus
 sorry ['sɒri]
 I am sorry mul on kahju
 sound [saund] hääl, heli
 soup [su:p] supp
 south [sauθ] lõuna (ilmakaar)
 in the south lõunas
 Soviet ['sovjet] nõukogude
 Soviet Union Nõukogude Liit
 sow [sou], sowed [soud], sown [soun]
 8 külvama

space [speɪs] ruum, maailmaruum, kos-
 mos
 outer space kosmos
 spaceship ['speɪsʃɪp] kosmoselaev
 Spain [speɪn] 11 Hispaania
 speak [spi:k], spoke [spouk], spoken
 ['spoukn] rääkima, kõnelema
 speaker ['spi:kə] kõneleja
 speech [spi:tʃ] kõne
 spend [spend], spent [spent], spent
 veetma; kulutama
 spoke [spouk] vt. speak
 spoon [spu:n] lusikas
 sport [spɔ:t] sport
 sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] sportlane, *mitm.*
 sportsmen ['spɔ:tsmən]
 spread [spred], spread, spread 16 le-
 vima
 spring [sprɪŋ] kevad
 sputnik ['sputnik] sputnik
 spy-glass ['spaɪglɑ:s] kiiker, pikksilm
 square [skweə] väljak
 stadium ['steɪdiəm] 12 staadion
 stamp [stæmp] kirjamark
 stand [stænd], stood [stud], stood
 seisma
 stand up püsti tõusma
 standard ['stændəd] standard
 living standard elatustase
 star [stɑ:] täht, viisnurk
 start [stɑ:t] liikuma hakkama, startima,
 teele asuma; käivitama; teeleminck
 starve [stɑ:v] nälgima
 state [steɪt] 5 riik
 state farm 5 sovhoos
 station ['steɪʃ(ə)n] jaam
 stay [steɪ] jääma, peatuma
 steal [sti:l], stole [stoul], stolen
 ['stoulən] varastama
 stick [stɪk] kepp, pulk
 still [stɪl] veel, ikka veel; siiski
 stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] sukk
 stole [stoul] vt. steal
 stolen ['stoulən] vt. steal
 stone [stoun] kivi
 stony ['stouni] 4 kivine
 stood [stud] vt. stand

stop [stɒp] peatama; peatuma; katkes-
 tama; peatus
 storm [stɔ:m] torm
 story ['stɔ:ri] jutt, lugu
 stove [stouv] ahi
 straight [streit] 12 otse, sirge
 strange [streindʒ] imelik
 strangely ['streindʒli] 2 imelikult
 stranger ['streindʒə] võõras
 strawberry ['strɔ:b(ə)ri] maasikas
 street [stri:t] tänav
 strike [straik], struck [strʌk], struck
 lööma
 strong [strɒŋ] tugev
 Strongfort ['strɒŋfɔ:t]
 struggle ['strʌgl] võitlema; rabelema;
 võitlus
 student ['stju:d(ə)nt] üliõpilane
 studies ['stʌdiz] õpingud
 studio ['stju:diu] 16 stuudio
 study ['stʌdi] õppima
 stumble ['stʌmbəl] komistama
 subject ['sʌbdʒikt] õppeaine
 succeed [sə'ksi:d] edu saavutama
 successful [sək'sesful] 13 edukas, me-
 nukas
 such [sʌtʃ] niisugune
 suddenly ['sʌdnli] äkki
 sugar ['ʃugə] suhkur
 suit [sju:t] ülikond
 sum [sʌm] 2 summa
 summer ['sʌmə] suvi
 sun [sʌn] päike
 sunburnt ['sʌnbə:nt] 1 päevitunud
 Sunday ['sʌndi] pühapäev
 sung [sʌŋ] vt. sing
 sunny ['sʌni] 1 päikesepaisteline
 supper ['sʌpə] õhtusöök
 sure [ʃuə] kindel, veendunud
 surface ['sə:fis] 9 pind (pinna), välls-
 pind
 surprise [sə'praiz] üllatus; üllatama
 surprised [sə'praizd] üllatunud
 surround [sə'raund] ümbritsema
 swam [swæm] vt. swim
 swan [swɒn] luik

sweep [swi:p], swept [swept], swept
 pühkima
 sweet [swi:t] magus
 swim [swim], swam [swæm], swum
 [swʌm] ujuma
 swing [swiŋ] kiik
 sword [sɔ:d] mõõk

T

table ['teibl] laud; tabel
 take [teik], took [tuk], taken ['teikən]
 võtma; viima
 take off (seljast, jalast, peast)
 võtma
 taken ['teikən] vt. take
 talk [tɔ:k] vestlema, juttu ajama
 tall [tɔ:l] (kasvult) kõrge
 taught [tɔ:t] vt. teach
 teach [ti:tʃ], taught [tɔ:t], taught õpe-
 tama
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] õpetaja
 tear [tiə] pisar
 technical ['teknikl] 5 tehnika-, tehni-
 line
 telescope ['teliskoup] 9 teleskoop
 television set [teli'viʒ(ə)n set] tele-
 viisor
 watch television televiisorit vaa-
 tama
 tell [tel], told [tould], told ütleva, rää-
 kima; jutustama; käskima
 temperature ['temp(ə)ritʃə] 9 tempera-
 tuur
 ten [ten] kümme
 tennis ['tenis] tennis
 tense [tens] (tegu sõna) aeg
 tent [tent] telk
 tenth [tenθ] kümnend
 term [tə:m] semester, poolaasta (koo-
 lis)
 test-paper ['testpeipə] kontrolltöö
 text [tekst] tekst
 textile ['tekstail] tekstiil-
 than [ðæn] (rõhuta [ðən]) kui (kesk-
 võrre)
 thank [θæŋk] tänama

that I [ðæt] too, see seal; *mitm.* those [ðouz]
 that II [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðæt]) mis, kes
 that III [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðæt]) et
 thaw [θə:] sulama
 the [ði:] (*rõhuta* [ðə, ði]) *määrav artikkel*
 theatre ['θiətə] teater
 their [ðeə] nende, oma
 them [ðem] (*rõhuta* [ðəm]) neid; neile
 then [ðen] siis
 there [ðeə] seal; sinna
 these [ði:z] *vt.* this
 they [ðei] nemad
 thick [θik] paks
 thief [θi:f] varas
 thin [θin] õhuke, kõhn; hõre
 thing [θiŋ] asi, ese
 think [θiŋk], thought [θə:t], thought
 mõtlema
 third [θə:d] kolmas
 thirteen ['θɜ:'ti:n] kolmeteistkümmend
 thirteenth ['θɜ:'ti:nθ] kolmeteistkümmes
 thirtieth ['θətiθ] kolmekümmes
 thirty ['θɜ:ti] kolmkümmend
 this [ðis] see, *mitm.* these [ði:z] need
 those [ðouz] *vt.* that
 though [ðou] kuigi, ehkki
 thought [θə:t] *vt.* think
 thousand ['θauz(ə)nd] 1 tuhat
 three [θri:] kolm
 throat [θrout] kurk
 through [θru:] läbi, kaudu
 all through April terve aprillikuu
 läbi
 threw [θru:] *vt.* throw
 throw [θrou], threw [θru:] thrown
 [θroun] viskama
 thunder ['θʌndə] 15 müristamine, kõu
 thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔ:m] 1 äike
 Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] neljapäev
 ticket ['tikit] pilet
 ticket-office ['tikitɔfis] piletikassa
 tie [tai] siduma; kaelaside
 Tilda ['tildə]
 till [til] kuni

time [taim] aeg; kord
 be in time õigel ajal (ilmuma, ko-
 hal olema)
 from time to time aeg-ajalt
 at a time korraga
 time-table ['taimteibl] tunniplaan
 tired ['taiəd] väsinud
 to [tu:] (*rõhuta* [tə, tu]) juurde; -le
 (alaleütl.), -sse
 today [tə'dei] täna
 together [tə'geðə] koos, kokku, ühes
 told [tould] *vt.* tell
 tour [tuə] 1 ringreis, huvireis
 walking tour ['wɔ:kiŋtuə] jalgsimatk
 tomorrow [tə'mərou] homme
 ton [tʌn] 5 tonn
 tonight [tə'nait] täna õhtul; täna öösel
 too [tu:] ka, samuti; liiga
 took [tuk] *vt.* take
 tool [tu:l] tööriist
 tooth [tu:θ] hammas, *mitm.* teeth
 [ti:θ]
 top [tɒp] tipp, ots
 tops pealsed
 touch [tʌtʃ] puudutama
 towards [tə:dz] poole, suunas
 towel ['tauəl] käterätt
 town [taun] linn
 toy [tɔi] 8 mänguasi
 toyshop ['tɔiʃɒp] 8 mänguasjade kaup-
 lus
 trace [treis] 15 jälgima; jälg
 traffic ['træfik] 12 liiklemine
 train [trein] rong
 tram [træm] tramm
 translate [træns'leit] tõlkima
 transport ['trænsɒ:t] transport
 travel ['træv(ə)l] reisima, rändama
 tree [tri:] puu
 tremble ['treibl] 7 värisema
 trip [trip] retk, matk
 trolley-bus ['trɒlibʌs] 14 trollibuss
 trouble ['trʌbl] 6 tüli; tülitama
 trousers ['trauzəz] püksid
 true [tru:] õige
 truth [tru:θ] 10 tõde
 try [traɪ] proovima, püüdma

Tuesday ['tju:zdi] teisipäev
turn [tə:n] pöörama; pöörduma
 turn into (millekski) muutuma
 turn on sisse lülitama (valgust, gaasi jne.)
turning ['tə:niŋ] 4 pööre; kõrvalepöör-duv tee
TVset [ti:'vi:set] = **television set**
twelfth [twelfθ] kaheteistkümmes
twelve [twelv] kaksteistkümmend
twentieth ['twentiiθ] kahekümmes
twenty ['twenti] kaksikümmend
two [tu:] kaks

U

ugly ['ʌgli] inetu
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] 13 vihmavari
uncle ['ʌŋkl] onu
under [ʌndə] all; alla
understand [ʌndə'stænd], **understood** [ʌndə'stud], **understood** mõistma, aru saama
understood [ʌndə'stud] *vt.* **understand**
underwear [ʌndəweə] (alus)pesu
undress [ʌn'dres] lahti riietuma
unemployed [ʌnim'plɔid] töötu, tööta-tööline
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] õnnetu
uniform ['ju:nifo:m] vormiriietus
unite [ju(:)'nait] 6 ühinema; ühendama
university [ju:ni'və:siti] ülikool
until [ʌn'til] kuni
up üles, üleval
 up and down üles-alla
upper [ʌpə] ülemine
upstairs [ʌp'steəz] ülemisel korrusel, üleval, üles (trepist)
us [ʌs] (*rõhuta* [əs]) meid; meile
U.S.A. [ju:es'ei] USA
use [ju:z] 3 kasutama, tarvitama
use [ju:s] 14 kasutamine, tarvitamine
useful ['ju:sful] kasulik
useless ['ju:slis] 13 kasutu
U.S.S.R. [ju: es es'ɑ:] NSVL
usually ['ju:zuəli] harilikult

V

vase [vɑ:z] vaas
vegetables ['vedʒitəblz] juurvili, köögi-vili
verb [və:b] verb, tegusõna
very ['veri] väga
 very much väga; väga palju
victory ['viktəri] võit
village ['vilidʒ] küla
violet ['vaiəlit] 15 kannike
violin ['vaiəlin] viiul
virgin lands [və:dʒin'lændz] 5 uudis-maad
visit ['vizi:t] külastama; külastäik
vocabulary [və'kæbjuləri] sõnastik
voice [vɔis] hääl
Volga ['vɒlgə]

W

wait [weit] (for) ootama (kedagi)
waitress ['weित्रis] 13 ettekandja
wake [weik], **woke** [wouk], **woken** ['woukn] ärkama; äratama
waken ['weikn] = **awaken** 15 ärkama; äratama
Wales [weilz] Wales
walk [wɔ:k] jalutama; jalutuskäik
 go for a walk jalutama minema
walking tour ['wɔ:kiŋtuə] 1 jalgsi-matk
wall [wɔ:l] sein, müür
want [wɒnt] tahtma
war [wɔ:] sõda
 at war sõjas
wardrobe ['wɔ:droub] riidekapp
warm [wɔ:m] soe
wash [wɒʃ] pesema
washing ['wɒʃiŋ] pesu (*pesemiseks määratud või pesemisel olev*)
waste [weist] 13 raiskama; raiskamine
watch [wɒtʃ] käekell; jälgima, valvama
water ['wɔ:tə] vesi; kastma
 water colour 10 akvarell (maal)
wave [weiv] laine; lehvitama

way [wei] tee
 the way out väljapääs
 we [wi:] (*rõhuta* [wi]) meie
 wear [wɛə], wore [wɔ:], worn [wɔ:n]
 kandma (riideid, prille jne.)
 weather ['weðə] ilm
 Wednesday ['wendzdi] kolmapäev
 weed [wi:d] 1 rohima, umbrohi
 week [wi:k] nädal
 last week möödunud nädalal
 weightless ['weitlis] kaaluta
 welcome ['welkəm] teretulnud; tere
 tulemast ütlema
 well [wel] hästi; terve
 well-known ['wel'noun] hästi tuntud
 went [went] *vt.* go
 west [west] lääs, lääne-
 wet [wet] märg
 what [wɒt] mis, mida; missugune, mil-
 line
 What a pretty sight! Milline kena
 vaatepilt!
 wheat [wi:t] nisu
 when [wen] kui; millal
 where [wɛə] kus; kuhu
 which [witʃ] mitmes, missugune; mis
 (*siduv asesõna*)
 while [wai] senikaua kui
 white [wait] valge
 who [hu:] kes
 whole [houl] terve, kogu
 whom [hu:m] keda
 whose [hu:z] kelle (*omastav kääne*)
 why [wai] mispärast
 wide [waid] lai, kaugeleulatuv
 wife [waif] naine, abikaasa; *mitm.*
 wives [waivz]
 wild [waild] 15 metsik, mets-
 will [wil] *abitegusõna* tuleviku moo-
 dustamisel
 will [wil] tahe
 win [win], won [wan], won [wan]
 võitma
 wind [wind] tuul
 window ['windou] aken
 winter ['wintə] talv

wipe [waip] kustutama, ära pühkima
 wish [wiʃ] soov; soovima
 with [wið] -ga (*kaasaütl.*), kaasas
 with us (meil) kaasas
 without [wi'ðaut] ilma
 woke [wouk] *vt.* wake
 woman ['wumən] naine, *mitm.* women
 ['wimin]
 wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] suurepärane,
 imeilus
 wood [wud] mets; puu (materjal)
 wooden ['wudn] puu-
 woollen ['wulin] villane
 word [wɜ:d] sõna
 wore [wɔ:] *vt.* wear
 work [wɜ:k] töötama
 worker ['wɜ:kə] tööline, töötaja
 workroom ['wɜ:kru:m] töötuba
 world [wɜ:ld] maailm
 worn [wɔ:n] *vt.* wear
 worry ['wəri] (*about*) 10 (*millegi pä-*
rast) muretsema
 worse [wɜ:s] halvem (*keskvõrre sõ-*
nast bad)
 worst [wɜ:st] halvim (*ülivõrre sõnast*)
 bad)
 would [wud]
 you would like te tahaksite
 wound [wu:nd] 11 haav
 write [rait], wrote [rout], written ['ritn]
 kirjutama
 writing-desk ['raitɪŋ desk] kirjutuslaud
 written ['ritn] *vt.* write, kirjalik
 wrong [rɒŋ] 4 korrast ära, väär, vale-
 wrote [rout] *vt.* write

Y

yard [ja:d] õu
 Y.C.L. [wai si:'el] = Young Commu-
 nist League komsomol, Kommunist-
 lik Noorsooühing
 year [jiə] aasta
 last year möödunud aastal
 this year sel aastal

yellow ['jelou] kollane

yes [jes] jah

yesterday ['jestadi] eile

you [ju:] (*rōhuta* [ju]) teie, sina

young [jʌŋ] noor

Young Communist League Kommu-
nistlik Noorsooühing

your [jɔ:] (*rōhuta* [jɔ]) teie (oma),
sinu, oma

yourself [jɔ:'self] (sina, teie) end;
(sina, teie) ise

youth [ju:θ] 5 noorsugu; noorus; noo-
red

Z

Zoo [zu:] loomaaed

TABLES

I Asesõnad

Isikulised		Omastavad	Enesekohased
Kes? Mis?	Keda? Mida? Kellele?	Kelle (mille) oma	
1. I 2. you 3. { he she it	me you him her it	my (name) your (name) his (name) her (name) its (name)	myself yourself himself herself itself
1. we 2. you 3. they	us you them	our (name) your (name) their (name)	ourselves yourselves themselves

II Küsiavad ase- ja määrsõnad

who	kes
whom	keda
whose	kelle (oma)
what	mis, mida
what (book)	missugune (raamat)
which (month)	missugune, milline (kuu)
where	kus; kuhu
when	millal
how	kuidas
how many (books)	kui palju (raamatuid)
how much (milk)	kui palju (piima)
how long	kui kaua
why	miks

III

BE WAS, WERE BEEN

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Future in the Past (He said that...)	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I am You are He } is She } It } We are You are They are	I was You were He } was She } It } We were You were They were	I shall be You will be He } will be She } It } We shall be You will be They will be	I should be You would be He } would be She } It } We should be You would be They would be	I have been You have been He } has been She } It } We have been You have been They have been	I had been You had been He } had been She } It } We had been You had been They had been

IV

HAVE HAD HAD

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Future in the Past (He said that ...)	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I have You have He } has She } It } We have You have They have	I had You had He } had She } It } We had You had They had	I shall have You will have He } will have She } It } We shall have You will have They will have	I should have You would have He } would have She } It } We should have You would have They would have	I have had You have had He } has had She } It } We have had You have had They have had	I had had You had had He } had had She } It } We had had You had had They had had

V

WORK WORKED WORKED

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Future in the Past (He said that ...)
I work You work He } She } works It } We work You work They work	I worked You worked He } She } worked It } We worked You worked They worked	I shall work You will work He } She } will work It } We shall work You will work They will work	I should work You would work He } She } would work It } We should work You would work They would work

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I am working You are working He } She } is working It } We are working You are working They are working	I was working You were working He } She } was working It } We were working You were working They were working	I have worked You have worked He } She } has worked It } We have worked You have worked They have worked	I had worked You had worked He } She } had worked It } We had worked You had worked They had worked

VI
WRITE WROTE WRITTEN

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Future in the Past (He said that...)
I write You write He } She } writes It } We write You write They write	I wrote You wrote He } She } wrote It } We wrote You wrote They wrote	I shall write You will write He } She } will write It } We shall write You will write They will write	I should write You would write He } She } would write It } We should write You would write They would write

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I am writing You are writing He } She } is writing It } We are writing You are writing They are writing	I was writing You were writing He } She } was writing It } We were writing You were writing They were writing	I have written You have written He } She } has written It } We have written You have written They have written	I had written You had written He } She } had written It } We had written You had written They had written

VII
QUESTIONS

Küsi- v sõna	Abi- tegu.	Alus	Õeldis	Sihitis	Määrused
Where What What	Is is is is	The boy the boy the boy the boy Who	is reading reading reading reading doing? is reading	a book a book a book? a book	in his room. in his room? in his room? in his room?
What What	Has has has	The girl the girl the girl the girl Who	has written written written? done? has written	a letter. a letter? a letter?	
How What language What	Can can can can	Ella Ella Ella Ella Ella Who	can speak speak speak speak do? can speak	English English English? English	well well? well? well?
When What What	Does does does does	The man the man the man the man the man Who	reads read read read do? reads	the newspaper the newspaper the newspaper? the newspaper	after supper. after supper? after supper? after supper?
When Where What	Did did did did	They they they they they Who	went go go go do do went		there yesterday. there yesterday? there? yesterday? yesterday? there yesterday?

VIII KAUDNE KÕNE

1. Jutustav lause

He said that	{	he had finished his work (varem toimunud).
		he was tired .
		he was writing a letter (samal ajal toimuv).
		he would soon leave the town (hiljem toimuv).

2. Küsilause

a. He asked me	{	if I had finished my work.
		<i>kas</i>
		if I was tired .
		if I was writing a letter.
		if I should soon leave the town.

b. He asked me	{	when I had finished my work.
		why I was tired .
		to whom I was writing a letter.
		when I should leave the town.

3. Käsklause

He asked me	to open the window.
palus	
He asked me	not to open the window.

IX

TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade tabel

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation
be	was, were	been	olema
beat	beat	beaten	lööma
become	became	become	saama (millekski)
begin	began	begun	alustama, algama
blow	blew [u:]	blown	puhuma
break [ei]	broke	broken	purustama
bring	brought [ɔ:]	brought [ɔ:]	tooma
build [i]	built [i]	built [i]	ehitama
buy [ai]	bought [ɔ:]	bought [ɔ:]	ostma
catch	caught [ɔ:]	caught [ɔ:]	püüdma
come	came	come	tulema
cost	cost	cost	maksma, väärt olema
cut	cut	cut	lõikama
do [u:]	did	done [ʌ]	tegema, tegelema
drink	drank	drunk	jooma
drive [ai]	drove	driven [i]	ajama, sõitma
eat	ate [e]	eaten	sööma
fall	fell	fallen	kukkuma
feel	felt	felt	tundma
fight [ai]	fought [ɔ:]	fought [ɔ:]	võitlema
find	found	found	leidma
fly	flew [u:]	flown [ou]	lendama
forget	forgot	forgotten	unustama
freeze	froze	frozen	külmetama
get	got	got	saama
give [i]	gave	given [i]	andma
go	went	gone	minema, käima
grow	grew [u:]	grown [ou]	kasvama; kasva- tama
hang	hung	hung	rippuma; riputama
have	had	had	omama
hear	heard [ə:]	heard [ə:]	kuulma
hide	hid	hidden	peitma
hold	held	held	hoidma, pidama
hurt	hurt	hurt	haiget tegema või haiget saama
know	knew [ju:]	known [ou]	teadma, tundma
lay	laid	laid	panema, asetama
leave	left	left	jätma; lahkuma
let	let	let	laskma
lie	lay	lain	lamama; asuma
lose [u:]	lost	lost	kaotama
make	made	made	tegema, valmistama
mean [i]	meant [e]	meant [e]	tähendama
meet	met	met	kohtama
pay	paid	paid	maksma, tasuma

put [u]	put [u]	put [u]	panema, seadma
read [i:]	read [e]	read [e]	lugema
ride	rode	ridden	sõitma, ratsutama
ring	rang	rung	helisema; helistama
rise	rose	risen [i]	tõusma
run	ran	run	jooksima
say	said [e]	said [e]	ütleva
see	saw	seen	nägema
sell	sold	sold	müüma
send	sent	sent	saatma
set	set	set	püstitama, asetama
sew [ou]	sewed [ou]	sewn [ou]	õmblema
shake	shook	shaken	raputama; värisema
shine	shone	shone	paistama, särama
show [ou]	showed [ou]	shown [ou]	näitama
shut	shut	shut	sulgema
sing	sang	sung	laulma
sit	sat	sat	istuma
sleep	slept	slept	magama
sow [ou]	sowed [ou]	sown [ou]	külvama
speak	spoke	spoken	kõnelema, rääkima
spend	spent	spent	veetma; kulutama
spread [e]	spread [e]	spread [e]	levima
stand	stood [u]	stood [u]	seisma
steal	stole	stolen	varastama
strike	struck	struck	lööma, tabama
sweep	swept	swept	pühkima
swim	swam	swum	ujuma
take	took	taken	võtma; viima
teach	taught [ɔ:]	taught [ɔ:]	õpetama
tell	told	told	jutustama, ütleva; kääskima
think	thought [ɔ:]	thought [ɔ:]	mõtleva, arvama
throw	threw [u:]	thrown [ou]	viskama
understand	understood	understood	mõistma, aru saama
wake	woke	woken	ärkama; äratama
wear	wore	worn	(riiet seljas) kandma
win	won [ʌ]	won [ʌ]	võitma
write	wrote	written	kirjutama

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lesson 1. The Summer Holidays	3
Lesson 2. How to Become Strong	8
Lesson 3. Conversations	13
Lesson 4. Harris Goes Cycling	17
Lesson 5. The Young Communist League of the Soviet Union	21
Lesson 6. His First Lesson I	26
Lesson 7. His First Lesson II	29
Lesson 8. A Story in Pictures	32
Lesson 9. Mars, the Red Planet	36
Lesson 10. Art and Love	42
Lesson 11. Ernest Hemingway	47
Lesson 12. A Plan	51
Lesson 13. Anecdotes	54
Lesson 14. Electricity	58
Lesson 15. The Voice of Spring	63
Lesson 16. The Dove of Peace	66

Home Reading

Jeremy Cole. After Hugh Walpole	72
After Twenty Years. After O. Henry	75
The Great Fire of London. After M. Stuart Lane	78
The Old Man and the Sea. After Ernest Hemingway	88
John Reed	92

Poems

The Mist and All. By Dixie Willson	96
Autumn Fires. By Robert Louis Stevenson	97
The Sun and Rain. By A. M. Pratt	97
A Song about Myself. By John Keats	98
There Isn't Time. By Eleanor Farjeon	99
Laughing Song. By William Blake	100
Dead little Girl of Hiroshima. By Nazim Hikmet	101
A Wish. From the «Daily Worker»	102

Songs

Oh! Dear! What Can the Matter Be?	103
Blue-Blue Eyes	105

Games and Crossword Puzzles

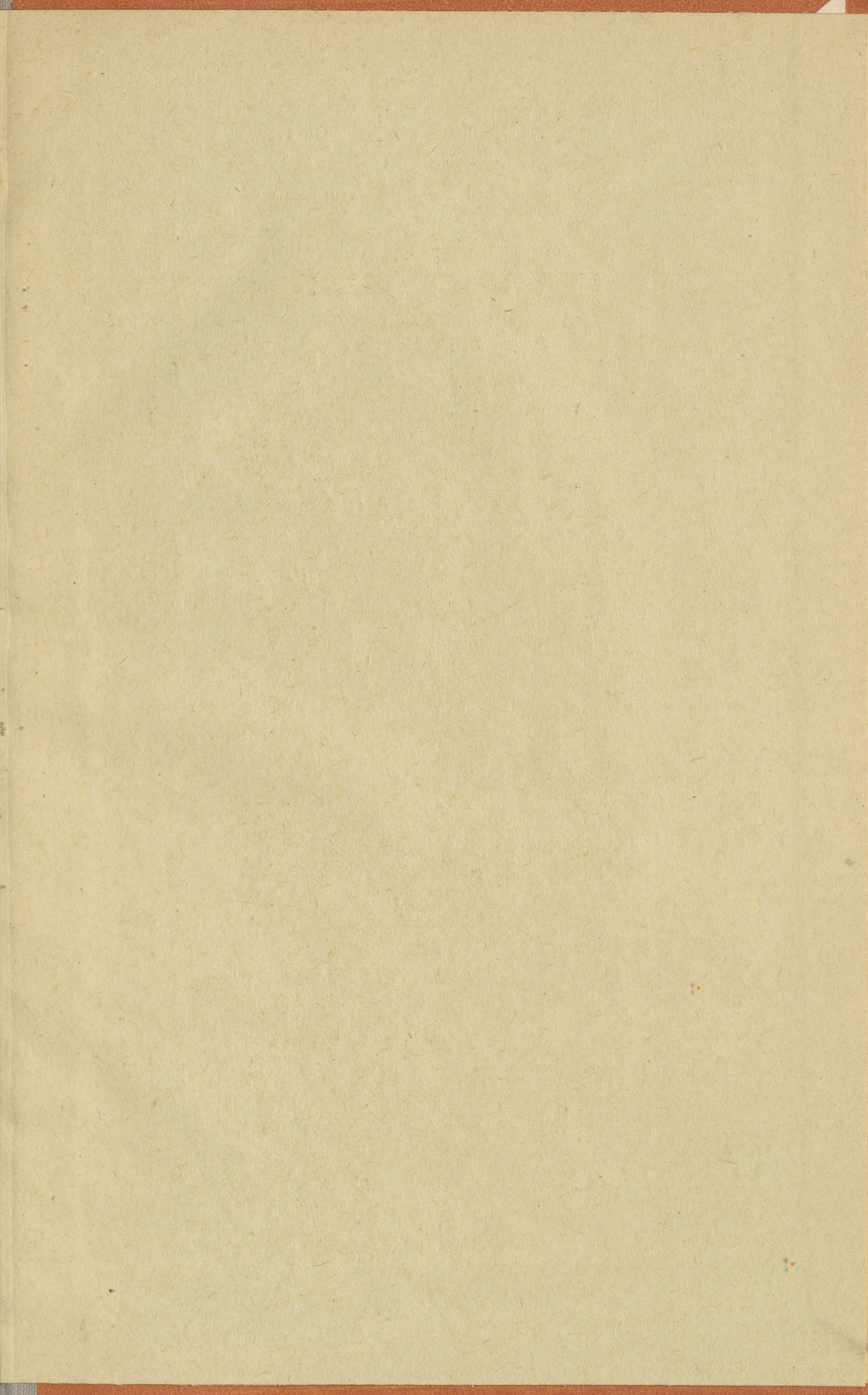
Quartette	109
A Picture Lotto	111
Crossword Puzzle No 1 (after Lesson 2)	113
Crossword Puzzle No 2 (after Lesson 6)	114
Crossword Puzzle No 3 (after Lesson 13)	115
Crossword Puzzle No 4 (after Lesson 14)	117
Word Competitions	118
Word Squares	119

Grammatika

§ 1. Aktiiv ja passiiv	122
§ 2. Passiivi lihtoleviku moodustamine	123
§ 3. Passiivi lihtmineviku moodustamine	124
§ 4. Passiivi lihttuleviku moodustamine	125
§ 5. Passiivi tõlkimine eesti keelde	126
§ 6. Lause muutmine aktiivist passiivi	126
§ 7. Modaalverb <i>must</i> ja tema asendaja	127
§ 8. Umbmääraste ajamäärsõnade koht lauses	129
§ 9. Määrsõnade tuletamine omadussõnadest	130

Kordamisharjutusi

Pronunciation Exercises	131
Grammar Exercises	137
Articles	137
Prepositions	139
Word Order	140
Irregular Verbs	141
Questions	143
Indirect Speech	144
Alphabetic Vocabulary	147
Tables (I—VIII)	171
Table of Irregular Verbs	177



(P)

20 kop.

20 kop.

ENGLISH

English

IX