

TALLINN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

E. TIIKMA

**TOPICS FOR
CONVERSATION**

**FOR 1-ST AND 2-ND YEAR
STUDENTS**



TALLINN 1966



ARM II A-14642

Tallinn Pedagogical Institute
Foreign Languages Faculty

E. T i i k m a

TOPICS FOR CONVERSATION
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Tallinn
1966

Taru Ühikooli Raamatukogu
ARHIIVKOGU

Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogu
ARHIIVKOGU

E E S S Õ N A

1961. a. ilmunud võõrkeelte programm kõrgematele koolidele näeb ette aktiivse võõrkeele oskuse arendamist võõrkeele tundides.

Üheks komponendiks võõrkeele kõneoskuse arendamisel on vestlus elukondlikel ja ühiskondlik-poliitilistel teemadel.

Käesolevad vestlusteemad on määratud I ja II kursuste üliõpilastele praktilise kõneoskuse arendamiseks.

Ühiskondlik-poliitilistest teemadest on siin käsitletud järgmisi: Nõukogude Liit; Nõukogude Eestit; Meie pealinn; Suurbritannia.

Elukondlikel ainetel saab vestelda järgmistel teemadel: Minu elulugu; Minu perekond; Minu tööpäev; Kolhoosis; Kinos; Sport; Sisseoste tegemas; Aastaajad ja ilmastik; Minu kodu; Teatris; Postkontoris; Söögiajad; Haigused; Reisimine; Instiituis.

Vestlusteemade käsitlemisel võib kasutada mitmesuguseid meetodilisi võtteid olenevalt rühmade tasemest. Vestlus kulgeb elavamalt ja täidab rohkem oma eesmärki, kui üliõpilased ise esitavad vastastikku küsimusi. Kui vastav materjal on omandatud, võib kinnistamise eesmärgil aeg-ajalt kirjutada lühikesi kirjandeid vastavatel teemadel. Arvestustel ja eksamitel tuleb üliõpilastelt nõuda vestlemisoskust läbivõetud teemade ulatuses.

Esimesel kursusel läbivõetud teemasid tuleb teisel kursusel korrata, et vältida unustamist.

Igale vestlusteemale järgnevad sõnavaralised märkmed, kus on märgitud küsimustele antavais vastustes kasutatavad sõnad ja väljendid. Teema käsitlemisel on püütud piirduda vastava põhisõnavaraga.

Vestlusteemad on varustatud alfabeetilise sõnastikuga.

MY BIOGRAPHY

1. What is your name?
2. What is your nationality?
3. When were you born?
4. Where did you spend your childhood?
5. What schools did you attend?
6. What were your favourite subjects at school?
7. When did you join the Y.C.L.?
8. When did you finish school?
9. What did you do after finishing school?
10. How old are you now?
11. What are you now?
12. What will you become when you graduate from the Institute?

N O T E S

1. first name; family name;
2. to be an Estonian; to be a Russian;
3. on the first (second, third, fifth, twelfth, thirteenth, twnty-fourth, thirtieth) of January, nineteen forty-one etc.;
4. in Tallinn (Tartu); at Rakvere (Abja); in the district of X; in the village of X;
5. to attend elementary (secondary) school; to attend the elementary (secondary) school of Abja; to attend School No 2 (number two) of Tallinn; to attend an evening school, (a technical school, a pedagogical school);
6. Estonian, Russian, English, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, astronomy, biology, manual training, technical drawing, singing, physical education;
7. to join the Y.C.L. (the Young Communist League); a member of the Y.C.L.;
8. to go to work at a factory (an office, a laboratory, a collective farm, a school); to join the Army; to enter the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute;

10. I am X (years old).
11. a first-year (second-year) student of the Department of Physical Education; the Department of Drawing and Manual Training; the Department of Physics and Production Engineering; the Department of Singing and Music; the Department of Junior School Methods.

MY FAMILY

1. Are you married or are you single?
When did you get married?
2. How many members are there in your family?
3. How old are your parents (sisters, brothers, your wife, your husband)?
4. What are your parents (your wife, your husband)?
5. What are your sisters and brothers?
6. Are any of your sisters and brothers married?
7. Where do the members of your family work?
8. Are your grandparents still alive or are they dead?
9. How many sons and daughters had your grandparents?
10. What other relatives have you?

NOTES

4. a factory worker; an office worker; a collective farmer; a seaman; a Soviet Army man; a teacher; a research worker; a doctor; an engineer; a nurse; a (taxi) driver; a pensioner; a housewife.
5. a schoolboy; a schoolgirl; a student; my elder (younger) sister (brother).
7. at a factory; at an office; at a school; at a hospital; on a collective farm.
10. an aunt; an uncle; a cousin; a niece; a nephew; a father-in-law; a mother-in-law; a brother-in-law; a grandmother; a grandfather, grandchildren.

MY DAY

1. When do you get up in the morning?
2. What do you do before breakfast?
3. How long does it take you to get to the Institute?
4. Do you go there by bus or by tram?
5. What do you do when you come to the Institute?
6. How many lessons have you every day?
7. Where do you have your dinner?
8. What housework do you do at home?
9. How long does it take you to do your homework?
10. How do you spend your free time?
11. When do you usually go to bed?
12. What do you do on Sundays?

NOTES

2. to air the room; to do one's morning exercises; to wash; to brush one's teeth; to comb (brush) one's hair; to dress; to make one's bed; to tidy up one's room.
3. it takes me X minutes -
4. to walk; to go on foot; to go by train; to go by tram; to go by bus.
5. to hang up one's cap (hat) and coat in the cloak-room.
7. at the institute lunchroom; at home
8. to do a room; to sweep (wash, polish) the floor; to dust the furniture; to lay the table, to clear the table; to wash up the dishes; to cook breakfast, (lunch, dinner, supper, the meals); to make tea (coffee); to do the shopping; to do the washing
10. to have a rest; to play chess; to read books (magazines, newspapers) to listen to the radio; to watch television, to discuss the events of the day with sbd.; to play the piano; to go to the cinema (theatre), to go to a concert; to go in for sports
12. to go for a walk; to go on a walking tour; to go skating (skiing, fishing, sailing, swimming); to call on sbd.

MY HOME

1. Do you live in a large house or in a small one?
2. Do you live in an apartment house?
3. What is the house like?
4. On which floor do you live?
5. What modern conveniences are there in your house?
6. How large is your flat?
7. How much rent do you pay for it?
8. How many rooms have you?
9. What furniture have you in your living-room?
10. What furniture have you in your bedroom?
11. Describe your kitchen.
12. Where do you wash?
13. How do you heat the rooms in winter?
14. What other rooms are there in your flat?

NOTES

3. a one-(two-) storeyed house; a stone (wooden) house
4. on the ground floor; on the first (second etc.) floor
5. electricity; hot and cold running water; gas; central heating
6. it is X square metres
9. a bookcase, a bookshelf; a writing-desk; an armchair; a piano; a sofa; a radio-set; a television set.
10. a wardrobe; a bed-side table; a dressing-table
a kitchen-range; a gas-cooker; a kitchen cupboard; a water tap and a sink.
12. a bathroom.
13. to have a stove; to have central heating
14. a hall; a lavatory.

ON A COLLECTIVE FARM

1. Why do our students go to collective farms in autumn?
2. What work do the students do on the collective farms?
3. What domestic animals are there on a collective farm?
4. What buildings are there on a collective farm?
5. What grain do our collective farmers grow?
6. What agricultural machines have our collective farms?
7. What vegetables do our collective farmers grow?
8. What work do the collective farmers do in spring and summer?
9. Who is at the head of a collective farm?
10. Who helps the chairman to organize work on the collective farm?
11. How much are the collective farmers paid for a workday?
12. What is the aim of our collective farmers during the Seven-Year Plan?

NOTES

1. to help sbd. with smth.
2. to harvest the grain; to tie the sheaves; to thresh the grain; to make silage; to dig potatoes; to gather the vegetables;
3. a cow; a calf - calves; a horse, a pig; a sheep - sheep; a hen; a cock; a goose - geese; a duck.
4. a cow-house, a stable; a hen-house; a barn; a granary; a workshop.
5. rye; wheat; barley; oats; maize.
6. a plough; a harrow; a sowing-machine; a mowing-machine; a harvesting combine; a threshing-machine; a potato-digger; a tractor.
7. potatoes; cabbages; beet-roots; turnips; carrots; cucumbers; onions; beans; peas.

8. to plough; to harrow; to sow the fields; to plant potatoes (cabbages); to make hay; to weed the vegetables; to harvest the grain; to make silage.
9. the chairman
10. a brigade leader; the board of collective farmers; the agronomist
11. three roubles on the average.
12. to increase the output of agricultural products.

AT THE INSTITUTE

1. Where do you study?
2. What do you study?
3. What other departments are there at our Institute?
4. What subjects do you study this term?
5. What subjects are you interested in?
6. How many students are there in your group?
7. Do the students of your group take part in amateur art activities?
8. Who are the most popular amateur art performers in your group (at the Institute)?
9. What clubs are there at our Institute?
10. What choirs, orchestras and bands are there at our Institute?
11. Do you sing in a choir?
12. Do you play in an orchestra?
13. What kind of meetings do our clubs arrange?

N O T E S

1. The Tallinn Pedagogical Institute
2. physical education; junior school methods; manual training; drawing and manual training; singing and music; physics and production engineering
3. the department of foreign languages and music etc.
4. history of the C.P. of the Soviet Union; political

economy; pedagogics, psychology, mathematics, descriptive geometry; biochemistry; physiology; hygiene; pharmacology; anatomy; technical drawing; painting; modelling.

9. a literature club; a foreign language club; a film club; a technical club; a sports club; a music club; a pedagogics club, a photo club, a drama club etc.
10. a male choir; a female choir; a mixed choir; a symphony orchestra; a jazz band; a brass band; a variety orchestra.
13. prominent persons in art, science, culture and industry.

AT THE CINEMA

1. what does a cinema performance consist of?
2. What must you do if you want to see a film?
3. What is your favourite feature film?
4. Why do you like it?
5. By whom are the leading parts in that film played?
6. Is it dubbed or has it sub-titles?
7. Who is your favourite film actor (actress)?
8. In what films have you seen him (her)?
9. Which Estonian film do you like best?
10. What masterpieces of Soviet cinema art have you seen?
11. What thrillers have you seen?
12. What is on at the Sõprus this week?

N O T E S

1. a feature film; a newsreel; a popular science film; a documentary.
2. to queue up for a ticket; to buy a ticket at a box-office.
4. the acting is excellent; a powerful (moving, outstanding, thrilling, amusing) film.

AT THE THEATRE

1. What theatres and concert halls are there in Tallinn?
2. Have you ever been to a first night performance?
3. What kind of performances do you prefer to attend?
4. Who is your favourite actor (actress)?
5. In what plays (operas) does he (she) play the leading parts?
6. What is your favourite opera (play, ballet)?
7. What do you do first when you come to the theatre?
8. What seats do you prefer?
9. What do we see when the curtain rises?
10. What do people do in the intervals?
11. When do actors get many curtain calls?
12. How do the audience express their admiration for the cast?

N O T E S

1. The Opera and Ballet Theatre "Estonia". The Viktor Kingisepp Drama Theatre; the Russian Drama Theatre; the Puppet Theatre; the Estonia Concert Hall.
3. an opera; a ballet; a musical comedy; a play; a comedy; a variety show.
7. to buy a ticket at the box-office; to leave one's things (pealisriided) in the cloak-room.
8. a seat in the stalls; in the pit; in the dress-circle; in a box; in the balcony; in the gallery.
9. the stage; the scenery; the actors (singers, dancers).
10. to walk about in the foyer; to go to the refreshment room
11. to be a success; the performance;
12. to applaud; to burst into applause.

AT THE POST-OFFICE

1. How many pen-friends have you?
2. Where do they live?
3. How often do you write letters?
4. What do you do with a letter when you have written it?
5. Where do you buy stamps, envelopes and postcards?
6. What else can you do at a post-office?
7. When do you use air-mail?
8. How do you send books and magazines to your friends?
9. How much is the postage on an ordinary letter (a registered letter)?
10. Have you ever received any Post Restante letters?

N O T E S

4. to put a letter in an envelope; to stick a stamp on an envelope; to address an envelope; to post a letter (to drop a letter in a letter-box)
5. at a post-office, at the window marked "Stamps, Postcards, Registered Letters, Air-Mail;
6. to send a telegram (a money-order or a parcel); to telephone to smbd; to book a trunk call; to subscribe to newspapers and magazines.
7. to want smbd. to get one's letter quickly
8. to send smth. by book post.

SPORTS AND GAMES

1. Do you go in for sports?
2. What games are popular in our country?
3. What winter sports do our students go in for?
4. What summer sports do they go in for?
5. What sports are you interested in?

6. What events does a track and field competition usually have?
7. Have you competed in any events? What are your best results?
8. Are there any U.S.S.R. or national record holders and Masters of Sports at our Institute?
9. Are there any good athletes in your group?
10. Why must we go in for sports?

N O T E S

2. volley-ball; basket-ball; football; tennis; chess; draughts;
3. to go in for ice-hockey; skating (speed skating; figure skating) skiing (slalom, ski-jumping, downhill skiing)
4. athletics; aquatics (swimming, diving, yachting, rowing); mountaineering; hiking; cycling; motoring; motor-cycling
5. to be interested in gymnastics; free calisthenics; archery; shooting; fencing; boxing; wrestling; weight-lifting;
6. the 100-metre race; the 4 x 100 metre relay; a long distance race; the high jump; the long jump; the pole vault; the hop, step and jump; the discus throw; the hammer throw, the javelin throw; the shot put.
7. to compete in the long jump etc.
10. to keep strong and healthy.

TRAVELLING

1. Do you prefer to travel by train, by bus, by plane or by ship?
2. What do you do when you intend to go on a journey?
3. What things must you take with you when you go on a journey?
4. Who checks your ticket before you get into the carriage?

5. Do you prefer a smoking or a non-smoking carriage?
6. What do you do if you have heavy luggage?
7. Where do you place your hand luggage when you get to your compartment?
8. Which berth do you prefer if you travel in a sleeper?
9. What does a passenger-train consist of?
10. What is the most interesting journey you have made?

N O T E S

2. to book a ticket at a booking-office; to pack one's suitcase
3. toilet things (a comb, a tooth brush, a piece of soap, a towel); (a pair of) pyjamas, a night-dress; slippers; handkerchiefs; a change of underwear; a change of clothing.
4. a guard
6. to have one's luggage registered
7. on a luggage rack
8. a lower berth; an upper berth;
9. an engine; a luggage-van; a mail-van; a railway-carriage.

SHOPPING

1. When do you go shopping?
2. What do you buy at a grocery counter (shop)?
3. Where do we buy meat, ham and sausage?
4. What do we buy at a fish counter (shop)?
5. Where do we buy sweets and cakes?
6. What do people buy at a bakery counter (shop)?
7. What do we buy at a greengrocer's (shop)?
8. Where do we buy milk, butter, cheese, eggs and cream?
9. What departments are there in the Tallinn Department Store?
10. What size shoes do you wear?
11. What do you say to a shop-assistant if you want to buy a dress (suit)?
12. Where do we pay for our purchases?

NOTES

1. in the morning (afternoon, evening)
2. flour, sugar, cereals, tea, coffee.
3. at a butcher's counter (shop); at a sausages counter (shop)
4. fresh fish; smoked fish; salted fish; tinned fish.
5. at a confectionery counter (shop)
6. rye bread; white bread; rolls; buns
7. fruit; vegetables; tinned fruit
8. at a dairy counter (shop)
9. the department of ready-made clothes; underwear; shirts; footwear; textiles; sports goods; household goods; radio- and television-sets; stationary; gramophone records; perfumery
10. to wear size 37 shoes.
11. Can you show me a dress (suit) size 48?
12. at the cash desk.

THE MEALS

1. At what time do you have your breakfast (dinner, supper)?
2. Which of the meals do you like best, and why?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. Where do you have your dinner?
5. What do you have for dinner?
6. What do you have for a sweet dish on Sunday?
7. What do we need to lay the table for dinner?
8. What do we put on the table for breakfast and supper?
9. What do you do when the meal is over?
10. When do you have sandwiches, biscuits and cakes for tea (coffee)?

NOTES

3. bread and butter; porridge; a boiled egg; a fried egg; cheese; sausage; ham; a cup of coffee (tea, cocoa) a glass of milk
4. at home; in the Institute lunchroom
5. soup (cabbage, beetroot, milk etc.); meat (pork, beef; mutton, veal) vegetables, potatoes, cabbage; carrots, peas, tomatoes; cucumbers)
6. pudding, jelly; stewed fruit; whipped-cream; ice-cream
7. a table-cloth, a plate, a glass; a spoon, a knife (knives); a fork; salt; pepper; mustard; white, brown and rye bread.
8. a cup; a saucer; a tea-spoon; sugar; butter; jam; a milk jug; a coffee-pot (a tea-pot).
9. to clear the table; to wash the dishes
10. to have visitors.

DISEASES

1. When do people usually fall ill?
2. What must you do if you are ill?
3. How do you feel when you have the flu?
4. What does the doctor do when he comes to see you?
5. Where do you have your prescription made up?
6. Does the doctor put you on the sick-list if you have a fever?
7. Where do you go if you want to have your tooth filled or a bad tooth pulled out?
8. What are the most common diseases in our country?
9. When must a patient be taken to hospital?
10. What can you say about the medical service in the Soviet Union?

NOTES

1. to catch cold
2. to take one's temperature; to ring up the doctor; to stay in bed; take a medicine.
3. to have a fever; to have a bad headache; to have a sore throat; to cough; to sneeze; to have a cold in the head
4. to feel smbd's pulse; to examine smbd., to make out a prescription (for tablets and pills)
5. to have a prescription made up at the chemist's
7. to go to the dentist
8. quinsy; the 'flu (influenza) pneumonia; bronchitis; a heart disease; cancer; rheumatism.
9. to be operated (on) for appendicitis; to have an infectious disease; to be seriously ill.
10. to be free of charge.

THE SEASONS AND THE WEATHER

1. What season have we now?
2. What is the weather like today?
3. How do people spend their free time in autumn if it is fine?
4. What do they do if it is cold and rainy?
5. What revolutionary holiday do we celebrate in November?
6. Why do some people like winter?
7. What do we call the 31-st of December and the 1-st of January?
8. What do we wish one another on New Year's Day?
9. What is the weather like in spring?
10. What fruit and berries ripen in summer?
11. What do people do during their summer holidays?

NOTES

2. it is fine, warm, sunny, chilly, cold, stormy, cloudy, foggy, rainy, changeable; it's raining; it's snowing; it's freezing.
3. to go for a walk in the woods; to gather mushrooms, to work in the garden; to gather vegetables; to dig potatoes
4. to read books; go to the cinema (theatre); to go to a concert, to go to a picture gallery (a museum, an exhibition)
5. to celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.
6. to go skating (skiing); to play ice-hockey.
7. New Year's Eve; New Year's Day
8. to wish smb. a happy New Year.
9. fine with occasional showers; cool, windy
10. cherries, apples, plums, pears, red (black, white) currants, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, bilberries, red bilberries.
11. to go on a trip, to go on an excursion (a walking-tour); go bathing, lie in the sun; to go to the seaside; to go to the country (a rest-home, a sanatorium); to go swimming (sailing, boating).

THE SOVIET UNION

1. How large is the territory of the Soviet Union?
2. What is its population?
3. How many nations live in the U.S.S.R.?
4. What are the highest organs of government in the U.S.S.R.?
5. What right have all the Soviet citizens?
6. How many republics are there in the Soviet Union?
7. Which Soviet republics are called the Baltic Republics?
8. What right has each Soviet republic?
9. What kind of country was Russia before the October Revolution?

10. What kind of country is the Soviet Union now?
11. Under whose leadership have Soviet people built up Socialism?
12. What are we building up now?
13. What is our aim?
14. Why is the rapid development of agriculture necessary in the Soviet Union?

NOTES

1. 22,4 million square kilometres
4. the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
5. the right to elect and be elected
8. the right to plan and build its own national economy and culture
9. a backward agricultural country
11. an advanced, powerful, industrial country
13. to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in all the branches of national economy.
14. to raise the material well-being of the people.

SOVIET ESTONIA

1. Where is Soviet Estonia situated?
2. What is it bounded by in the north, (south, east, west)?
3. How big is our republic?
4. What is its population?
5. When did our country join the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?
6. What changes had taken place in our agriculture by 1950?
7. What is one of the most important branches of our agriculture?
8. What mineral resources is our republic rich in?
9. In what branches of production does our country take the

first place among the other republics of the Soviet Union?

10. What institutions of higher education are there in our republic?

N O T E S

1. the north-western part of the Soviet Union.
2. the Gulf of Finland; Soviet Latvia; Lake Peipsi; the Baltic Sea.
3. It covers X square kilometres
4. about X million
6. farm work; to be mechanized; an individual farmer; to join a collective farm.
7. cattle-raising
8. oil shale; peat; phosphorite
9. shale oil; electric power; shale gas; cotton and linen textiles; paper, peat; building materials; meat and dairy products.
10. the Tartu University; the Estonian Agricultural Academy; the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute; the E. Vilde Pedagogical Institute; the Tallinn Conservatory; the Tallinn Art Institute.

OUR CAPITAL

1. What is the centre of economic and cultural life in Soviet Estonia?
2. What is the population of Tallinn?
3. When was Tallinn founded?
4. What are the most interesting sights in Tallinn?
5. What important cultural institutions are there in our capital?
6. What are the most important scientific institutions in Tallinn?

7. What do the biggest factories in our capital produce?
8. What takes place in Tallinn every five years?
9. How many singers, folk-dancers and instrumentalists took part in the last republican song festival of 1960?
10. What gives Tallinn its youthful appearance at the present time?

N O T E S

4. the medieval buildings, such as the ancient town wall with the watch-towers; the bastion "Stout Margaret", the Gothic churches of Oleviste and Pühavaimu; the old Gothic Town Hall, the Toompea Church with its baroque spire; the Toompea Castle with the tower "Tall Herman"; the ancient watch-tower "Kik in de Kõk"; the picturesque Kadriorg park with a baroque palace; the bathing beach of Pirita; the ruins of the Gothic monastery of St. Brigitta.
5. the Concert Hall "Estonia"; the Opera and Ballet Theatre "Estonia"; the Kingisepp Drama Theatre; the Russian Drama Theatre; the Art Museum; the Town Museum; the Historical Museum; the Kreutzwald State Library; the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R.; the Gorky Public Library.
6. the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R.
7. electric motors; cable; wireless sets; semi-conductors; mercury rectifiers, excavators; textiles; footwear; paper.
8. a republican song festival
10. the new residential districts.

GREAT BRITAIN

1. What do England, Wales and Northern Ireland form?
2. What is the population of Great Britain?
3. What is the capital of Great Britain and where does it lie?
4. What separates England from the continent of Europe?
5. What are Cardiff, Dublin and Edinburgh?
6. What are the most important seaports and industrial towns in Great Britain?
7. What are the two oldest university towns in England?
8. What are the most important branches of industry in Great Britain?
9. Is Great Britain rich in raw materials?
10. Why is Great Britain no longer a world power?

NOTES

3. to lie on the river X.
4. the English Channel; the North Sea.
8. the textile industry; the shipbuilding industry; the metal-working industry; the plastics industry.
9. to have to import most of the raw materials from other countries.
10. to lose several of its colonies in Africa and Asia.

PROPER NAMES

Africa	['æfrɪkə]	Leeds	[li:dz]
Asia	['eɪʒə]	Liverpool	['lɪvəpu:l]
Birmingham	['bɜ:mɪŋəm]	London	['lʌndən]
Britain	['brɪtən]	Manchester	['mɑntʃɪstə]
Cambridge	['keɪmbɪdʒ]	Newcastle	['nju:kɑ:sl]
Cardiff	['kɑ:dɪf]	Northern Ireland	['nɔ:ðən'aɪələnd]
Dublin	['dʌblɪn]	Oxford	['ɒksfəd]
Edinburgh	['edɪnbərə]	Sheffield	['ʃeɪfɪld]
Europe	['juərəp]	Wales	[weɪlz]
Glasgow	['glɑ:sgou]	the Irish Free State	['fi'aɪrɪ'fri:'steɪt]
Hull	[hʌl]		

ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

A

<u>ability</u>	[ə'bɪləti]	võime
<u>academy</u>	[ə'kædəmi]	akadeemia
<u>according</u>	[ə'kɔ:diŋ] (to)	vastavalt
<u>acting</u>	['æktɪŋ]	(näitleja) mäng
<u>activity</u>	æktiviti	tegevus
<u>actor</u>	['æktə]	(mees) näitleja
<u>actress</u>	['æktɪs]	naisnäitleja
<u>address</u>	[ə'dres]	aadress; adresseerima
<u>admiration</u>	[ədmi'reɪ(ə)n] (for)	imetlus (kellegi vastu)
<u>advanced</u>	[əd'vɑ:nst]	eesrindlik
<u>agricultural</u>	[,ægrɪ'kʌlt(ə)rəl]	põllumajanduslik
<u>agronomist</u>	['ægrənəmɪst]	agronoom
<u>aim</u>	[eɪm]	eesmärk
<u>air</u>	[eə]	õhk; õhutama
<u>air-mail</u>	['eəmeɪl]	lennupost

<u>alive</u> [ə'laiv]	elus
<u>amateur</u> [ə'mætə:]	isetegevuslik
<u>amateur art activities</u>	kunstiline isetegevus
<u>among</u> [ə'mʌŋ]	seas, hulgas
<u>amusing</u> [ə'mju:ziŋ]	lõbus
<u>anatomy</u> [ə'nætəmi]	anatoomia
<u>ancient</u> [ə'in(ə)nt]	muistne; vanaaegne
<u>animal</u> [ə'niməl]	loom
<u>anniversary</u> [ə'ni:vɜ:səri]	aastapäev
<u>appearance</u> [ə'piərəns]	välimus
<u>appendicitis</u> [ə'pendi'saitis]	ussjätke ("pimesool")
<u>applaud</u> [ə'plɔ:d]	aplodeerima
<u>applause</u> [ə'plɔ:z]	aplauus
<u>apple</u> ['æpl]	õun
<u>aquatics</u> [ə'kwætiks]	veesport
<u>archery</u> [ə:tʃəri]	vibulaskmine
<u>armchair</u> [ə:m'tʃeə]	tugitool
<u>arrange</u> [ə'reindʒ]	korraldama
<u>art</u> [ɑ:t]	kunst
<u>astronomy</u> [ə'strɒnəmi]	astronoomia
<u>athlete</u> [æθli:t]	sportlane
<u>athletics</u> [æθ'letiks]	kehakultuur; kergejõustik
<u>go in for athletics</u>	kehakultuuriga tegelema
<u>attend</u> [ə'tend] school	koolis käima
<u>audience</u> [ə'ɔ:diəns]	(teatri) publik; kuulajaskond
<u>aunt</u> [ɑ:nt]	tädi
<u>autumn</u> [ə'ɔ:təm]	sügis
<u>average</u> [ə'verɪdʒ]	keskmine
on the average	keskmiselt

B

<u>backward</u> [ˈbɔ:kwəd]	mahajäänud
<u>bakery</u> [ˈbeikəri]	leivasaaduste kauplus
<u>balcony</u> [ˈbɔ:lkəni]	II rõdu (teatris)
<u>ballet</u> [ˈbæleɪ]	ballett
<u>ballet dancer</u> [ˈdɑ:nsə]	baleriin
<u>Baltic</u> [ˈbɔ:ltɪk]	balti

<u>band</u> [bænd]	(tantsu) orkester
<u>barley</u> [ˈbɑːli]	oder
<u>barn</u> [bɑːn]	küün, ait
<u>baroque</u> [bəˈrouk]	barokk
<u>basis</u> [ˈbeɪsɪs]	baas
<u>basket-ball</u> [ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl]	korvpall
<u>bathing beach</u> [ˈbeɪðɪŋbi:tʃ]	supelrand
<u>bathroom</u> [ˈbɑːθrʊm]	vannituba
<u>bean</u> [bi:n]	uba
<u>bed</u>	voodi
<u>go to bed</u>	magama minema
<u>bedroom</u>	magamistuba
<u>bedside table</u>	öökapp
<u>beef</u> [bi:f]	loomaliha
<u>beet-root</u> [ˈbi:tru:t]	peet
<u>berry</u> [ˈberi]	mari
<u>berth</u> [bɜːθ]	magamisase (vagusis, laeval)
<u>bilberry</u> [ˈbilbri]	mustikas
<u>red bilberry</u>	pohl
<u>biochemistry</u> [baɪˈkɛmɪstri]	biokeemia
<u>biography</u> [baɪˈɒɡrəfi]	elulugu
<u>biology</u> [baɪˈɒlədʒi]	bioloogia
<u>bird</u> [bɜːd]	lind
<u>biscuit</u> [ˈbɪskɪt]	biskviit, küpsis
<u>board</u> [bɔːd]	nõukogu
<u>boating</u> [ˈboʊtɪŋ]	sõudesport; paadisõit
<u>go boating</u>	paadiga sõitmas käima
<u>boiled</u> [bɔɪld]	keedetud
<u>book</u> [buk]	tellima (kaugekõnet)
<u>book a ticket</u>	piletit eelmüügilt ostma
<u>bookcase</u> [ˈbʊkkeɪs]	raamatukapp
<u>booking-office</u> [ˈbʊkɪŋˌɔfɪs]	sõidupiletikassa
<u>bookshelf</u> [ˈbʊkʃelf]	raamaturiul
<u>be born</u> [biːn]	sündima
<u>bound</u> [baʊnd]	piirama
<u>box</u> [bɒks]	loož
<u>box-office</u> [ˈbɒksˌɔfɪs]	teatrikassa; kinokassa

<u>boxing</u> [ˈbɒksɪŋ]	poks(imine)
<u>branch</u> [brɑːntʃ]	oks; haru
<u>brass band</u> [ˈbrɑːs bænd]	puhkpilliorkester
<u>breakfast</u> [ˈbrekfəst]	hommikusöök
<u>have breakfast</u>	hommikueinet sööma
<u>brick</u>	tellis(kivi)
<u>brigade leader</u> [brɪˈgeɪdlɪːdə]	brigadiir
<u>bronchitis</u> [brɒŋˈkaɪtɪs]	bronhiit
<u>brother</u> [ˈbrʌðə]	vend
<u>brother-in-law</u> [ˈbrʌðəˈrɪnlɔː]	mehevend; naisevend, õemees
<u>brown</u> [braʊn]	pruun
<u>brown bread</u>	sepik
<u>brush</u> [brʌʃ]	harjama
<u>brush one's teeth</u> [tiːθ]	hambaid puhastama
<u>build</u> [bɪld], built, built	ehitama
<u>building</u> [ˈbɪldɪŋ]	hoone; ehitus; ehitamine
<u>bun</u> [bʌn]	kükkel; saiake
<u>burst</u> [bɜːst], burst, burst	puhkama
<u>burst into applause</u> [əˈplɔːz]	tormiliselt aplodeerima hakka-
<u>bus</u> [bʌs]	ma
<u>go by bus</u>	buss
<u>butcher's</u> [ˈbʊtʃəz]shop	bussiga sõitma
<u>butter</u> [ˈbʌtə]	lihakauplus
<u>buy</u> [baɪ], bought [bɔːt]	või
bought	ostma

C

<u>cabbage</u> [ˈkæbɪdʒ]	kapsas
<u>cable</u> [ˈkeɪbl]	kaabel
<u>cake</u> [keɪk]	kook
<u>calf</u> [kɑːf], calves [kɑːvz]	vasikas
<u>calisthenics</u> [ˈkælistheniks]	konstiline võimlemine
<u>call</u> [kɔːl]	nimetama; hüüdma
<u>call on sbd.</u>	külastama kedagi
<u>cancer</u> [ˈkænsə]	vähk(haigus)
<u>cap</u>	müts
<u>capital</u> [ˈkæpɪtl]	pealinn

<u>capitalist</u> ['kæpɪtəlɪst]	kapitalistlik
<u>carriage</u> ['kærɪdʒ]	vagun
get into a carriage	vagunisse minema
<u>carrot</u> ['kærət]	porgand
<u>cash desk</u> ['kæʃdesk]	(kaupluse) kassa
<u>cast</u> [kɑ:st]	(näidendi) tegelased
<u>catch</u> [kætʃ], caught [kɔ:t]	püüdma
caught	külmetama
catch cold	loomakasvatus
<u>cattle-raising</u> ['kætlreɪzɪŋ]	pühitsema
<u>celebrate</u> ['selɪbreɪt]	keskküte
<u>central heating</u> ['sentərəl 'hi:tiŋ]	keskus
<u>centre</u> ['sentə]	sajand
<u>century</u> ['sentʃəri]	tangained
<u>cereals</u> ['siəriəlz]	esimees
<u>chairman</u> ['tʃeəmən]	vahetus; muutus
<u>change</u> [tʃeɪndʒ]	muutlik
<u>changeable</u> ['tʃeɪndʒəbl]	(looduslik) kanal; väin
<u>channel</u> ['tʃænl]	hind
<u>charge</u> [tʃɑ:dʒ]	tasuta
free of charge	kontrollima
<u>check</u> [tʃek]	juust
<u>cheese</u> [tʃi:z]	keemia
<u>chemistry</u> ['kemɪstri]	kirss
<u>cherry</u> ['tʃeri]	male
<u>chess</u> [tʃes]	lapsepõli
<u>childhood</u> ['tʃaɪldhʊd]	jahe, külm
<u>chilly</u> ['tʃɪli]	laulukoor
<u>choir</u> ['kwaɪə]	kirik
<u>church</u> [tʃə:tʃ]	kino
<u>cinema</u> ['sɪnəmə]	kinokunst
cinema art	kinoetendus; kinoseanss
<u>cinema performance</u> [pɪ'fɔ:məns]	kodanik
<u>citizen</u> ['sɪtɪzn]	söögilauda koristama
<u>clear</u> [kliə] the table	riidehoid
<u>cloak-room</u> ['kləʊkrʊm]	riided
<u>clothing</u> ['kləʊðɪŋ]	

<u>cloudy</u> [ˈklaudi]	pilvine
<u>club</u> [klʌb]	klubi
<u>coat</u> [kout]	mantel
<u>cock</u>	kukk
<u>cocoa</u> [ˈkɒkɒu]	kakao
<u>coffee</u> [ˈkɒfi]	kohv
<u>coffee-pot</u>	kohvikann
<u>cold</u> [kould]	külm; külmetus
<u>I have a cold in the head</u>	mul on nohu
<u>collective farm</u> [kəˈlektiv ˈfɑ:m]	kolhoos
<u>colony</u> [ˈkɒləni]	asumaa
<u>comb</u> [kɒm]	kammima; kamm
<u>comedy</u> [ˈkɒmɪdi]	komöödia
<u>common</u> [ˈkɒmən]	tavaline
<u>compartment</u> [kəmˈpɑ:tmənt]	kupee
<u>compete</u> [kəmˈpi:t] (in)	võistlema
<u>competition</u> [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən]	võistlus
<u>concert</u> [ˈkɒnsət]	kontsert
<u>concert hall</u> [hɔ:l]	kontserdisaal
<u>confectionery</u> [kənˈfekʃənəri]	kondiitritooded, kondiitri- toodete kauplus
<u>congress</u> [ˈkɒŋɡres]	kongress
<u>conservatory</u> [kənˈsɜ:vətəri]	konservatoorium
<u>consist</u> [kənˈsɪst] of	koosnema
<u>continent</u> [ˈkɒntɪnənt]	manner
<u>conveniences</u> [kənˈvi:njənsɪz]	mugavused
<u>cook</u> [kuk]	toitu valmistama
<u>cool</u> [ku:l]	jahe, vilu
<u>cotton</u> [ˈkɒt n]	puuvill
<u>cough</u> [kɔ:f]	kõhima; kõha
<u>Council of Ministers</u> [ˈkaunsil əv ˈmɪnɪstəz]	Ministrite Nõukogu
<u>counter</u> [ˈkauntə]	(kaupluse) lett
<u>country</u> [ˈkʌntri]	maa, riik
<u>in the country</u>	maal
<u>cousin</u> [ˈkʌzn]	nõbu
<u>cover</u> [ˈkʌvə]	katma
<u>cow</u> [kau]	lehm

<u>cream</u>	[kri:m]	koor
<u>create</u>	[kri'eit]	looma
<u>cucumber</u>	['kju:kʌmbə]	kurk
<u>cultural</u>	['kʌltʃərəl]	kultuur -
<u>culture</u>	['kʌltʃə]	kultuur
<u>cupboard</u>	['kʌbəd]	kapp
<u>currant</u>	['kʌrənt]	sõstar
<u>curtain</u>	['kɜ:tn]	eesriie
<u>he got a curtain call</u>		ta kutsuti välja lavale
<u>cut</u>	[kʌt], cut, cut	lõikama
<u>cycling</u>	['saikliŋ]	jalggrattasõit

D

<u>dairy products</u>	['deəriprɒdʌkts]	piimasaadused
<u>dairy shop</u>		piimasaaduste kauplus
<u>dancer</u>	['dɑ:nsə]	tantsija
<u>daughter</u>	['dɔ:tə]	tütar
<u>dead</u>	[ded]	surnud
<u>delegate</u>	['deliɡit]	delegaat
<u>dentist</u>		hambaarst
<u>department</u>	[di'pɑ:tmənt]	osakond
<u>department store</u>	[stɔ:]	kaubamaja
<u>describe</u>	[dis'kraib]	kirjeldama
<u>descriptive geometry</u>	[diskriptiv dʒi:ɒmətri]	kujutav geomeetria
<u>development</u>	[di'veləpmənt]	arenemine; arendamine
<u>dig, dug</u>	[dʌɡ], dug	kaevama
<u>dig potatoes</u>	[pə'teitouz]	kartuleid võtma
<u>dinner</u>	['dinə]	lõunasöök
<u>discus throw</u>	['diskʌsbrou]	kettaheide
<u>discuss</u>	[dis'kʌs]	arutama
<u>disease</u>	[di'zi:z]	haigus
<u>dishes</u>	['diʃiz]	sööginõud
<u>district</u>	['distrikt]	rajoon
<u>diving</u>	['daiviŋ]	vettehüpped; sukeldumine
<u>documentary</u>	[ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri]	dokumentaalfilm
<u>downhill skiing</u>	['daunhilskiŋ]	mäesuusatamine

drama ['dra:mə]
draughts [dra:fts]
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ]
dress
dress-circle ['dressə:kl]
dressing-table
driver ['draɪvə]
dub [dʌb]
duck [dʌk]
during ['dʒuəriŋ]
dust [dʌst]

draama
 kabe
 joonistamine
 riietuma; kleit
 I rõdu (teatris)
 tualettlaud
 autojuht; vedurijuht
 dubleerima
 part
 kestel, jooksul
 tolmu pühkima

E

each [i:tʃ]
east [i:st]
economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk]
education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃən]
egg
elder sister (brother)
elect [i'lekt]
electric [i'lektrɪk]
electric power ['paʊə]
electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪti]
elementary [eli'mentəri]
school

igaüks, iga
 ida
 majanduslik
 haridus
 muna
 vanem õde (vend)
 valima
 elektri -
 elektrienergia
 elekter

else [els]
engineer [ˌendʒi'niə]
'enter [ˈentə]
envelope [ˈenvɪləʊp]
equality [i'kwɒləti]
Estonian [es'təʊnjən]
evening [iːvniŋ] school
event [i'vent]
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn]

algkool
 muu
 insener
 astuma; sisenema
 ümbrik
 võrdsus
 eestlane, eesti; eesti keel
 õhtukeskkool
 sündmus; (kergejõustiku) ala
 (arstlikult) läbi vaatama;
 uurima; eksamineerima
 ekskavaator
 suurepärane
 ekskursioon

excavator [ˈɛkskəveɪtə]
excellent [ˈɛksələnt]
excursion [ɪks'kɜ:(ə)n]

exhibition ekʃi'biʃ(ə)n
express ɪks pres

näitus
väljendama

F

factory ['fæktəri]
fall [fɔ:l], fell, fallen
fall ill
family ['fæmili]
famous ['feɪməs] (for)
father-in-law ['fɑ:tərɪnlɔ:]
favourite ['feɪvərɪt]
feature ['fi:tʃə] film
feel, felt, felt
feel sbd's pulse [pʌls]
female ['fi:meɪl]
fencing ['fensɪŋ]
fever ['fi:və]
field [fi:ld]
figure skating ['fɪgə sketiŋ]
fill
have one's tooth filled
fine [faɪn]
finish school
first-year student
fish
go fishing
floor [flɔ:]
flour ['flaʊə]
flu [flu:] = influenza
 influ enz
foggy ['fɒgi]
folk-d ncer ['foukda:nsə]
footwear ['fʊtwɛə]
foreign language
 ['fɔ:riŋ 'læŋgwɪdʒ]
fork [fɔ:k]
form [fɔ:m]
found [faʊnd]

tehas
kukkuma, langema
haigestuma
perekond
kuulus
äi
lemmik
kunstiline film
tundma
pulssi katsuma
nais -
vehklemine
palavik
põld; ala
iluuisutamine
täitma
hammast plombeerida laskma
ilus (ilm)
kooli lõpetama
esimese kursuse üliõpilane
kala
kalale minema
põrand; korrus
jahu
gripp
udune
rahvatantsija
jalatsid; jalanõud
võõrkeel
kahvel
moodustama
asutama

<u>foyer</u>	[ˈfɔɪeɪ]	fuajee; jalutusruum
<u>freedom</u>	[ˈfriːdəm]	vabadus
<u>freeze</u>	[friːz], froze [frouz] frozen [ˈfrouzn]	külmetama
<u>fresh</u>		värske
<u>fried</u>	[fraɪd]	praetud
<u>fruit</u>	[fru:t]	puuvili
<u>furniture</u>	[ˈfɜːnitʃə]	mööbel

G

<u>gallery</u>	[ˈgæləri]	III rõdu (teatris)
<u>game</u>		spordimäng
<u>gas</u>	[gæs]	gaas
<u>gas-cooker</u>	[ˈgæskukə]	gaasipliit
<u>gas-shale</u>	[ˈgæʃeɪl]	põlevkivigaas
<u>gather</u>	[ˈgæðə]	korjama
<u>gather vegetables</u>	[ˈvedʒɪtəblz]	juurvilja üles võtma
<u>geography</u>	[dʒiˈɒɡrəfi]	geograafia
<u>get, got, got (to)</u>		jõudma
<u>get married</u>	[ˈmærid]	abielluma
<u>glass</u>	[glɑːs]	klaas
<u>go in for (smth)</u>		harrastama (midagi)
<u>goose</u>	[guːs], geese [giːs]	hani
<u>gooseberry</u>	[ˈguzb(ə)ri]	karusmari
<u>grain</u>	[greɪn]	teravili
<u>gramophone record</u>	[ˈgræməfəʊn ˈrekɔːd]	grammofoniplaat
<u>granary</u>	[ˈgrænəri]	viljaait
<u>grandparents</u>	[ˈgrænpæərənts]	vanavanemad
<u>greengrocer's</u>	[ˈɡriːngrouzɪz]	puu- ja juurviljakauplus
	<u>shop</u>	koloniaalkauplus
<u>grocery</u>	[ˈɡrouzəri]	alumine korrus
<u>ground</u>	[ˈgraʊnd]	rühm
	<u>floor</u>	
<u>group</u>	[ɡruːp]	
<u>grow</u>	[ɡrou], grew [ɡruː], grown [ɡroun]	kasvama, kasvatama
<u>guard</u>	[ɡɑːd]	konduktor (raudteel)
<u>guide</u>	[ɡaɪd]	juhtima

gulf [gʌlf]
gymnastics dʒimnæstiks

laht
võimlemine

H

hair [heə]

hall [hɔ:l]

ham

hammer throw [ˈhæməθrou]

handkerchief [ˈhæŋkətʃif]

hand luggage [ˈhændlʌgɪdʒ]

hang up, hung up, hung up

happiness [ˈhæpɪnɪs]

happy [ˈhæpi]

harrow [ˈhærou]

harvesting combine
[ˈhɑ:vɪstɪŋ kəmbain]

hat

hay [heɪ]

head [hed]

at the head (of)

headache [ˈhedeɪk]

I have a bad headache

heart [hɑ:t]

heat [hi:t]

heavy [ˈhevi]

help

hen

hen-house

high jump [ˈhaɪdʒʌmp]

hiking [ˈhaɪkɪŋ]

historical [hɪsˈtɔ:rɪkl]

history [ˈhɪstəri]

holidays [ˈhɒlɪdɪz]

hop, step and jump

horse [hɔ:s]

hospital [ˈhɒspɪtəl]

household goods [ˈhaʊshəʊldgudz]

juuksed

esik; hall, saal

sink

vasaraheide

taskurätt

käsipakid

üles riputama, varna riputama

õnn

õnnelik

äke, äestama

viljalõikuskombain

kübar, kaabu

hein

pea

eesotsas

peavalu

mul on äge peavalu

süda

kütma

raske

abistama

kana

kanala

kõrgushüpe

matkamine

ajalooline

ajalugu

(kooli) vaheaeg; puhkus

kolmik hüpe

hobune

haigla

majapidamiskaubad

<u>housewife</u>	[ˈhauswaif]	kõduperenaine
<u>husband</u>	[ˈhʌzbænd]	abikaasa (mees)
<u>hygiene</u>	[haɪˈdʒiːn]	tervishoid

I

<u>ice-cream</u>	[ˈaɪsˈkriːm]	jäätis
<u>ice-hockey</u>	[ˈaɪshɒki]	hoki
<u>ill</u>		haige
<u>import</u>	[ɪmˈpɔːt]	sisse vedama
<u>important</u>	[ɪmˈpɔːtənt]	tähtis
<u>increase</u>	[ɪnˈkriːs]	suurendama; suurenema
<u>individual</u>	[ɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊəl]	üksik talupoeg
<u>industrial</u>	[ɪnˈdʌstriəl]	tööstuslik
<u>industry</u>	[ˈɪndəstri]	tööstus
<u>infectious</u>	[ɪnˈfekʃəs]	nakkav
<u>an infectious disease</u>		nakkushaigus
<u>institute</u>	[ˈɪnstɪtjuːt]	instituut
<u>institution</u>	ɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən	asutus
<u>instrumentalist</u>		
	[ɪnstruˈmentalist]	pillimängija
<u>intend</u>	[ɪnˈtend]	kavatsema
<u>(be) interested</u>		
	[ˈɪntrestɪd] (in)	huvitatud olema
<u>interval</u>	[ˈɪntəvəl]	vaheaeg

J

<u>jam</u>	[dʒæm]	keedis
<u>javelin throw</u>	[ˈdʒævlɪnθrou]	odavise
<u>jazz</u>	[dʒæz]	džäss
<u>jelly</u>	[ˈdʒeli]	želee
<u>join</u>	[dʒɔɪn]	sõjaväkke minema
<u>join a collective farm</u>		kolhoosi astuma
<u>journey</u>	[ˈdʒɔːni]	reis
<u>go on a journey</u>		reisile minema
<u>jug</u>	[dʒʌg]	kann

K

<u>kilometre</u> [ˈkiləmi:tə]	kilomeeter
<u>kitchen</u> [ˈkitʃin]	köök
<u>kitchen range</u> reind	pliit
<u>knife</u> naif, knives naivz	nuga

L

<u>laboratory</u> [ˈləbərətəri]	laboratoorium
<u>lake</u> [leik]	järv
<u>Latvia</u> [ˈlætviə]	Läti
<u>lavatory</u> [ˈlævətəri]	käimla, W.C
<u>lay the table</u>	lauda katma
<u>leading part</u> [ˈli:diŋ, pɑ:t]	peaos
<u>letter</u> [ˈletə]	kiri
<u>letter-box</u>	postkast
<u>library</u> [ˈlaibrəri]	raamatukogu
<u>lie</u> [laɪ], lay [lei] lain [leɪn]	lamama, asetsema
<u>linen</u> [ˈlinɪn]	linane
<u>listen</u> [ˈlɪsn] (to)	kuulama
<u>listen to the radio</u> [ˈreɪdiəʊ]	raadiot kuulama
<u>literature</u> [ˈlɪtrətʃə]	kirjandus
<u>Lithuania</u> [ˈlɪθjuˈeɪniə]	Leedu
<u>living-room</u> [ˈlɪvɪŋrʊm]	elutuba
<u>long distance race</u> [ˈlɒŋdɪstəns reɪs]	pikamaajooks
<u>long jump</u> [dʒʌmp]	kaugushüpe
<u>lose</u> [lu:z], lost [lɒst], lost	kaotama
<u>lower</u> [ˈləʊə]	alumine
<u>luggage</u> [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ]	pagas; reisipakid
<u>lunchroom</u> [ˈlʌntʃrʊm]	einelaud

<u>machine</u>	[mə'ʃi:n]	masin
<u>magazine</u>	[ˌmægə'zi:n]	ajakiri
<u>maize</u>	[meiz]	mais
<u>make, made, made</u>		tegema, valmistama
<u>male</u>	[meil]	mees -
<u>manifesto</u>	'mænistəu	manifest
<u>manual training</u>	[ˌmænʃjʊəl'treiniŋ]	tööõpetus
<u>married</u>	[ˌmærid]	abielus
<u>master of sports</u>		meistersportlane
<u>masterpiece</u>	[ˌmɑ:stəpi:s]	meisterteos
<u>match</u>	[mætʃ]	võistlus (pallimängus)
<u>material</u>	mə'tiəriəl	materjal; aine; materiaalne
<u>mathematics</u>	[ˌmæθi'mætiks]	matemaatika
<u>meal</u>	[mi:l]	eine, söök, söögiaeg
<u>mechanize</u>	[ˌmekənaiz]	mehhaniseerima
<u>medical service</u>	[ˌmedikl'sə:vɪs]	meditsiiniline teenindamine
<u>medicine</u>	[ˌmedsin]	arstiteadus; ravim
<u>medieval</u>	[ˌmedi'i:vəl]	keskaegne
<u>meeting</u>		kohtumine
<u>member</u>	[ˌmembə]	liige
<u>mercury rectifier</u>	[ˌmɜ:kjuːrɪ'rektifaɪə]	elavhõbealaldaja
<u>metal-working</u>	[ˌmetlwɜ:kɪŋ]	metallitöötlemine
<u>metre</u>	[ˌmi:tə]	meeter
<u>milk</u>		piim
<u>mineral resources</u>	[ˌmɪnərəl ri'sɜ:sɪz]	maapõuevarad
<u>mixed</u>	[mɪkst]	sega
<u>modelling</u>	[ˌmɒd(ə)lɪŋ]	voolimine
<u>modern</u>	[ˌmɒdən]	kaasaegne
<u>monastery</u>	[ˌmɒnəstri]	klooster
<u>money-order</u>	[ˌmʌniːdə]	rahakaart
<u>mother-in-law</u>	[ˌmʌðərɪnlɔ:]	ämm
<u>motor-cycling</u>	[ˌmɔ:təsaɪklɪŋ]	mootorrattasõit

<u>motoring</u> [ˈmoutəriŋ]	autosõit
<u>motto</u> [ˈmɒtəʊ]	juhtlause
<u>mountaineering</u> [ˌmaʊntiˈniəriŋ]	alpinism
<u>moving</u> [ˈmuːvɪŋ]	liigutav
<u>mowing-machine</u> [ˈmouɪŋməʃiːn]	niidumasin
<u>museum</u> [ˈmjuːziəm]	muuseum
<u>mushroom</u> [ˈmʌʃrʊm]	seen
<u>music</u> [ˈmjuːzɪk]	muusika
<u>mustard</u> [ˈmʌstəd]	sinep
<u>mutton</u> [ˈmʌtn]	lambaliha

N

<u>nation</u> [ˈneiʃən]	rahvus, rahvuslik
<u>national</u> [ˈnæʃnəl]	rahvus-; vabariiklik
<u>national economy</u> [iːˈkɒnəmi]	rahvamajandus
<u>nationality</u> [ˌnæʃnəlɪti]	rahvus
<u>necessary</u> [ˈnesisəri]	vajalik, tarvilik
<u>need</u>	vajadus; vajama
<u>nephew</u> [ˈnevju]	õepoeg; vennapoeg
<u>New Year's Eve</u> [iːv]	vana-aasta õhtu
<u>newspaper</u> [ˈnjuːspeɪpə]	ajaleht
<u>niece</u> [niːs]	õetütar; vennatütar
<u>night-dress</u> [ˈnaɪtdres]	öösärk
<u>north</u> [nɔːθ]	põhi (ilmakaar)
<u>nurse</u> [nɜːs]	meditsiiniõde

O

<u>oats</u> [aʊts]	kaer
<u>occasional showers</u> [əˈkeɪʒənəl ˈʃaʊəz]	hoovihmad
<u>office</u> [ˈɒfɪs]	kontor, büroo
<u>oil shale</u> [ˈɔɪl ʃeɪl]	põlevkivi
<u>onion</u> [ˈɒnjən]	sibul
<u>opera</u> [ˈɒpərə]	ooper
<u>operate</u> [ˈɒpəreɪt] (on)	opereerima
<u>I was operated on for appendicitis</u>	mul opereeriti ussjätke ("pimesool")

<u>orchestra</u>	['ɔ:kistrə]	orkester
<u>ordinary</u>	['ɔ:dinəri]	lihtkiri
<u>organize</u>	['ɔ:gənaiz]	organiseerima
<u>output</u>	['autput]	toodang
<u>outstanding</u>	['autstandiŋ]	silmapaistev

P

<u>pack</u>		pakkima
<u>painting</u>	['peintiŋ]	maalimine, maal
<u>pair</u>	[pɛə]	paar
<u>palace</u>	['pælɪs]	palee; loss
<u>parcel</u>	['pɑ:sl]	pakk
<u>parents</u>	['piərənts]	vanemad
<u>patient</u>	['pei(ə)nt]	haige, patsient
<u>pay</u> , paid, paid		maksma
<u>pea</u>	[pi:]	hernes
<u>peace</u>	[pi:s]	rahu
<u>pear</u>	[pɛə]	pirn
<u>peat</u>	[pi:t]	turvas
<u>pedagogical</u>	[pedə'gɔ:dʒikəl]	pedagoogiline
<u>pedagogics</u>	[pedə'gɔ:dʒiks]	pedagoogika
<u>pen-friend</u>		kirjavahetaja-sõber
<u>pensioner</u>	['penʃənə]	pensionär
<u>pepper</u>	['pepə]	pipar
<u>performance</u>	[pə'fɔ:məns]	etendus
<u>first night performance</u>		esietendus
<u>performer</u>	[pə'fɔ:mə]	isetegevuslane; tegelane; esineja
<u>perfumery</u>	[pə'fju:məri]	parfümeeria
<u>person</u>	['pɜ:sn]	isik
<u>pharmacology</u>	['fɑ:məkələ'dʒi]	farmakoloogia
<u>phosphorite</u>	['fɔ:sfəraɪt]	fosforiit
<u>physical education</u>	['fɪzɪkəl ,edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n]	kehaline kasvatus
<u>physics</u>	['fɪzɪks]	füüsika
<u>physiology</u>	['fɪziɔlə'dʒi]	füsioloogia
<u>piano</u>	[pi'ænəu]	klaver

picture gallery [ˈpɪktʃə ˈgæləri]
picturesque [ˈpɪktʃəˈresk]
piece [pi:s]
pig
pit

place [pleɪs]
plane [pleɪn]
go by plane
plant [plɑːnt]

plate [pleɪt]
play
plough [plau]
plum [plʌm]
pneumonia [njuːˈmouniə]
pole-vault [ˈpəʊlvɔːlt]
polish [ˈpɒlɪʃ]
political economy [pəˈliːtɪkəl
iːˈkɒnəmi]
polytechnical [pɒliˈteknɪkəl]
popular [ˈpɒpjələ]
popular science [ˈpɒpjələ
ˈsaɪəns] film
population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən]
pork [pɔːk]
porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ]
post [pəʊst]
post-office [ˈpəʊstˌɒfɪs]
postage [ˈpəʊstɪdʒ]
postcard [ˈpəʊstkɑːd]
poste restante
[ˈpəʊst restɑːnt]
potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ], potatoes
powerful [ˈpaʊəfʊl]
prefer [prɪˈfɜː]
prescription [prɪsˈkrɪpʃən]
have a prescription made up
make out a prescription

kunstimuuseum
maaliline
tükk
siga
(rõdude all asetsev) parterri
osa
asetama; paik; koht
lennuk
lennukiga sõitma
istutama; maha panema (kartu-
leid)
taldrik
näidend; mängima
ader, kündma
ploom
kopsupõletik
teivashüpe
poonima; poleerima
poliit-ökonoomia
polütehniline
populaarne
populaarteaduslik film
elanikkond
sealiha
puder
posti panema
postkontor
postimaks, saatekulu
postkaart
(kirjad) nõudmiseni
kartul
jõuline; võimas
eelistama
retsept
ravimit valmistada laskma
retsepti välja kirjutama

present ['prezənt]
at the present time
produce [prə'dju:s]
product ['prɒdakt]
production [prə'dʌkʃən]
production engineering
 [prə'dʌkʃən endʒi'nɪərɪŋ]
programme ['prɒgrəm]
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt]
psychology [saɪ'kɒlədʒi]
pudding ['pu:dɪŋ]
pull [pul] out
pulse [pɒls]
puppet ['pʌpɪt] theatre
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs]
pyjamas [pɪ'dʒæ:məz]

olevik
 käesoleval ajal
 tootma
 saadus, toode
 tootmine
 tootmisõpetus
 programm
 väljapaistev
 psühholoogia
 puding
 välja tõmbama
 puls
 nukuteater
 ost
 pidžaama

Q

queue up ['kju:ʌp]
quickly ['kwɪkli]
quinsy ['kwɪnzi]

järjekorda asuma
 kiiresti
 angiin

R

race [reis]
radio ['reɪdiəʊ]
radio-set
rain [reɪn]
rainy
raise [reɪz]
rapid ['ræpɪd]
raspberry ['ræ:zb(ə)ri]
raw [rɔ:]
raw material
ready-made clothes
 ['redɪmeɪd 'kləʊðz]
receive [ri'si:v]
record holder ['rekɔ:d ,həʊldə]

võidujooks; võidusõit
 raadio
 raadioaparaat
 vihm; vihma sadama
 vihmane
 tõstma, kasvatama
 kiire
 vaarmari
 toores, toor -
 tooraine
 valmisriided
 saama
 rekordihoidja

<u>refreshment</u> [ri'fre(mənt)] room	einelaud
<u>register</u> ['redʒɪstə] to have one's luggage registered	registreerima
<u>registered letter</u>	pakke pagasi andma
<u>relative</u> ['relatɪv]	tähitud kiri
<u>relay race</u> [ri'lei'reɪs]	sugulane
<u>rent</u>	teatejooks
<u>report</u> [ri'pɔ:t] make a report	üür
<u>representative</u> [reprɪ'zɛntatɪv]	ettekanne
<u>republic</u> [ri'pʌblɪk]	ettekandega esinema, ettekan- net tegema
<u>republican</u> [ri'pʌblɪkən]	esindaja
<u>research</u> [ri'sɜ:tʃ] worker	vabariik
<u>residential</u> [rezi'denʃ(ə)l] district	vabariiklik
<u>rest</u> have a rest	teaduslik töötaja
<u>resthme</u> ['resthəʊm]	elamurajoon
<u>result</u> [ri'zʌlt]	puhkus
<u>revolution</u> [revə'lju:ʃ(ə)n]	puhkama
<u>revolutionary</u> ,revə'lju:ʃ(ə)nəri]	puhkekodu
<u>rheumatism</u> ['ru:mætɪzəm]	tulemus
<u>rich</u> [rɪtʃ]	revolutsioon
<u>ring</u> , rang, rung	revolutsiooniline
<u>ring up</u> smbd.	reuma
<u>ripen</u> ['raɪp(ə)n]	rikas
<u>rise</u> [raɪz], rose [rouz], risen ['rɪzn]	helisema, helistama
<u>river</u> ['rɪvə]	telefoneerima
<u>roll</u> [roul]	küpsema, valmima
<u>room</u> 'rum) do a room	tõusma
<u>rowing</u> ['rouɪŋ]	jõgi
<u>ruins</u> ['ru:ɪnz]	linnasai
<u>Russian</u> ['rʌʃ(ə)n]	tuba
<u>rye</u> [raɪ]	tuba koristama
	Sudmine
	venelane; vene, vene keel
	rukis

sail

go sailing

salt [sɔ:lt]salted [ˈsɔ:ltɪd] fishsanatorium [ˌsænəˈtɔ:riəm]sandwich [ˈsæɪn(d)wɪdʒ]saucer [ˈsɔ:sə]sausage [ˈsɔ:sɪdʒ]scenery [ˈsi:nəri]science [ˈsaɪəns]scientific [saɪənˈtɪfɪk]sea [si:]seaman [ˈsi:mən]seaportseaside [ˈsi:said]season [ˈsi:zn]seat [si:t]secondary [ˈsekəndəri] schoolsemi-conductor [ˌsemikənˈdʌktə]send by book postseparate [ˈsepəreɪt]seriously [ˈsiəriəsli]set, set, setseveral [ˈsevərəl]shale oilsheaf [ʃi:f], sheaves [ʃi:vz]sheep [ʃi:p]ship

go by ship

shipbuilding [ˈʃɪpbɪldɪŋ]shirt [ʃɑ:t]shooting [ˈʃu:tɪŋ]shoe [ʃu:]shopshop-assistant [dʒˈsɪstənt]

purjetama

purjetama minema

sool

soolakala

sanatoorium

võileib täidisega

alustass

vorst

dekoratsioonid

teadus

teaduslik

meri

meremees

meresadam

mererand (suvituskohana)

aastaeeg, hooaeg

istekoht

keskkool

pooljuht

panderolliga saatma

lahutama, eraldama

tõsiselt

püstitama; loojuma

mitu

põlevkiviõli

viljavihk

lammast, lambad

laev

laevaga sõitma

laevaehitus

(päeva)särk

(püssi)laskma

king

kauplus

müüja

do the shopping
go shopping
shot put ['ʃɒtput]
sick list
put smbd. on the sick list
sight [saɪt]
silage ['saɪlɪdʒ]
since [sɪns]
single ['sɪŋɡl]
sink [sɪŋk]
sister ['sɪstə]
sister-in-law ['sɪstərɪnlɔː]
be situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd]
size [saɪz]
skating ['skeɪtɪŋ]
go skating
ski jumping ['skɪdʒʌmpɪŋ]
skiing
go skiing
sleeper ['sliːpə]
slipper ['slɪpə]
smoke [smoʊk]
smoked fish
smoking carriage
non-smoking carriage
sneeze [sniːz]
snow [snəʊ]
soap [soʊp]
socialism ['soʊʃəlɪzəm]
socialist ['soʊʃəlɪst]
society [sə'saɪəti]
son [sən]
song festival ['festɪvəl]
soup [suːp]
south [saʊθ]
sow [soʊ]
sowing-machine
speed skating ['spiːd ˌskeɪtɪŋ]

sisseoste tegema
sisseoste tegema minema
kuulitõuge
haigusleht
haiguslehte välja kirjutama
vaatamisväärsus
silo
(mingist ajast) peale
vallaline
veevalamu; kraanikauss
õde
meheõde; naiseõde; vennanaine
asetsema
suurus, (kinga jne.) number
uisutamine
uisutama minema
suusahüpped
suusatamine
suusatama minema
magamisvagon
toaking
suitsetama, suits
suitsukala
suitsetajate vagun
mittesuitsetajate vagun
aevastama
lumi; lund sadama
seep
sotsialism
sotsialistlik
ühiskond
poeg
laulupidu
supp
lõuna
külvama
külvimasin
kiiruisutamine

spend, spent, spent
spire ['spaiə]
sports goods ['spɔ:ts gudz]
spring
square [skwɛə]
stable ['steibl]
stage [steidʒ]
stalls [stɔ:lz]
stamp
stamped envelope
state [steit]
stationery ['stei(ə)nəri]
stewed fruit ['stju:d'fru:t]
stick, stuck [stɪk], stuck
stone [stoun]
storeyed ['stɔ:rid]
stormy ['stɔ:mi]
stout [staut]
stove [stouv]
strawberry ['strɔ:b(ə)ri]
strong
student ['stju:dənt]
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt]
subscribe [səb'skraɪb] (to)
sub-title ['sʌb'taɪtl]
success [sə'kses]
be a success
sugar ['ʃugə]
suit [sju:t]
suit-case ['sju:tkeɪs]
summer ['sʌmə]
Sunday ['sʌndɪ]
sunny ['sʌni]
supper ['sʌpə]
Supreme soviet
 [sju:'pri:m 'souviet]
surpass [sə'pɑ:s]

veetma
 kirikutorn
 spordikaubad
 kevad
 ruut; väljak
 tall
 lava
 parterri esimesed read
 kirjamark
 margiga ümbrik
 riiklik, riik
 kirjutusmaterjal
 kompott
 kleepima (marki)
 kivi
 - korruseline
 tormine
 tüse, paks
 ahi
 maasikas
 tugev
 üliõpilane
 õppeaine
 tellima (ajalehte, ajakirja)
 subtiiter
 edu, menu
 menukas olema, menu osaliseks
 saama
 suhkur
 ülikond
 kohver
 suvi
 pühapäev
 päikesepaisteline
 õhtusöök
 ülemnõukogu
 ületama, ette jõudma

sweep, swept, swept
sweet dish
sweets
swimming
 go swimming
symphony ['simfəni]

pühkima (põrandat)
magusroog
maiustused
ujumine
ujuma minema
sümfoonia

T

tablet ['tæblit]
take part (in)
take place
task [tɑ:sk]
 set a task
taxi ['tæksi]
tea [ti:]
technical drawing
 ['teknikəl 'drɔ:ɪŋ]
telegram ['teligræm]
telephone ['telifoun]
television [ˌteli'viʒən]
television-set
temperature ['temprɪtə]
 take one's temperature
territory ['teritəri]
textiles ['tekstailz]
theatre ['θi:ətə]
thousand ['θaʊzənd]
thresh [θreʃ]
threshing-machine
thriller ['θrilə]
thrilling
throat [θraʊt]
 I have a sore [sɔ:] throat
ticket ['tikit]
tidy ['taidi] up
tie [tai]
tinned fish

tablett
osa võtma
toimuma
ülesanne
ülesannet püstitama
takso
tee

joonestamine
telegramm
telefon; telefoneerima
televisioon
televiisor
temperatuur
kehasoojust mõõtma
maa-ala; territoorium
tekstiiltooded
teater
tuhat
vilja peksma
viljapeksumasin
põnevusfilm
põnev
kurk
mul on kurk haige
pilet
koristama
siduma
konservkala

<u>toilet things</u> [ˈtɔɪlɪtθɪŋz]	tualettesemed, isiklikud tarbeasjad
<u>tooth</u> [tu:θ], <u>teeth</u> [ti:θ]	hammas
<u>I have a bad tooth</u>	mul on haige hammas
<u>tooth-brush</u>	hambahari
<u>tower</u> [ˈtaʊə]	torn
<u>town hall</u> [ˈtaʊnhɔ:l]	raekoda
<u>track and field</u> (athletics)	kergejõustik
<u>train</u> [treɪn]	rong
<u>go by train</u>	rongiga sõitma
<u>travel</u> [ˈtrævəl]	reisima, reis
<u>travelling</u>	reisimine
<u>trip</u>	reis; matk
<u>trunk call</u> [ˈtrʌŋkkɔ:l]	kaugekõne
<u>turnip</u> [ˈtɜ:nɪp]	naeris, kaalikas

U

<u>uncle</u> [ˈʌŋkl]	onu
<u>underwear</u> [ˈʌndəweɪə]	pesu
<u>university</u> [ju:nɪvɜ:sɪti]	ülikool
<u>upper</u> [ˈʌpə]	ülemine
<u>usually</u> [ˈju:ʒuali]	tavaliselt

V

<u>variety show</u> [vəˈraɪəti,ʃəʊ]	estraadikontsert
<u>variety orchestra</u> [vəˈraɪəti ˈɔ:kɪstrə]	estraadiorkester
<u>veal</u> [vi:l]	vasikaliha
<u>vegetables</u> [ˈvedʒɪtəblz]	juurvili
<u>village</u> [ˈvɪlɪdʒ]	küla
<u>visitor</u> [ˈvɪzɪt]	külaline
<u>volley-ball</u> [ˈvɒlibɔ:l]	võrkpall

W

<u>walk</u> [wɔ:k]	kõndima; jalgsi käima; jalu-
<u>go for a walk</u>	tuskäik
	jalutama minema

walking-tour [tuə]
go on a walking-tour
wardrobe ['wɔ:droub]
warm [wɔ:m]
wash [wɔʃ]
wash up the dishes
do the washing
watch [wɒtʃ]
to watch television
watch-tower ['wɒtʃtaʊə]
water-tap ['wɔ:tətæp]
wear [weə], wore [wɔ:],
worn [wɔ:n]
weather ['weðə]
weed [wi:d]
weight-lifting ['weɪtlɪftɪŋ]
well
well-being ['wel'bi:ɪŋ]
west
what is it like?
wheat [wi:t]
wife [waɪf]
windy ['wɪndi]
wire ['waɪə]
wireless ['waɪəlis]
wireless set
wish [wɪʃ]
wood [wud]
wooden ['wudən]
workday unit ['ju:nɪt]
workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp]
world [wɜ:ld]
wrestling ['reslɪŋ]
writing-desk ['raɪtɪŋdesk]

jalamatk
matkama minema
riidekapp
soe
pesema
riistu pesema
pesu pesema
jälgima
televiisorit vaatama
vahitorn
veekraan

kandma (riideid)
ilm; ilmastik
rohima, umbrohi
tõstmine
terve
heaolu
lääs
Missugune see on?
nisu
abikaasa (naine)
tuuline
telegramm
raadio
raadioaparaat
soovima
mets; puit
puust
normipäev
töökoda
maailm
maadlemine
kirjutuslaud

Y

Y.C.L. [ˈwai si:ˈel]
yachting [ˈjɑtɪŋ]
young [jʌŋ]
Young Communist League
 [ˈjʌŋ ˈkɒmjunist ˈli:g]
youthful [ˈju:θfʊl]

ÜLKNU
 purjesport
 noor
 kommunistlik noorsooühing
 nooruslik

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