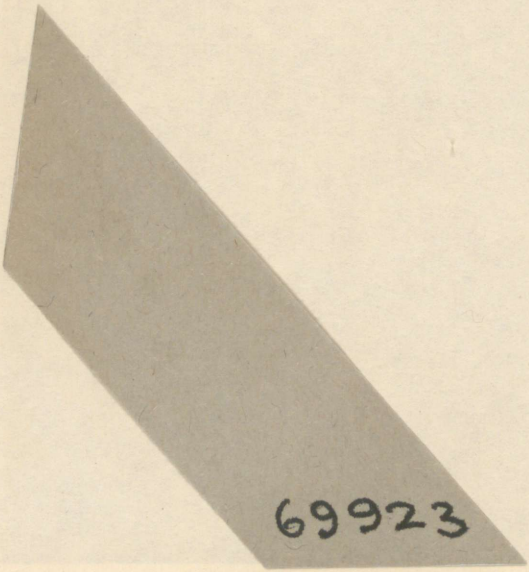
E. VOOL

ENGLISH

for evening schools

VII

ARH



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E. VOOL

ENGLISH

ÕPIK ÕHTUKOOLIDE 7. KLASSILE

ARHIIVKOGU

KIRJASTUS „VALGUS“
TALLINN 1967

4T
V85

Kunstiliselt kujundanud G. Pant
Illustreerinud M. Kernumees

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69923

ARHIIVKOGU

6—6

EESSÕNA

Käesolev õpik on mõeldud õhtukoolide ja kaugõppe keskkoolide 7. klassile, kuid sobib tarvitamiseks ka keeltekursuslastele ning iseõppijaile.

7. klassi õpik baseerub samalt autorilt varem ilmunud 5.—6. klassi õpikul ja tema tekstiline osa sisaldab lisaks eelmise õpiku 500 sõnale 250 uut sõna.

Õpikus on 20 õppetükki, kusjuures iga õppetükk koosneb lugemispalast, grammatilisest lõigust ja harjutustikust. Käsitletud materjali kinnistamiseks poolaasta ja aasta lõpul leidub õpikus mitut liiki kokkuvõtlikke harjutusi ning koondülevaateid idiomaatika valdkonnast (Revision I, Revision II). Peale selle sisaldab õpik süstemaatilise grammatika osa 7. klassi programmi ulatuses, lisaharjutustiku foneetika ning sõnavara kinnistamiseks, tekste lisalektüüriks, tabeleid ning inglise-eesti ja eesti-inglise tähestikulise sõnastiku.

Lisalektüüris leiduvaid uusi sõnu ega väljendeid, kuivõrd need ei kuulu 7. klassi õpilase kohustusliku sõnavara hulka, pole õpiku sõnastikulisse ossa sisse viidud.

Autor

LESSON 1.

AFTER THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

The summer holidays are over. On the 1st of September the new schoolyear begins and the pupils are back at their desks **again.**

The summer was warm and **sunny.** Our girls and boys spent much time in the open air. They lay in the **sun** and swam in the sea. Sometimes they went for long walks. Many young workers, members of the **Y.C.L.**, spent their holidays at summer camps.

Rein spent two weeks in the country. He stayed with his parents. It was in August. He worked together with his brother and father in the fields of the collective farm «Koit» or helped his mother in the garden. The berries were ripe **already** and some apples too. Rein likes to **eat** fruit and every morning he went into the garden to have some red **currants** or to **find** some ripe apples under the old apple-trees. In the vegetable garden he helped his mother to gather **cucumbers** and **onions** and to dig potatoes.



red currants



cucumbers



onions



The **weather** was fine; it **seldom** rained. Rein often took his new **bicycle** and went **cycling.** He knew some interesting places not very far from his home. There is a river there and a large forest **rich in wild animals.** Rein's old schoolmate Lembit lives there. He and his father work in the forest. Lembit's father is a **forester** and Lembit goes to a technical school to learn this profession too.

Rein came to town on the 30th of August. He had a good rest in summer.

New words

again [ə'ge(i)n] jälle, uuesti
sun [sʌn] päike
sunny ['sʌni] päikesepaisteline
the Y. C. L. ['wai si: 'el] **the Young Communist League** Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
already [ɔ(:)l'redi] juba
eat [i:t] sööma
currant ['kʌrənt] sõstar
find [faind] leidma
cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] kurk(-gi)
onion ['ʌnjən] sibul
weather ['weðə] ilm, ilmastik
seldom ['seldəm] harva
bicycle ['baisikl] jalgratas
cycling ['saikliŋ] jalgrattasport
go cycling jalgrattaga sõitmas käima
animal ['æniməl] loom
wild animal [waild] metsloom
forester ['fɔristə] metsnik, metsavaht

Notes to the text

in the open air vabas õhus
lie in the sun päikesepaistel lamama, päevitama
He stayed with his parents Ta viibis vanemate pool
rich in wild animals rikas metsloomade poolest

Reading Exercise

Kinnine silp

1.	lamp	stop	sun	desk	his
	camp	clock	sunny	spent	with
	apple	dog	summer	help	rich
	back	hot	lunch	went	did
	at	not	nut	rest	ship

2.

came	rose	pupil	he	ripe
name	go	future	she	like
make	home	duty	me	fine

3.

[b] [p]		[d] [t]	
berry	— pen	day	— tea
boy	— pine	desk	— ten
big	— pig	dig	— till
bag	— park	door	— tool
brave	— plate	drive	— tram

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]
swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone [gɔn]

2.

Umbmäärased ajamäärused *often* ja *seldom* seisavad lauses lihtaja puhul tegusõna ees: *he often went cycling, we seldom play ball.*

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks with the verb *be* in the Present, Past or Future Indefinite.

Model: We **are** at school in the evening.
In the afternoon we **were** at home.
Next morning we **shall be** at the factory.

1. We ... in the seventh class now.
Last year we ... in the sixth class.
Next year we ... in the eighth class.

2. Today ... Monday, the first of September.
   Yesterday ... Sunday, the thirty-first of August.
   Tomorrow ... Tuesday, the second of September.
3. I ... a member of the Y. C. L. now.
   My friends Enn and Aino ... members of the Y. C. L. last year already.
   We hope that Epp too ... a member of the Y. C. L. next month.
4. September ... warm this year.
   August ... warmer than July.
   October ... **cold** [1], I think.
5. Lembit's father ... a forester.
   Lembit ... my schoolmate last year.
   Next year he ... a forester too.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with the verb *have* in the Present, Past or Future Indefinite.

Model: Today we **have** five lessons.
Yesterday we **had** six lessons.
Tomorrow we **shall have** no lessons.

1. Enn ... much work this week.
   Last week he ... two free days.
   Next week Enn ... no free day.
2. The workers ... lunch at twelve every day.
   Yesterday Enn and Rein ... lunch at the canteen.
   Tomorrow they ... no lunch, they will play chess.
3. The pupils ... six lessons every day.
   Yesterday the 6th class ... five lessons.
   Tomorrow they ... only four lessons.

---

[1] **cold** [kould] külm

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verb in the Past or Future Indefinite.

1. Every spring Father works in the garden.
   Last spring we often ... together.
   I hope that next year you ..... there too.
2. The alarm clock rings at six and I get up.
   Yesterday the alarm clock ... at six and I ... up.
   Tomorrow the alarm clock ..... at six and I ..... up.
3. We begin our work at eight in the morning.
   Last year we ... our work at seven in the morning.
   In spring we ..... our work at half past seven.
4. Enn plays chess well.
   Two years ago he ... chess with me every day.
   I hope we ..... chess next week at the club.

Exercise 4.

How many? How much?

1. How many lessons have you today?
2. How many pupils are there in your class?
3. How many days has September?
4. How many days are there in a week?
5. How many seasons are there in a year?
6. How many hours are there in a day?
7. How many hours a day do you work at the factory?
8. How much is fifteen and sixteen?
9. How much is sixty and thirty-five?
10. How much is twelve and eight?

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks.

1. ... is the first month of the year.
2. ... is the last month of the year.

3. ... is the second month of the year.
4. May is the ... month of the year.
5. March is the ... month of the year.
6. ... is the fourth month of the year.
7. New Year's Day is on the ... of January.
8. There is a parade in the Red Square on the ... of November.

Exercise 6.

Shakespeare was born on (23. IV 1564) the twenty-third of April, fifteen sixty-four.

I was born ...
My brother was born ...
My friend ...
My mother ...
My father ...
My uncle ...

Exercise 7.

Make up a dialogue with your classmate about your summer holidays. Use the following words and word combinations:

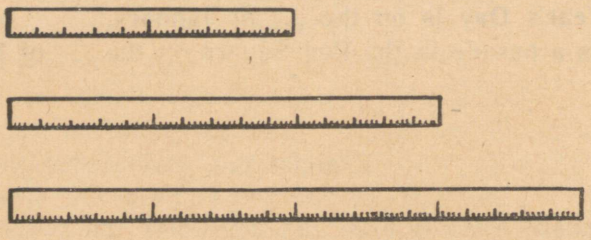
warm and sunny, in the open air, to lie in the sun, to like swimming, in the sea, at a camp, in the country, to gather berries and mushrooms, ripe, nuts, cucumbers, to help the father (mother) in the field.

This is an example:

A. Where did you spend your summer holidays?
B. In June I was at the Y. C. L. camp and in July I spent a week in the country.
A. I spent two weeks at a rest-home near the sea. It was in August, but the weather was warm and sunny.
B. Can you swim?
A. Oh yes. I like swimming very much. With whom did you stay in the country?
B. I stayed with my parents. I helped them in the fields and in the garden. On Sundays we often went to gather berries and mushrooms. Nuts are not ripe in July, you know.
A. We had lots of apples and cucumbers at the rest-home. I like fruit and vegetables very much. Sometimes we went for long walks, but we seldom found berries.

LESSON 2.

SHORT AND LONG



Look at these **rulers.** The first ruler is 20 **centimetres** long. The second ruler is longer **than** the first ruler. Its **length** is 30 centimetres. The third ruler is longer than the first and the second ruler. The third ruler is the longest. Its length is 40 centimetres.

The second ruler is shorter than the third ruler. The first ruler is shorter than the second ruler. The first ruler is the shortest. Its length is only 20 centimetres.

A CONVERSATION

Tom. Which is the longest word in the English **language?**
Bob. I don't know. Do you?
Tom. Yes, **of course** I do.
Bob. Well, what is it then?
Tom. **Smiles.**
Bob. That isn't very long. Only six letters.
Tom. Oh yes, but there's a **mile** between the first and the last letter.
Bob. Tom, what word becomes shorter when you **add** a **syllable** to it?
Tom. Oh, that is a **foolish** question. You can't make a word shorter **by adding** a syllable to it.
Bob. You can. It's the word "short". **If** you add a syllable to it, it becomes "shorter".

Tom. But what is that which grows larger the **more** you take from it?

Bob. Oh, that I know. It's a **hole.**

Tom. You are right. I think it is **the most** interesting thing to ask and answer questions.

New words

ruler ['ruːlə] joonlaud
centimetre ['sentimiːtə] sentimeeter
than [ðæn] kui (*võrdlev*)
length [leŋθ] pikkus
language ['læŋgwidʒ] keel
of course [əv'kɔːs] muidugi
smile [smail] naeratus; naeratama
mile [mail] miil (*pikkusmõõt*)
add [æd] lisama, liitma
syllable ['siləbl] silp
foolish ['fuːliʃ] rumal, loll
by adding lisades
if [if] kui (*tingimuslauseis*), kas (*kaudses küsimuses*)
more [mɔː] rohkem, enam
the more mida enam
hole [houl] auk
most [moust] kõige rohkem (ülivõrre sõnadest *much* ja *many*)
as [æz] nagu
as ... as nii ... kui
not so ... as mitte nii ... kui
bad [bæd] halb

Reading Exercise

1.	summer	worker	singer	mother	reader	swimmer
	winter	farmer	turner	father	skater	runner
	corner	driver	fitter	brother	skier	teacher
2.	bigger	longer	older	greater	poorer	['puərə]
	thinner	shorter	younger	cleaner	dirtier	['dəːtiə]
	taller	warmer	finer	braver	hungrier	['hʌŋgriə]

3. Enn is older than Rein. Lembit is **as** old **as** Enn — they are eighteen years old. Rein is **not so** old **as** Enn and Lembit are — he is only sixteen.

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
be	was	been
have	had	had
know	knew	known
take	took	taken

2.

Omadussõnade võrdlemine

Ühesilbilised omadussõnad ja osa kahesilbilisi omadussõnu (peamiselt *y*- ja *er*-lõpulised) moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde liidete **-er** ja **-est** abil. Ülivõrde ees seisab määrav artikkel *the*.

long — longer — the longest

Kesk- ja ülivõrdes kahekordistub ühekordne lõppkaashäälik lühikese täishääliku järel.

big — bigger — the biggest

Kesk- ja ülivõrdes muutub *y* kaashääliku järel *i*-ks.

dirty — dirtier — the dirtiest

«Tumma» *e*-ga lõppevatel omadussõnadel jääb see «tumm» *e* liidete ees ära.

large — larger — the largest

Mitmesilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde sõnade *more* ja *most* abil.

interesting — more interesting — the most interesting

Mõnede omadussõnade võrdlusastmed on ebareeglipärased.

good	better	the best
bad (halb)	worse [wəːs]	the worst [wəːst]
much	more	the most
many	more	the most

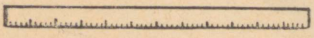
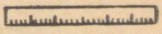
Võrdlevates lausetes kasutatakse algvõrde esinemisel sidesõnu *as ... as* (*nii ... kui*) ja *not so ... as* (*mitte nii ... kui*), keskvõrde puhul aga *than* (võrdlev *kui*).

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks with *larger, younger, longer, bigger, shorter, older.*

Model: This  is bigger than that 

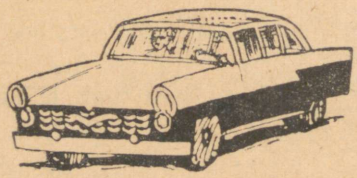
This  is ... than that 

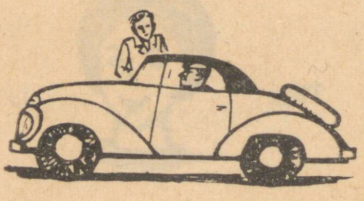
This  is ... than that 

This  is ... than that 

This  is ... than that 

This  is ... than that 

This 

is ... than that 

This  is ... than that 

Exercise 2.

Make up sentences.
Model: warm (our room, your room, Enn's room)
Our room is warm.
Your room is warmer.
Enn's room is the warmest.

1. long (the red pencil, the blue pencil, the black pencil)
2. clean (this classroom, that classroom, our clássroom)
3. big (your dog, Aino's dog, my dog)
4. young (Epp, her sister, her brother)
5. short (this story, that story, the last story)
6. high (our house, your house, the school-house)

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the adjectives in the comparative or the superlative (keskvõrdesse või ülivõrdesse).

1. I am ... than you.	old
2. July and August are ..... months of the year.	warm
3. My brother is ... than I.	young
4. He is ..... child in our family.	young
5. The Volga is ..... river in **Europe** [1].	long
6. Enn is my ... friend.	good
7. Aino is not ..... pupil of our class.	bad
8. Our cosmonauts are ..... men in the world.	brave
9. These apples are ... than those.	big
10. My tea is ... than your tea.	warm
11. Today the sky is ... than it was yesterday.	clear
12. This rose is ..... flower in our garden.	beautiful

[1] **Europe** ['juərəp] Euroopa

Exercise 4.

Ask questions (Present Indefinite).
Model: We work *at a large factory.*
Where do we work?

1. Enn lives *in the country.*
2. Epp's uncle works *on a state farm.*
3. We like to play *in the garden.*
4. Lembit reads magazines *in the reading-room.*
5. My friend studies *at a pilot school.*
6. Every day the collective farmers work *in the fields.*

Exercise 5.

Ask questions (Past Indefinite).
Model: *Two years ago* we worked at a large factory.
When did we work at a large factory?

1. *Last year* Enn lived in the country.
2. Epp's uncle worked on a state farm *in summer.*
3. We liked to play in the garden *after dinner.*
4. *Last month* Lembit read many magazines.
5. *In 1961* Gagarin made a flight round the earth.
6. *Last autumn* we worked in the fields of the collective farm "Koit".

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks. Put in *as ... as*, *not so ... as* or *than.*

1. Epp is ... old ... Ann. 2. Aino is older ... Ann. 3. My dog is **small**[1]. It is ..... big ... your dog. 4. The second exercise is longer ... the third exercise. 5. Rein's book is more interesting ... Aino's book. 6. The schoolhouse is larger ... the club. 7. Is Enn younger ... Rein? 8. Red apples are better ... green apples. 9. Is English ... easy to learn ... Russian? 10. Your brother is short. He is ..... **tall**[2] ... my friend Vello.

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[1] **small** [smɔːl] väike
[2] **tall** [tɔːl] pikk (pikakasvuline)

LESSON 3.

THE MILLERS AT HOME



The Millers live in London. It is seven o'clock in the evening. The family is in the living-room. We see **Mr.** Miller, the two boys, Tom and Harry, and their sister Jane. Mr. Miller is a **docker.** Harry has a **job** at a factory. He is seventeen years old. Tom is fifteen and Jane is ten. **Mrs.** Miller is in the kitchen. She is washing up.

The father is sitting in an armchair and reading his paper, *the Morning Star.* The girl and the two boys are sitting at the table. Jane is doing her homework and Tom is writing a letter. Harry is looking at some **stamps.** He likes to **collect** stamps and to spend his free time over his **albums.**

Harry. **Dad,** what are you reading?
Father. I'm reading about a **strike** in **Liverpool.** What are you doing?
Harry. I'm looking at some **American** stamps.
Father. And Tom and Jane?
Harry. They are writing.
Father. What are you writing, you two?
Jane. We are doing our homework, Dad.
Tom. No, I'm not. I'm writing a letter to Jack.
Father. And where is **Mum?**
Harry. She's in the kitchen. Come, Tom, let's see if we can help her.

New words

Mr. = **mister** ['mistə] härra
docker ['dɔkə] sadama(doki)tööline
job [dʒɔb] töö, amet
Mrs. = **mistress** ['misiz] proua
stamp ['stæmp] mark
collect [kə'lekt] korjama, koguma
album ['ælbəm] album
dad [dæd] taat, isa
strike [straik] streik; streikima
Liverpool ['livəpu:l]
American [ə'merikən] ameerika
mum [mʌm] memm, ema

Notes to the text

wash up söögin̄ousid pesema
let's ... = **let us see if** vaatame, kas ...
over his albums oma albumite juures

Reading Exercise

reading	working	going	making	giving
doing	building	playing	taking	calling
dining	washing	writing	having	learning
sitting	learning	running	looking	flying
raining	speaking	helping	dressing	ringing

I am writing a letter and my sister is doing her homework. Father is sitting in an armchair and reading his paper.

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written

2.

Määrava artikli tarvitamisest pärisnimedega

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse mitmuses esinevate perekonnanimedega, kui need tähistavad tervet perekonda.

The Millers live in London.
The Whites will go to the country in July.

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse ajalehtede ja ajakirjade nimetuste ees, kui nendes esineb loendatav nimisõna ainsuses.

The Daily Herald and *the Morning Star* are English newspapers.

Mitteingliskeelsete perioodiliste väljaannete ees artiklit ei tarvitata.

I like to read *Pravda* and *Noorte Hääl.*

Exercise 1.

Put in *a* or *the*, where necessary.

Tom is ... pupil. He is ... youngest son in ... family. His father Mr. Miller is ... docker. Tom's brother Harry has ... job at ... factory and his sister Jane is ... schoolgirl.

After ... supper ... Millers are at ... home. The father is reading ... *Evening Post*. Tom is writing ... exercise, but Harry wants to write ... letter. He is sitting at the table with ... pen in his hand.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. Some workers are in the workroom. They ... tools.	make
2. Our team ... tools every day.	make
3. We ... lunch at twelve every day.	have
4. Look! Rein and Enn ... chess at the table near the window.	play
5. I ... at seven o'clock every morning.	get up
6. Tom's father ... *the Morning Star* now.	read
7. He ... his paper every day after dinner.	read
8. The younger children ... their homework.	do
9. Jane ... her homework at her little desk every evening before supper.	do
10. The Millers ... for a walk every Sunday.	go

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the adjectives in the comparative or the superlative.

1. Tom is two years (young) than Harry, but six years (old) than Jane. 2. Jane is the (young) of them all. 3. Harry is (big) than Tom. 4. Tom is the (old) boy in the class. 5. To read English is (easy) than to translate Estonian into English. 6. The dining-room is (beautiful) than the kitchen. 7. *The Morning Star* is one of the (progressive) papers in the world. 8. Mother is three years (young) than Father.

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

1. Tom Miller wrote a letter yesterday (when?)
2. Father begins his work at eight in the morning (who?)
3. Mother was washing up in the kitchen (where?)
4. Jane does her homework well (what?)
5. The Millers have supper at six (when?)
6. Harry likes to collect stamps (what?)

Exercise 5.

Put in the adjectives in English.

1. Epp is a very good skater, but she is not (parim) skater at our school. 2. Jane Miller is (noorem) than her brother. 3. Mrs. Miller is a (parem) cook than Mrs. Brown. 4. Harry has many interesting stamps in his albums. He says that (kõige huvitavamad ja kõige ilusamad) are some Soviet stamps. 5. On Tuesday we have (rohkem) lessons than on Friday. 6. Tom is (vanem) than his sister and (noorem) than his brother. 7. Rein is my (parim) friend. 8. Do you know (kõige pikemat) boy at the Y.C.L. camp?

LESSON 4.

IN AUTUMN

One fine October morning Ain went to see his friends on the collective farm "Koit". He knew the place well: the pines and **birches** and the little river. Last summer, when he was on the collective farm, he often came here to **look for** mushrooms or to have a swim in the river.

Now the fields were **bare**, only some high **straw-ricks** stood near the **road.** Three large fields were **bright** green — young winter wheat and rye was growing there. The other fields were



black and **brown** because they were **newly ploughed.** Four tractors were at work, they were ploughing the last field.

Ain did not see any pigs and cows in the **meadows.** The new cow-house for two hundred cows was ready. The milkmaids were

just coming from their morning work. A large yellow **cistern** with the word "Piim" on it was **starting** on its way to town. Two lorries with potatoes, **carrots** and **cabbages** were ready to start too.

Ain met his friends, two young tractor-drivers, near the village. They went together to the club of the collective farm "Koit". It was a fine new building with many rooms; the office of the collective farm was in the same house. They had lunch at the canteen and spent an hour together. Ain asked his friends to come to his birthday party in November. Then he said good-bye to them and went to the bus-stop. By three o'clock he was back in town again.

That week Ain worked in the evening shift and he came to the factory in good time.

Proverb

Make **hay**[1] while the sun **shines**[2].

New words

birch [bəːtʃ] kask
look for [ˈluk fə] otsima
bare [bɛə] paljas, lage
straw-rick [ˈstrɔːrik] põhukuhi
road [roud] (maan)tee
bright [brait] ere, hele
brown [braun] pruun
newly [ˈnjuːli] värske(lt), äsja
plough [plau] kündma
meadow [ˈmedou] aas, heinamaa
cistern [ˈsistən] tsistern
start [staːt] teele asuma, startima
carrot [ˈkærət] porgand
cabbage [ˈkæbidʒ] kapsas

Notes to the text

newly ploughed äsja küntud
by three o'clock kella kolmeks
in good time aegsasti, varakult
for the first time esimest korda
have a swim ujumas käima

---

[1] **hay** [hei] hein
[2] **shine** [ʃain] paistma (*päikese, kuu jne. kohta*)

YOUNG UMBRELLAS

It was a rainy summer. Two little London boys were in the country for the first time. One of them saw some mushrooms in the forest. He did not know what they were. He stopped, looked at the mushrooms and said to his elder brother, "Look what the rain is doing! It is making young **umbrellas** [1] **grow** [2]!"

Reading Exercise

he was 'reading	my 'brother was 'working	she was 'dancing
[hi wəz 'ri:diŋ]	your 'sister was 'sewing	we were 'playing
we were 'learning	our 'mother was 'singing	you were 'standing
[wi wə 'lə:niŋ]	their 'friends were 'resting	it was 'raining

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
come	came	come
stand	stood	stood
say	said [sed]	said [sed]

2.

Past Continuous (Kestev lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was working	Was I working?	I was not working
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working
He was working	Was he working?	He was not working
She was working	Was she working?	She was not working
We were working	Were we working?	We were not working
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working
They were working	Were they working?	They were not working

[1] **umbrella** [ʌm'brelə] vihmavari

[2] **grow** [grou] kasvama

Lühivastused: Were you working at five o'clock yesterday? Yes, I was. No, I was not.

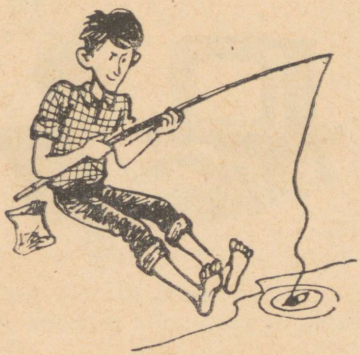
Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences.

1. I was working at 3 o'clock yesterday.
2. Enn was working . . . . . .
3. My father . . . . . .
4. We . . . . . .
5. You . . . . . .
6. My sister and my brother . . . .
7. Our teacher . . . . . .
8. My class-mates . . . . . .

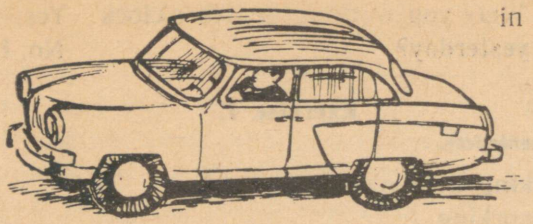
Exercise 2.

What were they doing last Sunday?

1. My deskmate  at the river.

2. The boys  on the **sportsground** [1].

[1] **sportsground** ['spɔ:tsgraund] spordiväljak

3. Father  in his new car.

4. Epp  an interesting book.

5. Uncle Peeter  television.

6. Mother and Lilly  for mushrooms in the forest.

7. Lembit  letters to his friends.

8. Vello  in the garden.

Exercise 3.

Put in the verbs in the Present Continuous or the Past Continuous.

Model: At four o'clock Rein is going home.
Yesterday at six Rein was going to school.

Today		Yesterday
It is four o'clock.		It was four o'clock.
The workers ... ... home from the factory.	go	The workers ... ... home from the factory.
Rein ... ... home too.	go	Rein and his friend Lembit ... ... home too.
At half past four he ... ... at the table in the dining-room.	sit	At half past four they ... ... at the table in the canteen.
He ... ... his dinner.	have	They ... ... their dinner.

At a quarter to six Rein ..... to school.	go	At a quarter to six Rein and his friend Lembit ..... to school.
His friend Lembit ..... with him.	go	
They ..... about their studies.	talk	They ..... about their studies.
At six Rein and Lembit ... at school.	be	At six Rein and Lembit ... at school.
They ..... at their desks and ...	sit write	They ..... at their desks and ...
A girl ..... at the blackboard.	stand	A girl ..... at the blackboard.
She ..... an exercise.	write	She ..... an exercise.

Exercise 4.

Past Indefinite or Past Continuous?

1. When I came home in the evening, my mother ... (sit) in the living-room. She ... (sew) a new **dress** [1] for my sister.

2. It ... (rain) when we went to school, but when we ... (come) home at 11 o'clock, the moon ... (shine).

3. Epp was not in the living-room, she was in the kitchen. She ... (cook) supper for the family.

4. Yesterday at six Father ... (watch) television, my sister ... (do) her homework and Mother ... (wash) in the bathroom.

5. I ... (take) my schoolbag and ... (go) to school. My friend Lembit ... (stand) near our house and ... (wait) for me. We ... (go) together to the bus-stop.

Exercise 5.

Put in the necessary words.

1. In autumn the ... become yellow, but the pines are green all the year round. 2. I must ... my little brother, I cannot see him in the garden. 3. Two tractors were ... the field near our

[1] **dress** [dres] kleit

school. 4. In July the collective farmers were making hay in the . . . . 5. In summer the meadows were green, but in October they are . . . and . . . . 6. In September it is time to dig the potatoes, in October we must gather . . ., . . . and other vegetables. 7. The collective farm "Koit" has two new yellow . . . for milk. 8. Every morning the cisterns with milk . . . on their way to town.

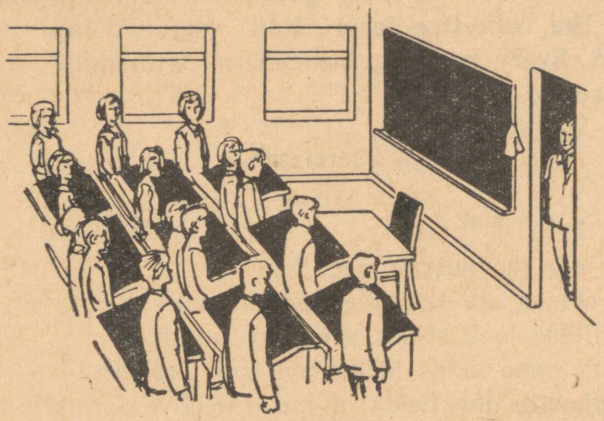
Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

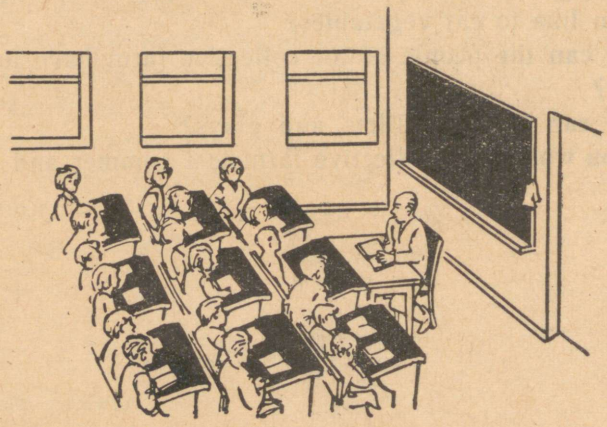
1. Which are the autumn months?
2. What colour are the trees in autumn?
3. What fields look bright green in autumn?
4. Why do some fields look black and brown?
5. Who ploughs the fields of the collective farms?
6. Where are the cows in autumn and winter?
7. Are the new cow-houses large?
8. How many cows are there in a cow-house?
9. Who works in a cow-house?
10. Where do the milk cisterns go?
11. What vegetables do you know?
12. Do you like to eat vegetables?
13. Where can the people of the collective farm have lunch and dinner?
14. Where can they see films and plays?
15. Did you work on a collective farm last summer and autumn?

LESSON 5.

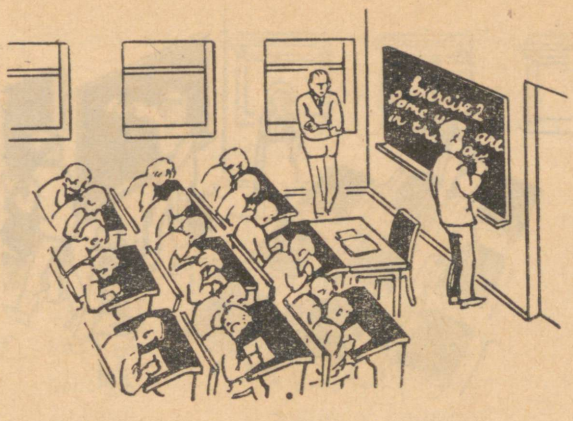
WHAT HAVE WE DONE?



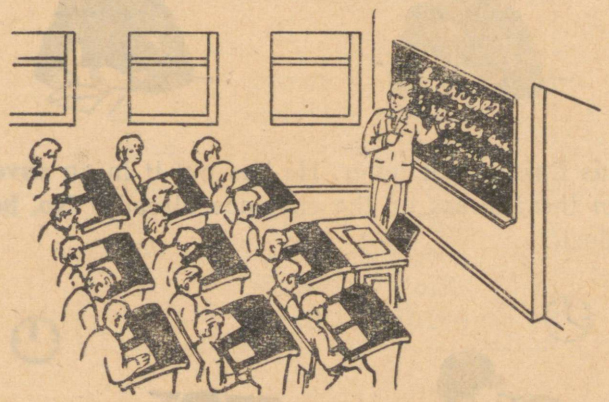
The pupils are in the classroom. They are standing at their desks. The teacher has opened the door. The door is open now. What will he do next? He will come in and say "Good **afternoon!**"



The teacher has come in and shut the door. The door is shut. Now he is sitting at his table. The pupils have opened their books. Their books are open. The lesson has begun.

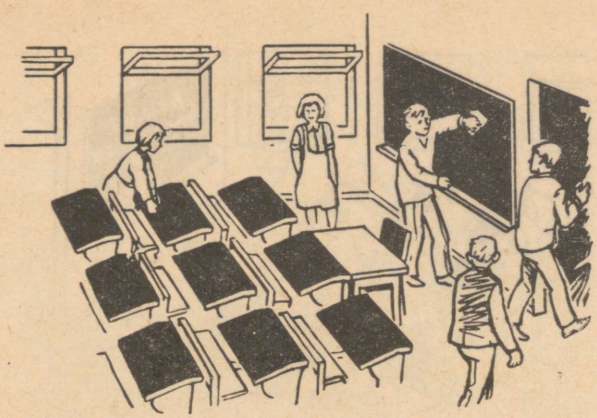


Ain is standing at the blackboard. He is writing an exercise. The pupils have shut their books and opened their note-books. They are writing too.



Ain has gone to his place. He has written the exercise on the blackboard. The pupils have written it in their note-books. They have shut their note-books.

The lesson is over. The **bell** has rung. The pupils have put their books and note-books into their bags. They are **leaving** the classroom. Ain is **on duty.** He has opened the windows.



It is 11 o'clock. Ain has come home. He is writing a letter to his friend.





Ain has finished the letter. He has put it in an **envelope.** Has he written the **address** on the envelope already? No, he has not. He will do it.





Ain has written the address on the envelope. Now he is **stick-ing** a stamp on it.

The clock has struck twelve already. It is night. Ain is **tired.** He has gone to bed.

New words

afternoon [ɑɪftə'nuɪn] pärastlõuna, õhtupoolik
bell [bel] kell (*helistatav*)
leave [liːv] lahkuma
be on duty [ɔn 'djuɪti] korrapidaja olema
envelope ['enviloup] ümbrik
address [ə'dres] aadress
stick [stik] kleepima
tired ['taiəd] väsinud

Reading Exercise

-ed [d]		-ed [t]		-ed [id]
called	opened	asked	hoped	wanted
listened	studied	cooked	stopped	waited
lived	ploughed	danced	worked	greeted
named	smiled	finished	laughed	planted
played	answered	helped	liked	graduated
				edited
				started

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
begin	began	begun
do	did	done [dʌn]
leave	left	left
put	put	put
ring	rang	rung
shut	shut	shut
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck

2.

Mineviku kesksõna (Past Participle)

Inglise keeles on tegusõnal kolm põhivormi. Need on: algvorm (Infinitive), lihtminevik (Past Indefinite) ja mineviku kesksõna (Past Participle). Kolmas põhivorm (Past Participle) moodustatakse reeglipärastel tegusõnadel lõpuga *-ed* (*-d*) nagu lihtminevikki. Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade 3. põhivorm tuleb igal üksikul juhul meelde jätta.

3.

Tegusõnade täisminevik

Present Perfect

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked
You have worked	Have you worked?	You have not worked
He has worked	Has he worked?	He has not worked
She has worked		
We have worked		
You have worked		
They have worked		

Lühivastused: Have you worked? Yes, I have
No, I have not

Present Perfect moodustatakse abitegusõna *have* olevikust ja põhitegusõna 3. põhivormist.

Present Perfect väljendab minevikus lõpetatud tegevust, mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku või millel on seos olevikuga ajaühiku edasikestmise kaudu. Ajaühiku edasikestmist tähistavad tavaliselt määrused *today*, *this year* (*week*, *month*, *night*) jt.

Märkus. Past Indefinite (lihtminevik) tähistab minevikus toimunud tegevust, millel ei ole seost olevikuga. Enamasti piiritlevad tegevuse aega määrused *yesterday*, *last year* (*week*, *night*, *month*), *many years ago* või ajamäärus-lause.

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verb in the Present Perfect.

1. I don't know what time it is. Our clock	stop
2. It is cold here. Who ..... the window?	open
3. The man is tired, he ..... a long time.	work
4. We ..... six hundred English words already.	learn
5. It is 11 o'clock already; the pupils ..... the school.	leave

6. It is time to go to the factory. ... you ... your breakfast already?	have
7. I cannot come with you, I ... not ... my work in the garden.	finish
8. I ... not ... Enn this morning.	see

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. Last year Enn ... in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union.	study
2. Fred ... in the country two years ago.	live
3. In 1965 my father ... on a state farm.	work
4. Yesterday the pupils ... for a long walk.	go
5. Last week we ... not ... any exercises.	write
6. When the English lesson was over, the teacher ... us some interesting books to read.	give
7. I ... Enn in the street when I was coming to school at six o'clock.	see
8. Yesterday we ... not go home early, we ... to finish our work.	can, want

Exercise 3.

Past Indefinite or Present Perfect?

1. We (have) six lessons yesterday.
2. My friend (be) to Moscow **many times** [1].
3. Today the pupils (have) four lessons already.
4. Enn wants to go to the cinema, he (not see) this film **before** [2].
5. It is a quarter past six already, but Rein (not come).
6. I know this man, you (write) me about him in your letters.
7. The pupils (write) two dictation last week.
8. Can we go skiing now, we (finish) our homework?
9. When Rein opened the door, he (see) that it was raining.
10. Can you tell me who (take) my copy-book, it is not on my desk?

---

[1] **many times** palju kordi

[2] **before** [bi'fɔ:] enne, varem

Exercise 4.

What are we doing?



Ain is washing himself.

What have we done?



He has washed and dressed.

What shall we do next?



He will go out.



Lilly is ...



Lilly has ....



She will ...



Rein ...



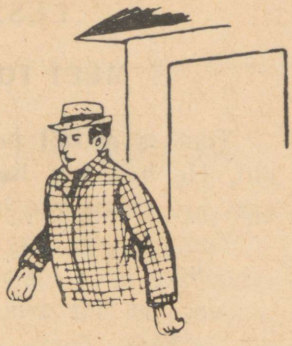
Rein ...



He ...



Father ...



Father ...



He ...



Mother ...



Mother ...



Epp ...

Exercise 5.

Ask general questions and give short answers. Then give long answers in the Past Indefinite (with adverbials of time — ajamäärustega).

Model: The Millers have been to Moscow. (last summer)
Have the Millers been to Moscow?
Yes, they have. They were in Moscow last summer.

1. The lesson has begun. (five minutes ago)
2. Comrade Sepp has gone to the meeting. (an hour ago)
3. Ann has come by bus. (at six o'clock)
4. The workers have gone to the collective farm. (in September)
5. They have come back. (last week)
6. We have written an English exercise. (last Monday)
7. The clock has struck five. (an hour ago)
8. You have seen my friend. (yesterday)
9. Peter has already left. (this morning)
10. Enn has swum very quickly. (yesterday)



LESSON 6.

MEET TOM MORRIS

Tom is a **tall** boy; he is fifteen years old. He has **fair hair** and blue **eyes.** His **ears** are **small** and his **nose** is **rather** short.

Tom is on his way to school. His schoolbag is in his right **hand,** his **raincoat** is over his left **arm.** Tom has a blue **cap** on his **head.** Tom's **shirt** is white, his **trousers** are **grey** and his **jacket** is black. He has **brown shoes** on.

It is not **cold** today, but the sky is grey and it looks like rain. Tom's mother has told him to **put on** his cap and to take his raincoat with him.

Are Harry's eyes blue or brown? His eyes are brown and he has **dark** hair, but his sister Jane is fair. She has grey eyes and yellow hair. Jane is not tall, she is only ten years old.

What colour are your eyes?

Are you dark or fair?

Proverbs

It is not the coat that makes the **gentleman** [1].

Four eyes see more than two.

New words

tall [tɔːl] pikk; (kasvult) kõrge
fair [fɛə] hele, blond
hair [hɛə] juuksed
eye [ai] silm
ear [iə] kõrv
small [smɔːl] väike
nose [nouz] nina
rather ['rɑːðə] üsna, kaunis
hand [hænd] käsi
(rain)coat [kout] (vihma)mantel, kuub
arm [ɑːm] käsivars
cap [kæp] müts
head [hed] pea
shirt [ʃəːt] särk
trousers ['trauzəz] püksid
grey [grei] hall
jacket ['dʒækit] kuub, jakk
brown ['braun] pruun
shoe [ʃuː] king
cold [kould] külm
put on ['put 'ɔn] (selga, pähe, jalga) panema
dark [dɑːk] tume, tõmmu; pime

[1] **gentleman** ['dʒentlmən] džentelmen, härra

Notes to the text

it looks like rain näib, et hakkab vihma sadama

Doesn't He Know?

Ann. Oh, Mother! Look at that man. He has no hair on his head.
Mother. Hush, Ann, he will hear you.
Ann. Oh, doesn't he know?

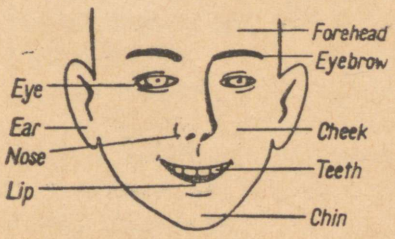
Reading Exercise

[ɛə]			[iə]	
there	fair	square	year	clear
their	hair	where	here	near
chair	parents	Mary	ear	pioneer

Rõhulised ja rõhuta sõnad

his 'schoolbag	her 'eyes	on his 'head	
my 'raincoat	their 'books	over his 'arm	
your 'shoes	our 'parents	you 'know him	
a 'tall 'boy	a 'cold 'day	'brown 'shoes	'grey 'trousers
a 'blue 'cap	a 'short 'nose	'blue 'eyes	'small 'ears
a 'collective 'farm	a 'black 'jacket	'fair 'hair	'Tom's 'shirt

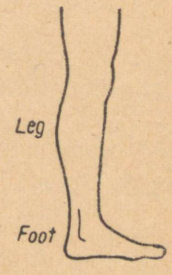
Try to remember these words



a face



an arm



a foot

face [feis] nägu
forehead ['fɔrid] laup
cheek [tʃi:k] põsk
chin [tʃin] lõug
tooth [tu:θ] hammas
teeth [ti:θ] hambad
mouth [mauθ] suu
lip [lip] huul
eyebrow ['aibrau] silmakulm
leg [leg] säär

Use these words correctly

a 'tall 'man — pikk (pikakasvuline) mees
a 'tall 'tree — kõrge puu
a 'high 'house — kõrge maja
a 'long 'way — pikk tee
a 'long 'story — pikk lugu
'long 'legs — pikad jalad
the 'leg of the 'table (chair) — laua (tooli) jalg
I have a 'white 'shirt 'on — mul on seljas valge särk
he has 'black 'shoes 'on — tal on jalas mustad kingad

Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences.

1. My sister is a (pikk tüdruk).
2. She has (heledad juuksed ja sinised silmad).
3. I have (pruunid juuksed ja hallid silmad).
4. The father has (hall vihmamantel vasakul käsivarrel).
5. My brother has (sinine müts peas).
6. Who is that boy with (mustade pükste ja halli särgiga)?
7. Why have you no (vihmamantlit seljas)?
8. The morning was (külm ja pime).
9. It was rather cold yesterday, is it (täna soojem)?
10. Our black cat has a (väike ümmargune pea).

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Use the following word combinations (Tarvitage järgmisi sõnaühendeid):
on her way, put on, in her left hand, it is warm, it looks like rain, dark hair, fair hair, it is cold, tall boy, over his right arm, your raincoat on, his white shirt.

1. Look, it is raining. You must put ... . 2. At half past five Epp is ... to school. 3. Lembit has brown eyes and ... . 4. Rein is a ... , he is 176 centimetres tall. 5. Enn can ... his new brown shoes, it is fine today. 6. Rein's sister has a school-bag ... . 7. Don't put on your cap, ... today. 8. ... , we cannot go swimming. 9. Father has his raincoat ... . 10. I shall put on my raincoat because ... . 11. Who is this girl with ... and blue eyes? 12. Tom has put on ... and black jacket.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Future Indefinite, the Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect.

Model:
Present Indefinite: Every evening Epp comes home by bus.
Future Indefinite: Next week Epp will come home by bus.
Past Indefinite: Yesterday Epp came home by bus.
Present Perfect: Epp is at home; she has come by bus.

1. Present Indefinite: Ann reads English books every afternoon.
   Future Indefinite: Ann . . . . . tomorrow.
   Past Indefinite: Ann . . . . . yesterday.
   Present Perfect: Ann . . . . . many English books already.

2. Present Indefinite: I go for a long walk every morning.
   Future Indefinite: . . . . . next day.
   Past Indefinite: . . . . . last Sunday.
   Present Perfect: . . . . . this morning already.

3. Present Indefinite: We work on the collective farm "Koit" every autumn.
   Future Indefinite: . . . . . next autumn.
   Past Indefinite: . . . . . last autumn.
   Present Perfect: . . . . . for two weeks already.

4. Present Indefinite: The alarm clock rings at seven every morning.
   Future Indefinite: . . . . . at six tomorrow.
   Past Indefinite: . . . . . at eight yesterday.
   Present Perfect: It is late, ... already.

Exercise 4.

Finish the sentences.

1. This girl is small, my sister is smaller than she is, but your sister is the smallest girl at our school.
2. Tom is tall, his brother . . . . . .
3. Our garden is large, your garden . . . . . .
4. Ann's ball is big, my ball . . . . . .
5. This story is interesting, Enn's book . . . . . .
6. November is a cold month, December . . . . . .
7. Our classroom is beautiful, your classroom . . . . . .
8. My uncle is old, Epp's uncle . . . . . .

Exercise 5.

Make up a dialogue about your friend.
This is an example.

Epp. Is your friend tall or short?
Ann. My friend is rather tall.
Epp. What colour are her eyes?
Ann. Her eyes are dark blue.
Epp. Has she brown hair?
Ann. No, she has not. She is rather fair.
Epp. Does she dress well?
Ann. Yes, she does. She likes to **wear**[1] a white or blue **blouse**[2] and a dark **skirt**[3]. Her raincoat is blue and she wears a blue cap too. But what is your friend Lilly like?
Epp. She has dark hair and very large brown eyes. She is taller than I am, but not so tall as you are. Lilly has very fine white teeth and red lips. She is a lovely girl.

---

[1] **wear** [wɛə] kandma (riietust, ehteid)
[2] **blouse** [blauz] pluus
[3] **skirt** [skəːt] seelik

LESSON 7.

THE EMBLEM OF THE SOVIET UNION

On the Seventh of November Soviet people **celebrate** the **anniversary** of their country. Fifty years ago the **Great October Socialist Revolution took place.** After the October Revolution the young country of Soviets **needed** an **emblem.** The government asked two or three **artists** to make some emblems. When the emblems were ready, the artists took them to the Kremlin.

One emblem had a globe on it and a hammer, a **sickle** and a **sword.** When Lenin saw the emblem, he said, "I like this emblem. It is the best, I think. But why is there a sword on it? The sword is an emblem of war. We want to live in friendship with all the peoples of the world. The sword cannot be our emblem."



Here we can see the emblem of the Soviet Union. In the centre of the emblem there is a globe. On the globe we see a hammer and a sickle and at the **top** of the emblem there is a star. Round the emblem there are **ears of wheat.** There is no sword on our emblem. The Soviet Union wants to live in friendship and peace with all the peoples of the world.

Long Live the Soviet Union!

Long Live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

New words

emblem ['embləm] embleem, vapp
celebrate ['selibreit] pühitsema
anniversary [æni'vəɪsəri] aastapäev
socialist ['souʃəlist] sotsialistlik
revolution [revə'luɪʃn] revolutsioon
take place toimuma
need [niɪd] vajama; vajadus
artist ['ɑɪtist] kunstnik
sickle [sikl] sirp
sword [sɔɪd] mõõk
top [tɔp] tipp, ots; latv
at the top tipus, tipul
ears of wheat ['iez əv 'wiːt] viljapead
indeed [in'diɪd] tõesti

Proverb

A friend in need is a friend **indeed.**

Reading Exercise

1.

[ʃ]			[dʒ]	
ship	shift	nation	jacket	large
shop	fish	friendship	June	subject
shut	shelf	socialist	July	village
short	finish	revolution	January	vegetable

2. Take Jack's white shirt and black jacket. The vegetable shop will be shut when we finish our shift.
Many nations live in friendship in our socialist country.

Exercise 1.

What is the **date**[1] today? When is your birthday?

1. It is the 10th of November. What was the date two days ago? It was the 8th of November.
2. It is the 21st of June. What was the date a month ago? It was ...
3. It is the 17th of April. What was the date five days ago? ...
4. It is the 25th of December. What was the date ten days ago? ...

[1] **date** [deit] kuupäev

5. My birthday is on the 5th of January.
6. Tom's . . . . . (12. III)
7. Lilly's . . . . . (3. II)
8. Rein's . . . . . (2. VIII)
9. My father's . . . . (1. IX)
10. Our teacher's . . . (6. IV)

Exercise 2.

When was he (she) born?

Rein was born on the 21st of January, 1950 ('nineteen 'fifty).

Lenin . . . . . (22. IV 1870)
Pushkin . . . . . (6. VI 1799)
Shakespeare . . . . . (23. IV 1564)
Tuglas . . . . . (2. III 1886)
Vilde . . . . . (5. III 1865)
Newton . . . . . (4. I 1653)

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. The Second World War ... in 1939.	begin
2. The Great October Revolution ... in 1917.	take place
3. After the October Revolution Lenin ... in the Kremlin.	live
4. For many years our country .... in peace.	live
5. We ..... three slogans for the demonstration already.	make
6. We ... these slogans yesterday.	finish
7. Last week we ... the anniversary of the October Revolution.	celebrate
8. We want to go to the Red Square, we .... never .... a demonstration in Moscow before.	see

Exercise 4.

Answer the questions.

1. When do Soviet people celebrate the anniversary of their country?
2. When did the Great October Socialist Revolution take place?
3. What did the young country of Soviets need?
4. Who made the emblems?
5. Where did the artists take the emblems?
6. What was there on one of the emblems?
7. Why did Lenin not like it?
8. What emblem is the sword?
9. Why can the sword not be the emblem of our Soviet country?
10. What can we see in the centre of the emblem of the Soviet Union?
11. What is there on the globe?
12. What can we see on the top of the emblem?
13. With whom does the Soviet Union want to live in peace?
14. What is the emblem of Soviet Estonia like?

Exercise 5.

Ask questions.

		The artists	took the emblem	to the Kremlin.
	Did	the artists	take the emblem	to the Kremlin?
Where	...	.....	..... ?	
What	...	.....	.....	..... ?
		Who	.....	..... ?

Exercise 6.

Make as many words as you can (about 15 words).

anniversary

an, any, are .....

LESSON 8.

BURIED TREASURE

An old farmer had a garden with many fruit-trees in it. He had also three sons. His sons were **strong** young men, but very **lazy**. They helped their father only very little in his work. Every morning the old man worked in his garden and every afternoon he had a rest under the fruit-trees.

At last the farmer could not work in his garden any more because he was very, very old.

One autumn day he asked his sons to come into his room. He said, "The garden and the treasure that is **buried** there are **yours** now." After these words the old man **died.**

The three young men looked at one another. "There is a treasure buried in the garden. We must dig there and find it," they said. Some days later they went into the garden and began to work. They dug from one **end** of the garden to the other end. For many days they worked very hard, but they could not find the treasure.

Next year the trees gave so much fruit that the three brothers got a lot of money for it.

Now the men looked at **each** other and one of them said, "Our father was a very **clever** man."

After that the three brothers dug in their garden every year and they **really** got a treasure for their work.

New words

bury ['beri] matma
treasure ['treʒə] aare, varandus
strong [strɔŋ] tugev
lazy ['leizi] laisk
at last [ət 'lɑ:st] viimaks, lõpuks
yours [jɔ:z] teie (oma)
die [dai] surema
end [end] ots, lõpp
each [i:tʃ] iga(üks)
clever ['klevə] tark, kaval
really ['riəli] tõesti, tõepoolest

Notes to the text

is buried on maetud
could not work any more ei jõudnud enam töötada
... the treasure that is buried there varandus, mis sinna on maetud
they looked at each other (one another) nad vaatasid üksteisele otsa



Ready Answer

Farmer. What are you doing there up in that apple-tree, boy?

Tom. One of your apples **fell**[1] down and I am **trying**[2] to put it back.

Reading Exercise

[p, t, k, b, d, g]

'big and 'black	a 'big 'bag	we 'plant a 'pine
'grey and 'green	a 'black 'berry	they 'take 'part in the pa'rade
'cat and 'cow	a 'brave 'boy	a 'pupil and a pio'neer
'cup and 'cake	'bread-and-butter	'ten 'toy 'tractors
'grass and 'ground	a 'green 'globe	'two 'tennis 'teams

Grammar

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
dig	dug	dug
find	found	found
get	got	got
give	gave	given

[1] **fell** [fel] kukkus

[2] **try** [trai] proovima

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks. Use the Past Continuous or the Past Indefinite.

1. Every morning the farmer ... in his garden.	work
2. When I came home, father ... on the sofa.	rest
3. Next morning the boys ... into the garden and ... to dig.	go begin
4. Enn could not come to the cinema yesterday, he ... in his garden.	dig
5. Last evening at six we ... our lessons, Father ... the newspaper and Mother	do read, sew
6. Where ... yesterday when I met you in the street?	go
7. Last winter I ... to the skating-rink every day.	go
8. When we opened the door of the classroom, the bell	ring

Exercise 2.

Ask questions.

Model: Father went *to the factory in the morning.*
Where did Father go in the morning?
When did Father go to the factory?

1. *Every morning* the old farmer worked *in his garden.*
2. *In 1954* Enn's parents lived *in Tartu.*
3. The boys went *to the skating-rink in the evening.*
4. *In autumn* the young men began to work *in the field.*
5. *Last year* they planted many trees *near the house.*
6. *One autumn day* he asked his sons to come *into his room.*

Exercise 3.

Put in *who, what, when, where, why, how.*

1. ... did the farmer work in his garden?
2. ... trees were there in his garden?
3. ... had a garden with many fruit-trees?

TRÜ Raamatukogu

4. ... did the farmer work every morning?
5. ... did the old man rest under the trees?
6. ... did his sons begin to work in the garden?
7. ... did the lazy boys work?
8. ... **happened** [1] next year?
9. ... worked very hard in the garden?
10. ... did the three brothers do every year?
11. ... was a very clever man?
12. ... did the brothers get for their work?

Exercise 4.

Make up a dialogue. This is an example.

A. Do you like to work in the open air?
B. Yes, I do. We have a small garden near our house and I often work there.
A. What work do you do there?
B. In spring I dig and plant. My sisters like flowers and every year we plant lots of them. Then I help my mother to water the vegetables. She has tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and **dill** [2] there.
A. Have you no fruit-trees and berries in your garden?
B. Of course we have. There are three apple-trees there. In autumn we have lots of fruit — there are also red and black currants in our garden.
A. I also like to work in the garden. Every spring I go to my uncle's place and help him. He lives in the country and has a large garden.

---

[1] **happen** ['hæpn] juhtuma
[2] **dill** [dil] till

LESSON 9.

THE MEALS I

BREAKFAST

It is Sunday. Today Father and Ain do not go to the factory. Ain's brother Tiit and his sister Ann do not go to school. Breakfast is at nine o'clock. The children are **laying** the table. Now **everything** is on the table. There are plates and cups for five people. There is a **knife**, a **fork** and a **spoon** near each plate. There is bread, butter, **sausage, cheese, sugar** and milk on the table.



a fork



a knife



a spoon



a coffee-pot and cups

Mother is in the kitchen, she is cooking **something**. Coffee is ready, but she is making **porridge** for Father and the children. Now the porridge is ready too and Ann takes it into the dining-room. Mother **brings** the **coffee-pot** and they all can have their breakfast.

After breakfast Ann and Tiit go to the kitchen and wash up. Mother and Father go for a short walk in the town park. Ain brings some potatoes and vegetables into the kitchen. They have **gas** in their kitchen and **running water** too. So Mother does not need much help. When she comes back from her walk, she will cook dinner quickly.

New words

lay [lei] panema, asetama
everything ['evriθiŋ] kõik (asjad)
knife [naif] nuga (*mitmus* **knives** [naivz])
fork [fɔ:k] kahvel
spoon [spu:n] lusikas
sausage ['sɔsidʒ] vorst
cheese [tʃi:z] juust
sugar ['ʃugə] suhkur
something ['sʌmθiŋ] midagi
porridge ['pɔridʒ] puder
bring [briŋ] tooma
coffee-pot ['kɔfipɔt] kohvikann
gas [gæs] gaas
running water veevärk

Reading Exercise

[f — v — w]

factory	father	village	over	well	walk
far	fir	victory	seven	west	woman
film	four	live	have	week	twelve
field	five	give	river	word	twenty
flat	fifty	five	very	work	swim

'Five and 'twenty are 'twenty-'five.
'These 'five 'women 'live in 'that 'village.
'When will the 'weather be 'warm a'gain?

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
bring	brought	brought
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid[leid]
make	made	made

2.

Umbmäärased asesõnad *something, anything, nothing*

+	I see something on the table.	Ma näen laual midagi.
—	I do not see anything on the table.	Ma ei näe laual midagi.
?	Do you see anything on the table?	Kas sa näed laual midagi?
—	I see nothing on the table.	Ma ei näe laual midagi.

Exercise 1.

Put in *something, anything* või *nothing.*

1. I see ... on the teacher's table.
2. Do you see ... in that bag?
3. I saw ... under the table.
4. Mother is cooking ... in the kitchen.
5. Today we shall read ... in the afternoon.
6. Is there ... for me in that box?

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I shall give my dog something in the morning.
2. Ann was doing something in the kitchen.
3. Epp eats something before she goes for a walk.
4. Enn put something into his bag.
5. Father was reading something in his room.

Exercise 3.

Put in the new words.

1. Every Sunday the children ... the table.
2. We drink coffee with milk and ... .
3. Enn likes bread-and-butter with ... or ... .
4. I cannot eat the soup, I have no ... .
5. You must put the ... to the right and the ... to the left of the plate.
6. I think that ... is on the table now and we can have our breakfast.
7. Can you give me ... to eat, I am very hungry?
8. Father, Mother and I have coffee in the morning, my little sister Nelly has ... with milk.
9. Give me a cup of coffee, please, the ... is there near you.
10. Is there any hot water in the kitchen? I want to ... .
11. Have you gas and ... ... in your kitchen?
12. Do we eat porridge with a fork or with a ... ?

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. Yesterday the farmers ... till 9 o'clock in the evening.	work
2. We ... for 12 hours already.	work
3. Ann ... two letters last week.	write
4. I think the lessons ... ; it is 7 o'clock already.	begin
5. Today the pupils ... many exercises at the English lesson.	write
6. ... Enn absent yesterday?	be
7. This year we ... more than one hundred English words.	learn
8. Our team ... in Latvia last summer, next summer we shall play in Leningrad.	play
9. I ... a member of our football team for 5 years already.	be
10. I see that the workers ... home — there is nobody in the workroom.	go

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. At what o'clock do you have breakfast on work-days?
2. When do you have breakfast on Sundays?
3. Do you have your breakfast in the kitchen?
4. Where do you have your breakfast on Sunday?
5. What do you put on the table for breakfast?
6. Who cooks the meals for you?
7. What do we eat soup with?
8. What do we eat meat with?
9. What do we eat fish with?
10. Do you like cheese and sausage?
11. What do you put in a cup of coffee?
12. Do you like porridge with butter or with sugar?

Make up a dialogue with your deskmate about having breakfast.

LESSON 10.

THE MEALS II

DINNER AND SUPPER

It is a quarter to three. At three dinner will be ready. Mother and Ann are in the kitchen. Tiit comes from the cinema.

Tiit. What is Mother cooking for dinner today, Ann?

Ann. Cabbage soup and meat with potatoes, carrots and green **peas.** After that we shall have some cake with **cocoa.** There are some apples in the living-room on the table. You can have some **before** dinner. But don't eat too many.

Mother. Tiit, help Ann to lay the table. At three Father will come from the meeting. We have only very little time.

Father. Good afternoon. Here I am. Oh, I see, dinner is ready. I shall wash my hands and we can sit down to dinner. The meeting was interesting, but there were very few workers from our factory there. I shall tell you about it after dinner.

*

Mother. **Help yourself to** some soup, Ain, and please **pass** me the bread. Thank you.

Tiit. Pass me the potatoes, Ann. I like meat with potatoes and green peas very much. **Thanks.**

Ain. I'll bring the cocoa now. How fine and brown the cake is! Mother always makes a very good cake, I know. Here is the cocoa. Ann will pass us the cake. Thank you, Ann.

Ann. **Not at all.** Pass me the sugar, please. I like my cocoa very **sweet,** with much sugar in it.

*

After dinner the children **clear** the table and Tiit helps Mother to wash up.

At seven o'clock supper is ready. There is sugar, **jam,** bread, butter and cheese on the table. Father likes to have his tea with **lemon,** Mother **drinks** it with jam and they have only some **biscuits** for supper. The boys are hungry. They have played foot-

ball with their friends for two hours in the afternoon. Now they have tea with jam, bread and butter, some cheese and sausage. Ann does not like tea. She drinks a cup of milk, takes some apples with her and goes for a walk with her dog Rex.

Proverb

After dinner sit a **while,**
After supper walk a mile.

New words

pea [piː] hernes
cocoa [ˈkoukou] kakao
before [biˈfɔː] enne
help oneself to... [ˈhelp wʌnˈself tə] endale (toitu) võtma
pass [pɑːs] ulatama
thanks [θæŋks] tänan
not at all [ˈnɔt ət ˈɔːl] palun; ei ole tänu väärt
sweet [swiːt] magus
jam [dʒæm] keedis
lemon [ˈlemən] sidrun
biscuit [ˈbiskit] kuivik, küpsis
drink [driŋk] jooma
while [wail] veidi aega

Notes to the text

to clear the table lauda koristama

Billy and the Cake

It was tea-time. Billy and his parents were having tea. There was a plate with a large **piece** [1] of cake in front of Billy.

Mother. That's a large piece of cake you have, Billy. Don't eat all that cake up now, leave half of it for tomorrow.

Billy. But, Mother, you always tell me not to **put off** [2] till tomorrow what I can do today.

---

[1] **piece** [piːs] tükk
[2] **put off** [ˈput ˈɔːf] edasi lükkama

Reading Exercise

[θ]		[ð]		
thank	tenth	this	with	weather
think	thirty	that	brother	together
three	third	they	mother	rather
month	twelfth	then	father	than
fourth	bathroom	there	gather	them

2. Father told Mother that the weather was cold.

The theatres will open on Thursday, the thirteenth of September.

We shall go there together on the fifth of this month.

Three and thirty are thirty-three.

Grammar

1.

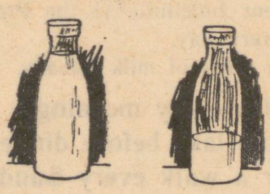
Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate [et]	eaten
tell	told	told

2.

Much-little; many-few

Sõnu *much* ja *little* tarvitatakse nimisõnadega ainsuses. Näit. *much milk* — palju piima; *little milk* — vähe piima.



much milk little milk



many apples



few apples

Sõnu *many* ja *few* tarvitatakse nimisõnadega mitmuses Näit. *many apples* — palju õunu; *few apples* — vähe õunu.

Exercise 1.

much water — many apples
little water — few apples

1. ... bread; 2. ... berries; 3. ... coffee; 4. ... milk; 5. ... books; 6. ... sugar; 7. ... boys; 8. ... time; 9. ... cheese; 10. ... peas.

Exercise 2.

Put in *at, after, in, on, into, from, for, about, with.*

1. On Sunday the pupils do not go ... school. 2. Lessons begin ... six o'clock. 3. Now everything is ... the table. 4. Mother is making porridge ... the children. 5. Take the coffee-pot ... the dining-room. 6. After breakfast Mother goes ... a walk. 7. What shall we have ... dinner today? 8. I like cake ... cocoa. 9. At three Father will come ... the meeting. 10. Tell us ... the last foot-ball match, Enn! 11. ... dinner the boys went skiing. 12. The children are washing up ... the kitchen. 13. The boys have played football ... two hours. 14. Do you like your tea ... lemon or ... jam? 15. Who is standing there ... the window?

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Present Perfect.
Model. I drink milk every day.
I have drunk a glass of milk already.

1. Enn eats some apples every morning.
2. The boys swim in the lake before dinner.
3. Does Mother go for a walk every Sunday?
4. The pupils write exercises for every English lessons.

5. The collective farmers see many films at the club every winter.
6. The lessons begin at six every evening.
7. The workers make new machines for the miners.
8. Mother brings berries from the garden.

Exercise 4.

Put in *much* or *many*.

1. Mother brought ... apples from the garden. 2. There are ... apple-trees behind our schoolhouse. 3. Is there ... coffee in your cup? 4. ... children do not like porridge. 5. You have put too ... sugar in my tea. 6. I like coffee with ... milk and sugar. 7. Yesterday there were ... people at the theatre. 8. There is not ... water in this bottle. 9. Fred has ... books in his schoolbag. 10. You must not give your dog so ... meat. 11. There are ... lamps in our classroom. 12. We had ... free time last summer. 13. There was ... snow in the streets in February. 14. How ... pupils are there in your class? 15. The boys made ... boxes in the workroom.

REVISION I

Answer the questions.

I

1. Do you work at a large factory?
2. What is your profession?
3. Do you study at an evening school?
4. Do you work in the morning or in the evening shift at your factory?
5. At what o'clock do you get up in the morning?
6. Do you go to your factory by bus, by tram or **on foot**[1]?

[1] **on foot** jalgsi

7. How long is your work-day?
8. How many days a week do you work at the factory?
9. On what days of the week do you go to school?
10. What do you do in your free time?

II

1. When do we celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?
2. Where do Soviet people go on the 7th of November?
3. What can we read on the slogans?
4. When do we celebrate New Year's Eve?
5. What do Soviet people say to one another on New Year's Day?
6. When do we celebrate Women's Day?
7. When is your birthday?
8. What holiday do the working people all over the world celebrate in spring?
9. Have you ever seen a May Day demonstration in Tallinn or in Moscow?
10. Where have you taken part in the demonstrations?

III

1. Do you like to go to the cinema and the theatre?
2. How many evenings a month do you spend at the theatre?
3. How many theatres are there in our town?
4. When do you **usually**[1] go to the cinema?
5. With whom do you go to the theatre and to the cinema?
6. Have you a television set at home?
7. Do you like to listen to the radio?
8. Where is your radio-set?
9. When do you listen to the radio?
10. Is there a radio club at our school?

---

[1] **usually** ['ju:ʒuəli] harilikult

PAY ATTENTION[1] TO THESE EXPRESSIONS[2]

A. Prepositions

at

at home kodus
at the lesson (õppe)tunnis
at work tööl
at school koolis
at the desk (table) laua ääres
at four o'clock kella nelja ajal
at last lõpuks
look at vaatama (midagi, kedagi, millelegi, kellelegi)

between

(the tent was) between two big trees (telk oli) kahe suure puu vahel
(Enn sat) between his sister and his brother oma õe ja venna vahel

by

by bus (tram) bussiga (trammiga)
by 5 o'clock kella viieks

for

for Mother emale, ema jaoks
look for otsima (midagi, kedagi)
go for a walk jalutamas käima, jalutama minema
(have time) for sports spordiks, spordi jaoks
(make porridge) for breakfast hommikueineks
(I shall go to the country) for two days kaheks päevaks
(he is never late) for work (school) tööle
go in for (music, sports) harrastama (muusikat, sporti)

---

[1] **pay attention to** ['pei ə'tenʃ(ə)n] pange tähele
[2] **expression** [iks'preʃn] väljend

from

(Father came) from the meeting koosolekult
from school koolist
from four to six kella neljast kuni kuueni
far from kaugel
from time to time aeg-ajalt

in

in the morning (evening) hommikul (õhtul jne.)
in spring (summer) kevadel (suvel jne.)
in November novembris
in 1950 ('naintim 'fifti) 1950. aastal
in town linnas
in the country maal
in the street tänaval
in Garden Street Aia tänavas
in the field põllul
in the meadow aasal
in the air õhus
in the sun päikesepaistel
in the (or my, his, her) hand käes
in time õigel ajal
in the picture pildil
in three hours kolme tunni pärast
in friendship sõpruses
(be) rich in rikas (millegi poolest)

of

the door of the house maja uks
a cup of milk tass piima
the 10th of November kümnes november
a member of the Y. C. L. Kommunistliku Noorsooühingu liige

on

(my books are) on the table laual, laua peal
(I put my book) on the table lauale, laua peale

on Saturday — laupäeval
on Saturday morning laupäeva hommikul
on the 1st of January esimesel jaanuaril

over

(he has his raincoat) over his arm (tal on vihmamantel) käsivarrel
(a bird is flying) over my head minu pea kohal

to

to the country maale
to town linna
to school kooli
(go) to bed magama heitma
add to lisama (millelegi)
listen to kuulama (midagi)

with

(I went to school) with my friend oma sõbraga
(you must write) with this pencil selle pliiatsiga

B. Time and Weather

it is morning (evening, day, night) on hommik
it is winter (summer, autumn) on talv
it is early (late) on vara
it is five o'clock kell on viis
it is warm (cold, hot, fine) on soe
it is dark on pime
it is raining (snowing), **it rains (snows)** } sajab vihma (lund)
it looks like rain näib, et hakkab sadama

C. Meals

I have dinner (breakfast, supper) ma söön lõunat
I lay the table ma katan lauda

I clear the table ma koristan lauda
I wash up ma pesen toidunõud
dinner (breakfast, supper) is ready lõunasöök on valmis
we sit down to dinner me istume lõunalauda
I help myself to some soup ma võtan endale suppi
pass me the bread, please palun ulata mulle leiba
we have porridge and milk for supper meil on õhtusöögiks puder ja piim

D. Miscellaneous [1]

(my, his, her) birthday is on the 7th of April (mu) sünnipäev on ...
(he, she, I) was born on the 7th of April, 1950 (ta) sündis ...
the lesson (work, meeting) is over tund on lõppenud, töödas
he, she is (I am) dark ta on brünett, tõmmu
he, she is (I am) fair ta on blond
my (his, her, our) work is ready mu töö on valmis
we are ready (to help you) me oleme valmis (sind aitama)
we have dinner (we do not have...) me sööme lõunat (me ei söö...)
we have a rest (we do not have...) me puhkame (me ei puhka)
we have a good time (we do not have...) meil on lõbus (meil ei ole lõbus)
a demonstration (meeting) takes place toimub demonstratsioon
we take part in the meeting me võtame koosolekust osa
three day ago kolm päeva tagasi
in time õigel ajal
we go in for (sports) me harrastame (sporti)
I like (to read) mulle meeldib (lugeda)
we leave home (the factory) me lahkume kodust (vabrikust)
he makes a box ta teeb (valmistab) kasti
he does his homework (exercises) ta teeb koduseid õppeülesandeid

---

[1] **miscellaneous** [misi'leinjəs] mitmesugune, mitmesugust

Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. Father will come (koosolekult kella kolmeks).
2. I go (kooli) with my friend Enn (õhtul kella 6 ajal).
3. I was born (maal 1951. aastal).
4. Last summer we spent much time (vabas õhus).
5. We swam in the sea and lay (päikesepaistel).
6. Do you live (Vabriku tänavas)?
7. We shall finish our work (kolme tunni pärast).
8. Lilly's birthday is (10. novembril).
9. Look, Enn has a new book (käes).
10. Will you be (kodus või koolis) tomorrow (kella 5 ajal)?
11. Can you give me your skates (kolmeks päevaks)?
12. Help me (otsida) my knife, I had it (käes) a minute ago, but now it is gone.
13. Did you (heitsid magama) early last night?
14. This man is never late (tööle), he always comes (õigel ajal).
15. I shall be at home (kella 4-st kuni kella 6-ni).
16. Open (klassi aken), it is very hot here.
17. Will you come to see me (laupäeva õhtul või pühapäeva hommikul)?
18. It is not warm today. You must (mütsi pähe ja mantli selga panema).

Exercise 2.

Finish the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. I shall take my raincoat with me because (näib, et vihma hakkab sadama).
2. The clock has struck eleven, (on liiga hilja jalutama minna).
3. (Kas vihma sadas) when you left home?
4. Last winter (sadas iga päev lund).
5. In November (on juba kella nelja ajal pime).
6. In Soviet Estonia (on väga külm jaanuaris ja veebruaris), but this year (oli külm ka märtsis ja aprillis).
7. (Kas on liiga pime) in this classroom?
8. I got up in the morning (kell ½6).

9. (Oli sügis) when Epp began to work at our factory.
10. Yesterday the weather was very bad — (sadas vihma ja lund).

Exercise 3.

Finish the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. Today we have soup and fish (lõunaks).
2. Can you help me (lauda katta)?
3. At what o'clock will dinner be (valmis)?
4. (Ma võtan endale) some fish and potatoes.
5. It was seven o'clock when we (istusime õhtulauda).
6. Today Epp will (koristab laua).
7. Enn does not like (toidunõusid pesta).
8. Please (ulata mulle võid).
9. I hope that (õhtusöök on valmis) by six o'clock.
10. Please (korista laud) and take the plates into the kitchen; Mother will (peseb toidunõud).

Exercise 4.

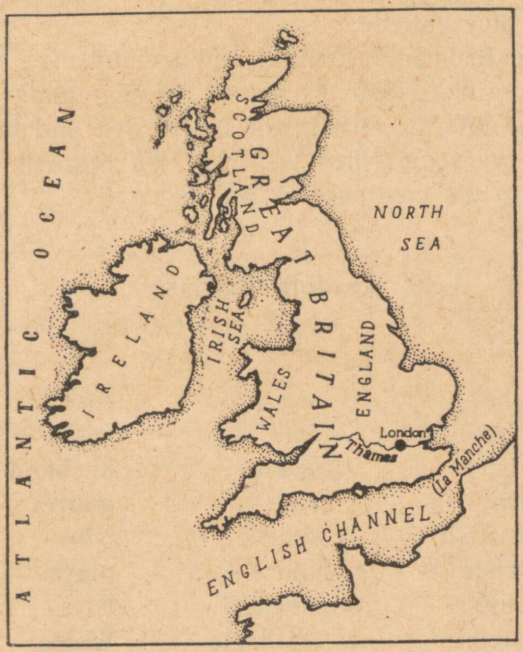
Finish the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. Enn's birthday is (15. jaanuaril), but we shall celebrate it (laupäeval).
2. Epp was born in Tallinn (1. veebruaril 1948. aastal).
3. (1. mail toimus demonstratsioon) in Tallinn, did you (võtsite sellest osa)?
4. Tomorrow we (lahkume kodust) very early (hommikul).
5. (Kaks aastat tagasi) the boys of our class (harrastasid korvpalli).
6. My younger sister (on blond), but my brothers (on brünetid).
7. When I have (teinud selle vene keele harjutuse), I shall help you (teha ühe mänguauto) for your little brother.
8. When (koosolek on möödas), the pupils (söövad lõunat) at the new canteen.
9. In the evening (mulle meeldib kuulata raadiot) or to read interesting books.
10. Yesterday I could not come (õigel ajal).

LESSON 11.

THE BRITISH ISLES

I



the British Isles [ˈbritiʃ ˈailz] Briti saared
Great Britain [ˈgreit ˈbritn] Suurbritannia
Ireland [ˈaiələnd] Iirimaa
the Irish Sea [ði ˈaiəriʃ ˈsiː] Iiri meri
the Atlantic Ocean [ði ətˈlæntik ˈouʃn] Atlandi ookean
the North Sea [ðə ˈnɔːθ ˈsiː] Põhjameri
the English Channel [ði ˈiŋgliʃ ˈtʃænl] La Manche (lamaanš)
Europe [ˈjuərəp] Euroopa
Scotland [ˈskɔtlənd] Šotimaa
Wales [weilz] Wales
land [lænd] maa
map [mæp] maakaart
island [ˈailənd] saar
continent [ˈkɔntinənt] mander

Look at the Map

What are these islands **called** [1]?
These islands are called the British Isles.
How many large islands can we see in the map?
We can see two large islands.
What are they called?
They are called Great Britain and Ireland.
What seas and oceans do we see in the map?
We see the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea.
Where do we come when we cross the English Channel?
We come to the continent of Europe.

Reading Exercise

[ʃ]	[s]	[z]
she	sea	rose
shoe	sun	easy
fish	sickle	husband
English	six	maize
British	ski	isles
Irish	star	plays
sugar	cinema	boys
ocean	celebrate	Wales
machine	house	please

Large ships come through the English Channel and cross the Atlantic Ocean on their way to America.

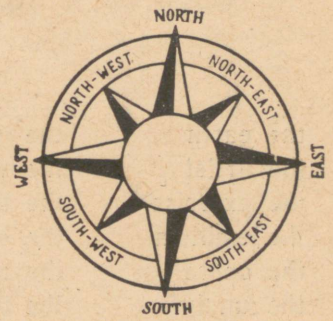
[1] **is (are) called** nimetatakse

LESSON 12.

THE BRITISH ISLES

II

The British Isles **consist of** many islands. The largest of them are Great Britain and Ireland. The Irish Sea is between these two islands. Great Britain lies to the east and Ireland lies to the west of the Irish Sea. The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the English Channel **surround** the British Isles.



Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. It consists of three parts — England, Scotland and Wales. England **occupies** the greater part of the island, it lies in the **south-east,** Wales is in the west and Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

It takes only six hours to **travel** in a **fast train** from London to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. And if you want to get to Wales, it does not take more than four hours from London by train. Thanks to the **Gulf Stream** the **climate** of the British Isles is **mild.** Strong ocean **winds** from the west bring much rain. The summer is not hot and the winter is rather warm. The fields and meadows are green almost all year round.

Riddles

Why is the letter "t" like an island?
(Because it is in the **middle**[1] of "water".)
Which letter of the alphabet goes all round Great Britain?
(The letter "c" — the sea.)

New words

consist of [kən'sist] koosnema
surround [sə'raund] ümbritsema
occupy ['ɔkjupai] enda alla võtma; okupeerima

[1] **middle** [midl] keskkoht

south [sauθ] lõuna (*ilmakaar*)
south-east kagu
travel ['trævl] reisima
fast [fɑ:st] kiire; kiiresti
train [trein] rong
fast train kiirrong

Edinburgh ['edinbərə]
the Gulf Stream ['gʌlf 'stri:m] Golfi hoovus
climate ['klaimit] kliima
mild [maild] mahe, leebe
wind [wind] tuul

Notes to the text

it takes kulub (aega)
by train rongiga

Reading Exercise

[ði] or [ðə]

the earth	the capital	the 'Soviet 'Union
the artist	the year	'Soviet 'Estonia
the exercise	the train	the At'lantic 'Ocean
the emblem	the sea	the 'British 'Isles
the opera	the union	the 'North 'Sea
the uncle	the university	the 'Gulf 'Stream

the 'Union of 'Soviet 'Socialist **Re'publics** [1]
the 'Estonian 'Soviet 'Socialist Re'public

Grammar

Määrava artikli tarvitamine geograafiliste nimedega

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse geograafiliste nimedega, mis koosnevad üldnimest ja seda laiendavast täiendist.

the Soviet Union
the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic
the British Isles
the Atlantic Ocean

[1] **republic** [ri'pʌblik] vabariik

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse jõgede nimetustega.

> The Volga is the longest river in Europe.
> London lies on the Thames.

Exercise 1.

Put in *a* (*an*) or *the*.

1. My father is ... collective farmer. 2. Are you ... turner? 3. Have you ... bathroom in your flat? 4. Enn wrote ... letter yesterday. ... letter was very long. 5. ... windows of our schoolhouse are large. 6. There was ... meeting at our factory on ... 2nd of February. 7. Mother gave me ... apple. ... apple was big and red. 8. I like to go to ... country in ... spring. 9. July is ... warmest month of the year. 10. Tiit Kuusik is ... very good singer.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks or finish the sentences.

1. The British Isles ... of many islands.
2. The largest of them are ... .
3. Ireland lies to the west of ... .
4. Great Britain is the largest ... .
5. ... takes you in six hours from London to Edinburgh.
6. The climate of the British Isles is ... .
7. The Irish sea lies between ... .
8. Strong ocean winds from the west bring ... .
9. The fields and meadows are green almost all ... .
10. ... Ocean, ... Sea and the English ... surround the British Isles.

Exercise 3.

Put in *the*, where necessary.

1. There are many big ports in ... Great Britain. 2. ... Irish Sea is between ... England and ... Ireland. 3. ... England is ... oldest capitalist country in the world. 4. Are there many islands in ... **Baltic**[1] Sea? 5. ... Italy has ... best climate in Europe.

[1] **Baltic** ['bɔ:ltik] balti

6. Many ships from ... E.S.S.R. cross ... North Sea and ... Atlantic Ocean on their way to ... America. 7. ... Volgograd is a large town. It lies on ... Volga. 8. ... Soviet Estonia is ... smallest republic in ... Soviet Union. 9. ... Great Britain consists of ... England, ... Scotland and ... Wales. 10. ... London, ... capital of ... England, lies on ... Thames.

Exercise 4.

1. On what sea does Soviet Estonia lie?
2. What is the **population** [1] of Soviet Estonia? (about a million)
3. Is Soviet Latvia larger or smaller than our republic?
4. What is the capital of the E.S.S.R.?
5. What **is** Old Tallinn **like** [2]?
6. What can you say about New Tallinn?
7. Are there many factories in Soviet Estonia?
8. Which factory **produces** [3] radio-sets?
9. Is the climate of Soviet Estonia mild?
10. When does spring begin in our country?
11. How long are the days in our country in winter?
12. How long are the days in our country in summer?

Exercise 5.

Speak about the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. Make use (*kasutage*) of the following words and word combinations: *lies, on the Baltic Sea, population, about a million, the capital, our university town, Tartu lies on the river Emajõgi, many students, collective farms and state farms, produce, milk, meat, grain, vegetables, fruit, many factories,* **oil-shale** [4], *gas,* **electricity** [5], **mine** [6].

---

[1] **population** [pɔpju'leiʃn] rahvastik
[2] **... is like** missugune on ...
[3] **produce** [prə'dju:s] tootma
[4] **oil-shale** ['ɔilʃeil] põlevkivi
[5] **electricity** [ilek'trisiti] elekter
[6] **mine** [main] kaevandus

LESSON 13.

WHO PAINTED THIS PICTURE?

Murillo was a **famous Spanish** artist. He lived **about** three hundred years ago. Murillo painted beautiful pictures and had many pupils. He often found fine, **unfinished** pictures in his **studio** when he came there with his pupils in the morning. **Somebody** painted these pictures at night, but **nobody** knew who the artist was.

One morning Murillo and his pupils found a very beautiful unfinished picture in the studio. It was a woman's head.

"He who has left this picture will one day be **master** of us all," said Murillo. "Who is the artist?"

"We don't know," answered the pupils. "Somebody painted it last night."

"Sebastian," asked Murillo his young **slave** who slept in the studio every night, "was **anybody** in the studio last night?"



"No, Master. Nobody was here. I was **alone** all night."

"Well, but somebody was here. Who painted this picture? You must watch better tonight."

The slave did not answer.

That night Sebastian put his bed near the picture and **fell asleep.** He slept till three o'clock. Then he got up. He came to the picture, looked at it and began to **rub** out the beautiful head.

"I cannot do it. It is too beautiful. I must finish it," he said. He took the **brush** and went to work. He did not think of time.

Suddenly he heard a **noise.** It was morning. There stood Murillo and his pupils.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?" asked Murillo.

"You are."

"Who has taught you to paint?"

"You have."

"But I have **never** given you a lesson!"

"No, but you have given lessons to your pupils, and I was in the studio too."

"You are a better painter than any of my pupils here. What shall we do with this boy, **gentlemen?** What do you want, Sebastian?"

"Give me my freedom," said the slave.

"You are no longer my slave, you are my son. I am happy, I have not only painted. I have made a painter."

In Spain you may **still** see many beautiful pictures painted by Murillo and Sebastian.

New words

Murillo [mju'rilou]
paint [peint] maalima, värvima
Spanish ['spæniʃ] hispaania
famous ['feiməs] kuulus
about [ə'baut] umbes
unfinished [ʌn'finiʃt] lõpetamata
studio ['stju:diou] ateljee, stuudio
somebody ['sʌmbədi] keegi
anybody ['enibədi] keegi (*küsivas ja eitavas lauses*)
nobody ['noubədi] ei keegi, mitte keegi
master ['mɑ:stə] meister; isand
Sebastian [si'bæstiən]
slave [sleiv] ori
alone [ə'loun] üksi
fall asleep ['fɔ:l ə'sli:p] uinuma
rub [rʌb] hõõruma
brush [brʌʃ] pintsel; hari
suddenly ['sʌdnli] äkki
hear [hiə] kuulma
noise [nɔiz] müra, heli
never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] härra
still [stil] veel, veelgi



a brush



a hairbrush



a tooth-brush

Notes to the text

...will one day be master of us all on kunagi meist kõigist parem (meie kõigi õpetaja)
...than any of my pupils kui ükskõik kes mu õpilastest
you are no longer my slave sa ei ole mitte enam (kauem) mu ori
painted by Murillo and Sebastian Murillo ja Sebastiani (poolt) maalitud

The Artist and the Visitor



Artist: This is a cow **grazing** [1].
Visitor: Where is the grass?
Artist: The cow has eaten it.
Visitor: But where is the cow?
Artist: Do you think she will stay here after she has eaten all the grass?

Reading Exercise

I

1. Who painted the picture? — — • • — •
2. What do you want? — • • —
3. When had he learned to paint? — • • — • —
4. Where did he put his bed? — • • — • —

[1] **graze** [greiz] rohtu sööma

II

1. 'Did 'you 'paint the 'picture?
2. 'Was 'anybody in the 'studio at 'night?

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
fall	fell	fallen
hear	heard [hə:d]	heard [hə:d]
sleep	slept	slept
teach	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
think	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]

2.

Umbmäärased asesõnad *somebody, anybody, nobody*

+	There is somebody in the room.	Toas on keegi.
?	Is there anybody in the room?	Kas toas on keegi?
—	There is nobody in the room. There is not anybody in the room.	Toas ei ole kedagi.

Exercise 1.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.
Model: Somebody knows the answer.
Nobody knows the answer.
Does anybody know the answer?

1. Somebody is singing in the living-room. 2. Somebody has opened the window. 3. Somebody was late yesterday. 4. Somebody helps Mother every day. 5. Somebody called you a minute ago.

Exercise 2.

Put in *somebody, anybody* or *nobody.*

1. Have you seen ... in our garden this afternoon? 2. ... wants to go swimming when it is cold. 3. Has ... a good knife? 4. I cannot find my Russian textbook, ... has taken it. 5. Is ... absent today? 6. I see ... near the corner of the street. 7. ... can help you when you are lazy. 8. I did not meet ... in the street. 9. ... has answered the questions so well as my deskmate. 10. Look, ... is coming towards our house.

Exercise 3.

Fill in *about, at, in, of, to, with.*

1. Yesterday our teacher gave me a book ... spaceships. 2. Do you sleep well ... night? 3. Tallinn is ... seven hundred years old. 4. I cannot paint ... this brush, it is too small. 5. The slave looked ... his master. 6. The boy slept ... the studio. 7. Sebastian did not think ... time. 8. Who has taught you ... paint? 9. Murillo gave lessons ... some young gentlemen. 10. The door ... our house is green. 11. Sebastian was one ... Murillo's best pupils. 12. "What shall we do ... this boy?" asked the artist.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks or finish the sentences.

1. Murillo was a famous .....
2. He ... beautiful pictures and had many .....
3. He often found fine, ... pictures in his ....
4. .... painted these pictures at night.
5. One morning he found a very beautiful .....
6. Murillo said, "He who has left this picture will one day ....."
7. His pupils said, "We don't know who the artist is. Somebody ....."
8. Murillo asked his slave Sebastian, "Was ..... ?"
9. Sebastian answered, "I was ....."

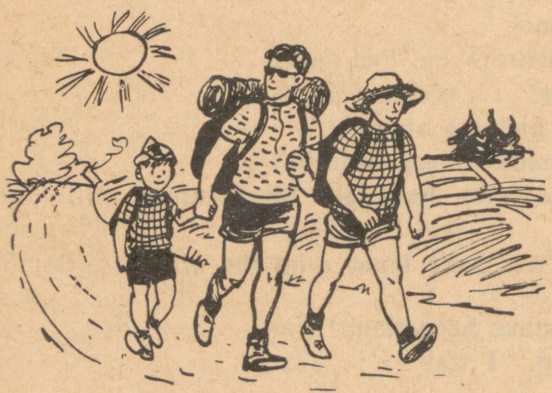
10. The slave put his bed near the picture and .....
11. At three o'clock he .....
12. Sebastian could not rub out the head because .....
13. He took ..... and went to work.
14. Suddenly he heard ..... and saw .....
15. "I have ..... given you a lesson," said Murillo.
16. "You have given lessons to the gentlemen and I was ....."
17. "You are a better ...", said Murillo. "What do you .... Sebastian?" he asked.
18. "Give me my .....", said the slave.
19. "You are no longer my ....., you are my ..... I am happy. I have not only ....., I have made a .....," said Murillo.
20. There are many beautiful .... painted by Murillo and .... in Spain.

LESSON 14.

SPORTS AND GAMES

I

In our country millions of factory and office workers, collective farmers, students and schoolchildren go in for sports.



hikers

Not only young people but also **elderly** men and women go **hiking** in spring, summer and autumn. In winter they often spend their free time skiing. There are many sports clubs and sports schools in the Soviet Union, and everybody can **join** them.



skiers

Football and tennis are games, swimming and **boxing** are not. When we speak about a game, we think of some **kind** of sports in which there are two **sides** or teams. Games are played. You can say, "Do you play football?" But when you ask about boxing, you must say, "Can you box?" or "Are you a boxer?" Swimming, running, boxing, skating and so on are **athletic events. Athletes compete** in athletic events in summer as well as in winter.

Track-and-field competitions take place in summer in the open air. People go skating and skiing in winter. Basket-ball, volley-ball and **table-tennis** are very **popular** in our country and many



a boxer

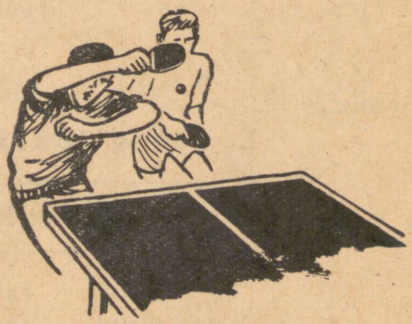


table-tennis players

teams play these games in summer and in winter. We play football in summer and ice-hockey in winter, but there are skating-rinks in many cities where one can skate and play ice-hockey in summer too.

New words

elderly ['eldəli] eakas
hike [haik] matkama (jalgsi); matk
hiking jalgsimatkamine
join [dʒɔin] liituma; liikmeks astuma
boxing ['bɔksiŋ] poks
kind [kaind] liik; sort
side [said] pool, külg
athletic [əθ'letik] spordi-
event [i'vent] (spordi)ala
athlete ['æθli:t] sportlane, atleet
compete [kəm'pi:t] võistlema
track-and-field ['trækənd 'fi:ld] kergejõustiku
table-tennis lauatennis
popular ['pɔpjulə] populaarne

Notes to the text

go in for sports sporti harrastama
we think of some kind of sports me mõtleme mingit spordiala
games are played mänge mängitakse
and so on ja nõnda edasi
as well as niihästi... kui ka
where one can skate kus võib uisutada

Reading Exercise

summer	tennis	sitting	lorry	yellow
swimmer	letter	putting	trolley	tomorrow
runner	grammar	telling	supper	traffic
dinner	better	beginning	fitter	lesson
hammer	happy	running	office	million

Grammar

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
run	ran	run
spend	spent	spent

Exercise 1.

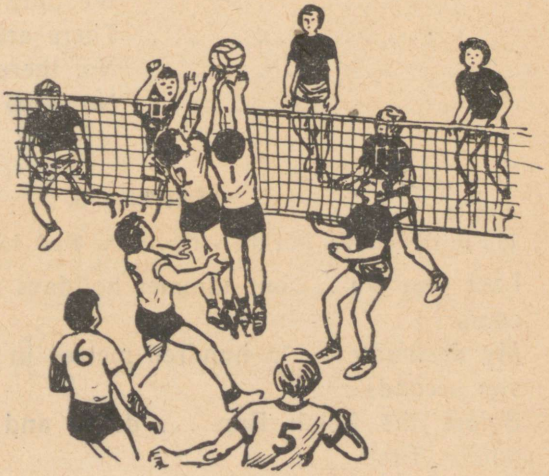
Rein is a member of this ... team. How many members are there in a ... team?



Ain likes to play ... How many members are there in this team?



Epp is a member of this ... team. How many other girls play together with her?





Do you like to play ... ?

Exercise 2.

Make questions to which these sentences are answers.

1. . . . . I go in for basket-ball.
2. . . . . They take place in summer.
3. . . . . Games are played.
4. . . . . Basket-ball and table-tennis are.
5. . . . . We play football in summer.
6. . . . . There are eleven.
7. . . . . No, there are only five.
8. . . . . No, also elderly people go on hikes.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. Last year we ... our summer holidays at a camp.	spend
2. My deskmate ... a hundred metres in eleven seconds.	run
3. Before the finish Enn ... down and ... not ... first.	fall; come

4. Last week Epp ... hiking with her father and mother.	go
5. Three days ago she ... us about their hike.	tell
6. In the summer of 1965 three track-and-field competitions ... place in our town.	take
7. When I was a child, I ... skating more than skiing.	like
8. Who ... in this bed last night?	sleep

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks using the following words: *boxer, runner, skier, skater, chess-player, swimmer, tennis-player, table-tennis player.*

1. Paul Keres is the best .... of Soviet Estonia.
2. Mart Vilt was one of the best .... in Europe in 1965.
3. No other .... of our republic has won so many competitions as Ants Antson.
4. Do you think that Signe Paisjärv is still the best .... in our country?
5. Some years ago Ulvi Indrikson was the best .... in the Baltic republics.
6. Alevtina Kolchina, the well-known .... of the Soviet Union, has been **champion** [1] of the U.S.S.R. for many times.
7. Soviet .... Leius and Metreveli are very good sportsmen.
8. Who is the best .... of our country?

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. What sports do you go in for?
2. What sports does your deskmate go in for?
3. Is there a sports club at your factory?
4. How many members are there at that club?
5. How long have you been a member of the club?
6. Do you often go hiking in summer?
7. Did you often go skiing last winter?
8. Will you go camping next summer?

---

[1] **champion** ['tʃæmpiən] tšempion

9. What games do you like to play?
10. Have you been a member of some team?
11. Name three athletic events and three games.
12. When do track-and-field competitions take place?
13. What games are very popular in our country?
14. Who is the best tennis-player of Soviet Estonia?
15. Is there a skating-rink in Tallinn where one can skate in summer?

LESSON 15.

SPORTS AND GAMES

II

Athletic events are popular **among** younger people, **especially** among the pupils of secondary schools, and among the students of technical and higher schools. Many collective farmers and factory workers are good sportsmen, too.



a high jumper



a long jumper

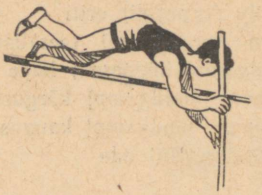


a javelin-thrower

In summer track-and-field competitions take place in towns and in the country. There are often more than ten sports in the **program**. The **high jump**, the **long jump** and **javelin-throwing** are Ain's **favourite** sports. He also likes to see Mart Vilt and Laine Erik running.



a discus-thrower



a pole-vaulter

Discus-throwing and **pole-vaulting** are not so interesting, but his school-mate Rein likes these events. Rein wants to become a good discus-thrower. He **cleared** 50 metres in this event at a sports camp last summer. Next autumn he will take take part in a large track-and-field competition for the students of technical schools.



two wrestlers



a weight-lifter

In winter many people go to see skaters and skiers competing in the open air. Everybody has seen Ants Antson on TV.

In winter there are also many competitions in boxing, **wrestling** and **weight-lifting.**

Proverb

A **healthy**[1] **mind**[2] in a healthy **body**[3].

---

[1] **healthy** ['helθi] terve, tervislik
[2] **mind** [maind] vaim, mõistus
[3] **body** ['bɔdi] keha

New words

among [ə'mʌŋ] hulgas, seas
especially [is'peʃəli] eriti
program ['prougræm] (ees)kava
jump [dʒʌmp] hüppama; hüpe
high jump ['haidʒʌmp] kõrgushüpe
long jump ['lɔŋdʒʌmp] kaugushüpe
javelin ['dʒævlin] oda
throw [θrou] viskama, heitma
favourite ['feivərit] lemmik-
discus ['diskəs] ketas
pole-vaulting ['poulvɔ:ltiŋ] teivashüpe
clear ületama (*spordis*)
wrestling ['resliŋ] maadlus
weight-lifting ['weitliftiŋ] tõstmine

Notes to the text

secondary school keskkool
in the program kavas
are held peetakse

Reading Exercise

[ŋ]

long	sing	hungry	thank
young	ring	English	think
spring	living	skating	uncle
among	reading	skiing	boxing
interesting	wrestling	javelin-throwing	pole-vaulting

The long jump, javelin-throwing and discus-throwing are very popular among the younger workers of our factory.

Grammar

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
become	became	become
throw [θrou]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θroun]

Exercise 1.

What sports do they go in for?

Enn and Rein go in . . . . . .



Ain and Tiit go in . . . . . .



Lembit goes in . . . . . .



Peeter goes in . . . . . .





Tom goes in . . . . . .



Aino goes in . . . . . .



Fred goes in . . . . . .



Ain goes in . . . . . .

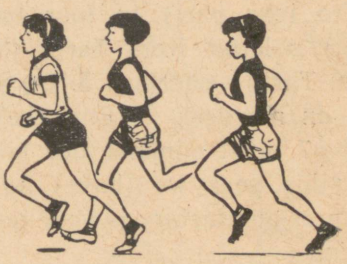
Epp, Tiit and Lilly go in . . .



Fred and Enn go in . . . . . .



Lilly, Mary and Ann go in . .

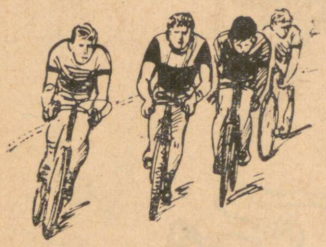


Leida and Tiina go in . . . . .





Father, Mother and Uncle Peeter go in . . . . . .



Ain, Peeter, Lembit and Enn go in . . . . . .

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. Last week I (to see) two football matches. 2. This month I (to take part) in four basket-ball matches. 3. I think you (get) a letter from Tartu this week. 4. Yes, I (get) a letter from Tartu yesterday. 5. Do you know who (take) my pen? It is not on my desk. 6. Enn (be) never to a camp of our Y. C. L. club. 7. Last summer our boys (go) swimming every morning, but this year we (have) no time for that. 8. The volley-ball team of our factory is very good. We (see) them many times this spring.

Exercise 3.

Put in *a* (*an*) or *the* where necessary.

1. Heino is ... good sportsman. 2. ... high jump and ... long jump are his favourite sports. 3. Many competitions take place in ... summer in ... open air. 4. ... Tallinn, ... capital of ... Soviet Estonia, lies near ... Baltic Sea. 5. Rein is ...

best boxer in our team and ... good runner too. 6. ... young worker got ... first **prize**[1] in swimming. 7. I think he is ... well-known sportsman. 8. Shall we have ... fish or ... meat for ... dinner?

Exercise 4.

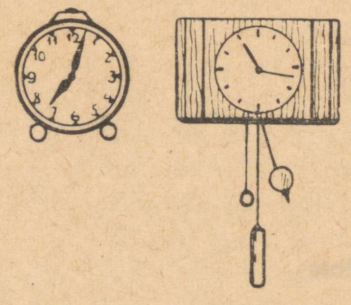
Put in *few* or *little*.

1. Very ... men took part in the competition. 2. There are ... good runners at our club. 3. There was ... rain in July. 4. ... sportsmen can jump more than 7 metres. 5. I have too ... time for sports and games. 6. Our team got only ... prizes at this competition. 7. There was ... water in this lake last summer. 8. There are ... new words in this text. 9. Have you only so ... bread at home? 10. There were very ... hot days in August.

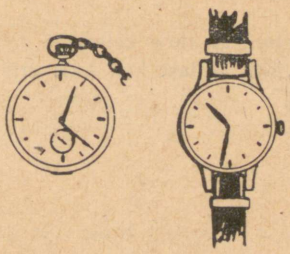
LESSON 16.

THE RIGHT TIME

We can tell the time when we look at a clock or at a **watch.** A clock stands on a shelf or on a table or it **hangs** on the wall. You **wear** your watch on your **wrist** or it is in your **pocket.**

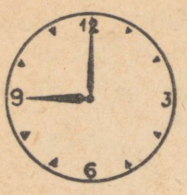


a clock

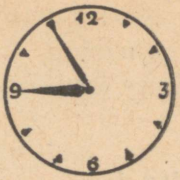


a watch

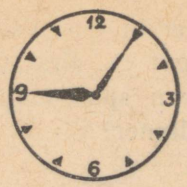
[1] **prize** [praiz] auhind



This is
the right time



This clock is
five minutes slow



This clock is
five minutes fast

A CONVERSATION

Ain. I think we are late this morning. What time is it by your watch?

Rein. We are not late. It's quarter to eight by my watch.

Ain. Isn't your watch **slow?** It's five minutes to eight by my watch.

Rein. Well, I know my watch is right. I put it right every morning when I listen to the seven o'clock **news.**

Ain. Then my watch must be ten minutes fast.

New words

watch [wɔtʃ] (käe-, tasku-) kell
hang [hæŋ] rippuma
wear [wɛə] kandma (*rõivast, kella*)
wrist [rist] käeranne
wrist-watch käekell
pocket [ˈpɔkit] tasku
slow [slou] aeglane
news [nju:z] uudis(ed)

Notes to the text

the clock is slow kell jääb taha (on taga)
the clock is fast kell käib ette (on ees)

An Anecdote

Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith are on their way to the bus-stop. They are late and walk very quickly. At a corner Mr. Brown stops and says, "Oh, my watch!" Mr. Smith asks, "What's

wrong [1] with your watch?" "It's at home. I must go back," says Mr. Brown.

Mr. Smith says to him, "You know we are late. You can't go back now. The bus will come this moment."

Mr. Brown says, "Let's see what time it is," and he takes his watch out of his pocket and looks at it. "Yes, you are right. I can't go back. It's a quarter to ten already. The bus will come in two minutes."

Reading Exercise

w [w] w + a [wɔ] w + a + r [wɔː] w + or [wɔː] w [—]

wait	want	war	work	write [rait]
west	watch	warm	world	who [huː]
winter	wash	warmer	worker	wrote [rout]
with	washing		word	whole [houl]

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
hang	hung	hung
wear	wore [wɔː]	worn [wɔːn]

2.

Arvud 100—10000

100	a (one) hundred
200	two hundred
357	three hundred and fifty-seven
605	six hundred and five
1000	a (one) thousand
2350	two thousand three hundred and fifty
3038	three thousand and thirty-eight

[1] **wrong** [rɔŋ] korrast ära; vale

Exercise 1.

Read.

11 boys	425 drivers	305 fitters
23 girls	103 sportsmen	866 engineers
81 pupils	671 collective farmers	955 cows
100 men	786 teachers	221 boxes
212 workers	152 cooks	1000 trees
		4356 metres

Exercise 2.



It is a quarter past twelve



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .



It is . . . . . .

Exercise 3.

My Work-Day

I get up at 7 o'clock
I wash and dress at . . . . . .
I have breakfast at . . . . . .
I go to my work at . . . . . .
I have lunch at . . . . . .
I come home at . . . . . .
I have dinner at . . . . . .
I go to school at . . . . . .
I go to bed at . . . . . .

Exercise 4.

Answer the questions.

1. How many seasons are there in a year? 2. Are there thirty days in every month? 3. How many days are there in a year? 4. How many days are there in a week? 5. How many hours has a day? 6. How many seconds are there in a minute? 7. How many minutes are there in an hour? 8. Are there 900 seconds in a quarter of an hour? 9. How many pupils are there at your school? 10. How many hours a week do you work at the factory?

Exercise 5.

Make up questions with *what* and *when*.
Model. Enn has seen *many good films this month.*
What has Enn seen this month?
When has Enn seen many good films?

1. This year the pioneers have made two **excursions** [1].
2. Today the pupils have written only one exercise.
3. Father has given us an English book this morning.
4. This evening Ann has opened the window.
5. Our teacher has got some flowers this afternoon.
6. Epp has finished her homework today.
7. Somebody has painted this picture at night.

LESSON 17.

SHOPPING



The Millers live in the East End of London. One morning at a quarter past nine Mrs. Miller is on her way to the bus-stop. She wants to go shopping. Her husband has gone to the port. He is a docker and works there. Mrs. Miller's **elder** son Harry has gone to his job at the factory and the younger children Tom and Jane are at school.

When Mrs. Miller gets on the bus and looks for a seat, a

[1] **excursion** [iksˈkəːʃn] ekskursioon

girl stands up. Mrs. Miller says "Thank you" to her and sits down.

When Mrs. Miller gets out of the bus, it is half past nine. First she goes to a large **co-operative** store at the corner. She often goes to this co-op because you can **buy** a lot of things there and you need not go from one shop to another. It is a **self-service** shop, shopping is easy here and it does not take much time.



a bottle of milk



a schoolbag



a shopping-bag



a handbag

Mrs. Miller takes a **bottle** of milk, two **pounds** of sugar, half a pound of butter and some other things. Then she goes to the **cash-desk.** Here she **pays** for everything, puts the things in her shopping-bag and leaves the co-op. She wants to go to the **greengrocer's.**

AT THE GREENGROCER'S

The greengrocer. Good morning, Mrs. Miller. What can I do for you?

Mrs. Miller. I want five pounds of potatoes, please.

The greengrocer. Here you are. Anything else, please?

Mrs. Miller. Have you any **tomatoes** today?

The greengrocer. Yes, we have. How much do you want?



tomatoes

Mrs. Miller. How much are they?

The greengrocer. **One and three**[1] a pound.

Mrs. Miller. Then give me a pound and a half, please.

The greengrocer. Very well. Here you are. What **else** can I do for you?

Mrs. Miller. That's all for today, thank you. Good-bye.

The greengrocer. Thank you. Good-bye.

[1] **one shilling and threepence** 1 šilling ja 3 penni

New words

shopping [ˈʃɔpiŋ] ostude tegemine
elder [ˈeldə] vanem (*perekonnaliikmete kohta*)
co-operative store [kouˈɔpərətiv stɔ:] kooperatiivkauplus
buy [bai] ostma
self-service [ˈselfsə:vis] iseteenindus
bottle [ˈbɔtl] pudel
pound [paund] nael (*kaaluühik, ka inglise rahaühik*)
cash-desk [ˈkæʃdesk] kassa (-laud, -lett)
pay [pei] maksma, tasuma
greengrocer [ˈgri:ngrousə] köögiviljamüüja
tomato [təˈma:tou] (mitmus **tomatoes**) tomat
else [els] veel, midagi muud
cost [kɔst] maksma, väärt olema

Notes to the text

from one shop to another ühest poest teise
to the greengrocer's = to the greengrocer's shop
how much are they = how much do they cost? kui palju nad maksavad?
what else [els]? mida veel?

Reading Exercise

[h]

How hot it is!

Hetty's husband Harry asked her to help him.

We had many happy hours in her house during the holidays.

I hope your husband has had a good rest here after his hard work.

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
buy	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
cost	cost	cost
pay	paid	paid
sit	sat	sat

2.

Koha- ja suunaeessõnu

along	mööda, piki
among	hulgas, seas
at	juures
between	vahel
down	all, alla, maha
from	-lt, -st (*alalt- ja seestütlev*)
in	sees
into	sisse
in front (of)	ees
near	juures
on	peal, peale
up	üles
round	ümber (ringi)
past	mööda (millestki)
towards	suunas, poole

3.

Ajaeessõnu

about	umbes
after	pärast
at	(*kellaaegadega*)
before	enne, varem
in	(*kuude ja aastate ning aasta-aegadega*)
on	(*kuupäevadega*)
till	kuni
to	kuni

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks with *in, at, on, for, up, out of, of, by, with, to, into, between.*

1. The Millers live ... the East End ... London.
2. Every morning Mr. Miller leaves home ... half past seven.
3. The children are ... school.
4. Mrs. Miller is ... her way ... the bus-stop.
5. Now she is standing and looking ... a seat ... the bus.
6. Mrs. Miller is sitting ... an old man and a young woman.
7. A schoolgirl has stood ... ... her place.
8. When Mrs. Miller gets ... ... the bus, she sees that it is raining.
9. She buys two bottles ... milk, a pound ... butter and three pounds ... sugar.
10. She pays ... the things ... the cash-desk.
11. Mrs. Miller puts everything ... her large shopping-bag.
12. She goes home ... bus.

Exercise 2.

Make 5 questions to the following sentences.
Model:

		I	II	III	IV	IV
	0	Enn	made	a big box	in the workroom	yesterday.
	Did	Enn	make	a big box	in the workroom	yesterday?
When	did	Enn	make	a big box	in the workroom?	- - - - -
Where	did	Enn	make	a big box	- - - - -	yesterday?
What	did	Enn	make	- - - - -	in the workroom	yesterday?
		Who	made	a big box	in the workroom	yesterday?

1. Mother cooked cabbage soup in the kitchen last Monday.

2. Epp bought red tomatoes at the co-op in the evening.
3. The pupils wrote a dictation at the English lesson three days ago.

Exercise 3.

Put in *my, his, her, our, your* or *their.*

1. We love ... school.
2. Enn helps ... parents at home.
3. Ann knows ... lesson very well.
4. You must shut ... book.
5. I have lost ... knife.
6. The pupils do ... homework in the evening.
7. Epp is absent, ... mother is ill.
8. Ann and Rein work in ... garden.
9. On Sunday we shall go for a walk with ... friends.
10. Where is ... deskmate, Lilly?

Exercise 4.

Put in the words

bottle	shopping	milk	sleep	cash-desk
self-service	bought	sweet	buy	shopping-bag
carrots	pounds	cabbage	bread	peas
co-operative	coffee	cocoa	tomatoes	apples
cost	pay	has bought	potatoes	

1. I like to go to a ... store because I can ... a lot of things there.
2. Yesterday Mrs. Miller ... some butter, a ... of milk and two ... of sugar.
3. It is a ... shop and ... does not take much time there.
4. You must go and pay at the ...
5. Your ... is very large, may I put these ... into it too?
6. Lilly bought some potatoes and red ... at the greengrocer's.
7. Do you like carrots with green ... ?
8. I cannot drink this ..., it is too ....
9. My brother likes to have ... and ... for breakfast.

10. If you want to cook cabbage soup, you must buy some potatoes, a head of ... and some ... .
11. You must not drink ... in the evening, if you do that, you cannot ... well.
12. How much does a bottle of milk ... ?
13. In a self-service shop people ... at the cash-desk.
14. Mrs. Miller ... tomatoes and ... at the greengrocer's already.

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.
Model. Mother bought some tomatoes yesterday.
Did mother buy any tomatoes yesterday?
Mother did not buy any tomatoes yesterday.
Mother bought no tomatoes yesterday.

1. Enn saw some boys at the bus-stop. 2. Ann will put some cups on the table. 3. Lilly made some porridge. 4. Father took some tools with him. 5. I have given the cat some milk.

Exercise 6.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. There is something on the table. 2. Ann saw somebody in the garden. 3. The teacher had something in his hand. 4. We met somebody in the street. 5. Rein is eating something in the dining-room. 6. Somebody has given me this book.

Exercise 7.

Change from the Present Continuous to the Past Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Present Perfect.
Model. Present Continuous. We are playing chess.
Past Indefinite. We played chess yesterday.
Future Indefinite. We shall play chess tomorrow.
Present Perfect. We have played chess for two hours already.

1. The dog is lying in the sun. 2. Our teacher is reading a newspaper. 3. My sister is working in the garden. 4. The boys are swimming in the lake. 5. Mother is planting roses.

LESSON 18.

A FUNNY STORY

Once a man went to a shop and bought **a pair** of trousers. When he came home, he put the new trousers on. Then he saw that they were too long for him. He **took** them **off** again, put his old trousers on and said to his wife:



"Please make my new trousers shorter, they are too long for me, I cannot put them on."

But his wife said, "I have no time to do it now. I must wash up and go shopping. I shall do it tomorrow."

The man went to his daughter and said, "Can you make my trousers shorter? I cannot wear them."

"No, I cannot," said the girl who was reading a book, "I must do my lessons now. I shall do it tomorrow."

The man went to his sister and asked her to make his trousers shorter, but she could not help him.

"I must sew my **dress** today. Tomorrow I shall make your trousers shorter."

The man went to bed and put his trousers on a chair near his bed.

His wife finished her work in the kitchen, came into the bedroom and took the trousers. She made them shorter and put them back on the chair.



When his daughter finished doing her lessons, she **remembered** her father's words. She came into his room, took the trousers and made them shorter.

Late in the evening his sister came, took the trousers and made them shorter.

The man got up at 7 o'clock in the morning. His wife told him, "You can put on your new trousers, I have made them shorter."

When the man put the trousers on, he saw that now they were too short for him.

New words

funny ['fʌni] naljakas
pair [pɛə] paar
take off ['teik 'ɔ:ff] (rõivaid) seljast võtma; ära võtma
dress [dres] kleit
remember [ri'membə] mäletama, meenutama

Reading Exercise

a + re [ɛə]		o + re [ɔ:]		u + re [juə; uə]	
care	hoolitsema	more	rohkem	cure	ravima
dare	julgema	sore	valus, haige	pure	puhas
share	jagama (osa saama)	be'fore	enne	immure	müürima
		core	südamik	sure [ʃuə]	kindel
fare	sõiduraha				

e + re [iə]		i + re [aiə]	
here	siin	fire	tuli
mere	ainult, paljalt	Ireland	Iirimaa
sere	närtsima	tired	väsinud

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
sew [sou]	sewed	sewn
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]

2.

Nimisõnade mitmuse omastav kääne

the boys' caps	poiste mütsid
the workers' children	tööliste lapsed
the men's raincoats	meeste vihmamantlid
the children's shoes	laste kingad

Exercise 1.

Change from the singular to the plural.
Model: The boy's ball is green.
The boys' balls are green.

1. The pupil's note-book is blue.
2. This boy's father is a worker.
3. The collective farmer's cow is brown.
4. The pioneer's tie is red.
5. The child's book is beautiful.
6. The doctor's room is clean.
7. The fitter's tools are new.
8. The girl's doll is on the sofa.

Exercise 2.

Join the sentences.
Liitke sobivad laused.

1. I shall put on my raincoat because	— he is too young.
2. She must open the window because	— the bus did not come.
3. The man could not put on his trousers because	— shopping is easy there.
4. Lilly cannot run very quickly because	— it is too large.
5. The girl had no time to help her father because	— it was raining.
6. Mother could not go out because	— she was doing her lessons.
7. Enn does not want to wear this hat because	— she is tired.
8. Mother likes self-service shops because	— they were too long for him.
9. Sulev cannot drive a tractor because	— it looks like rain today.
10. Some pupils were late yesterday because	— her room is too warm.

Exercise 3.

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

1. We must finish our work, our friends ... for us already.	wait
2. Rose cannot go with you now, she ... her homework.	do
3. I cannot do this exercise; who ... me?	help
4. Where are Enn and Lilly? Enn ... the table and Lilly ... dinner.	lay cook
5. Next summer we ... to Pärnu.	go
6. Who ... English in the seventh class this year?	teach
7. I ... the girl who ... out of that house.	know; come
8. My friend often ... me interesting books to read.	give

Exercise 4.

Make up questions with *what*.
Model. We saw *a good film*. What did we see?

1. They wrote *two letters* yesterday. 2. The children have shut *the window*. 3. We write *exercises* every day. 4. The boys will make *a box* tomorrow. 5. This dog likes *meat*. 6. The pupils played *football* last Saturday. 7. Uncle Peeter told us *a story*.

Exercise 5.

Find pairs of antonyms.
Leidke vastandid.
Model: large — small.

new, few, short, dark, old, far, many, long, cold, white, fair, clean, little, much, near, dirty, warm, black.

LESSON 19.

A MEETING AT THE FACTORY

It was April. The workers of a large **textile** factory in Tallinn came together for a meeting. The **chairman** of the **trade-union committee,** Comrade Sepp, said:



"At this meeting we have two questions on the **agenda.** First — the **director** will make a **report** on the **results** of our work **during** the first three months of this year. Then Comrade Pent will tell us about some interesting things she saw at a Leningrad factory."

The director's report was short. He finished with the words: "We have worked well, we have **fulfilled** our **plan.** Let us hope that all the teams at our factory will join the Communist **Labour movement.**"

Then Comrade Linda Pent, a young engineer, took the floor. She spoke about the Communist Labour movement in Leningrad. She told her comrades that the Communist Labour teams always

fulfilled their plans in time. These teams also helped the other workers. Comrade Pent also spoke about the help of the trade-union in the work of **public control.**

The meeting was over. The workers **promised** to **raise** the **production** of the factory in **honour** of the **international** workers' holiday, the First of May.

New words

textile ['tekstail] tekstiili-, riide
chairman ['tʃɛəmən] esimees
trade union ['treid'ju:njən] ametiühing
committee [kə'miti] komitee
trade-union committee ametiühingu komitee
agenda [ə'dʒendə] päevakord
on the agenda päevakorras
director [di'rektə] direktor
report [ri'pɔ:t] aruanne
result [ri'zʌlt] tulemus, saavutus
during ['djuəriŋ] jooksul, vältel
fulfil [ful'fil] täitma
plan [plæn] plaan
labour ['leibə] töö
movement ['mu:vmənt] liikumine
public ['pʌblik] ühiskondlik
control [kən'troul] kontroll
promise ['prɔmis] tõotama, lubama
raise [reiz] tõstma
production [prə'dʌkʃn] toodang, tootmine
honour ['ɔnə] au; ausus
international [intə'næʃənl] rahvusvaheline, internatsionaalne

Notes to the text

came together for a meeting kogunesid koosolekule
on the results of our work meie töö tulemustest
during the first three months of this year selle aasta kolme esimese kuu kestel
took the floor võttis sõna
in honour of (millegi) auks

Reading Exercise

I am in the seventh class. ↘
Rein has a brother and a sister. ↘
Have you three sisters? ↗
I get up at seven, ↗ wash, ↗ dress ↗ and go to school. ↘
Are you coming from the skating-rink? ↗

[dʒ]

large	join	July	village	Jim
agenda	jam	June	vegetable	Jack

Grammar

1.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
meet	met	met
speak	spoke	spoken

Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. The workers came together for a . . . .
2. The . . . of the trade-union committee is my friend.
3. They had three questions on the . . . .
4. The director made a . . . on the results of the work.
5. Our factory has fulfilled its . . . .
6. Our team will join the . . . Labour . . . .
7. The members of the trade . . . take part in the work of . . . . . .
8. The workers promised to . . . the production in . . . of the First of May.

Exercise 2.

Put in *how*, *who*, *whose*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *which* or *why*.

1. . . . is your name? 2. . . . old are you? 3. Do you know . . . he lives? 4. . . . have you not done your homework? 5. . . . dog is Rex? 6. . . . lessons shall we have tomorrow? 7. . . . is your birthday? 8. . . . season comes after spring? 9. . . . of these pencils is red? 10. . . . friend has helped the boys? 11. . . . books do you like to read? 12. . . . will the library be open?

Exercise 3.

Put in *can, cannot, could, may, must.*

1. You ... put on your warm things, it is cold today.
2. I have no pen, I ... write this exercise.
3. ... you help Enn to translate a letter into English?
4. It is too warm here, ... I open the window?
5. Yesterday we ... not finish our work. We ... do it today.
6. When ... you come to see my new flat?
7. You ... not give the child cold milk.
8. Two years ago Enn ... not swim. I hope he has learned it by now.

Exercise 4.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous, the Past Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Present Perfect.

1. Present Indefinite — We go to school — at six every day.
   Present Continuous — ..... — now.
   Past Continuous — ..... — when we met Rein.
   Past Indefinite — ..... — at seven last Friday.
   Future Indefinite — ..... — at half past six tomorrow.
   Present Perfect — ..... — together for many years.

2. Present Indefinite — The boys do not play ball — every day.
   Present Continuous — ..... — now.
   Past Continuous — ..... — when Enn came in.
   Past Indefinite — ..... — yesterday.
   Future Indefinite — ..... — tomorrow.
   Present Perfect — ..... — for some days.

3. Present Indefinite — Do you speak English — well?
   Present Continuous — ..... — now?
   Past Continuous — ..... — at six o'clock yesterday?
   Past Indefinite — ..... — last year?

Future Indefinite . . . . . at the camp next summer?
Present Perfect . . . . . with an Englishman?

4. Present Indefinite I wash myself with cold water in the morning.
Present Continuous . . . . . just now.
Past Continuous . . . . . when you came.
Past Indefinite . . . . . last evening.
Future Indefinite . . . . . in summer.
Present Perfect . . . . . all this year.

Exercise 5.

Find pairs.
Model: father — mother.

boy, son, dog, south, man, west, wife, sun, town, summer, morning, sea, country, moon, land, evening, winter, day, daughter, brother, woman, sister, north, night, cat, girl, east, husband.

LESSON 20.

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!

New words

cry [krai] nutma
feel [fi:l] tundma
fun [fʌn] lõbu, nali
stretch [stretʃ] sirutama
fight [fait] võitlema
against [ə'geinst] vastu
disease [di'zi:z] haigus
despair [dis'pɛə] meeleheide
stark [stɑ:k] kange
hunger ['hʌŋgə] nälg
stark hunger täielik nälg
everywhere ['evriwɛə] kõikjal

Reading Exercise

We want to laugh and sing when life is fun.
Those five women live in that fine village.
Fishes swim in the water.
When will the weather be warm again?
We want to stretch out friendly hands to the youth of the world.

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

I	II	III
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought [fɔːt]	fought [fɔːt]
fly	flew [fluː]	flown [floun]
sing	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]

Exercise 1.

Find pairs of antonyms.
Model: work — rest.

open, teach, answer, live, take, sit down, laugh, learn, ask, die, stand up, put on, shut, begin, give, take off, cry, finish.

Exercise 2.

Make up questions.

1. Father bought *two armchairs and a bookcase* (what?).
2. *Three* combines are working in this field (how many?).
3. The boys went to the cinema *yesterday* (when?).
4. *The Millers* got a new flat last month (who?).
5. Enn has not listened to the radio *today* (when?).
6. There are many magazines and newspapers *in our reading-room* (where?).
7. *Rein's uncle* is a field worker on a state farm (who?).
8. Tomorrow our pupils will go skiing (general question).
9. I saw *a blue taxi* in front of the green lorry (what?).
10. My sister studies *at the university* (where?).

Exercise 3.

town — country	laugh — cry
in town — in the country	live — die
sea — land	right — wrong
at sea — on land	right — left

These words form pairs of antonyms. Use them correctly filling in the blanks.

1. I live in ... (linnas), but my friends ... (elavad) in ... (maal). 2. Oceans and ... (mered) surround England. 3. Does your brother like to work on ... (maal) or at ... (merel)? 4. The collective farm "Koit" has much ... (maad). 5. On Saturday many people leave ... (linnast) and go to the ... (maale) by bus or by train. 6. Funny stories make us ... (naerma). 7. Little children often ... (nutavad). 8. We want to ... (naerda) and not to ... (nutta). 9. Rein's uncle was very ill, but he ..... (ei surnud). 10. You write with your ... (parema) hand and wear your watch on your ... (vasakul) wrist. 11. When you cross the street, look first to the ... (vasakule) and then to the ... (paremale). 12. Are my answers ... (õiged) or ... (valed)?

REVISION II

Answer the questions.

I

1. What are Great Britain and Ireland?
2. What occupies the greater part of Great Britain?
3. Where does the Irish Sea lie?
4. What ocean lies to the west of Ireland?
5. Where do we come when we cross the English Channel?
6. What is the capital of England?
7. What is the capital of Scotland?
8. How long does it take to travel in a fast train from London to Edinburgh?
9. What is the climate of the British Isles like?

10. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
11. Is there much snow in England in winter?
12. What is green all year round?
13. On what sea does Soviet Estonia lie?
14. Is our climate mild?
15. How long is the ground **covered** [1] with snow in our country?

II

1. Do you like sports and games?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. What games can you play?
4. Are you a member of a sports club?
5. Have you taken part in any competition?
6. Who is the best sportsman of your class?
7. What sports are very popular in our country?
8. Do you like to go hiking in spring and summer?
9. Did you go hiking last summer?
10. Who is the best skater in Soviet Estonia?
11. Who is our best tennis-player?
12. Which is the best basket-ball team of Soviet Estonia?

III

1. When do you go shopping?
2. What do you buy for breakfast and supper?
3. What does mother buy for dinner?
4. Is there a self-service shop near your place?
5. Why do people like self-service shops?
6. Where do people pay for the things they have bought?
7. How much does a bottle of milk cost?
8. How much does **a kilogram** [2] of butter cost?
9. What can we buy at the greengrocer's?
10. How much does a kilogram of potatoes cost?

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[1] **covered** ['kʌvəd] kaetud
[2] **kilogram** ['kiləgræm] kilo
kopeck ['koupek] kopikas
rouble ['ru:bl] rubla

Pay Attention to these Expressions

A. Prepositions

at

at night öösel
at all üldse
not at all mitte sugugi, üldse mitte

by

by train rongiga
(it is 7 o'clock) by my watch minu kell on 7
what time is it by your watch? kui palju sinu kell on?

for

(the workers came together) for a meeting (töölised tulid kokku) koosolekuks
Soviet people are fighting for peace nõukogude inimesed võitlevad rahu eest

in

in the map (maa)kaardil
in the north of Soviet Estonia Nõukogude Eesti põhjaosas
in the program programmis, kavas
in honour of our brave spacemen meie vaprate kosmonautide auks

of

the textbook consists of 20 lessons õpik koosneb 20 õppetükist
we must think of our future me peame mõtlema oma tulevikule
she got out of the bus (tram) ta väljus bussist (trammist)
(we have) a lot of books (friends, work) meil on rohkesti raamatuid (sõpru, tööd)
a pound of butter (bread, cheese) nael võid (leiba, juustu)

on

on the agenda päevakorras
she got on the bus ta astus (läks) bussi

to

Scotland lies to the north of England Šotimaa on Inglismaast põhja pool
(the teacher) gave many lessons to the boys õpetaja andis poistele palju tunde
(we like) to listen to the morning news meile meeldib kuulata hommikusi uudiseid

B. Miscellaneous

all year round (the meadows are green) kogu aasta (on aasad rohelised)
(I see only one boy) among the girls (ma näen ainult üht poissi) tüdrukute seas
and so on ja nii edasi
in winter as well as in summer nii talvel kui ka suvel
the clock is fast kell käib ette
the clock is slow kell jääb taha
we go shopping me läheme sisseoste tegema
how much are the potatoes? kui kallid on kartulid?
he joined the sports club ta astus spordiühingusse
I took the floor ma võtsin sõna
what else can we do? mida me veel teha võime?

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and expressions:
as well as, in this map, get out, among, took the floor, by your watch, to the north, in honour of, spoke about, consists of.

1. We can see Soviet Latvia and Soviet Estonia .... 2. Soviet Estonia lies ... of Soviet Latvia. 3. This camp ... three tents. 4. You must ... at the next bus-stop. 5. Our pupils gave a concert ... the best collective farmers. 6. I cannot see my brother ... the other boys. 7. Yesterday Rein ... at our Y. C. L.

meeting. 8. He ... the Communist Labour movement. 9. This young man goes in for sports in summer ... in winter. 10. Can you tell me what time it is ...?

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

1. In Ireland the meadows are green (kogu aasta jooksul). 2. In this forest you can see pines, firs, birches (ja nõnda edasi). 3. I hope we (ei hiline), my watch (käib ette). 4. Did you (kuulasid õhtuseid uudiseid) eile? 5. The peoples of Africa (võitlevad oma vabaduse eest). 6. Yesterday (ma käisin sisseoste tegemas) with my mother. 7. We bought (rohkesti asju) at a self-service shop. 8. There are many questions (päevakorras) at this meeting. 9. Here is (pudel piima) for you. 10. The children have planted some flowers already; (mida nad veel teha võivad) in the garden? 11. Loksa and Kunda are (Nõukogude Eesti põhjaosas). 12. He came (rongiga hilja öösel). 13. All the young workers of our team (on astunud Kommunistlikku Noorsooühingusse). 14. I think that this clock (on taga) and we shall be late. 15. We did not like that film (üldse).

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put in the prepositions
at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to, with.

1. Do you like to listen ... the news ... 11 o'clock ... the evening? 2. I saw Epp ... Garden Street ... Sunday morning. 3. Have you bought these beautiful flowers ... Mother? 4. ... the 1st ... September I went ... school ... my friend Lembit. 5. Look ... the roof ... that house! 6. Can you finish this work ... two o'clock? 7. Please go and buy a kilogram ... bread and a bottle ... milk ... the shop. 8. Yesterday Fred came home ... school ... bus. 9. Wales lies ... the west of Great Britain; it is not very far ... London. 10. There is no snow ... the meadows and ... the fields before the end ... November. 11. What has Enn ... his hand? 12. We shall go ... the country ... two weeks. 13. You must not be late ... work ... the morning. 14. I want to go ... a walk ... my dog Spot. 15. Very many ... our pupils go in ... sports ... summer and ... winter.

A TALE FROM INDIA

(After Lesson 1)

Once upon a time an elephant and a monkey had a quarrel. The elephant was proud because he was so strong. "Look how big and strong I am," he said. "I can pull a tree down. Can you?"

The monkey was proud because he was so quick. "Look how quickly I can run and climb!" he said. "Can you run so quickly or climb a tree?"

At last they went to a wise old owl.

"Which is better — to be strong, or to be quick? Tell us what you think about it."

The owl said, "Do as I tell you and then I shall find out which is better. Do you see that fruit-tree across the river? Go and pick some fruit and bring it to me."

So they went to the river. But the water was so quick that the monkey was afraid.

"Get on my back," said the elephant proudly. "I shall carry you. I am big and strong, and I am not afraid to swim across a quick river."

So the monkey got on the elephant's back, and they got across the river.

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once upon a time ['wʌns ə'pɔn ə 'taim] ükskord
elephant ['elifənt] elevant
monkey ['mʌŋki] ahv
quarrel ['kwɔrəl] riidlema
proud [praud] uhke
strong [strɔŋ] tugev
climb [klaim] ronima
wise [waiz] tark
owl [aul] öökull
better ['betə] parem
pick ['pik] noppima
be afraid [ə'fre(i)d] kartma
back [bæk] selg
carry ['kæri] kandma
across [ə'krɔs] üle (risti)

The elephant and the monkey came to the fruit-tree. It was very tall and the fruit was very high.

The elephant tried to reach the fruit with his trunk, but it was too high. Then he tried to break the tree down or to bend it over, but it was too strong.

"Wait a minute, I can climb," said the monkey. He ran quickly up the tree and threw the ripe fruit on the ground. The elephant took it and put it into his large mouth. Then they crossed the river, and gave the fruit to the owl.

"Which is better — to be strong or to be quick?" they asked.

"How can I tell which is better?" said the owl. "Neither of you could get the fruit alone. The elephant's strength and the monkey's quickness were both necessary to get it. One crossed the river, the other gathered the fruit."

SONS

(After Lesson 2)

Two village women were getting water from a well when a third woman came up to them.

An old man was sitting near the well on a stone; he was watching the women.

One of the women said:

"My son is very strong. Nobody in our village is so strong as he."

"My boy can sing very well," said the second woman. "He sings like a nightingale. Nobody has got a voice like his."

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tall [tɔːl] kõrge
reach [riːtʃ] ulatama
trunk [trʌŋk] lont
bend [bend] painutama
break [breik] murdma
threw [θruː] viskas
mouth [mauθ] suu
neither [ˈnaiðə] mitte kumbki
alone [əˈloun] üksi
both [bouθ] mõlemad
strength [streŋθ] jõud
quickness [ˈkwiknis] kiirus
necessary [ˈnesisəri] vajalik
well [wel] kaev, allikas
stone [stoun] kivi
nobody [ˈnoubɔdi] mitte keegi
nightingale [ˈnaitiŋgeil] ööbik
voice [vɔis] hääl

The third woman did not say anything.

"Well," asked her friends. "What can you tell us about your son?"

"I have nothing to tell about him," she answered.

Then the women took their buckets and started on their way home. The old man stood up from the stone and followed them. After some time the women put their buckets down. The buckets were heavy and they wanted to have a little rest. Suddenly they saw three boys come along the road towards them.

One of the boys turned a somersault. The women smiled at him.

The second young man sang a song. He sang like a nightingale. The women turned their heads and listened to him.

The third boy came to his mother, took the heavy bucket and carried it home.

The three women turned to the old man and asked him: "What do you think of our sons?"

"Sons? Where were they?" the old man asked. "I saw only one son."

A STRANGE ROOM

(After Lesson 3)

An old woman from the country came to London. She went to a big hotel and asked for a room. A boy took her into a very small room. There was nothing in it.

"I don't like this room," she said. "I will not have it."

"We don't ask you to sleep here," said the boy. "This is not a bed-room. This is the lift."

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anything ['eniθiŋ] midagi
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] mitte midagi
bucket ['bʌkit] ämber
follow ['fɔlou] järgnema
heavy ['hevi] raske
road ['roud] (maan)tee
towards [tɔ:dz] poole, suunas
turn a somersault ['tə:n ə'sʌməsɔ:lt] kukerpalli viskama
turn [tə:n] pöörduma
hotel [hou'tel] hotell
ask for paluma
small [smɔ:l] väike
lift [lift] tõstuk

A READY ANSWER

(After Lesson 4)

Early one morning a poor Irishman went to the forest to shoot a hare for his breakfast. The forest belonged to a rich man. Just as the Irishman was coming out of the forest he met the rich man, who was taking an early morning walk. The Irishman said, "Good morning, sir, you are out early this morning."

"Yes, I came out to see if I could get an appetite for my breakfast," was the answer. The rich man looked at the Irishman and his hare. Then he asked, "What are you doing here in my forest so early in the morning?"

"Well, sir," answered the poor man, "I came out to see if I could get a breakfast for my appetite."

LAZY JIM

(After Lesson 5)

I

Once upon a time there was a boy whose name was Jim. Jim lived with his mother in a little village. They were very poor and the old woman got her living by washing for other people. Jim was so lazy that he did not do anything. He liked to lie in the sun when the weather was warm. In winter he sat on a chair near the fireplace.

One Monday his mother said to him, "If you don't begin to work I shan't give you anything to eat."

On Tuesday morning Jim went to a farmer and worked on

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a ready answer kärmas vastus
early ['əːli] vara
Irishman ['aiəriʃmən] iirlane
shoot [ʃuːt] laskma, tulistama
hare [hɛə] jänes
just [dʒʌst] just
belong [bi'ɔŋ] kuuluma
appetite ['æpitait] isu
lazy ['leizi] laisk
get the living ülalpidamist saama
fireplace ['faiəpleis] kamin
penny ['peni] penn

the farm all day long. In the evening the farmer gave him a penny for the day's work. On his way home Jim lost the money.

"You stupid boy," said his mother. "You ought to have put it in your pocket."

"I'll do so another time," answered Jim.

On Wednesday Jim went out again and worked on another farm. The farmer gave him a jar of milk for his day's work. Jim put the jar into his large pocket. When he came home there was no milk in the jar.

"You stupid boy," said his mother. "You ought to have carried the jar on your head."

"I'll do so another time," answered Jim.

On Thursday Jim worked on the same farm. In the evening the farmer gave him a big pat of butter for his day's work. Jim took the butter and put it on his head. When he got home there was no butter on his head, for it was warm that day.

"You stupid boy," said Jim's mother. "You ought to have carried it very carefully in your hands."

"I'll do so another time," answered Jim.

II

Jim was tired of working for the farmer and so on Friday he went to a baker. In the evening the man gave him a large cat. Jim took the cat and tried to carry it very carefully in his hands. In a short time the cat scratched him so badly that he had to let it go.

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lose, lost [luːz, lɔst] kaotama
money [ˈmʌni] raha
stupid [ˈstjuːpid] rumal
ought to have [ˈɔːt tə hæv] oleksid pidanud
pocket [ˈpɔkit] tasku
another time teine kord
jar [dʒɑː] purk
head [hed] pea
pat of butter [ˈpæt əvˈbʌtə] kamakas võid
carefully [ˈkɛəfuli] ettevaatlikult

II

baker [ˈbeikə] pagar
try [trai] proovima
scratch [skrætʃ] kriimustama

"How foolish you are," said the mother. "You ought to have tied it with a string and pulled it along after you."

"I'll do so another time," answered the boy.

On Saturday Jim went to a butcher, who gave him a fine leg of mutton in the evening. Jim took it, tied it with a string and pulled it after him through the dirt. When he got home, it was quite spoilt and nobody could eat it. His mother was very angry with him. "You stupid boy. You ought to have carried it on your shoulder," she said.

"I'll do so another time," answered Jim.

On Monday Jim went to a mill and worked there. The miller gave him a donkey. It was not easy for Jim to lift the donkey on his shoulders. At last he managed to do it. He went slowly, for the donkey was heavy. On his way Jim passed the house of a rich man, who had a beautiful daughter. The girl was deaf-and-dumb. The doctors said, "She will neither hear nor speak till somebody makes her laugh." Now this poor girl was sitting at the window and as Lazy Jim walked by with the donkey on his shoulders, he looked so funny that she burst out laughing. From that moment she could hear and speak. Her father was so happy that he married his daughter to Lazy Jim. Jim became a rich man. They lived in a large house and Jim's mother lived with them very happily.

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string [striŋ] nöör
tie [tai] siduma
pull [pul] tõmbama, vedama
butcher ['butʃə] lihunik
leg of mutton ['leg əv 'mʌtn] lambakints
dirt [dəːt] pori
spoilt [spɔilt] rikutud
shoulder ['ʃouldə] õlg (-a)
mill [mil] veski
miller ['milə] mölder
donkey ['dɔŋki] eesel
manage ['mænidʒ] hakkama saama
slowly ['slouli] aeglaselt
pass [pɑːs] mööduma
beautiful ['bjuːtiful] ilus
deaf-and-dumb ['defən'dʌm] kurttumm
neither ... nor [naiðənɔː] ei ... ega
burst [bəːst] puhkema
marry (to) ['mæri(tə)] naitma, mehele panema

FRED'S DOG

(After Lesson 6)

Fred had a clever dog called Dash. One day a man stole Dash. After some time Dash came back to Fred's place. Fred knew who the thief was, but the man said that Dash was his dog and not Fred's dog. They went to a judge. The judge said to Fred, "How can we know that it is your dog?" Fred said some words into the dog's ear. The dog began to walk about on two legs and to do other tricks. Then the judge asked the thief to make the dog do the same things, but the dog did not move.

Now the judge saw that Dash was Fred's dog. He punished the thief, but Fred could go home with his dog.

TWO NEGATIVES MAKE AN AFFIRMATIVE

(After Lesson 7)

At school Enn learned that two negatives make an affirmative. At home he asked his mother, "Mother, can I say I don't see nothing?"

"You cannot," answered his mother. "Don't and nothing are negatives and two negatives make an affirmative."

A little later Enn asked his mother for a cake. Mother told him to wait till teatime. Half an hour later he again asked her for a cake and again Mother said "No."

At tea-time Enn's mother saw that a cake was missing.

"Enn, you bad boy. I told you twice not to take a cake, didn't I?"

"Yes, mother," answered Enn. "But two negatives make an affirmative!"

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steal, stole [sti:l, stoul] varastama
thief [θi:f] varas
judge [dʒʌdʒ] kohtunik
trick [trik] kunsttükk, trikk
move [mu:v] liikuma
punish ['pʌniʃ] karistama
again [ə'ge(i)n] jälle
miss [mis] puuduma
twice [twais] kaks korda

A DUMB WIFE

(After Lesson 8)

Once there was a man whose wife was dumb. This made him very sad because he loved her very much. At last he went to a doctor and said, "Can you make my wife speak?"

"Perhaps I can," said the doctor, "the operation is difficult, but if I may try, I'll do my best."

"Of course you may try," said the man. "I'll bring my wife tomorrow."

The next day the doctor made the operation and the dumb wife began to speak. She spoke so much and so loudly that in some hours her poor husband ran back to the doctor and said, "Can you make my wife dumb again?"

"No," said the doctor, "there are many ways to make a dumb woman speak, but not one to make a woman stop talking."

"What must I do?" said the man. "I shall soon die if I have to listen to her all day long." "Well," said the doctor, "I can't make her dumb, but I can make you deaf and then you will not have to listen to her."

"Very well, do so," said the man. "It will be better to be deaf than to die."

IN THE TRAIN

(After Lesson 8)

It was Sunday. There were very many people in the trains. A man was looking for a seat in a train. Suddenly he saw a vacant seat. A small bag lay on that seat and a young man was sitting beside it.

"Is this seat vacant?" asked the man.

"No, it is not, my friend will come soon. It is his seat," was the answer.

---

love [lʌv] armastama
perhaps [pəˈhæps] võib-olla
operation [ɔpəˈreiʃn] operatsioon
difficult [ˈdifikəlt] raske
loudly [ˈlaudli] valjusti
vacant [ˈveikənt] vaba, vakantne
beside [biˈsaid] kõrval

"Well, I'll sit here till he comes," said the first man.

Ten minutes passed and the train started.

"Your friend is late," said the man, took the bag and threw it out of the window. The young man tried to catch the bag, but it was too late. It was his bag, — he wanted to be comfortable and have two seats for himself.

BILLY GETS UP EARLY

(After Lesson 9)

Billy was often late for school.

"If you can't get up earlier, I shall not give you any money for icecream. This is the third time this week you have been late," said his father one morning.

"I'm sorry," said Billy.

"You must do something about it," said the father. "When I was your age I had to walk two miles to school. You have only a few hundred yards to go."

"All right," said Billy and ran out of the room.

He came into the classroom five seconds before the teacher came into the class.

"You are late again," said Bob.

"I know," answered Billy. "And Father says he won't give me money for icecream if I am late again."

Before he went to bed that evening Billy put the alarm-clock near his bed. "I'm sure I'll wake up in time," he thought.

Next morning at six the alarm-clock rang and Billy jumped out of bed. His mother and father were still asleep. So he dressed

---

start [stɑːt] teele asuma
catch [kætʃ] kinni püüdma
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] mugav
icecream ['aiskriim] jäätis
be sorry ['sɔri] kahetsema
I'm sorry mul on kahju; ma palun vabandust
You must do something about it sa pead selles asjas midagi ette võtma
When I was your age kui ma sinu vanune olin
I had to walk ma pidin jalgsi minema
yard [jɑːd] jard
all right hea küll
be asleep [ə'sliːp] magama
a few [ə'fjuː] mõni

and sat down in the arm-chair near the fire-place and began to read a book. But in a few minutes he was asleep.

At half past eight Father came into the room.

"Oh, now I see where the alarm-clock has gone to. Today we are all late," he cried.

"Well, you can't blame me," answered Billy half-asleep. "You said I must get up earlier — and I did."

NEWTON AND HIS DINNER

(After Lesson 10)

One day a man came and wanted to see Newton. It was before dinner-time. The servant said that Newton was working in his study.

The man wanted to see Newton very much. He sat down in the dining-room to wait for him. The servant brought in Newtons' dinner — a boiled chicken under a cover. An hour passed, but Newton did not come. The man began to feel hungry. He looked into the dish, saw the chicken and began to eat it. When only the bones were left, he covered the dish and asked the servant to boil another chicken for Newton. But before that was ready Newton came to dinner. When he saw the man in the dining-room, he said. "I am sorry you waited so long. But allow me to take my short dinner first. I am tired and hungry; I shall soon be ready." He lifted the cover, but found that the dish was empty. He smiled and said, "See what we learned people are! I forgot that I had had my dinner already."

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blame [bleim] süüdistama
servant ['səːv(ə)nt] teener
study ['stʌdi] kabinet
boil [bɔil] keetma
chicken ['tʃikin] kanapoeg
cover ['kʌvə] kaas, kate
dish [diʃ] vaagen
bone [boun] kont
only the bones were left ainult kondid olid järele jäänud
allow [ə'lau] lubama
empty ['empti] tühi
soon [suːn] varsti
learned ['ləːnid] õpetatud
learned people õpetlased
forget [fə'get] unustama
forgot [fə'gɔt] unustasin
I had had my dinner ma olin lõunat söönud

THE POLICEMAN AND THE THIEF

(After Lesson 12)

In a small town in England a man stole some money from a house. The police began to look for the thief and they found him in two days. They brought him to the police station and found some of the money on him.

There was a new policeman at the police station. They wanted to give him some work.

"Take this thief to the city," they said to him. "You must go there by train, and it starts very soon. Don't be late."

The policeman and the thief started on their way. They came to a shop; the thief stopped and said:

"We have nothing to eat in the train. It's a long way to the city. I'll go into this shop and buy some bread for us. Wait here for me."

The policeman was glad for he was hungry. He said to the thief, "Be quick, we haven't much time."

The thief went into the shop and the policeman waited for him in the street. He stood there for a long time, but the thief did not come back. At last the policeman went into the shop.

"Where's that man who came in here to buy some bread?" asked the policeman.

"Oh, he went out of the back door," said the shop-assistant.

The policeman ran out of the back door, but he could not see the thief. He ran down the road, but he could not find him. So he went back to the police station and told the others about it. They were very angry with him, and he was very unhappy.

All the police of the town began to look for the thief and soon they caught him. They brought him back to the police station and called the same policeman.

"Take him to the city and do not lose him," said the chief angrily.

---

police [pəˈliːs] politsei
police station politseijaoskond
policeman politseinik
angry [ˈæŋgri] vihane
unhappy [ʌnˈhæpi] õnnetu
catch, caught, caught [kætʃ, kɔːt] kinni püüdma
chief [tʃiːf] pealik, ülem

The policeman and the thief went along the same road to the station, and they came to the same shop.

"Wait here," said the thief. "I want to go into that shop and buy some bread."

"Oh no," said the policeman. "You did it before and you ran away. This time I'll go into the shop and buy the bread, and you must wait here for me."

THE KING AND THE PAINTER

(After Lesson 13)

There was a king who thought that he could paint very well. His pictures were bad, but the people to whom he showed them were afraid of the king. They all said that his pictures were beautiful and they liked them very much.

One day the king showed his pictures to a great painter who lived in his country.

"I want to know what you think of my pictures," he said. "Do you like them? Am I a good painter or not?"

The artist looked at the king's pictures and said,

"My King, I think that your pictures are bad and that you will never be a good painter."

The king was very angry and sent the painter to prison.

Two years passed. The king wanted to see the painter again.

"I was angry with you because you did not like my pictures," he said. "Forget all about it. I am your friend."

The king and the artist had a long talk and at last the king asked the painter to have dinner with him. After dinner the king showed his new pictures to the artist and said, "Well, how do you like them?"

The artist looked at the pictures and said, "Send me back to prison."

---

road [roud] maantee
king [kiŋ] kuningas
show [ʃou] näitama
never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
send, sent, sent [send] saatma
prison ['prizn] vangla
talk [tɔ:k] vestlus

THE STORY OF KEESH

(After Lesson 15)

I

Keesh was an Eskimo boy. He lived in the Far North near the Polar Sea many, many years ago. His father was a great hunter. One day when there was very little food in the village Keesh's father went out hunting. He met a big polar bear. There was a fight between the brave Eskimo and the bear. The hunter died while he was killing the great animal. But the meat of the bear saved the lives of many people.

After that Keesh and his mother were often hungry. The chief of the village did not give them enough meat. And their hut was the smallest and coldest in the village.

Keesh became a strong and clever boy. When he was 13 years old, he did a very brave thing. He went to a meeting in the chief's hut and said:

"It's true that you give meat to my mother and me, but we are often hungry. The meat is sometimes old and often there is more bone than meat. My father always brought home more meat than the other hunters. Nobody was hungry in our village at that time. Have you forgotten it? My father saved the lives of many people when he killed that big polar bear. Now my mother and I are often hungry, but you have much meat for your families."

The hunters at the meeting were very much surprised. "Who has heard such a thing before?" they cried. "Why must we, old hunters, listen to a boy? Take the child away," they said.

Eskimo ['eskimou] eskimo
polar ['poulə] polaar
hunter ['hʌntə] kütt
hunting ['hʌntiŋ] küttimine, jaht
bear [bɛə] karu
fight [fait] võitlus
while [wail] (sel ajal) kui
kill [kil] tapma
save [seiv] päästma
enough [i'nʌf] küllalt
hut [hʌt] onn
true [tru:] tõsi
surprised [sə'praizd] üllatatud
cry [krai] hüüdma, karjuma

But Keesh was not afraid. He stood there and waited. When everybody was silent again he said:

"Men of the village! My father was a great hunter and I, his son, shall also go out and hunt polar bears. And I shall devide the meat so that no woman or child in the village will be hungry."

With these words Keesh left the chief's hut.

II

The next morning Keesh went out with his father's big hunting-spear. The people who saw him laughed at him. The men said, "Let him go. He will soon come back." The women were sorry for his mother.

Keesh did not come back in the evening. The people waited two days. There was a heavy snowstorm on the third day, but Keesh did not come back. Now the men decided to go out and look for the boy when the storm was over.

Early next morning Keesh came home with a big piece of bear meat. The people ran out to see the young hunter. He told the men to go with dogs and sledges and bring the meat to the village. Then Keesh said to his mother, "Let us go home now. I am very tired. We shall eat and then I must sleep." His mother was very happy and proud of her son.

III

Keesh often went hunting. Sometimes he was away three or four days, but often a whole week. Every time he killed a bear. Then the men went with dogs and sledges and brought the meat

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silent ['sailənt] vait
divide [di'vaid] jagama, jaotama
hunting-spear ['spiə] jahioda
the women were sorry naistel oli kahju
heavy ['hevi] raske
snowstorm ['snou'stɔ:m] lumetuisk, -torm
decide [di'said] otsustama
piece [pi:s] tükk
sledge [sledʒ] regi, kelk
every time iga kord

home. Keesh always went alone and nobody knew how he killed the bears. He did not even take a dog with him.

"Why do you hunt only bears?" the chief asked him.

"There is more meat on a bear than on other animals," said Keesh.

Keesh killed many bears that winter and the people of the village had enough to eat. He divided the meat so that nobody was hungry. The hunters saw that Keesh was brave and kind. They asked him to come and take part in their meetings. One day when Keesh was out hunting the people of the village built a new hut for him and his mother.

IV

One day the chief sent word to Keesh that he must come to a meeting of the hunters. But Keesh did not go. "I was hunting for three days. I have killed two bears. I am tired and hungry now. Let the men come here, my hut is large enough for all of them."

So the hunters and the old men of the village came to Keesh's hut. The chief said to the boy:

"Keesh, people think that you use magic when you kill the bears. Is it so?"

But Keesh only laughed. "No, I do not use magic. I use my head. Every hunter can do what I have done."

"Will you tell us how you do it?" asked the chief.

"Yes, I will," said Keesh. "I put a coiled whalebone with sharp ends into a ball of fat and leave the ball on the ice. When a bear eats such a ball, the fat melts soon and the sharp whalebone makes him very sick. Then it is easy to kill him with a spear."

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whole [houl] kogu, terve
even ['i:vn] isegi
kind [kaind] heasüdamlik, lahke
magic ['mædʒik] nõiakunst
coiled [kɔild] rõngasse keritud, spiraalne
whalebone ['weilboun] vaalaluu
sharp [ʃa:p] terav
end ots
fat rasv
melt sulama
sick haige

Some years later Keesh became the chief of his people. He was a great hunter and killed many bears. The people were never hungry because there was always enough meat in the village.

The people of the village told the story of Keesh to their children and their children's children, and the women sang songs about Keesh, the brave hunter.

THE SECRETARY'S WATCH

(After Lesson 16)

George Washington did not like people who were late for their work. One morning his secretary came late. The secretary saw that Washington was in his office already. He went into Washington's room and said, "I am sorry, but my watch was not right this morning." Washington answered, "I see. So you must get another watch and if that does not help you, I shall get another secretary."

A CLEVER MAN

(After Lesson 16)

It was raining. A man, wet and cold with rain, came to a country inn. The room was full of people and he could not get near the fire. He said to the landlord:

"Take some oysters to my horse!"

"To your horse?" cried the landlord. "Will your horse eat oysters?"

George Washington ['dʒɔɪdʒ 'wɔʃiŋ-tən]
secretary ['sekrit(ə)ri] sekretär
wet [wet] märg
inn [in] võõrastemaja
full [ful] täis
landlord ['lænlɔɪd] peremees
oyster ['ɔistə] auster
horse [hɔɪs] hobune

"Do as I ask you," answered the man.

All the people, hearing this, ran out to see the horse eat oysters. Now the man was alone in the room. He sat down by the fire and warmed himself. When the landlord came back, he said to the man:

"Your horse did not like oysters."

"Well," said the man, "put them on the table and when I am dry and warm, I shall try to eat them myself."

THE BOY AND THE CAKES

(After Lesson 17)

A train stopped at a little station. A man looked out of the window and saw a woman who was selling cakes. The man wanted to buy a cake. The woman was standing far from the train. The man did not want to get out of the carriage. He called a boy who was standing near the train and asked him:

"How much does a cake cost?"

"Ten kopecks," answered the boy.

The man gave him twenty kopecks and said to him:

"Bring me a cake and for ten kopecks buy one for yourself."

Some minutes later the boy returned. He was eating a cake. He gave the man ten kopecks and said, "There was only one cake there."

HE COULD NOT REFUSE

(After Lesson 18)

A young Englishman went to a bazaar, but he did not want to buy anything. A beautiful young girl offered him a box of

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dry [drai] kuiv
sell [sel] müüma
carriage ['kæridʒ] vagun
return [ri'tə:n] tagasi tulema
bazaar [bə'za:] näitemüük
offer ['ɔfə] pakkuma

cigars. The young man refused to buy it. He said that he did not smoke. Then the girl offered him some boxes of sweets. The man said that he did not eat any sweets. When the girl offered him a fountain-pen, he told her he did not write. At last the girl offered him a cake of soap. "I don't," began the man and stopped then. He bought the cake of soap, for he could not say that he did not wash.

RIP VAN WINKLE

I

The Hudson is a great river in the United States of America. The Catskill Mountains are near that river.

Many years ago, when America was a province of Great Britain, there was a little village at the foot of the Catskill Mountains. In this village there lived a man whose name was Rip Van Winkle.

Rip was a good-natured man, but he did not like to work on his farm. He was ready to help his neighbours and to make toys for the children, but he found it impossible to do any work at home. Rip's wife scolded him for his laziness. Morning, noon and night her tongue was always going. Rip only shrugged his shoulders, shook his head, but said nothing.

When Rip felt that he could stand his wife's scolding no

---

cigar [siˈgɑː] sigar
refuse [riˈfjuːz] keelduma
fountain-pen [ˈfauntinpen] täitesulepea
cake of soap [ˈsoup] tükk seepi
the Hudson [hʌdsn] Hudson (*jõgi*)
the United States of America [juˈnaitid steits əv əˈmerikə] Ameerika Ühendriigid
the Catskill Mountains [ˈkætskil ˈmauntinz] Catskilli mäed
province [ˈprɔvins] provints
good-natured [ˈgudneitʃəd] heasüdamlik
neighbour [ˈneibə] naaber
impossible [imˈpɔsibl] võimatu
scold [skould] tõrelema, hurjutama
laziness [ˈleizinis] laiskus
noon [nuːn] keskpäev
tongue [tʌŋ] keel (*organ*)
shrug the shoulders [ˈʃrʌg ðə ˈʃouldəz] õlgu kehitama
shake, shook, shaken [ʃeik, ʃuk, ˈʃeikn] raputama

longer, he took his gun, whistled his dog Wolf and went away into the forests. When he was tired of rambling, he sat down under a tree, ate his meal, sharing it with Wolf and late at night returned home.

II

One fine autumn day Rip came to one of the highest parts of the Catskill Mountains. He was shooting squirrels and the silent woods echoed with the reports of his gun. At last he felt tired and threw himself down on a green hill. It was late in the afternoon. From an opening between the trees he could see the lower country for many miles, all covered with fine woods.

As he got up to go down to the village, he heard a voice calling "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!" He looked around, but there was nobody. Rip thought he had made a mistake and turned to go down the hill when he heard the same cry in the evening air: "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!"

At the same time Wolf bristled up his back and looked fearfully down among the trees, giving a low growl. Rip felt fear coming over him. He looked in the same direction and saw a strange figure climbing the rocks.

III

Rip was surprised to see a man in this lonely place. He thought that it was some of his neighbours and went quickly down to help him. The man was a stranger and Rip did not like

---

gun [gʌn] püss
wolf [wulf] hunt
whistle [ˈwisl] vilistama
ramble [ˈræmbl] uitama
share [ʃɛə] jagama (kellegagi)
squirrel [ˈskwirəl] orav
echo [ˈekou] kajama
report [riˈpɔːt] pauk
hill [hil] küngas
lower [ˈlouə] madalam
mistake [misˈteik] viga, eksitus
turn [təːn] pöörduma
bristle up [ˈbrisl ˈʌp] turri ajama
growl [graul] urin
give a low growl tasa urisema
fear [fiə] hirm
direction [diˈrekʃn] suund
strange [ˈstreindʒ] võõras, kummaline
figure [ˈfigə] kogu, kuju
climb [klaim] ronima
rock [rɔk] kalju
lonely [ˈlounli] üksildane
stranger [ˈstreindʒə] võõras

him. He had a keg on his shoulder. The man did not say anything, but made signs for Rip to help him. Together they climbed up a narrow gully.

From time to time Rip heard sounds like distant thunder, that seemed to come from a deep ravine. At last Rip and the stranger came to a hollow. In the middle of it Rip saw a company of men playing at ninepins. The men were dressed in strange outlandish clothes and all of them had beards. The men did not speak a word and they looked very serious. When they saw Rip they stopped their game and looked at him.

Rip's companion emptied the contents of the keg into large bottles. Rip gave the bottles to the men, they drank the wine in silence and then went back to their game.

When nobody looked at Rip he drank some wine too. It was very good and so Rip drank several times. At last his head grew heavy and he fell into a deep sleep.

IV

When Rip woke up, he found himself on a green hill. He rubbed his eyes. It was a bright sunny morning. The birds were hopping and singing in the trees.

"I have slept here all the night," thought Rip. He remembered the strange man and the party at ninepins, the keg of liquor, the bottle.

"Oh, that dreadful bottle," he thought. "What shall I tell my wife?"

---

keg [keg] vaadike, ankur
sign [sain] märk
narrow ['nærou] kitsas
gully ['gʌli] kuristik
distant ['distənt] kauge
thunder ['θʌndə] äike, müristamine
seem [si:m] näima
deep [di:p] sügav
ravine [rə'vi:n] kuristik
hollow ['hɔlou] org
company ['kʌmpəni] seltskond
ninepins ['nainpinz] keeglimäng
outlandish [aut'lændiʃ] välismaine
clothes [klouðz] riietus
beard ['biəd] habe
serious ['siəriəs] tõsine
companion [kəm'pænjən] kaaslane
contents ['kɔntents] sisu
wine [wain] vein
several ['sevr(ə)l] mitu
woke up ['wouk 'ʌp] ärkas
rub [rʌb] hõõruma
hop [hɔp] hüppama
liquor ['likə] vedelik; vägijook
dreadful ['dredful] hirmus, kole

He looked round for his gun, but in place of his fine, clean gun he saw an old one covered with rust. He was sure that this was not his gun. Perhaps it belonged to the strange old man.

Wolf, too, was not there. Rip whistled and called his name, but all in vain. Rip stood up. He wanted to go to the hollow and demand his dog and gun from the strange men. He found his feet stiff and tired.

"These mountain beds are not good for me," Rip thought. He made his way down. When he came to the gully which he had climbed up the evening before, he saw a mountain torrent flow down there. He called and whistled after his dog, but there was no answer. The place looked strange and there was nobody there.

Rip was very hungry. He was sorry to lose his dog and gun; he feared to meet his wife. As the morning was passing away, he shook his head, took up the rusty gun and turned his steps homeward.

V

When he came near the village, he met many people, but he did not know them. Their dress, too, was strange. They all stared at him with surprise and stroked their chins. After a time Rip did the same and found that he had a long beard.

Now he reached the village. A number of strange children ran after him and pointed at his beard. The dogs barked at him as he passed.

Even the village was changed. It was much larger and there were more people in it. Strange names were over the doors,

---

rust [rʌst] rooste
belong [bi'lɔŋ] kuuluma
in vain [in vein] asjata
demand [di'mɑ:nd] nõudma
stiff [stif] kange, jäik
torrent ['tɔrənt] juga
flow [flou] voolama
lose [lu:z] kaotama
step [step] samm
stare [stɛə] üksisilmi vahtima, jõllitama
stroke [strouk] silitama
reach [ri:tʃ] saabuma, jõudma
number ['nʌmbə] hulk, number
point [pɔint] osutama, näitama
bark [bɑ:k] haukuma
change ['tʃeindʒ] muutuma

strange faces at the windows. But surely it was his own village. There stood the Catskill Mountains, there ran the silver Hudson. Rip did not know what to think of it.

VI

"That bottle last night has made me see strange things," he thought.

When Rip came to his house, he saw that the windows were broken and the roof fallen in. An old half-starved dog that looked like Wolf was near the door. Rip called him by name, but the dog ran away.

Rip entered the house and called for his wife and children. The empty rooms rang with his voice, but nobody answered. He hurried to the village inn, but it was gone. There was a large hotel in its place. Rip with his long beard, his strange dress and rusty gun, and with a number of women and children behind him attracted the attention of the men at the hotel. They gathered round him and stared at him.

One of the men asked Rip on which side he voted. An old gentleman asked him what brought him to the election with a gun and all these women and children behind him.

"I am a poor, quiet man, a native of this place and a loyal subject of the king," said Rip.

The people cried, "Oh, a subject of the king of England! Away with him!"

---

surely [ˈʃuəli] kindlasti
own [oun] enda, oma
silver [ˈsilvə] hõbe(dane)
broken [ˈbrouk(ə)n] purustatud
half-starved [ˈhɑːfˈstɑːvd] poolnälginud
enter [ˈentə] sisenema
hurry [ˈhʌri] ruttama
attract [əˈtrækt] külge tõmbama
attention [əˈtenʃn] tähelepanu
attract attention tähelepanu äratama
vote [vout] hääletama
quiet [ˈkwaiət] vaikne
election [ilekʃn] valimised
native [ˈneitiv] päriselanik
loyal [ˈlɔiəl] truu, lojaalne
subject [ˈsʌbdʒikt] alam
Away with him! Kihutage ta siit minema!

VII

The old gentleman told the people to be quiet and asked Rip: "Why did you come here? Whom are you looking for?"

Poor Rip said that he came there to look for some of his neighbours.

"Well," said the gentleman, "who are they?"

Rip thought for a moment and then asked, "Where is Nicholas Vedder?"

"He died about eighteen years ago."

"But where is Brom Datcher?"

"Oh, he went to the army at the beginning of the war. He did not come back!"

"Where is Van Bummel, the schoolmaster?"

"He went to the war too, became a great general and is now in Congress."

Rip became rather sad when he heard this. Now he was quite alone in the world. And the people talked about things he could not understand. What war were they talking about? And what was Congress?

He looked around and asked at last: "Does nobody know Rip Van Winkle?"

"Oh, there is Rip, leaning against the tree," two or three men cried.

Rip looked and saw a man who looked just like he was when he went up the mountain.

Now Rip did not know who was who.

The old gentleman wanted to know his name, but poor Rip said, "I am not myself. I was myself last night, but I fell asleep on the mountain. Everything is changed now and I can't tell you what's my name or who I am."

The people began to look at each other and tap their fingers against their foreheads.

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army ['ɑːmi] armee, sõjavägi
schoolmaster ['skuːlmɑːstə] koolmeister
general ['dʒenərəl] kindral
Congress ['kɔŋgres] kongress, Ameerika Ühendriikide parlament
lean [liːn] nõjatuma
tap [tæp] koputama
finger ['fiŋgə] sõrm
forehead ['fɔrid] laup

At this moment a fresh, nice-looking woman came to have a look at the strange man. She had a little boy in her arms. The boy began to cry and she said to him, "Hush, Rip, the old man won't hurt you."

"What is your name?" asked old Rip.

"Judith Gardinier."

"But your father's name?"

"Oh, poor man. Rip Van Winkle was his name, but twenty years ago he left his home and he never came back. His dog came home alone, but my poor father died in the mountains. I was then a little girl."

"Where is your mother?" asked Rip.

"Oh, she died only a year ago."

Rip put his arms round his daughter and her son.

"I am your father. Does nobody know poor Rip Van Winkle?"

An old woman came and looked into Rip's face. Then she said:

"Sure! It is Rip Van Winkle. Welcome home, old neighbour! Where have you been these twenty long years?"

Rip's story was short. Twenty long years were to him only one short night. The people shook their heads when they heard that. Soon they went away — to the election or to their homes. Rip's daughter took him to her house to live there. She had a fine home and a young farmer for a husband. Rip remembered him as one of the little boys from the village.

Rip told his story to everybody. Every man, woman or child in the village knew it by heart. When they heard a thunderstorm in the Catskill Mountains they said that Hendrik Hudson and his men were playing their game of ninepins there.

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nice [nais] kena, meeldiv
nice-looking meeldiva välimusega
hush [hʌʃ] tasa, kuss
hurt [həːt] haiget tegema
welcome ['welkəm] tere tulemast
heart [haːt] süda
know by heart peast teadma
Hendrik Hudson *meremees, kes 17. sajandil avastas Hudsoni jõe ja lahe*

I

ARTIKKEL (THE ARTICLE)

1. Umbmäärane artikkel (The Indefinite Article)

Umbmäärast artiklit **a (an)** tarvitatakse ainsuses nimisõnaga

1) kui kõneldakse esemest või isikust esmakordselt.

Enn has **a sister.**
We saw **an interesting film** yesterday.

2) kui kõneldakse ühest esemest või olendist mitme samasuguse hulgast. Mitmuses asendub artikkel **a (an)** umbmäärase asesõnaga **some** või **any.**

I know **a girl** at that school.
I know **some girls** at that school.
Do you know **any girls** at that school?

3) kui kõneldakse ühest esemest või olendist kui teatud liiki kuuluvast. Mitmuses artikkel puudub.

Rein is **a turner.**
Rein and Enn are **turners.**
This is **an English book.**
These are **English books.**

2. Määrav artikkel (The Definite Article)

1) Määravat artiklit **the** tarvitatakse nimisõnaga ainsuses ja mitmuses, kui on teada, missugustest esemetest või olenditest kõneldakse.

There is a pupil in the classroom. **The pupil** is writing an exercise.
Open **the window.** Avage (see) aken!
Open **the windows.** Avage (kõik) aknad!

2) Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse järgarvudega.

the first class
the third lesson
the tenth of March

3) Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse omadussõnaga ülivõrdes.

Epp is **the tallest** girl in her class.
This is **the most beautiful** picture.

4) Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse ainenimedega, kui kõneldakse kogu aine hulgast, mis on olemas antud olukorras.

Here is a bottle of milk. **The milk** is cold.
Siin on pudel piima. (See) piim on külm.
Pass me **the butter,** please.
Palun ulata mulle või (mis on laual).

3. Artikli puudumine

Artiklit ei tarvitata
1) aastaaegade nimetustega.

Winter is long in our country.
In summer many workers go to rest-homes.

2) kuude nimetustega.

April, May and **June** are the spring months.
Enn's birthday is in **December.**

3) päevade nimetustega.

Yesterday was **Friday.**
We shall go to the cinema on **Sunday.**

4) tänavate nimetustega.

Our flat is in **Garden Street.**
Do you go to **Factory Street** by bus?

5) keelte nimetustega.

Can you speak **English?**
We speak **Estonian** at home.

6) söögiaegade nimetustega.

At what time do you have **dinner?**
After **supper** I like to go for a walk.

7) ainenimedega, kui neid kasutatakse üldises tähenduses.

Children like **milk.**
At this shop we can buy **butter** and **cheese.**

4. Artikli tarvitamine pärisnimedega

1) Pärisnimedega artiklit ei tarvitata.

Fred Miller is an **English** worker.
Marx lived in **London.**
Fred's brother is not in **Europe,** he is in **North America.**

2) Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse
   a) perekonnanimede ees mitmuses, kui viidatakse perekonnale tervikuna.

The Millers are at home.
Can you tell me where **the Browns** live?

   b) ajalehtede ja ajakirjade nimedega, kui need sisaldavad mõnd loendatavat nimisõna ainsuses.

The Morning Star is the newspaper of the Communist Party of Great Britain.
I read about it in **the Daily Herald.**

Märkus. Mitteingliskeelsete perioodiliste väljaannete nimede ees artiklit ei tarvitata.
Our pupils like to read **Pravda** and **Noorte Hääl.**

3) Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse
   a) geograafiliste nimedega, mis koosnevad üldnimest ja seda piiritlevast täiendist.

The Soviet Union.
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics = the U. S. S. R.
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic = the E. S. S. R.
The United States (of America) = the U. S. A.
The Atlantic Ocean.
The English Channel.

Märkus. Kui geograafilises nimes on põhisõnaks pärisnimi, siis tarvitatakse seda ilma artiklita.
We live in **Soviet Estonia.**
Rein's brother went to **South Africa.**

   b) jõgede nimetustega.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe.
London lies on **the Thames.**

5. Väljendeid artikli tarvitamisega

Määrava artikliga

in the morning — hommikul
in the day-time — päeval
in the evening — õhtul
to the country — maale
in the country — maal
in the street — tänaval
in the field — põllul
in the meadow — aasal
in the air — õhus
in the sun — päikesepaistel
in the picture — pildil
in the map — (maa)kaardil
in the hand — käes
in the north (south etc.) — põhjas, põhjaosas
on the agenda — päevakorras
take the floor — sõna võtma
take the tram (bus, train) — trammiga sõitma

Umbmäärase artikliga

take a seat — istet võtma
have a rest — puhkama
have a good time — lõbusalt aega veetma
a lot of — suur hulk
go for a walk (a swim) — jalutamas käima
seven hours a day — seitse tundi päevas

Ilma artiklita

at school — koolis
at work — tööl
at home — kodus
at night — öösel
by bus (tram, train) — bussiga
go to school — kooli minema
go to work — tööle minema
go to bed — magama heitma
go home — koju minema
go to town — linna minema
in town — linnas
have dinner (breakfast, supper) — lõunat sööma
from time to time — aeg-ajalt
last week (year, month) — möödunud nädalal
next year (week, month) — tuleval aastal
(be) on duty — korrapidajaks olema
on foot — jalgsi

II

NIMISÕNA (THE NOUN)

Mitmuse omastav kääne

1. Mitmuse omastav kääne moodustatakse ülakoma (') lisamisega nimisõna mitmusele.

my brothers' friends	mu vendade sõbrad
our workers' tools	meie tööliste tööriistad

2. Nimisõnadel, millel puudub s-lõpuline mitmus, moodustatakse mitmuse omastav kääne lõpu 's liitmisega mitmuse nimetavale.

children's parents	laste vanemad
men's skis	meeste suusad
women's shoes	naiste kingad

III

OMADUSSÕNA (THE ADJECTIVE)

1. Omadussõnade võrdlemine (The Comparison of Adjectives)

Omadussõnadel on kolm võrdlusastet: algvõrre (the Positive Degree), keskvõrre (the Comparative Degree) ja ülivõrre (the Superlative Degree).

1) Ühesilbilised omadussõnad ja osa kahesilbilisi omadussõnu moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde liidete **-er** ja **-est** abil.

long	long**er**	the long**est**
clever	clever**er**	the clever**est**

2) Kesk- ja ülivõrdes kahekordistub ühekordne lõppkaashäälik lühikese täishääliku järel.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

3) Kesk- ja ülivõrdes muutub *y* kaashääliku järel *i*-ks.

happy	happier	the happiest
lazy	lazier	the laziest

4) «Tumma» *e*-ga lõppevatel omadussõnadel langeb see «tumm» *e* kesk- ja ülivõrdes ära.

large	larger	the largest
fine	finer	the finest

5) Mitmesilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde sõnade **more** [mɔ:] ja **most** [moust] abil.

beautiful	**more** beautiful	**the most** beautiful
interesting	**more** interesting	**the most** interesting

6) Mõnede omadussõnade kesk- ja ülivõrre moodustatakse eri tüvedest.

good	better	the best
bad (halb)	worse [wə:s]	the worst [wə:st]
much	more [mɔ:]	the most [moust]
many	more	the most
little	smaller	the smallest

7) Võrdlusastmete esinemisel lauseis tarvitatakse eesti keeles alati sidesõna *kui*.

Enn on niisama vana kui Tiit.
Enn ei ole nii vana kui Fred.
Enn on vanem kui Epp.

Inglise keeles tarvitatakse, erinevalt eesti keelest, algvõrde jaatavas vormis sidesõna **as ... as** (nii ... kui), algvõrde eitavas vormis sidesõnu **not so ... as** (mitte nii ... kui) ja keskvõrdes sidesõna **than** (kui).

Enn is **as** old **as** Tiit.
Enn is **not so** old **as** Fred.
Enn is older **than** Epp.

2. Omadussõnade *much, many* ja *little, few* tarvitamine

1) Omadussõnu **much** ja **little** tarvitatakse nimisõnaga ainsuses.

much water	palju vett
little water	vähe vett

2) Omadussõnu **many** ja **few** tarvitatakse nimisõnaga mitmuses.

many apples	palju õunu
few apples	vähe õunu

IV

ARVSÕNA (THE NUMERAL)

Arvud 100—10000

1. 100 a hundred	103 one hundred and three
one hundred	453 four hundred and fifty-three
200 two hundred	
jne.	
1,000 a thousand	1,057 one thousand and fifty-seven
one thousand	1,243 one thousand two hundred and forty-three
3,000 three thousand	4,621 four thousand six hundred and
jne.	twenty-one

2. Pange tähele, et sajaliste (samuti ka tuhandeliste) ja neile järgnevate kümneliste (viimaste puudumisel üheliste) vahele pannakse sidesõna *and*.

3. Tuhandeliste ja suuremate arvude kirjutamisel numbritega eraldatakse arvud kolme koha kaupa komaga (paremalt arvates).
   Lugemisel koma ei nimetata.
   Aastaarvu kirjutamisel koma ei tarvitata.

1949 ('nineteen 'forty-'nine)

Kümnendmurdude kirjutamisel ei tarvitata koma, vaid punkti, mida lugemisel nimetatakse *point*.

5.25 (five point twenty-five)

V

ASESÕNA (THE PRONOUN)

Umbmäärased asesõnad (Indefinite Pronouns)

something, anything, nothing; somebody, anybody, nobody

1. Umbmäärast asesõna **something** tarvitatakse jaatavas lauses.

Enn is making **something** in the workroom. Enn valmistab midagi töötoas.

2. Umbmäärast asesõna **anything** tarvitatakse küsivas ja eitavas lauses.

Did you read **anything** last evening? Kas sa lugesid midagi eile õhtul? I did not read **anything** last evening. Ma ei lugenud eile õhtul midagi.

3. Umbmäärast asesõna **nothing** tarvitatakse eituse väljendamiseks, kui tegusõna on jaatavas vormis.

I gave **nothing** to Epp yesterday.
Ma ei andnud Epule eile midagi.

4. Umbmäärast asesõna **somebody** tarvitatakse jaatavas lauses.

There is **somebody** in our garden.
Keegi on meie aias.

5. Umbmäärast asesõna **anybody** tarvitatakse küsivas ja eitavas lauses.

Did you see **anybody** in our garden?
Kas sa nägid kedagi meie aias?
I did not see **anybody** there.
Ma ei näinud seal kedagi.

6. Umbmäärast asesõna **nobody** tarvitatakse eituse väljendamiseks, kui tegusõna on jaatavas vormis.

There is **nobody** at home.
Kedagi ei ole kodus.
I saw **nobody** in the street.
Ma ei näinud tänaval kedagi.

VI

TEGUSÕNA (THE VERB)

1. Kestev minevik (Past Continuous)

Tegusõna *work*

Jaatav vorm	Küsiv vorm	Eitav vorm
I was working	Was I working?	I was not working
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working
He was working	Was he working?	He was not working
She was working	Was she working?	She was not working
It was working	Was it working?	It was not working
We were working	Were we working?	We were not working
You were working	Were you working?	You were not working
They were working	Were they working?	They were not working

Lühivastused: Were you working? Yes, I was.
No, I was not.

1). Kestev minevik (Past Continuous) moodustatakse abitegusõna **be** minevikust ning põhitegusõna **ing**-vormist.

I **was working**	Ma töötasin (parajasti)
Rein was **reading**	Rein luges (parajasti)

2) Küsivas vormis seisab abitegusõna aluse ees.

Were you **working?**	Kas te (parajasti) töötasite?
Was Rein **reading?**	Kas Rein (parajasti) luges?

3) Eitavas vormis seisab abitegusõna järel eitus *not.*

The boys were **not** working. Poisid ei töötanud (siis).
I was **not** writing a letter. Ma ei kirjutanud (siis) kirja.

4) Kestev minevik väljendab tegevust, mis kestis kindlaksmääratud momendil minevikus.

Yesterday at six o'clock Rein **was playing** basket-ball.
Eile kella kuue ajal Rein mängis korvpalli.

I **was writing** a letter when Epp came home.
Ma kirjutasin kirja, kui Epp tuli koju.

It was four o'clock. Rein and Lembit **were going** home from the factory.

Kell oli neli. Rein ja Lembit läksid vabrikust koju (olid parajasti koduteel).

2. Tegusõnade kolm põhivormi (Three Principal Forms)

1) Inglise keeles on tegusõnadel kolm põhivormi, millest moodustatakse tegusõna pööramisel ajavormid, kasutades vajaduse korral lisaks ka abitegusõnu.

Tegusõna põhivormid on:

I põhivorm — algvorm (Infinitive)
II põhivorm — lihtminevik (Past Indefinite)
III põhivorm — mineviku kesksõna (Past Participle)

2) Tegusõna 3. põhivorm on reeglipärastel tegusõnadel **ed**-lõpuline (nagu lihtminevikki).

Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade 3. põhivorm tuleb igal üksikul juhul meelde jätta.

	I põhivorm	II põhivorm	III põhivorm
Reeglipärased	work	worked [wəɪkt]	worked [wəɪkt]
	play	played [pleid]	played [pleid]
	rest	rested [restid]	rested [restid]

	I põhivorm	II põhivorm	III põhivorm
Ebareeglipärased	have	had	had
	be	was [wɔz] were [wə]	been [biːn]
	go	went	gone [gɔn]
	do	did	done [dʌn]

3. Täisminevik (Present Perfect)

1) Täisminevik (Present Perfect) moodustatakse abitegusõna **have** olevikust ja põhitegusõna **3. põhivormist.**

I **have worked**	ma olen töötanud
he **has had**	tal on olnud
we **have seen**	me oleme näinud
you **have begun**	te olete alanud
they **have gone**	nad on läinud

2) Tegusõna *work.*

Jaatav vorm	Küsiv vorm	Eitav vorm
I have worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked
You have worked	Have you worked?	You have not worked
He has worked	Has he worked?	He has not worked
She has worked	Has she worked?	She has not worked
It has worked	Has it worked?	It has not worked
We have worked	Have we worked?	We have not worked
You have worked	Have you worked?	You have not worked
They have worked	Have they worked?	They have not worked

Lühivastused: Have you worked? Yes, I have.
No, I have not.

3) Täisminevik (Present Perfect) väljendab:

a) lõpetatud tegevust; ajaühik, milles tegevus toimus, ei ole veel möödunud (*today, this week, this month, this year*).

We **have written** two dictations **this week.** Me oleme sel nädalal kaks etteütlust kirjutanud.

b) lõpetatud tegevust, mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku.

The men **have finished** their work. Mehed on oma töö lõpetanud (töö on valmis).

4. Tegusõna aegade tarvitamine

1) Kestev olevik (Present Continuous)

Look, Enn **is running.**	Tarvitatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis toimub kõnelemise momendil.

2) Kestev minevik (Past Continuous)

Yesterday at 8 o'clock **I was reading** the Morning Star. We **were playing** ball when Lilly came.	Tarvitatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis toimus teatud momendil minevikus.

Märkus. Kestvas ajas ei tarvitata tegusõnu *love, like, want, wish, live, see, know* ja teisi taolisi tegusõnu, mis näitavad juba iseenesest pidevat olukorda või tegevust.

3) Olevik (Present Indefinite)

a) Rein **speaks** English **well.**	a) Tarvitatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis püsivalt iseloomustab alust.
b) **I go** to the factory **every day.**	b) Tarvitatakse harjumuspärase, korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks olevikus.
c) The pupil **stands up, goes** to the blackboard and **begins** to write.	c) Tarvitatakse seotud jutustuses olevikus mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks.

4) Lihtminevik (Past Indefinite)

a) **Two years ago** **Last week** **Last Saturday** **Yesterday** **Last spring** **During the holidays**	Enn **began** to study English	a) Tarvitatakse minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks. Harilikult piiritleb aega ajamäärus (*yesterday, a year ago, last month, last spring*).
b) **Last summer** we **played** football **every Thursday.**		b) Tarvitatakse koos vastavate määrustega korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks minevikus.
c) The pupil **stood up, went** to the blackboard, **took** the chalk and **began** to write.		c) Tarvitatakse seotud jutustuses mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis toimusid minevikus.

5) Tulevik (Future Indefinite)

a) We **shall go** hiking **in summer.** **Next month** **Tomorrow** **In five days** **Next week** } they **will buy** a new radio set.	a) Tarvitatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis toimub tulevikus. Sageli on tegevuse aeg piiritletud ajamäärusega (*tomorrow, next week, in two days*).
b) **Next month** we **shall often play** volley-ball.	b) Tarvitatakse koos vastavate määrustega korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks tulevikus.

6) Täisminevik (Present Perfect)

a) I **have opened** the window (aken on praegu lahti).	a) Tarvitatakse minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks, mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku.
b) Enn **has made** two boxes **today.**	b) Tarvitatakse tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis toimus ajaühikus, mis pole veel möödunud (*today, this week, this month, this year*).

VII

EESSÕNAD (PREPOSITIONS)

about	Tell us **about** your **friends.** This story is **about** animals.
after	**After** dinner we shall go for a walk. He came in **after** me.

among	I like to be **among** my friends. Enn's English textbook is **among** your books.
at	We are **at** the lesson; we are sitting **at** our desks. **At** five o'clock he is **at** home. Father came **at** night; he was **at** work. Look **at** the blackboard.
before	We shall finish our work **before** supper.
between	Our house stands **between** two large new houses. Epp was walking **between** her father and her uncle.
by	You must come home **by** five o'clock. Shall we go **by** tram or **by** train?
during	**During** the summer holidays we shall go hiking. She has worked very well **during** this month.
for	We must do this exercise **for** Tuesday. Here are some books **for** you. Ella is looking **for** her pencil. Have you seen it? The children went **for** a walk. The boys worked in the garden **for** two hours. I am waiting **for** my friend. Father went to Moscow **for** a month.

from	They are at the factory **from** eight to four. The pupils came **from** school at two o'clock. His home was not far **from** our house. This letter is **from** my friend.
in	Enn was born **in** March, 1947; Rein was born **in** 1949. They live **in** a flat **in** a large house **in** Factory Street. **In** summer the boys lived **in** the country. They worked **in** the fields and **in** the meadows. They will come back **in** three weeks. She works **in** the morning, **in** the afternoon she likes to lie **in** the sun. What do you see **in** this picture? We reached the cinema **in** time.
in front of	There is a tall birch **in front of** our school. Lembit sits at the desk **in front of** Enn.
into	The teacher went **into** the house. Rein was putting his note-books **into** the bag.
near	There are some tall firs **near** our house. Linda is sitting in an armchair **near** the window.
of	Today is the 10th **of** April. The door **of** the room is white. Mother bought a bottle **of** milk. I am a member **of** the Y.C.L. December is the last month **of** the year.

on	There are some books **on** the desk. Put this note-book **on** my desk. Our next lesson will be **on** Friday. He came **on** a cold winter morning. Rein's birthday is **on** the 10th of April. There are four questions **on** the agenda.
out of	Mother took bread, cheese and butter **out of** her shopping-bag.
past	What time is it? It is half **past** four. We walked **past** a large factory.
till	Yesterday we played ball **till** six o'clock. The men worked from morning **till** evening.
to	The pupils go **to** school. I like to listen **to** the radio. Have you been **to** Moscow? Soviet Latvia is **to** the south of Soviet Estonia. Tomorrow we shall go **to** the country (the cinema, the theatre).
under	The dog is sleeping **under** the table. Mary's cat ran **under** the bed.
with	Every day I go to school **with** my friend. Lilly can sew **with** a sewing-machine.

VIII

SÕNADE JÄRJEKORD LAUSES (WORD ORDER)

Sõnade järjekord ingliskeelses lihtlauses on järgmine: esimesel kohal alus, teisel öeldis, kolmandal sihitis ja neljandal määrus.

I	II	III	IV
Alus	Öeldis	Sihitis	Määrus
We	speak	English	at our English lesson

Määruse asend lauses on suhteliselt vabam kui teistel lauseliikmetel. Tuleb aga meeles pidada, et määrus ei tohi lahutada otsesihitist sihilise tegusõnaga väljendatud öeldisest.

Kohamäärus on tavaliselt lause lõpus, sihitise järel.

Ajamäärus, mis tähistab kindlat aega, on tavaliselt lause lõpus, kohamääruse järel. Kui aga ajamäärust rõhutatakse, siis on ta lause alguses.

Rein helps his mother **in the garden every day.**
Every day Rein helps his mother **in the garden.**

Umbmäärased ajamäärsõnad (*always* — alati, *often* — sageli, *sometimes* — mõnikord, *never* — mitte kunagi jt.) seisavad

a) lihtaegades tegusõna ees;
b) tegusõna *be* vormide *am*, *is*, *are* ja *was*, *were* järel;
c) liitaegades esimese abitegusõna järel;
d) tegusõnade *can*, *must*, *may* järel.

a) Our lessons **always** begin at six o'clock.
Me tunnid algavad alati kell kuus.

b) We are **always** at the factory at three o'clock.
Me oleme alati kell 3 vabrikus.

c) I have **often** found mushrooms here.
Ma olen siit sageli seeni leidnud.

d) Rein can **never** help us.
Rein ei saa meid kunagi aidata.

Hääldamis- ja lugemisharjutusi

Exercise 1.

[p] [b]

pea	plan	pass	better	build	brush
peel	play	paint	birch	brown	bottle
pocket	plant	pair	box	buy	big

Peter put his pencil in his pocket.
We played in the park and painted pictures.
Bring back my big black bag.
Bob bought a bottle of milk for breakfast.
Ben and Paul planted birches and pines in the park.

Exercise 2.

[d] [t]

dad	drink	dig	tall	tool	turner
day	dress	dirty	ten	tea	top
dark	doll	deep	tired	traffic	till

Two and twenty is twenty-two, twelve and twelve is twenty-four.
Ten tall trees stand at the gate.
In December the days are dark.
Dick and his deskmate are on duty today.
Dolly's doll has ten toy dogs.

Exercise 3.

[k] [g]

kitchen	class	cup	get	grey	great
cat	cook	cold	game	glad	good
cake	cow	carrot	garden	greet	grain

Can you cook the carrots and cabbages in the kitchen?
The cows came round the corner of the cow-house.
Give the girl a good book about games.
No grass grows in this garden.
The girl gave a cup of milk to her grey cat.

Exercise 4.

[s, z, tʃ, dʒ]

sons	chairs	jacket	teacher	child	houses
boys	chess	job	picture	cheese	classes
shops	July	jump	birch	chalk	watches

On Saturday or on Sunday we shall go to a chess match.
Who teaches your sons English and Russian?
There will be cheese, sausage and porridge for breakfast tomorrow.
There was a picture of an English house on the bookshelf.
The children left their skis under the birch.
In June John will join the village club.

Exercise 5.

[θ] [ð]

three	thing	throw	they	father	other
think	thirty	Thursday	them	mother	gather
thank	fifth	month	then	their	brother

His thirty-third birthday was on Thursday.
On the fifth of this month we shall go to the theatre.
Thirteen and thirteen is not thirty-three.
Father told Mother that the weather was cold.
My brothers gathered many berries last summer.

Exercise 6.

[f, v, w]

village	live	field	victory	water	woman
very	life	fight	river	swim	well
vegetable	five	fall	roof	wife	west

Five women visited the forester's wife.
These four fields near the village are for vegetables.
The roof of the house we live in is white.
Fifteen young men at our factory play football and volleyball.
Fred and his wife bring water from the river.
The weather was fine on Friday and we went swimming.

Exercise 7.

[l]

lesson	letter	bell	milk	hole	vegetable
lamp	last	tell	pencil	hostel	feel
like	little	talk	bottle	twelve	felt

I like this little lamp on my table.
There are twelve pencils on that bookshelf.
Look, there is no milk in the child's bottle.
They will build a schoolhouse and a hostel.
All is well that ends well.
There are some apples and a cup of milk on the table.

Exercise 8.

[ŋ, ŋg, ŋk]

long	bring	English	skating-rink
sing	skating	England	drink
song	spring	think	

How long was he in England?
The young singer sang many English songs.
In spring the days become longer and longer.
The sun is shining and the birds are singing.
Do you think that you can drink this cold milk?

Exercise 9.

[iː] [i]

he	free	clean	six	milk	thing
she	greet	sea	spring	pin	film

He and she will leave in the evening.
In spring I drink much milk.

Exercise 10.

[ɔɪ, ɔ, ou]

sport	ball	talk	box	told	old
port	tall	walk	stop	home	cold
short	all	autumn	shop	alone	sofa

This tall man and his short friend go in for sport.
They all wanted to go for a walk and have a short talk.
In autumn all the ships stop at this port.
The old man was alone at home on that cold day.

Exercise 11.

[əɪ] [ə]

girl	her	work	third	summer	about
bird	turner	worker	thirty	winter	alone
birch	furniture	word	first	doctor	today

The girl saw thirteen birds in a birch-tree.
This worker is a good turner.
The doctor will come to see her today.
They told us about their work in summer and winter.

Exercise 12.

[ɛə] [iə]

hair	there	square	where	near	year
fair	chair	wear	were	here	
pair	parents	Mary	air	ear	

Mary's hair is fair.
Will you wear this pair of shoes tomorrow?
Where were you yesterday? I did not see you in Victory Square.
I did not know that they were here last year.

Exercise 13.

Rõhulised ja rõhuta sõnad

We are in the 'seventh 'class.
We have 'five 'lessons on 'Friday.
I shall 'help my 'friends to'morrow.
My 'books are in the 'bookcase and on my 'desk.
'Next 'morning we shall 'go to the 'country.
The 'theatres will 'open on 'Thursday, the 'fourth of Sep-'tember.

The ˈcar ˈstopped ˈnot ˈfar from the ˈfarm.
ˈTell ˈTom to ˈtake the ˈtram at ˈten oˈclock.
ˈBirches are ˈyellow and ˈbrown in Ocˈtober.
After ˈrain ˈcomes ˈfine ˈweather.

Exercise 14.

Üldküsimused

ˈDo you ˈspeak ˈEnglish and ˈRussian? ↗
ˈAre your ˈpencils and ˈpens in the ˈpencil-box? ↗
ˈIs ˈRein a colˈlective ˈfarmer? ↗
ˈWill you ˈgo to the ˈlibrary toˈmorrow? ↗
ˈHave you ˈsix ˈlessons ˈevery ˈday? ↗
ˈHas your ˈbrother ˈseen ˈthis ˈfilm? ↗
ˈCould ˈAnn and her ˈbrother ˈgo to the ˈcountry? ↗
ˈMay we ˈgo to the ˈcinema at ˈseven oˈclock? ↗

Exercise 15.

Eriküsimused ja käsklaused

ˈWhen did you ˈcome to ˈthis ˈfactory? ↘
ˈWhat is ˈthat ˈboy ˈdoing in your ˈgarden? ↘
ˈOpen the ˈwindow of your ˈroom. ↘
ˈWhere have your ˈcomrades ˈgone toˈday? ↘
ˈWhich ˈbook do you ˈwant to ˈread? ↘
ˈWhy are the ˈchildren ˈplaying ˈball in the ˈpark? ↘
ˈTell them to ˈcome ˈin ˈquickly. ↘
You must ˈnot ˈopen your ˈbooks ˈnow. ↘

LEKSIKAALSEID HARJUTUSI

LESSONS 1—6.

Exercise 1.

Translate into English.

1. Suvevaheaeg on möödas. 2. Ma veetsin kolm nädalat maal. 3. Mulle meeldib ujuda ja päevitada. 4. Kas sa töötasid kolhoosis möödunud sügisel? 5. Ma töötasin oma seltsimeestega ühes suures sovhoosis. 6. Meile meeldib puuvilja süüa. 7. Marjad ja õunad olid juba valmis. 8. Möödunud suvel sadas vihma harva. 9. See jõgi on väga kalarikas. 10. Jaam ei ole sovhoosist väga kaugel.

Exercise 2.

Translate into English and make the sentences interrogative.
Model: Selles metsas on palju loomi. (Kas selles metsas on ...)
There are many animals in this forest. (Are there many animals in this forest?)

1. Meie aias on palju õunapuid. 2. Laual olid mõned raamatud ja vihikud. 3. Poes ei ole kurke ja sibulaid. 4. Selles kolhoosis on palju masinaid. 5. Minu onu maja lähedal on suur mets. 6. Selles metsas on palju seeni. 7. Teie aias on punaseid sõstraid. 8. Jõe ääres on pioneerilaager. 9. Sinu pinalis on punaseid pliiatseid. 10. Klassis on juba mõned õpilased. (There are...)

Exercise 3.

Translate into English.

1. Minu joonlaud on 50 sentimeetrit pikk. 2. Kui pikk see joonlaud on? 3. See joonlaud on lühem. 4. Selle joonlaua pikkus on ainult 25 sentimeetrit. 5. Sinu joonlaud on kõige lühem. 6. See auk on sügavam kui too auk. 7. Me peame augu suuremaks tegema. 8. Kas sa saad mulle anda oma joonlauda? 9. Muidugi saan, aga see on väga lühike. 10. Sinu sokis on väike auk. (There is ...)

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

1. Õhtul on perekond kodus. 2. Lapsed teevad (parajasti) koduseid õppeülesandeid ja isa loeb ajalehte. 3. Ta armastab lugeda pärast õhtusööki. 4. Harry armastab marke koguda. 5. Ka mulle meeldib marke koguda. 6. Isal on töökoht sadamas. 7. Kellel on töökoht vabrikus? 8. Mida ema (parajasti) köögis teeb? 9. Poisid lugesid streigist Inglismaal, Liverpoolis. 10. Taat ja memm läksid jalutama.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and word combinations: *a docker, my homework, magazine, armchair, looking at, to spend her free time, washing up, a job at a factory, kitchen, a stamp, dad, a strike.*

1. There is no hot water in the . . . . 2. My brother Peeter has . . . . 3. Jane is . . . in the kitchen. 4. Father works at the port, he is . . . . 5. I do . . . from five till six. 6. Enn gave me an interesting . . . to read. 7. Mother is sitting in an . . . ; she is sewing. 8. The boys are . . . some American stamps. 9. Can you give me . . . for this letter? 10. Jane likes . . . in the garden. 11. What is . . . doing in the living-room? 12. He is reading about . . . in Liverpool.

Exercise 6.

Finish the sentences.

1. It was autumn and (põllud olid paljad).
2. Near the road he saw (kõrgeid põhukuhje).
3. These fields are black because (nad on äsja küntud).
4. Young winter wheat and rye (oli heleroheline).
5. There were no cows (aasadel).
6. Two lorries were full of (kartuleid, porgandeid ja kapsaid).
7. Ain saw the new (lauta kahesajale lehmale).
8. The club of the collective farm stood (metsa lähedal kaskede all).
9. He was back in town (kella kolmeks).
10. His birthday is (10. novembril).

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Ma tunnen seda kohta hästi. 2. Möödunud suvel me käisime sageli siin. 3. Me korjasime seeni ja marju. 4. Neli traktorit on täna sellel põllul tööl. 5. Lembit nägi suurt kollast tsisterni lauda juures. 6. Lembitu õde on väga hea lüpsja. 7. Me töötasime eile (parajasti) õhtuses vahetuses. 8. Ain vaatas (parajasti) uut klubihoonet, kui tema sõbrad tulid. 9. Nad einestasid ja veetsid ühe tunni üheskoos. 10. Nad läksid üle äsjaküntud põllu bussipeatusse. 11. Üks traktor kündis (parajasti) viimast põldu.

Exercise 8.

Translate into English.

1. Enn on pikakasvuline noormees, ta on pikem kui tema isa. 2. Lillil on heledad juuksed ja hallid silmad. 3. Mis värvi on sinu silmad? 4. Lilli onul on hallid juuksed. 5. Peetri silmad on pruunid ja tema juuksed on tumedad. 6. Ennul on seljas sinine vihmamantel. 7. Näib, et vihma hakkab sadama. 8. Kellel on valge särk, hallid püksid ja must kuub? 9. Lillil on jalas uued pruunid kingad. 10. Harry õde Epp on blond ja tal on sinised silmad. 11. Tema kõrvad on väikesed ja ta nina on üsna lühike. 12. Epul on lilled paremas käes ja portfell vasakus käes.

Exercise 9.

Finish the sentences.

1. We shall go for a walk (õhtupoolikul).
2. It looks like rain, you must (vihmamantli selga panema).
3. Ain has written a letter; now he is putting it (ümbrikusse).
4. (Enn on väsinud), he has (juba magama läinud).
5. Take your raincoat with you and (pane müts pähe).
6. I shall not put on my jacket, (täna ei ole külm).
7. When your letter is ready, you must (kirjutama aadressi ümbrikule).

8. Father had a book in his hand and (must vihmamantel käsivarrel).
9. Who is that girl with (heledate juuste ja siniste silmadega)?
10. It is fine today, Lilly (võib jalga panna valged kingad).

LESSONS 7—10.

Exercise 10.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and expressions: *the anniversary, artists, an emblem of war, in peace and friendship, the sword, in the centre, after, on the globe, need, take* (viima).

1. You must ... these books to the library.
2. When shall we celebrate ... of our school?
3. The pioneers are tired, they ... a short rest.
4. An old apple-tree stands ... of our garden.
5. Two or three ... made some emblems.
6. The sword is ... .
7. ... the October Revolution our country had no emblem.
8. We want to live ... with all the peoples of the world.
9. Lenin said, "...cannot be our emblem."
10. We see a hammer and a sickle ... .

Exercise 11.

Translate into English.

1. Igal aastal 8. märtsil me pühitseme naistepäeva.
2. Nõukogude Eesti aastapäev on 21. juulil.
3. Kas te sündisite 9. mail 1945. aastal?
4. Suur Sotsialistlik Oktoobrirevolutsioon andis vabaduse meie rahvale.
5. Palju aastaid tagasi sai meie kodumaa vabaks.
6. Me tahame elada sõpruses kõigi maailma rahvastega.
7. Sellel vapil me näeme sirpi ja vasarat.
8. Mõõk ei saa olla meie kodumaa embleemiks.
9. Sellel gloobusel me võime näha kõiki maailma maid.
10. Meie vapi keskel on päike. (There is ...)

Exercise 12.

Translate into English.

1. See mees ei ole laisk, ta töötab väga kiiresti.
2. Eduard Vilde suri enam kui 30 aastat tagasi.
3. Head seltsimehed aitavad üksteist.
4. Kes on õunapuude all kaevanud?
5. Fred on tõepoolest sinu parim sõber.
6. Ann on palju seeni leidnud.
7. Ühel sügisesel päeval läksin ma vennaga matkama.
8. Väike poiss oli väsinud.
9. Kas ma saan sind selles töös aidata?
10. Kus mu sulepea on? Ma pean selle leidma.

Exercise 13.

Finish the sentences.

1. The man was very old and (ei suutnud enam töötada).
2. There was no treasure (aeda maetud).
3. People sometimes find treasures that were buried (palju aastaid tagasi).
4. For many days the young men (töötasid väga pingsalt).
5. He ran quickly (ühest pargi otsast teise).
6. The three young men got (suure hulga raha).
7. One of them said, "Our father (oli väga kaval mees)."
8. We hope to get much fruit (järgmisel aastal).
9. I met Rein in the street (mõni tund hiljem).
10. Fred asked me to come (oma tuppa).

Exercise 14.

Translate into English.

1. Igal hommikul katab Epp laua hommikueineks.
2. Siin on viis taldrikut, aga ainult neli nuga ja neli kahvlit.
3. Kas sulle meeldib vorst või juust?
4. Minu vennad ei söö hommikul putru.
5. Lapsed ei tohi juua külma piima.

6. Kas kõik on hommikueineks valmis?
7. Meil on sinine kohvikann ja valged tassid.
8. Pane pudrule suhkrut ja söö seda piimaga.
9. Laual ei ole lusikaid.
10. Pühapäeval me sööme lõunasöögi kell 3.

Exercise 15.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and word combinations: *gas and running water, on Sunday, not hot, knife, fork, sugar, two forks, butter and milk, to lay the table, bread with sausage, coffee-pot.*

1. I do not like my coffee, it is . . . .
2. We eat fish with . . . .
3. Put the . . . to the right and the . . . to the left of the plate.
4. There is no more coffee in the . . . .
5. Put some more . . . into my coffee, please.
6. Will breakfast be at 9 o'clock . . . ?
7. You can have . . . or with cheese.
8. Can you help me . . . for dinner?
9. We have . . . in our kitchen.

Exercise 16.

Translate into English.

1. Mida te keedate (parajasti) täna lõunaks? —
2. Hernesuppi ja liha kartulite ning kapsaga.
3. Siin on teie jaoks õunu, sööge need enne lõunat.
4. Palun ulata mulle leiba ja võid.
5. Võtke endale suppi, poisid.
6. Ulata mulle liha ja kartuleid, Epp.
7. Fred koristab laua pärast lõunasööki.
8. Ma aitan emal köögis nõusid pesta.
9. Kas sulle meeldib kook kakaoga?
10. Ain ei joo kunagi teed keedisega.

Exercise 17.

Translate into English.

1. Atlandi ookean on (lies) Iirimaast lääne pool.
2. Suurbritannia koosneb Inglismaast, Walesist ja Šotimaast.
3. Te võite väga kiiresti reisida, kui te sõidate kiirrongiga.
4. Šotimaa on Suurbritannia põhjaosas.
5. Läänetuuled (mis puhuvad) Atlandi ookeanilt teevad kliima leebeks.
6. Inglismaal ei ole talvel palju lund. (There is ...)
7. Meie kliima ei ole leebe, meie talv on väga külm.
8. Meri ümbritseb Nõukogude Eestit põhjast ja läänest.
9. Meie pealinn on väga vana ja ilus linn.
10. Kui palju aega (how long) kulub, et reisida Tallinnast rongiga Moskvasse?

Exercise 18.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and expressions: *anybody, still, somebody, fall asleep, has painted, famous artist, the brush, nobody, not a slave, heard a noise.*

1. Evald Okas is a ... of Soviet Estonia.
2. It was eleven o'clock when I ... in the street.
3. I went out, but I did not see ... there.
4. Can you tell us who ... this beautiful picture?
5. The artist took ... and began to paint.
6. This Negro is ... , he is a free man now.
7. At what o'clock did you ... last night?
8. There was ... in the studio at night, I was alone.
9. It is November already, but it is ... warm.
10. My room is rather cold, ... has opened the window.

Exercise 19.

Translate into English.

1. Eile ma nägin muuseumis palju ilusaid maale.
2. Need on maalinud üks kuulus kunstnik.

3. Tema ateljees on mõned lõpetamata maalid. (There are...)
4. Ma mõtlen, et keegi on öösel ateljees töötanud.
5. Kunstnik ei saa selle pintsliga maalida.
6. Oli juba hommik, kui Sebastian kuulis müra.
7. Kunstnik ja tema õpilased seisid (parajasti) seal.
8. Sebastian ei olnud enam ori, ta oli kunstnik.
9. Ma olen iga päev üksi töötanud, mitte keegi ei ole mind aidanud.
10. Kes on teid maalima õpetanud?

Exercise 20.

Translate into English.

1. Nõukogude Liidus harrastavad paljud inimesed sporti.
2. Igaüks võib osa võtta spordilaagrist või astuda spordiklubisse.
3. Tuhanded inimesed lähevad pühapäeviti matkama.
4. Kas sind huvitab poks?
5. Kes on parimad korvpallurid selles koolis?
6. See eakas mees võtab osa kergejõustikuvõistlustest.
7. Talvel käib ta igal nädalal suusatamas.
8. Mitu sportlast võistleb täna poksis? (How many ...)
9. Suvel toimuvad kergejõustikuvõistlused vabas õhus.
10. Tallinnas on liuväli, kus saab ka suvel uisutada. (There is ...)

Exercise 21.

Finish the sentences.

1. Athletic events are popular (nooremate inimeste hulgas).
2. My favourite sports are (kõrgushüpe ja kaugushüpe).
3. Two young men from our factory (harrastavad odaheidet).
4. One of them cleared (möödunud sügisel 64 meetrit).
5. Rein wants to become a (heaks kettaheitjaks).
6. Pole-vaulting and discus-throwing (ei ole nii huvitavad).
7. My friend will take part (suurest kergejõustikuvõistlusest).
8. Many young men go in for (maadlust ja tõstmist).
9. Last year I was a member (lauatennise meeskonnas).
10. Next autumn I want (harrastada korvpalli ja võrkpalli).

Exercise 22.

Translate into English.

1. Möödunud nädalal ma ostsin uue käekella.
2. Minu isa taskukell on enam kui 40 aastat vana.
3. See kell on 10 minutit ees.
4. Kui palju sinu kell on?
5. Minu kell saab kümne minuti pärast üheksa.
6. Ma arvan, et sinu kell ei ole õige. Ta on taga.
7. Ei, ta ei ole taga. Ma panin ta hommikul õigeks.
8. Võite te mulle kellaaega ütelda?
9. Miks sa ei kanna oma uut käekella?
10. Minu onu toa seintel on neli seinakella. (There are ...)

Exercise 23.

Translate into English.

1. Onu Peeter läks (got into) bussi ja otsis endale istekoha.
2. Järgmises bussipeatuses ta lahkus (got out of) bussist ja läks kauplusesse.
3. Kooperatiivkauplusest saab osta palju asju.
4. Mulle ei meeldi käia ühest poest teise.
5. Too suur kauplus on iseteenindav kauplus.
6. Sisseostude tegemine iseteenindavas kaupluses on kerge.
7. Eile ma ostsin võid, leiba, kaks pudelit piima ja juustu.
8. Kui palju sa maksid nende asjade eest?
9. Ma pean minema köögiviljamüüja juurde ja ostma kartuleid ning ühe kilo tomateid.
10. Kas sa saad aidata mul turukotti koju viia?

Exercise 24.

Finish the sentences.

1. The First of May is (suur rahvusvaheline tööliste püha).
2. There were five questions (päevakorras meie klassi koosolekul).

3. Our sportsmen asked comrade Lepp (olla nende klubi esimeheks).
4. Rein made a report (meie brigaadi töötulemustest).
5. I think that we have worked well (selle aasta jooksul).
6. Many young workers (astuvad sellel kevadel Kommunistliku Noorsooühingu liikmeks).
7. All the teams at our factory (tahavad tõsta oma toodangut 1. mai auks).
8. The members of the Y. C. L. will help the trade union (ühiskondliku kontrolli alal).
9. Enn is a good speaker, (ta võtab koosolekutel sageli sõna).
10. A Communist Labour team (tõotas aidata meil plaani täita).

Exercise 25.

Translate into English.

1. Kas Lillil on suveks uusi kingi?
2. Sa ei tohi uut kleiti praegu selga panna.
3. Võta oma vihmamantel seljast ära ja mine söögituppa.
4. Ma ei saa seda jakki kanda, see on mulle liiga lühike.
5. Ema ostis paari musti pükse Ennule ja paari pruune kingi Lillile.
6. Kui palju maksab paar kingi ja kui palju maksab vihmamantel?
7. Ma mäletan oma esimest koolipäeva väga hästi.
8. Tüdruk mäletas (oma) isa sõnu ja tegi tema püksid lühemaks.
9. Hommikul pani mees püksid jalga, aga need olid nüüd liiga lühikesed.
10. Ma ei saa sind täna aidata, ma teen seda homme.

Exercise 26.

Fill in the blanks. Put in these words and word combinations: *friendly hands, fun, cries, fishes, lands, stretched out, everywhere, fought against, hunger, to die.*

1. This child never ... , it likes to play and laugh.
2. Erik knows all kinds of ... in this river.

3. The boy ... his hand and I gave him some nuts.
4. We can see all the seas and ... in this map.
5. During the war brave men and women ... the **fascists** [1].
6. A good worker can find a job ... in our country.
7. It is ... to hear this man tell about his life.
8. Today (tänapäeval) Soviet people do not know what ... is.
9. The people of Cuba were ready ... for the freedom of their country.
10. Soviet youth wants to stretch out ... to the youth of the world.

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[1] **fascists** ['fæʃists] fašistid

INGLISE-EESTI

A

a [ei; ə] *umbmäärane artikkel*
about [ə'baut] millestki, millegi kohta
about VII 13 umbes
absent ['æbsənt] puuduv
be absent puuduma
add [æd] VII 2 lisama, liitma
address [ə'dres] VII 5 aadress
affirmative [ə'fəːmətiv] jaatav
after ['ɑːftə] pärast
afternoon ['ɑːftə'nuːn] VII 5 pärastlõuna, õhtupoolik
again [ə'ge(i)n] VII 1 jälle
against [ə'ge(i)nst] VII 20 vastu
agenda [ə'dʒendə] VII 19 päevakord
on the agenda päevakorras
ago [ə'gou] (teatud aeg) tagasi
air [ɛə] õhk
air club ['ɛə'klʌb] lennuklubi
alarm [ə'lɑːm] häire, alarm
album ['ælbəm] VII 3 album
all [ɔːl] kõik, kogu
alone [ə'loun] VII 13 üksi
along [ə'lɔŋ] mööda, piki
already [ɔːl'redi] VII 1 juba
also ['ɔːlsou] ka, samuti
always ['ɔːlwəz] alati
America [ə'merikə] VII 3 Ameerika
American ameerika; ameeriklane
among [ə'mʌŋ] VII 15 hulgas, seas
an [æn; ən] *umbmäärane artikkel täishäälikuga algava sõna ees*
and [ænd; ənd] ja
animal ['æniməl] VII 1 loom
anniversary [ænɪ'vəːs(ə)ri] VII 7 aastapäev
another [ə'nʌðə] teine, veel üks
answer ['ɑːnsə] vastama; vastus
anybody ['enibɔdi] VII 13 keegi (*küsivas ja eitavas lauses*)
anything ['eniθiŋ] VII 9 midagi (*küsivas vormis*)
apple ['æpl] õun
April ['eipril] aprill
are [ɑː] oled, oleme, olete, (nad) on
arm [ɑːm] VII 6 käsivars
armchair ['ɑːmtʃɛə] tugitool
artist ['ɑːtist] VII 7 kunstnik
as [æz] VII 2, nii, nagu
as ... as VII 2 nii(sama) ... kui
ask [ɑːsk] küsima; paluma
at [æt; ət] juures; -s (*seesütlev*)
athlete ['æθliːt] VII 14 sportlane, atleet
athletic [æθ'letik] VII 14 spordi-; atleetlik
Atlantic [ət'læntik] VII 11 Atlandi
August ['ɔːgəst] august
autumn ['ɔːtəm] sügis

B

back [bæk] tagumine; taga; tagasi
bad [bæd] VII 2 halb
bag [bæg] kott, kandekott, portfell
Baltic ['bɔːltik] VII 12 balti
the Baltic Sea Balti meri
bare [bɛə] VII 4 paljas, lage

basket-ball ['ba:skit'bɔ:l] korvpall
bathroom ['ba:θrum] vannituba
be [bi:] olema
beautiful ['bju:tiful] ilus
because [bi'kɔ:z] sest et
become [bi'kʌm] kellekski saama
bed [bed] voodi
  go to bed magama minema
before [bi'fɔ:] VII 10 enne
begin [bi'gin] algama, alustama
bell [bel] VII 5 kell (*helistatav*)
berry ['beri] mari
best [best] parim; kõige enam
better ['betə] VII 2 parem (*kesk-võrre sõnast* **good**)
between [bi'twi:n] (kellegi, millegi) vahel
bicycle ['baisikl] VII 1 jalgratas
big [big] suur
bike [baik] jalgratas (*kõnekeeles*)
biography [bai'ɔgrəfi] elulugu, biograafia
birch [bə:tʃ] VII 4 kask
birthday ['bə:θdei] sünnipäev
biscuit ['biskit] VII 10 kuivik, küpsis
black [blæk] must (*värvus*)
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] (klassi)tahvel
blouse [blauz] VII 6 pluus
blue [blu:] sinine
body ['bɔdi] VII 15 keha
book [buk] raamat
bookcase ['bukkeis] raamatukapp
bookshelf ['bukʃelf] raamaturiiul
born [bɔ:n]
  I was born ma sündisin
bottle ['bɔtl] VII 17 pudel
boxing ['bɔksiŋ] VII 14 poks
boy [bɔi] poiss
brave [breiv] vapper
bread [bred] leib
  bread-and-butter võileib
breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikueine
bright [brait] VII 4 ere, hele
bring [briŋ] VII 9 tooma
British ['britiʃ] VII 11 briti
brother ['brʌðə] vend
brown [braun] VII 4 pruun
brush [brʌʃ] VII 13 pintsel; hari
building ['bildiŋ] hoone, ehitus
bury ['beri] VII 8 matma
bus [bʌs] buss
  by bus bussiga
business ['biznis] äri
but [bʌt] aga, kuid
butter ['bʌtə] või
buy [bai] VII 17 ostma
by [bai] abil, juures; -ga

C

cabbage ['kæbidʒ] VII 4 kapsas
cake [keik] kook, tort
call [kɔ:l] nimetama, hüüdma
camp [kæmp] laager
can [kæn] võin, saan, oskan; võid, saad jne.
canteen [kæn'ti:n] söökla, einelaud
cap [kæp] VII 6 müts
capital ['kæpitl] pealinn
car [ka:] (sõidu)auto; (trammi)vagun
carrot ['kærət] VII 4 porgand
cash-desk ['kæʃdesk] VII 17 kassa (-laud, -lett)
cat [kæt] kass
celebrate ['selibreit] VII 7 pühitsema
cent [sent] sent (*0,01 dollarit*)
centimetre ['sentimi:tə] VII 2 sentimeeter
centre ['sentə] keskpunkt, tsenter
chair [tʃeə] tool
chairman ['tʃeəmən] VII 19 esimees
chalk [tʃɔ:k] kriit
channel ['tʃænl] VII 11 (looduslik) kanal, väin
Charles [tʃa:lz]
cheek [tʃi:k] VII 6 põsk
cheese [tʃi:z] juust
chess [tʃes] male
child [tʃaild] laps (mitm. **children** [tʃildrən])
chin [tʃin] VII 6 lõug
cinema ['sinimə] kino

cistern ['sistən] VII 4 tsistern
city ['siti] suurlinn
the City Londoni kesklinn
class [klɑːs] klass
classmate ['klɑːsmeit] klassikaaslane
classroom ['klɑːsrum] klass(ituba)
clean [kliːn] puhas; puhastama
clear [kliə] selge
clear VII 15 (*sportlik termin*) ületama
clever ['klevə] VII 8 tark, kaval
climate ['klaimit] VII 12 kliima
clock [klɔk] kell
at four o'clock kella nelja ajal
club [klʌb] klubi
coat [kout] VII 6 kuub, mantel
cocoa ['koukou] VII 10 kakao
coffee ['kɔfi] kohv
coffee-pot ['kɔfipot] VII 9 kohvikann
cold [kould] VII 6 külm
collect [kə'lekt] VII 3 koguma, korjama
collective farm [kə'lektiv 'fɑːm] kolhoos
collective farmer [kə'lektiv 'fɑːmə] kolhoosnik
colour ['kʌlə] värv
combine ['kɔmbain] kombain
come [kʌm] tulema
committee [kə'miti] VII 19 komitee
communist ['kɔmjunist] kommunist
the Communist Party Kommunistlik Partei
compete [kəm'piːt] VII 14 võistlema
competition [kɔmpi'tiʃn] võistlus
comrade ['kɔmrid] seltsimees
consist [kən'sist] VII 12 koosnema
continent ['kɔntinənt] VII 11 mander
control [kən'troul] VII 19 kontroll
conversation [kɔnvə'seiʃn] vestlus, kõnelus
cook [kuk] keetma, toitu valmistama
co-operative store [kou'ɔpərətiv 'stɔː] VII 17 kooperatiivkauplus
corner ['kɔːnə] nurk
correct [kə'rekt] VII õige, veatu; (vigu) parandama
correctly õigesti
cosmonaut ['kɔzmənɔːt] kosmonaut
cost [kɔst] VII 17 maksma, väärt olema
country ['kʌntri] maa
cow [kau] lehm
cow-house lehmalaut
cross [krɔs] (risti) üle minema
cry [krai] VII 20 nutma; karjuma
Cuba ['kjuːbə] Kuuba
cucumber ['kjuːkʌmbə] VII 1 kurk (-gi)
cup [kʌp] tass
currant ['kʌrənt] VII 1 sõstar
cycling ['saikliŋ] VII 1 jalgrattasport
go cycling jalgrattaga sõitma

D

dad [dæd] VII 3 taat, isa
dance [dɑːns] tantsima; tants
dark [dɑːk] VII 6 tume, tõmmu; pime
date [deit] VII 7 kuupäev
daughter ['dɔːtə] tütar
day [dei] päev
day off puhkepäev
day-time ['deitaim] päevaaeg
in the day-time päeval
December [di'sembə] detsember
deep [diːp] sügav
demonstration [demən'streiʃn] demonstratsioon
desk [desk] koolilaud (pink), kirjutuslaud
deskmate ['deskmeit] pinginaaber
despair [dis'peə] VII 20 meeleheide
dialogue ['daiələg] VII 1 dialoog, kahekõne
Dickens ['dikinz]
die [dai] VII 8 surema
dig [dig] kaevama
dill [dil] VII till
dining-table ['dainiŋteibl] söögilaud
dining-room ['dainiŋrum] söögituba
dinner ['dinə] lõuna(sõök)
have dinner lõunatama

director [di'rektə] VII 19 direktor
dirty ['də:ti] räpane, must
discus ['diskəs] VII 15 ketas
disease [di'zi:z] VII 20 haigus
do [du:] tegema
I do my lessons ma teen õppeülesandeid
doctor ['dɔktə] arst, doktor
docker ['dɔkə] VII 3 sadama-(doki-)tööline
dog [dɔg] koer
door [dɔ:] uks
double-decker ['dʌbldekə] kahekorruseline buss
down [daun] all, alla; maha
dress [dres] riietuma
dress [dres] VII 8 kleit
drink [driŋk] VII 10 jooma
drive [draiv] sõidukit juhtima, sõitma
driver ['draivə] autojuht
during ['djuəriŋ] VII 19 jooksul, vältel
duty ['dju:ti] VII 5 kohustus
be on duty [ən'dju:ti] olema korrapidaja

E

each [i:tʃ] VII 8 iga(üks)
ear [iə] VII 6 kõrv
ears of wheat ['iəz əv 'wi:t] VII 7 viljapead
east [i:st] ida
the East End linnaosa Londonis
easy ['i:zi] kerge
eat [i:t] VII 1 sööma
earth [ə:θ] Maa, maakera
Edinburgh ['edinbərə] VII 12
edit ['edit] välja andma, kirjastama
eight [eit] kaheksa
eighty ['eiti] kaheksakümmend
eighteen ['ei'ti:n] kaheksateist
elder ['eldə] VII 17 vanem (*perekonnas*)
elderly ['eldəli] VII 14 eakas
electricity [ilek'trisiti] VII 12 elekter
eleven [i'levn] üksteist
emblem ['embləm] VII 7 embleem, vapp
end [end] VII 8 ots, lõpp
engineer [endʒi'niə] insener, masinist
England ['iŋgləndl] Inglismaa
English ['iŋgliʃ] inglise keel; inglise
English Channel ['iŋgliʃ 'tʃænl] VII 11 La Manche'i väin
envelope ['enviloup] VII 5 ümbrik
especially [is'peʃəli] VII 15 eriti
Estonian [es'touniən] eesti keel; eesti
Europe ['juərəp] VII 11 Euroopa
evening ['i:vniŋ] õhtu
event [i'vent] VII 14 spordiala; sündmus
every ['evri] iga, igaüks
everything ['evriθiŋ] VII 9 kõik (asjad)
everywhere ['evriwɛə] VII 20 kõikjal
excursion [iks'kə:ʃn] VII 16 ekskursioon
exercise ['eksəsaiz] harjutus, ülesanne
morning exercises hommikuvõimlemine
eye [ai] silm VII 6
eyebrow ['aibrau] silmakulm

F

face [feis] VII 6 nägu
factory ['fæktəri] vabrik, tehas
fair [fɛə] VII 6 hele, blond
fall [fɔ:l] VII 13 kukkuma
fall asleep ['fɔ:l ə'sli:p] uinuma
family ['fæmili] perekond
famous ['feiməs] kuulus
far [fa:] kaugel
fast [fa:st] VII 12 kiire; kiiresti
fast train kiirrong
father ['fa:ðə] isa
favourite ['feivərit] VII 15 lemmik
February ['februəri] veebruar
feel [fi:l] VII 20 tundma
few [fju:] vähe

field [fi:ld] põld
fifteen ['fif'ti:n] viisteist
fifty ['fifti] viiskümmend
fight ['fait] VII 20 võitlema
film [film] film
find [faind] VII 1 leidma
fine [fain] ilus, tore
finish ['finiʃ] lõpetama; finiš
fir [fə:] kuusk
first [fə:st] esimene
fish [fiʃ] kala; kalastama
fitter ['fitə] lukksepp; monteerija
five [faiv] viis (arv)
flat [flæt] korter
flight [flait] lend
floor [flɔ:] majakorrus; põrand
flower [flauə] lill
fly [flai] lendama
foolish ['fu:liʃ] VII 2 rumal
football ['futbɔ:l] jalgpall
for [fɔ:; fə] jaoks; -ks (*eessõna*)
forehead ['fɔrid] VII 6 laup, otsaesine
forest ['fɔrist] mets
forester ['fɔristə] VII 1 metsnik, metsavaht
fork [fɔ:k] VII 9 kahvel
forty ['fɔ:ti] nelikümmend
four [fɔ:] neli
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] neliteist
free [fri:] vaba
freedom ['fri:dəm] VII 13 vabadus
Friday ['fraidi] reede
friend [frend] sõber
friendship ['frendʃip] sõprus
from [frɔm, frəm] -lt, -st; juurest (*eessõna*)
front [frʌnt] esikülg
front door eesuks
in front of ees
fruit [fru:t] puuvili
fulfil [ful'fil] VII 19 täitma, teostama
fun [fʌn] VII 20 lõbu, nali
funny ['fʌni] VII 18 naljakas
Future Indefinite ['fju:tʃə in'definit] lihttulevik

G

game [geim] mäng
garden ['ga:dn] aed
gas [gæs] VII 9 gaas
gather ['gæðə] korjama, koguma
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] VII 13 härra, džentelmen
get [get] midagi saama
get up ['get 'ʌp] (magamast) tõusma
girl [gə:l] tütarlaps
give [giv] andma
glad [glæd] rõõmus
I am glad mul on hea meel
globe [gloub] gloobus; maakera
go [gou] minema
good [gud] hea
good-bye [gud 'bai] hüvasti, head aega
government ['gʌvənmənt] valitsus
graduate ['grædjueit] lõpetama (*ülikooli, instituuti*)
grain [grein] teravili
grammar ['græmə] grammatika
grass [gra:s] rohi, muru
graze [greiz] VII 13 rohtu sööma
great [greit] suur
Great Britain ['greit 'britn] VII 11 Suurbritannia
green [gri:n] roheline
greengrocer ['gri:ngrousə] VII 17 köögiviljamüüja
greet [gri:t] tervitama
grey [grei] VII 6 hall
ground [graund] maapind
ground floor alumine korrus
group [gru:p] grupp
the Gulf Stream ['gʌlf 'stri:m] VII 12 Golfi hoovus

H

hair [hɛə] VII 6 juuksed
half [ha:f] pool
hallo [hə'lou] halloo; tere
hammer ['hæmə] vasar

hand [hænd] VII 6 käsi
hang [hæŋ] VII 16 rippuma
happen ['hæpn] VII 8 juhtuma
happy ['hæpi] õnnelik
hard [ha:d] kõva, karm
work hard tublisti, pingsalt töötama
harvest ['ha:vist] viljalõikus; vilja koristama
have [hæv] omama
I have mul on
he [hi:] tema (*meessoost*)
head [hed] VII 6 pea
healthy ['helθi] VII 15 terve; tervislik
hear [hiə] VII 13 kuulma
help [help] aitama; abi
her [hə:, hə] teda; temale (*naissoost*)
here [hiə] siin
high [hai] kõrge
high jump ['haidʒʌmp] VII 15 kõrgushüpe
hike [haik] VII 14 matkama; (jalgsi-) matk
him teda; temale (*meessoost*)
his [hiz] tema (oma) (*meessoost*)
hockey ['hɔki] hoki
hole [houl] VII 2 auk
holiday ['hɔlədi] püha
home [houm] kodu; koju
at home kodus
honour ['ɔnə] VII 19 au; ausus
hope [houp] lootma
hostel ['hɔstl] internaat
hot [hɔt] kuum
hour [auə] tund (*ajaühik*)
house [haus] maja (mitm. **houses** [hauziz])
how [hau] kuidas, mil viisil
how old kui vana
how much kui palju
how many kui palju, mitu
hunger ['hʌŋgə] VII 20 nälg
hungry ['hʌŋgri] näljane
husband ['hʌzbənd] mees (*abikaasa*)
Hyde Park ['haid 'pa:k]
hundred ['hʌndrid] sada

I

I [ai] mina
ice [ais] jää
if [if] VII 2 kui (*tingimuslauseis*); kas (*kaudses küsimuses*)
ill [il] haige
in [in] sees
indeed [in'di:d] VII 7 tõepoolest, tõesti
indoors ['indɔ:z] toas, majas; sees
institute ['institju:t] instituut
international [intə'næʃənl] VII 19 rahvusvaheline, internatsionaalne
interesting ['intristiŋ] huvitav
interrogative [intə'rɔgətiv] küsiv
into ['intu, 'intə] sisse, -sse
Ireland ['aiələnd] VII 11 Iirimaa
Irish ['aiəriʃ] VII 11 iiri
island ['ailənd] VII 11 saar
isle [ail] VII 11 saar
it [it] tema; see

J

jacket ['dʒækit] VII 6 kuub, jakk
jam [dʒæm] VII 10 keedis
January ['dʒænjuəri] jaanuar
javelin ['dʒævlin] VII 15 oda
job [dʒɔb] VII 3 töö, amet
join [dʒɔin] VII 14 ühinema, liituma
July [dʒu'lai] juuli
jump [dʒʌmp] VII 15 hüppama; hüpe
June [dʒu:n] juuni

K

kid [kid] kitsetall
kilogram ['kilɔgræm] VII kilo
kind [kaind] VII 14 liik, sort
kitchen ['kitʃin] köök
knife [naif] VII 9 nuga (mitmus **knives** [naivz])
know [nou] teadma, tundma
Komsomol ['kɔmsɔməl] Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
kopeck ['koupek] VII kopikas
the Kremlin ['kremlin] Kreml

L

labour ['leibə] VII 19 töö
lamp [læmp] lamp
land [lænd] VII 11 maa
language ['læŋgwidʒ] VII 2 keel (*kõneldav*)
large [la:dʒ] suur, avar
last [la:st] viimane; möödunud, eelmine
  at last [ət 'la:st] VII 8 viimaks, lõpuks
late [leit] hilja
  be late hilinema
Latvian ['lætviən] läti
laugh [la:f] naerma
lay [lei] VII 9 panema, asetama
lazy ['leizi] VII 8 laisk
leader ['li:də] juht
learn [lə:n] õppima
leave [li:v] VII 5 lahkuma; jätma
left [left] vasak
leg [leg] VII 6 säär (ja reis); koib
lemon ['lemən] VII 10 sidrun
length [leŋθ] VII 2 pikkus
lesson ['lesn] õppetund, õppetükk
let [let] laskma
  let us go lähme, mingem
letter ['letə] kiri
library ['laibrəri] raamatukogu
lie [lai] lamama; asetsema
life [laif] elu
light [lait] valgus, tuli
like [laik] meeldivaks pidama, armastama
  I like my work mulle meeldib mu töö
like [laik] nagu
lip [lip] huul
listen ['lisn] kuulama, kuulatama
little ['litl] väike
live [liv] elama
Liverpool ['livəpu:l]
living-room ['liviŋrum] elutuba
London ['lʌndən] London
long [lɔŋ] pikk
long jump ['lɔŋ dʒʌmp] VII 15 kaugushüpe
look [luk] vaatama; välja nägema
  look for ['luk fə] VII 4 otsima
lorry ['lɔri] veoauto
lot [lɔt] hulk
lunch [lʌntʃ] keskpäevaeine

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] masin
magazine [mægə'zi:n] ajakiri
maize [meiz] mais
make [meik] tegema, valmistama; moodustama
man [mæn] mees (mitmus **men** [men])
many ['meni] palju
map [mæp] VII 11 maakaart
March [ma:tʃ] märts
master ['ma:stə] VII 13 meister; isand
match [mætʃ] võistlus, matš
mausoleum [mɔ:sə'liəm] mausoleum
May [mei] mai(kuu)
may [mei] tohin, võin; tohid, võid jne.
me [mi:] mind; minule
meadow ['medou] VII 4 aas, heinamaa
meal [mi:l] söögiaeg; söök
meat [mi:t] liha
meet [mi:t] kohtama
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] koosolek, miiting
member ['membə] liige
mention ['menʃn] VII nimetama
metre ['mi:tə] meeter
metro ['metrou] metroo
middle ['midl] VII 12 keskkoht
mild [maild] VII 12 leebe, mahe
mile [mail] VII 2 miil (*pikkusmõõt*)
milk [milk] piim; lüpsma
milkmaid ['milkmeid] lüpsja, karjatalitaja
million ['miljən] miljon
mind [maind] VII 15 vaim, mõistus
mine [main] VII 12 kaevandus

miner ['mainə] kaevur
minute ['minit] minut
miscellaneous [misi'leinjəs] VII mitmesugune, -st
Monday ['mʌndi] esmaspäev
month [mʌnθ] kuu (*ajaühik*)
moon [mu:n] kuu
more [mɔ:] VII 2 rohkem, enam
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] hommik
good morning tere hommikust
Moscow ['moskou]
most [moust] VII 2 kõige rohkem (*ülivõrre sõnadest* **much** *ja* **many**)
mother ['mʌðə] ema
mouth [mauθ] suu
movement ['mu:vmənt] VII 19 liikumine
Mr. = **mister** ['mistə] VII 3 härra
Mrs. = **mistress** ['misiz] VII 3 proua
much [mʌtʃ] palju (*nimisõnaga ainsuses*)
very much väga
mum [mʌm] VII 3 memm, ema
Murillo [mju'rilou] VII 3
museum [mju:'ziəm] muuseum
mushroom ['mʌʃrum] seen
music ['mju:zik] muusika
must [mʌst] pean, pead jne.
must not [mʌst nɔt] ei tohi, ei või
my [mai] minu (oma)
myself [mai'self] ennast (*1. pööre ainsuses*)

N

name [neim] nimi
nation ['neiʃ(ə)n] rahvas; rahvus
near [niə] lähedal, juures
negative ['negətiv] eitav
need [ni:d] VII 7 vajama; vajadus
never ['nevə] VII 13 mitte kunagi
new [nju:] uus
newly ['nju:li] VII 4 värskelt, äsja
news [nju:z] VII 16 uudised
newspaper ['nju:speipə] ajaleht
New Year's Eve ['nju: 'jiəz 'i:v] vana-aasta õhtu
next [nekst] järgmine, kõrvalasetsev
night [nait] öö
at night öösel
nine [nain] üheksa
nineteen ['nain'ti:n] üheksateist
ninety ['nainti] üheksakümmend
ninth [nainθ] üheksas
no [nou] ei, mitte
nobody ['noubɔdi] VII 13 ei keegi, mitte keegi
noise [nɔiz] VII 13 müra, heli
north [nɔ:θ] VII 11 põhi (*ilmakaar*)
the North Sea VII 11 Põhjameri
nose [nouz] VII 6 nina
not [nɔt] ei, mitte
not at all ['nɔt ət 'ɔ:l] VII 10 palun, ei ole tänu väärt
note-book ['noutbuk] vihik, märkmik
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] VII 9 mitte midagi
not so ... as VII 2 mitte nii ... kui
November [nou'vembə] november
now [nau] nüüd, praegu
number ['nʌmbə] number
nut [nʌt] pähkel

O

occupy ['ɔkjupai] VII 12 enda alla võtma; okupeerima
ocean ['ouʃn] ookean
October [ɔk'toubə] oktoober
of [əv] *eessõna omastava käände väljendamiseks*
of course [əv'kɔ:s] VII 2 muidugi
office ['ɔfis] kontor, kabinet
often [ɔ(:)fn] sageli
oh [ou] oh, oi
oil-shale ['ɔilʃeil] VII 12 põlevkivi
old [ould] vana
Oliver ['ɔlivə]
on [ɔn] peal, peale
one [wʌn] üks
onion ['ʌnjən] VII 1 sibul
only ['ounli] ainult; ainus
open [oupn] avatud, lahti; avama
opera ['ɔpərə] ooper
or [ɔ:] või, ehk
other ['ʌðə] teine, muu

our [auə] meie (oma)
out [aut] välja, väljas
out of välja
over ['ouvə] mööda, üle

P

paint [peint] VII 13 maalima, värvima
pair [peə] VII 18 paar
parade [pə'reid] paraad
parents ['peərənts] (lapse) vanemad
park [pɑ:k] park
part [pɑ:t] osa
take part osa võtma
party ['pɑ:ti] pidu
pass ['pɑ:s] VII 10 ulatama
passenger ['pæsindʒə] reisija, sõitja
past [pɑ:st] läbi, mööda
Past Continuous ['pɑ:st kən'tinjuəs] VII kestev minevik
Past Indefinite ['pɑ:st in'definit] lihtminevik
pavement ['peivmənt] kõnnitee
pay [pei] VII 17 maksma, tasuma
pay attention ['pei ə'tenʃn] VII pange tähele
pea [pi:] VII 10 hernes
peace [pi:s] rahu
peel [pi:l] VII 6 koorima
pen [pen] sulg, sulepea
pencil ['pensl] pliiats
pencil-box ['penslboks] pinal
people ['pi:pl] inimesed, rahvas
person ['pə:sn] VII isik
phonetics [fə'netiks] foneetika
picture ['piktʃə] pilt
piece [pi:s] VII tükk
pig [pig] siga
pilot ['pailət] lendur, piloot
pine [pain] mänd
pioneer [paiə'niə] pioneer
place ['pleis] koht
plan [plæn] VII 19 plaan
plant [plɑ:nt] istutama
plate [pleit] taldrik
play [plei] mängima; näidend
please [pli:z] palun!
plenty of ['plenti əv] rohkesti
poor [puə] vaene
plough [plau] VII 4 kündma
pocket ['pɔkit] VII 6 tasku
pole-vaulting ['poulvɔ:ltiŋ] VII 15 teivashüpe
popular ['pɔpjulə] VII 14 populaarne
popular-scientific ['pɔpjuləsaiən'tifik] populaarteaduslik
population [pɔpju'leiʃn] VII 12 rahvastik
porridge ['pɔridʒ] VII 9 puder
port [pɔ:t] sadam
potato [pə'teitou] kartul (*mitmus* **potatoes**)
pound [paund] VII 17 nael (*kaaluühik = 500 g; inglise rahaühik*)
present ['preznt] olevik
be present kohal olema
present ['preznt] kink
Present Continuous ['preznt kən'tinjuəs] kestev olevik
Present Indefinite ['preznt in'definit] olevik
Present Perfect ['preznt 'pə:fikt] VII täisminevik
produce [prə'dju:s] VII 12 tootma
production [prə'dʌkʃn] VII 19 toodang; tootmine
profession [prə'feʃn] elukutse, amet
program ['prougræm] VII 15 (ees)kava
promise ['prɔmis] VII 19 tõotama, lubama
prize [praiz] VII 15 auhind
public ['pʌblik] VII 19 ühiskondlik
pupil ['pju:pl] õpilane
put [put] panema
put off ['put 'ɔ:f] VII edasi lükkama
put on VII 6 selga, pähe, jalga panema

Q

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] veerand
question ['kwestʃ(ə)n] küsimus

quick [kwik] kiire
quickly [ˈkwikli] ruttu

R

radio [ˈreidiou] raadio
rain [rein] vihm
it rains, it is raining vihma sajab
raincoat [ˈreinkout] VII 6 vihmamantel
raise [reiz] VII 19 tõstma
rather [ˈrɑːðə] VII 6 üsna, kaunis
read [riːd] lugema
reading-room lugemistuba
ready [ˈredi] valmis
really [ˈriəli] VII 8 tõesti
red [red] punane
remember [riˈmembə] VII 18 mäletama, meenutama
report [riˈpɔːt] VII 19 aruanne
republic [riˈpʌblik] VII 12 vabariik
rest [rest] puhkus
rest-home puhkekodu
result [riˈzʌlt] VII 19 tulemus, saavutus
revolution [revəˈluːʃn] VII 7 revolutsioon
rich [ritʃ] rikas
right [rait] parem(poolne); õige
ring [riŋ] helisema
ripe [raip] küps
river [ˈrivə] jõgi
road [roud] VII 4 (maan)tee
roof [ruːf] katus
room [rum] tuba
rose [rouz] roos
rouble [ˈruːbl] VII rubla
round [raund] ümber(ringi); ümmargune
rub [rʌb] VII 13 hõõruma
ruler [ˈruːlə] VII 2 joonlaud
run [rʌn] jooksma
runner [ˈrʌnə] jooksja
running water VII 9 veevärk
Russian [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] vene; vene keel
rye [rai] rukis

S

same [seim] sama
Saturday [ˈsætədi] laupäev
sausage [ˈsɔsidʒ] VII 9 vorst
saw [sɔː] saag
say [sei] ütlema
he says [sez] ta ütleb
school [skuːl] kool
at school koolis
to school kooli
schoolmate [ˈskuːlmeit] koolikaaslane
Scotland [ˈskɔtlənd] VII 11 Šotimaa
sea [siː] meri
season [ˈsiːzn] aastaaeg; kohane aeg
seat [siːt] iste
Sebastian [Siˈbæstiən] VII 13
second [ˈsekənd] teine (*järjekorras*)
second [ˈsekənd] sekund
see [siː] nägema
see in vastu võtma
see out ära saatma
self-service [ˈselfsəːvis] VII 17 iseteenindus-
seldom [ˈseldəm] VII 1 harva
September [sepˈtembə] september
seven [ˈsevn] seitse
seventeen [ˈsevnˈtiːn] seitseteist
seventy [ˈsevnti] seitsekümmend
sew [sou] õmblema
ˈsewing-machˈine õmblusmasin
she [ʃiː] tema, ta (*naissoost*)
shift [ʃift] vahetus (tööl, koolis)
shine [ʃain] VII 4 paistma (*päikese, kuu jne. kohta*)
ship [ʃip] laev
shirt [ʃəːt] VII 6 särk
shoe [ʃuː] VII 6 king
shop [ʃɔp] kauplus
shop-assistant [ˈʃɔpəˈsistənt] müüja
shopping [ˈʃɔpiŋ] VII 17 ostude tegemine
short [ʃɔːt] lühike
shut [ʃʌt] sulgema; kinni
sickle [ˈsikl] VII 7 sirp
side [said] VII 14 pool, külg
sing [siŋ] laulma

sister ['sistə] õde
sit [sit] istuma
sit down ['sit 'daun] istet võtma
six [siks] kuus
sixteen ['siks'ti:n] kuusteist
sixty ['siksti] kuuskümmend
skate [skeit] uisk; uisutama
skating-rink ['skeitiŋriŋk] liuväli
ski [ski:] suusk; suusatama
go skiing suusatamas käima
skirt [skə:t] VII 6 seelik
sky [skai] taevas
slave [sleiv] VII 13 ori
sleep [sli:p] magama
slogan ['slougən] VII loosung
slow [slou] VII 16 aeglane
small [smɔ:l] VII 6 väike
smile [smail] VII 2 naeratus; naeratama
snow [snou] lumi
so [sou] nii
socialist ['souʃəlist] VII 7 sotsialistlik
sock [sɔk] sokk
sofa ['soufə] diivan
some [sʌm] mõni, mõned
somebody ['sʌmbɔdi] VII 13 keegi
something ['sʌmθiŋ] VII 9 midagi
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] mõnikord
son [sʌn] poeg
south [sauθ] VII 12 lõuna (*ilmakaar*)
south-east VII 12 kagu
soup [su:p] supp
Soviet ['souviet] nõukogude
Soviet Estonia ['souviet es'touniə] Nõukogude Eesti
(the) Soviet Union ['souviet 'ju:njən] Nõukogude Liit
space [speis] kosmos, maailmaruum
spaceman kosmonaut
spaceship kosmoselaev
Spanish ['spæniʃ] VII 13 hispaania
speak [spi:k] rääkima
spend [spend] veetma
spoon [spu:n] VII 9 lusikas
sport [spɔ:t] sport
sportsground ['spɔ:tsgraund] VII 4 spordiväljak
sportsman sportlane
spring [spriŋ] kevad
square [skwɛə] väljak
stamp [stæmp] VII 3 mark
stand [stænd] seisma
stand up püsti tõusma
star [stɑ:] täht
stark [stɑ:k] VII 20 kange
start [stɑ:t] teele asuma; startima
state farm ['steit 'fɑ:m] sovhoos
station ['steiʃn] jaam
stay [stei] viibima, peatuma
stay with peatuma kellegi juures
stick [stik] VII 5 kleepima
still [stil] VII 13 veelgi
stop [stɔp] peatus; peatuma
story ['stɔ:ri] jutt, lugu
straw-rick ['strɔ:rik] VII 4 põhukuhi
street [stri:t] tänav
stretch [stretʃ] VII 20 sirutama
strike [straik] lööma
strike [straik] VII 3 streik; streikima
strong [strɔŋ] VII 8 tugev
student ['stju:d(ə)nt] üliõpilane
studio ['stju:diou] VII 13 ateljee, stuudio
study ['stʌdi] õppima; õppimine, õping; kabinet
subject ['sʌbdʒikt] õppeaine
suddenly ['sʌdnli] VII 13 äkki
sugar ['ʃugə] VII 9 suhkur
summer ['sʌmə] suvi
sun [sʌn] VII 1 päike
Sunday ['sʌndi] pühapäev
sunny ['sʌni] VII 1 päikesepaisteline
supper ['sʌpə] õhtusöök
surround [sə'raund] VII 12 ümbritsema
sweet [swi:t] VII 10 magus
sweets [swi:ts] maiustused
swim [swim] ujuma
swimmer ujuja
sword [sɔ:d] VII 7 mõõk
syllable ['siləbl] VII 2 silp

table ['teibl] laud
table-tennis VII 14 lauatennis
take [teik] võtma
take off ['teik 'ɔ:f] VII 18 ära võtma; rõivaid seljast võtma
take place ['teik 'pleis] VII 7 toimuma
tall [tɔ:l] VII 6 pikk (kasvult); kõrge
taxi ['tæksi] takso
tea [ti:] tee (*jook*)
teach [ti:tʃ] õpetama
teacher ['ti:tʃə] õpetaja
team [ti:m] meeskond, brigaad
technical school ['teknikl 'sku:l] tehnikum
television [teli'viʒ(ə)n] televisioon
'television 'set televiisor
tell [tel] ütlema; jutustama
ten [ten] kümme
tennis ['tenis] tennis
text [tekst] tekst
textbook ['tekstbuk] õpik
textile ['tekstail] VII 19 tekstiili-, riide-
Thames [temz]
than [ðæn] VII 2 kui (*võrdlev*)
thank [θæŋk] tänama
thank you tänan!
thanks [θæŋks] VII 10 tänan
that [ðæt] too, see seal
the [ðə] *määrav artikkel*
theatre ['θiətə] teater
their [ðɛə] nende (oma)
them [ðem, ðəm] neid
then [ðen] siis
there [ðɛə] seal
these [ði:z] need
they [ðei] nemad
think [θiŋk] mõtlema
third [θə:d] kolmas
thirteen ['θə:'ti:n] kolmteist
thirty ['θə:ti] kolmkümmend
this [ðis] see
thousand ['θauzənd] tuhat
three [θri:] kolm
throw [θrou] VII 15 viskama
Thursday ['θə:zdi] neljapäev
tidy ['taidi] korralik, puhas; korrastama
till [til] kuni
time [taim] aeg
in time õigel ajal
have a good time aega lõbusalt veetma
tired ['taiəd] VII 5 väsinud
to ['tu:; tə] juurde; -le; -sse
today [tə'dei] täna
together [tə'geðə] üheskoos
tomato [tə'ma:tou] VII 17 tomat (mitm. **tomatoes**)
tomorrow [tə'mɔrou] homme
too [tu:] ka, samuti; liiga
tool [tu:l] tööriist
tooth [tu:θ] VII 6 hammas (mitm. **teeth**)
top [tɔp] VII 7 tipp, ots; latv
town [taun] linn
toy [tɔi] mänguasi
track-and-field ['trækənd'fi:ld] VII 14 kergejõustiku
tractor ['træktə] traktor
tractor-driver traktorist
trade union ['treid 'ju:njən] VII 19 ametiühing; **trade-union** VII 19 ametiühingu
traffic ['træfik] tänavaliiklus
train [trein] VII 12 rong
tram [træm] tramm
travel ['trævl] VII 12 reisima
treasure ['treʒə] VII 8 aare, varandus
tree [tri:] puu
trolley-bus ['trɔlibʌs] trollibuss
trousers ['trauzəz] VII 6 püksid
tube [tju:b] tuub, toru
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] teisipäev
turner ['tə:nə] treial
twelfth ['twelfθ] kaheteistkümnes
twelve ['twelv] kaksteist
twenty ['twenti] kakskümmend
two [tu:] kaks

U

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] VII 4 vihmavari
uncle ['ʌŋkl] onu
under ['ʌndə] all; alla
unfinished [ʌn'finiʃt] VII 13 lõpetamata
university [juni'və:siti] ülikool
up [ʌp] üles; üleval
usual(ly) ['ju:ʒuəli] VII harilik(ult)

V

vegetable ['vedʒitəbl] köögivili
very ['veri] väga
  very much väga
victory ['viktəri] võit
village ['vilidʒ] küla
volley-ball ['vəlibɔ:l] võrkpall

W

wait [weit] ootama
Wales [weilz] VII 11 Wales
walk [wɔ:k] jalutuskäik; jalutama
  go for a walk jalutama minema
wall [wɔ:l] sein
want [wɔnt] tahtma
war [wɔ:] sõda
warm [wɔ:m] soe
wash [wɔʃ] pesema
watch [wɔtʃ] vaatama, jälgima
watch [wɔtʃ] VII 16 (käe-, tasku-) kell
water ['wɔ:tə] vesi; kastma
way [wei] tee
we [wi:] meie
wear [wɛə] VII 16 kandma
weather ['weðə] VII 1 ilm, ilmastik
Wednesday ['wenzdi] kolmapäev
week [wi:k] nädal
weight-lifting ['weitliftiŋ] VII 15 tõstmine (*spordiala*)
well [wel] hästi
west [west] VII 12 lääs
  the West End *linnaosa Londonis*
what [wɔt] mis, mida
wheat [wi:t] nisu
when [wen] kui; millal
where [wɛə] kus; kuhu
which [witʃ] missugune, milline
while [wail] VII 10 hetk, veidi aega
white [wait] valge (*värvilt*)
who [hu:] kes
whom [hu:m] VII keda
whose [hu:z] kelle
why [wai] miks
wife [waif] naine, abikaasa
wind [wind] VII 12 tuul
window ['windou] aken
winter ['wintə] talv
with [wið] -ga (*kaasaütl.*)
woman ['wumən] naine (mitmus **women** [wumin])
word [wə:d] sõna
work [wə:k] töö; töötama
worker ['wə:kə] tööline
world [wə:ld] maailm
wrestling ['resliŋ] VII 15 maadlus
wrist [rist] VII 16 käeranne
  wrist-watch VII 16 käekell
write [rait] kirjutama
wrong [rɔŋ] VII 16 korrast ära; vale

Y

Y.C.L. ['wai si 'el] **Young Communist League** VII 1 Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
year [jiə] aasta
  the New Year uusaasta
yellow ['jelou] kollane
yes [jes] jah
yesterday ['jestədi] eile
you [ju:] teie, sina
young [jʌŋ] noor
your [jɔ:] teie, sinu (oma)
yours [jɔ:z] VII 8 teie (oma)
youth [ju:θ] noorus; noored

A

aadress address [ə'dres]
aare treasure ['treʒə]
aas meadow ['medou]
aasta year [jiə]
aastaaeg season ['si:zn]
aastapäev anniversary [æni'və:s(ə)ri]
aed garden ['ga:dn]
aeg time [taim]
aeglane slow [slou]
aga but [bʌt]
ainult only ['ounli]
aitama help [help]
ajakiri magazine [mægə'zi:n]
ajaleht newspaper ['nju:speipə]
aken window ['windou]
album album ['ælbəm]
alati always ['ɔ:lwəz]
algama begin [bi'gin]
algul at first [ət 'fə:st]
all, alla under ['ʌndə]
alla, maha down [daun]
Ameerika America [ə'merikə]
ameerika, ameeriklane American [ə'merikən]
amet (töökoht) job [dʒɔb]
ametiühing trade union ['treid 'ju:njən], **ametiühingu (komitee)** trade-union (commitee)
andma give [giv]
aprill April ['eipril]
arst doctor ['dɔktə]
aruanne report [ri'pɔ:t]
ateljee studio ['stju:diou]
Atlandi ookean the Atlantic Ocean [ət'læntik 'ouʃn]
august August ['ɔ:gəst]
au (ausus) honour ['ɔnə]
auhind prize [praiz]
auk hole [houl]
auto (sõidu) car [ka:]
autojuht driver ['draivə]
avama open ['oupn]

B

Balti meri the Baltic Sea ['bɔ:ltik 'si:]
briti British ['britiʃ]
buss bus [bʌs]
bussiga by bus

D

demonstratsioon demonstration [demən'streiʃn]
detsember December [di'sembə]
diivan sofa ['soufə]
direktor director [di'rektə]

E

eakas elderly ['eldəli]
eeskava program ['prougræm]
eesti Estonian [es'touniən]
eesti keel Estonian
ei no [nou]
ei (mitte) not [nɔt]
eile yesterday ['jestədi]
ekskursioon excursion [iks'kə:ʃn]
elama live [liv]
elekter electricity [ilek'trisiti]
elu life [laif]
elukutse profession [prə'feʃn]
elulugu biography [bai'ɔgrəfi]
elutuba living-room ['liviŋrum]
ema mother ['mʌðə]
embleem emblem ['embləm]
ennast (*1. pööre ainsuses*) myself [mai'self]
enne before [bi'fɔ:]
ere (hele) bright [brait]
eriti especially [is'peʃəli]
esikülg front [frʌnt]
ees in front of
eesuks front door
esimees chairman ['tʃeəmən]
esimene first [fə:st]
esmajoones first of all ['fə:st əv 'ɔ:l]

esmaspäev Monday [ˈmʌndi]
Euroopa Europe [ˈjuərəp]

F

film film [film]

G

gaas gas [gæs]
gloobus globe [gloub]
Golfi hoovus the Gulf Stream [ˈgʌlf ˈstriːm]
grammatika grammar [ˈgræmə]
grupp group [gruːp]

H

haige ill [il]
haigus disease [diˈziːz]
halb bad [bæd]
hall grey [grei]
halloo! hallo [həˈlou]
hammas tooth [tuːθ] (*mitm.* teeth [tiːθ])
harilikult usually [ˈjuːʒuəli]
harjutus exercise [ˈeksəsaiz]
harva seldom [ˈseldəm]
hea good [gud]
hele (blond) fair [fɛə]
helisema ring [riŋ]
hernes pea [piː]
hilja late [leit]
hilinema be late
hoki hockey [ˈhɔki]
homme tomorrow [təˈmɔrou]
hommik morning [ˈmɔːniŋ]
hommikul in the morning
hommikueine breakfast [ˈbrekfəst]
hoone building [ˈbildiŋ]
hulgas among [əˈmʌŋ]
hulk a lot [lɔt] (of)
huul lip [lip]
huvitav interesting [ˈintristiŋ]
hõõruma rub [rʌb]
häire alarm [əˈlaːm]
härra (džentelmen) gentleman [ˈdʒentlmən]
härra Mr. = mister [ˈmistə]
hästi well [wel]
hüpe; hüppama jump [dʒʌmp]
hüvasti good-bye [gud ˈbai]

I

ida east [iːst]
idalinnaosa Londonis the East End
igaüks each [iːtʃ]
ilm weather [ˈweðə]
ilus beautiful [ˈbjuːtiful]
inglise English [ˈiŋgliʃ]
inglise keel English [ˈiŋgliʃ]
Inglismaa England [ˈiŋgland]
insener engineer [endʒiˈniə]
instituut institute [ˈinstitjuːt]
internaat hostel [ˈhostl]
Iirimaa Ireland [ˈaiələnd]
isa father [ˈfɑːðə]
isand master [ˈmɑːstə]
iseteenindus- self-service [ˈselfˈsəːvis]
isik person [ˈpəːsn]
iste seat [siːt]
istet võtma take a seat
istuma sit [sit]
istuma (istet võtma) [ˈsit ˈdown]
istutama plant [plɑːnt]

J

jaam station [ˈsteiʃn]
jaanuar January [ˈdʒænjuəri]
ja and [ænd]
jah yes [jes]
jalgpall football [ˈfutbɔːl]
jalgratas bike [baik]; bicycle [ˈbaisikl]
jalgrattasport cycling [ˈsaikliŋ]
jalgrattaga sõitma go cycling
jalutama walk [wɔːk]
jalutuskäik walk [wɔːk]
jooksma run [rʌn]
jooksja runner [ˈrʌnə]
jooksul (kestel) during [ˈdjuəriŋ]
jooma drink [driŋk]
joonlaud ruler [ˈruːlə]

juba already [ˌɔ(:)l'redi]
juhtima (sõidukit) drive [draiv]
juhtuma happen ['hæpn]
jutt (lugu) story ['stɔ:ri]
juuksed hair [hɛə]
juuli July [dʒu'lai]
juuni June [dʒu:n]
juurde to ['tu:; tə]
juurest from ['frɔm, frəm]
juust cheese [tʃi:z]
jõgi river ['rivə]
jää ice [ais]
jälle again [ə'ge(i)n]
järgmine next [nekst]

K

ka also ['ɔ:lsou]; too [tu:]
kaevama dig [dig]
kaevandus mine [main]
kaevur miner ['mainə]
kagu south-east ['sauθ'i:st]
kahekorruseline buss double-decker ['dʌbldekə]
kaheksa eight [eit]
kaheksakümmend eighty ['eiti]
kaheksateist eighteen ['ei'ti:n]
kahvel fork [fɔ:k]
kakao cocoa ['koukou]
kaks two [tu:]
kakskümmend twenty ['twenti]
kaksteist twelve [twelv]
kala fish [fiʃ]
kanal (*looduslik*) channel ['tʃænl]
kandma (ehet, riietust) wear [wɛə]
kapsas cabbage ['kæbidʒ]
karjuma cry [krai]
kartul potato [pə'teitou]
kask birch [bə:tʃ]
kass cat [kæt]
kassa(laud) cash-desk ['kæʃdesk]
kas (*kaudses küsimuses*) if [if]
katus roof [ru:f]
kaugel far [fa:]
kaugushüpe long jump ['lɔŋ dʒʌmp]
kauplus shop [ʃɔp]
keda whom [hu:m]
keedis jam [dʒæm]
keegi somebody ['sʌmbɔdi]
keegi (*küsivas ja eitavas lauses*) anybody ['enibɔdi]
keha body ['bɔdi]
keel (*kõneldav*) language ['læŋgwidʒ]
kell (seina-, laua-) clock [klɔk]
kell neli at four o'clock
kell(ukse-) bell [bel]
kell (käe-, tasku-) watch [wɔtʃ]
kelle whose [hu:z]
kerge easy ['i:zi]
kergejõustik(u) track-and-field ['træk-ənd'fi:ld]
kes who [hu:]
keskkoht middle ['midl]
keskpunkt centre ['sentə]
keskpäevaeine lunch [lʌntʃ]
ketas discus ['diskəs]
kevad spring [spriŋ]
kiire(sti) fast [fa:st]
kiirrong fast train ['fa:st 'trein]
kiire quick [kwik]
kilo(gramm) kilogram ['kilɔgræm]
king shoe [ʃu:]
kink present ['preznt]
kinni shut [ʃʌt]
kino cinema ['sinimə]
kiri letter ['letə]
kirjutama write [rait]
kitsetall kid [kid]
klass class [kla:s]
klassikaaslane classmate ['kla:smeit]
klassituba classroom [kla:srum]
kleepima stick [stik]
kleit dress [dres]
kliima climate ['klaimit]
klubi club [clʌb]
kodu home [houm]
kodus at home
koer dog [dɔg]
koguma collect [kə'lekt]
kohalolev present ['preznt]
koht place [pleis]
kohtama meet [mi:t]
kohustus duty ['dju:ti]

kohv coffee ['kɔfi]
kohvikann coffee-pot ['kɔfipɔt]
kolhoos collective farm [kə'lektiv 'fɑ:m]
kolhoosnik collective farmer [kə'lektiv 'fɑ:mə]
kollane yellow ['jelou]
kolm three [θri:]
kolmas third [θə:d]
kolmkümmend thirty ['θə:ti]
kolmteist thirteen [θə'ti:n]
kolmapäev Wednesday ['wenzdi]
kombain combine ['kɔmbain]
komitee committee [kə'miti]
kommunist(lik) communist ['kɔmjunist]
Kommunistlik Partei Communist Party ['kɔmjunist 'pɑ:ti]
Kommunistlik Noorsooühing the Y.C.L. ['wai si 'el]
kontroll control [kən'troul]
kontor office ['ɔfis]
kook cake [keik]
kool school [sku:l]
kooli to school
koolis at school
koolis käima go to school
koolikaaslane schoolmate ['sku:lmeit]
koolilaud(pink) desk [desk]
kooperatiivkauplus co-operative store [kou'ɔpərətiv 'stɔ:]
koorima peel [pi:l]
koosnema consist [kən'sist]
koosolek meeting ['mi:tiŋ]
kopikas kopeck ['koupek]
korjama gather ['gæðə]
korralik tidy ['taidi]
korrast ära wrong [rɔŋ]
korrus (*majal*) floor [flɔ:]
korter flat [flæt]
kosmonaut cosmonaut [kɔzmə'nɔ:t]; spaceman ['speismən]
kosmos space [speis]
kosmoselaev spaceship ['speisʃip]
kott (kandekott) bag [bæg]
korvpall basket-ball ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l]
Kreml the Kremlin ['kremlin]
kriit chalk [tʃɔ:k]
kuhu where [wɛə]
kui when [wen]
kui (*võrdluses*) than [ðæn]
kuidas how [hau]
kuivik biscuit ['biskit]
kukkuma fall [fɔ:l]
kuni (*aja kohta*) till [til]
kunstnik artist ['ɑ:tist]
kurk (-gi) cucumber ['kjukʌmbə]
kus where [wɛə]
kuu (*ajaühik*) month [mʌnθ]
kuu (*taevakeha*) moon [mu:n]
kuub (jakk) jacket ['dʒækit]
kuub (mantel) coat [kout]
Kuuba Cuba ['kju:bə]
kuulama listen ['lisn]
kuulma hear [hiə]
kuulus famous ['feiməs]
kuum hot [hɔt]
kuupäev date [deit]
kuus six [siks]
kuuskümmend sixty ['siksti]
kuusteist sixteen ['siks'ti:n]
kuusk fir [fə:]
kõik all [ɔ:l]
kõik (asjad) everything ['evriθiŋ]
kõikjal everywhere ['evriwɛə]
kõnnitee pavement ['peivmənt]
kõrge high [hai]
kõrv ear [iə]
kõrgushüpe high jump ['hai dʒʌmp]
käekell wrist-watch ['ristwɔtʃ]
käeranne wrist [rist]
käsi hand [hænd]
käsivars arm [ɑ:m]
köögivili vegetable ['vedʒitəbl]
köögiviljamüüja greengrocer ['gri:n-grousə]
köök kitchen ['kitʃin]
küla village ['vilidʒ]
külm cold [kould]
kümme ten [ten]
kündma plough [plau]
küps ripe [raip]
küsima ask [ɑ:sk]
küsimus question ['kwestʃn]

L

laager camp [kæmp]
laev ship [ʃip]
lahkuma leave [liːv]
lahti open ['oupn]
laisk lazy ['leizi]
lamama lie ['lai]
La Manche (*väin*) English Channel ['iŋliʃ 'tʃænl]
lamp lamp [læmp]
laps child [tʃaild]
lauatennis table-tennis
laud table ['teibl]
laup forehead ['fɔrid]
laulma sing [siŋ]
laupäev Saturday ['sætədi]
leebe mild [maild]
lehm cow [kau]
lehmalaut cow-house ['kauhaus]
leib bread [bred]
leidma find [faind]
lemmik favourite ['feivərit]
lend flight [flait]
lendama fly [flai]
lendur pilot ['pailət]
lennuklubi air club ['ɛə 'klʌb]
liha meat [miːt]
liiga too [tuː]
liige member ['membə]
liik kind [kaind]
liikumine movement ['muːvmənt]
liitma (lisama) add [æd]
lill flower ['flauə]
linn town [taun]
London London ['lʌndən]
Londoni kesklinn the City ['siti]
loom animal ['æniməl]
loosung slogan ['slougən]
lootma hope [houp]
lubama (tõotama) promise ['prɔmis]
lugema read [riːd]
lukksepp fitter ['fittə]
lumi snow [snou]
lusikas spoon [spuːn]
lõpetama finish ['finiʃ]
lõpetama (ülikooli) graduate ['grædjueit]
lõpp (ots) end [end]
lõpuks at last [ət 'laːst]
lõug chin [tʃin]
lõunasöök dinner ['dinə]
lõunatama have dinner
lõuna (*ilmakaar*) south [sauθ]
lähedal near [niə]
laskma (lubama) let [let]
läti Latvian ['lætviən]
lääs west [west]
läänelinnaosa Londonis the West End
lööma strike [straik]
lühike short [ʃɔːt]
lüpsja milkmaid ['milkmeid]

M

maa(kera) earth [əːθ]
maa (*vastand sõnale „linn"*) country ['kʌntri]
maal in the country
maa land [lænd]
maadlus wrestling ['resliŋ]
maailm world [wəːld]
maakaart map [mæp]
maalima paint [peint]
maapind ground [graund]
magama sleep [sliːp]
magama heitma go to bed
magus sweet [swiːt]
mai May [mei]
mais maize [meiz]
maiustused sweets [swiːts]
maja house [haus]
maksma (tasuma) pay [pei]
maksma (väärt olema) cost [kɔst]
male chess [tʃes]
mander continent ['kɔntinənt]
mari berry ['beri]
mark stamp [stæmp]
masin machine [mə'ʃiːn]
matkama hike [haik]
matma bury ['beri]
mausoleum mausoleum [mɔːsə'liəm]

meeldivaks pidama like [laik]
(mulle) meeldib I like
meeleheide despair [dis'peə]
meister master ['maistə]
mees man [mæn]
mees (abikaasa) husband ['hʌzbənd]
meeskond team [ti:m]
meeter metre ['mi:tə]
meie we [wi:]
meie (oma) our [auə]
memm mum [mʌm]
meri sea [si:]
metroo metro ['metrou]
mets forest ['fɔrist]
metsnik forester ['fɔristə]
midagi something ['sʌmθiŋ]
midagi anything ['eniθiŋ] (*küsivas ja eitavas lauses*)
miil (*pikkusmõõt*) mile [mail]
miks why [wai]
miljon million ['miljən]
millal (kunas) when [wen]
millestki about [ə'baut]
mina I [ai]
minema go [gou]
mind me [mi:]
minu my [mai]
minut minute ['minit]
mis what [wɔt]
missugune which [witʃ]
mitmesugust miscellaneous [misi'leinjəs]
mitte keegi nobody ['noubɔdi]
mitte kunagi never ['nevə]
mitte midagi nothing ['nʌθiŋ]
mitte nii ... kui not so ... as
Moskva Moscow ['moskou]
muidugi of course [əv'kɔ:s]
must (*värvus*) black [blæk]
must (*määrdunud*) dirty ['də:ti]
muuseum museum [mju:'ziəm]
muusika music ['mju:zik]
mõni any [eni] (*eitavas ja küsivas lauses*)
mõni some [sʌm]
mõnikord sometimes ['sʌmtaimz]
mõtlema think [θiŋk]
mõõk sword [sɔ:d]
mäletama remember [ri'membə]
mänd pine [pain]
mäng game [geim]
mängima play [plei]
mänguasi toy [tɔi]
märts March [mɑ:tʃ]
mööda (piki) along [ə'lɔŋ]
müra noise [nɔiz]
müts(-i) cap [kæp]
müüja shop-assistant ['ʃɔpəsistənt]

N

nael (*kaaluühik*; *rahaühik*) pound [paund]
naeratus smile [smail]
naerma laugh [lɑ:f]
nagu like [laik]
naine (*abikaasa*) wife [waif]
naine woman ['wumən]
nali (lõbu) fun [fʌn]
naljakas funny ['fʌni]
need these [ði:z]
neid them [ðem; ðəm]
neli four [fɔ:]
nelikümmend forty ['fɔ:ti]
neliteist fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n]
neljapäev Thursday ['θə:zdi]
nemad they [ðei]
nende (oma) their [ðeə]
nii so [sou]
nii (*võrdluses*) **nagu** as [æz]
nii ... kui as ... as
nimetama call [kɔ:l]
nimetama mention ['menʃn]
nimi name [neim]
nina nose [nouz]
nisu wheat [wi:t]
noor young [jʌŋ]
noorus youth [ju:θ]
november November [nou'vembə]
nuga knife [naif]
number number ['nʌmbə]
nurk corner ['kɔ:nə]
nõukogu(de) Soviet ['souviet]
Nõukogude Eesti Soviet Estonia ['souviet es'touniə]

Nõukogude Liit the Soviet Union ['souviet 'ju:njən]
nädal week [wi:k]
nägema see [si:]
nägu face [feis]
näidend play [plei]
nälg hunger ['hʌŋgə]
näljane hungry ['hʌŋgri]
nüüd now [nau]

O

oda javelin ['dʒævlin]
oh oh [ou]
oktoober October [ok'toubə]
okupeerima occupy ['ɔkjupai]
olema be [bi:]
omama have [hæv]
ookean ocean [ouʃn]
ooper opera ['ɔpərə]
ootama wait [weit]
ori slave [sleiv]
osa part [pa:t]
osa võtma take part in
ostma buy [bai]
ostude tegemine shopping ['ʃɔpiŋ]
otsima look for ['luk fə]

P

paar pair [pɛə]
paistma (särama) shine [ʃain]
paljas bare [bɛə]
palju (*nimisõnaga ainsuses*) much [mʌtʃ]
palju (*nimisõnaga mitmuses*) many ['meni]
palun please [pli:z]
palun (olge lahke) not at all
panema put [put]; lay [lei]
pange tähele pay attention [pei ə'tenʃn]
paraad parade [pə'reid]
parem(poolne) right [rait]
parem better ['betə]
parim best [best]
park park [pa:k]
pea head [hed]
peal, peale on [ɔn]
pealinn capital ['kæpitl]
pean must [mʌst]
peatus stop [stɔp]
peatuma stop
perekond family ['fæmili]
pesema wash [wɔʃ]
pidu party ['pa:ti]
piim milk [milk]
pikk long [lɔŋ]
pikk (*kasvult kõrge*) tall [tɔ:l]
pikkus length [leŋθ]
pilt picture ['piktʃə]
pinal pencil-box ['penslbɔks]
pinginaaber deskmate ['deskmeit]
pioneer pioneer [paiə'niə]
pintsel brush [brʌʃ]
plaan plan [plæn]
pliiats pencil ['pensl]
pluus blouse [blauz]
poeg son [sʌn]
poiss boy [bɔi]
poks boxing ['bɔksiŋ]
pool (*millestki*) half [ha:f]
pool (külg) side [said]
populaarne popular ['pɔpjulə]
populaarteaduslik popular-scientific ['pɔpjulə'saiən'tifik]
porgand carrot ['kærət]
proua Mrs. = mistress ['misiz]
pruun brown [braun]
pudel bottle ['bɔtl]
puder porridge ['pɔridʒ]
puhas clean [kli:n]
puhkus rest [rest]
puhkekodu rest-home
puhkepäev day off ['dei 'ɔ:f]
punane red [red]
puu tree [tri:]
puuduv absent ['æbsənt]
puuduma be absent
puuvili fruit [fru:t]
põhi (*ilmakaar*) north [nɔ:θ]
põhukuhi straw-rick ['strɔ:rik]
põlevkivi oil-shale ['ɔilʃeil]
põld field [fi:ld]
põllul in the field

põrand floor [flɔ:]
põsk cheek [tʃi:k]
päev day [dei]
päevaaeg day-time ['deitaim]
päevakord agenda [ə'dʒendə]
päeval in the day-time
pähkel nut [nʌt]
päike sun [sʌn]
päikesepaiste sunshine ['sʌnʃain]
pärast after ['ɑ:ftə]
püha holiday ['hɔlidi]
pühapäev Sunday ['sʌndi]
pühitsema celebrate ['selibreit]
püksid trousers ['trauzəz]

R

raadio radio ['reidiou]
raamat book [buk]
raamatukapp bookcase ['bukkeis]
raamatukogu library ['laibrəri]
raamaturiiul bookshelf ['bukʃelf]
rahvas (inimesed) people ['pi:pl]
rahvastik population [pɔpju'leiʃn]
rahvus (rahvas) nation [neiʃn]
rahvusvaheline international [intə'næʃənl]
rahu peace [pi:s]
reede Friday ['fraidi]
reisima travel ['trævl]
revolutsioon revolution [revə'lu:ʃn]
riietuma dress [dres]
rikas rich [ritʃ]
rippuma hang [hæŋ]
roheline green [gri:n]
rohkem more [mɔ:]
rohi (muru) grass [grɑ:s]
rohkesti plenty of ['plentiəv]
rohtu sööma graze [greiz]
rong train [trein]
roos rose [rouz]
rubla rouble ['ru:bl]
rukis rye [rai]
rumal foolish ['fu:liʃ]
ruttu quickly ['kwikli]
rõõmus glad [glæd]
rääkima speak [spi:k]

S

saag saw [sɔ:]
saama (*kellekski*) become [bi'kʌm]
saama (*midagi*) get [get]
saar island ['ailənd]
sada hundred ['hʌndrəd]
sadamatööline docker ['dɔkə]
seelik skirt [skə:t]
seen mushroom ['mʌʃrum]
sees in [in]
sein wall [wɔ:l]
seisma stand [stænd]
seitse seven ['sevn]
seitsekümmend seventy ['sevnti]
seitseteist seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]
sekund second ['sekənd]
selga (pähe, jalga) panema put on ['put 'ɔn]
selge clear ['kliə]
seltsimees comrade ['kɔmrid]
sent cent [sent] (*0,01 dollarit*)
sentimeeter centimetre ['sentimi:tə]
september September [sep'tembə]
sest et because [bi'kɔz]
sibul onion ['ʌnjən]
sidrun lemon ['lemən]
siga pig [pig]
siin here [hiə]
siis then [ðen]
silm eye [ai]
silmakulm eyebrow ['aibrau]
silp syllable ['siləbl]
sirp sickle [sikl]
sirutama stretch [stretʃ]
sisse into ['intu; 'intə]
soe warm [wɔ:m]
sotsialistlik socialist ['souʃəlist]
spordialane athletic [æθ'letik]
spordiala event [i'vent]
spordiväljak sportsground ['spɔ:tsgraund]
sport sport [spɔ:t]
sportlane sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən]; athlete ['æθli:t]
startima start [stɑ:t]
streik strike [straik]

suhkur sugar ['ʃugə]
sulg (sulepea) pen [pen]
sulgema shut [ʃʌt]
supp soup [su:p]
surema die [dai]
suu mouth [mauθ]
suur big [big]
suur (avar) large [la:dʒ]
suur (tähtis) great [greit]
suurlinn city ['siti]
suusatama ski [ski:]
suusk ski
suvi summer ['sʌmə]
sokk sock [sɔk]
sovhoos state farm ['steit 'fa:m]
sõber friend [frend]
sõda war [wɔ:]
sõna word [wə:d]
sõprus friendship ['frendʃip]
sõstar currant ['kʌrənt]
särk shirt [ʃə:t]
säär leg [leg]
söök (söögiaeg) meal [mi:l]
söögilaud dining-table ['dainiŋteibl]
söögituba dining-room ['dainiŋrum]
sööma eat [i:t]
sündima be born [bɔ:n]
sünnipäev birthday ['bə:θdei]
sügav deep [di:p]
sügis autumn ['ɔ:təm]

T

taat (isa) dad [dæd]
taevas sky [skai]
tagasi (*teatud aeg tagasi*) ago [ə'gou]
tagumine (taga-) back [bæk]
tahtma want [wɔnt]
tahvel blackboard ['blækbɔ:d]
takso taxi ['tæksi]
taldrik plate [pleit]
talv winter ['wintə]
tantsima dance [da:ns]
tants dance [da:ns]
tark (kaval) clever ['klevə]
tasku pocket ['pɔkit]
tass cup [kʌp]
teadma (tundma) know [nou]
teater theatre ['θiətə]
teda (*naissoost*) her [hə:]
teda (*meeśsoost*) him [him]
tee (*jook*) tea [ti:]
tee way [wei]; road [roud]
tegema do [du:]
tegema (valmistama) make [meik]
tehnikum technical school ['teknik(ə)l 'sku:l]
teie you [ju:]
teie (oma) (*teile kuuluv*) yours [jɔ:z]
teie (oma) your [jɔ:]
teine (muu) other ['ʌðə]
teine (*järjekorras*) second ['sekənd]
teisipäev Tuesday ['tju:zdi]
teivashüpe pole-vaulting ['poulvɔ:ltiŋ]
tekst text [tekst]
tekstiil textile ['tekstail]
televisioon television ['teli'viʒ(ə)n]
televiisor television (TV) set
tema (*naissoost*) she [ʃi:]
tema (oma — *naiss.*) her [hə:]
tema (*meessoost*) he [hi:]
tema (oma — *meess.*) his [hiz]
tema, see (*kesksoost*) it [it]
tennis tennis ['tenis]
teravili grain [grein]
terve healthy ['helθi]
tervitama greet [gri:t]
till dill [dil]
tipp (ots) top [tɔp]
toas, sees indoors ['indɔ:z]
tohin, võin may [mei]
ei tohi must not ['mʌst 'nɔt]
toimuma take place ['teik 'pleis]
toitu valmistama cook [kuk]
tomat tomato [tə'ma:tou]
toodang production [prə'dʌkʃn]
too, see seal that [ðæt]
tool chair [tʃeə]
tooma bring [briŋ]
tootma produce [prə'dju:s]
tore (kena) fine [fain]
traktor tractor ['træktə]

traktorist tractor-driver ['træktədraivə]
tramm tram [træm]
treial turner ['tə:nə]
trollibus trolley-bus ['trɔlibʌs]
tsistern cistern ['sistən]
tuba room [rum]
tugev strong [strɔŋ]
tugitool armchair ['ɑ:mtʃɛə]
tuhat thousand ['θauzənd]
tulema come [kʌm]
tulemus result [ri'zʌlt]
tume dark [dɑ:k]
tund hour [auə]
tundma (tajuma) feel [fi:l]
tuub tube [tju:b]
tuul wind [wind]
tõepoolest indeed [in'di:d]
tõesti really ['riəli]
tõstma raise [reiz]
tõstmine (*spordialane termin*) weight-lifting ['weitliftiŋ]
tõusma (magamast) get up ['get 'ʌp]
tõusma (püsti) stand up ['stænd 'ʌp]
täht star [stɑ:]
täitma (plaani) fulfil [ful'fil]
täna today [tə'dei]
tänama thank [θæŋk]
tänan thanks [θæŋks]
tänav street [stri:t]
tänavaliiklus traffic ['træfik]
töö labour ['leibə]
töö work [wə:k]
tööline, töötaja worker ['wə:kə]
tööriist tool [tu:l]
töötama work [wə:k]
tükk piece [pi:s]
tütar daughter ['dɔ:tə]
tütarlaps girl [gə:l]

U

uisk skate [skeit]
uisutama skate
uisutee skating-rink ['skeitiŋriŋk]
ujuja swimmer ['swimə]
ujuma swim [swim]
uks door [dɔ:]
ulatama pass [pɑ:s]
umbes about [ə'baut]
uudis(ed) news [nju:z]
uus new [nju:]

V

vaatama look [luk]
vaatlema, jälgima watch [wɔtʃ]
vaba free [fri:]
vabadus freedom ['fri:dəm]
vabariik republik [ri'pʌblik]
vabrik factory ['fæktəri]
vaene poor [puə]
vahel (*kellegi, millegi*) between [bi'twi:n]
vahetus (*tööl, koolis*) shift [ʃift]
vaim (mõistus) mind [maind]
valitsus government ['gʌvənmənt]
vajama need [ni:d]
valge (*värvuselt*) white [wait]
valgus light [lait]
valmis ready ['redi]
vana old [ould]
vana-aasta õhtu New Year's Eve ['nju 'jiəz 'i:v]
vanem (*perekonnas*) elder ['eldə]
vanemad (*lapsel*) parents ['pɛərənts]
vannituba bathroom ['bɑ:θrum]
vapper brave [breiv]
vasak left [left]
vasar hammer ['hæmə]
vastama answer ['ɑ:nsə]
vastu against [ə'ge(i)nst]
vastus answer ['ɑ:nsə]
veatu correct [kə'rekt]
veebruar February ['februəri]
veerand quarter ['kwɔ:tə]
veetma spend [spend]
veevärk running water ['rʌniŋ 'wɔ:tə]
vend brother ['brʌðə]
vene (keel) Russian ['rʌʃn]
veoauto lorry ['lɔri]
vesi water ['wɔ:tə]
vestlus conversation [kɔnvə'seiʃn]
vihik note-book [noutbuk]

vihm rain [rein]
vihma sajab it rains [it 'reinz]
vihmamantel raincoat ['reinkout]
vihmavari umbrella [ʌm'brelə]
viimane last [lɑ:st]
viis (*arv*) five [faiv]
viies fifth [fifθ]
viiskümmend fifty ['fifti]
viisteist fifteen ['fif'ti:n]
viiv (hetk) while [wail]
viljalõikus harvest ['hɑ:vist]
viskama throw [θrou]
voodi bed [bed]
vorst sausage ['sɔsidʒ]
või butter ['bʌtə]
või, ehk or [ɔ:]
võileib bread-and-butter
võin, saan can [kæn]
võistlus competition [kɔmpi'tiʃn]
võistlus, matš match [mætʃ]
võistlema compete [kəmp'i:t]
võit victory ['viktəri]
võitlema fight [fait]
võrkpall volley-ball ['vɔlibɔ:l]
võtma take [teik]
väga very ['veri]; very much
vähe few [fju:]
väike little ['litl]; small [smɔ:l]
väljak square ['skwɛə]
väljas out [aut]
välja nägema look like
väljend expression [iks'preʃn]
värvus colour ['kʌlə]
väsinud tired ['taiəd]

Õ

õde sister ['sistə]
õhk air [ɛə]
õhtu evening ['i:vniŋ]
õhtul in the evening
õhtupoolik afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n]
õhtusöök supper ['sʌpə]
õmblema sew [sou]
õmblusmasin sewing-machine ['souiŋ mə'ʃi:n]
õnnelik happy ['hæpi]
õpetaja teacher ['ti:tʃə]
õpetama teach [ti:tʃ]
õpik textbook ['tekstbuk]
õpilane pupil ['pju:pl]
õppeaine subject ['sʌbdʒikt]
õppetund lesson ['lesn]
õppima, uurima study ['stʌdi]
õppima learn [lə:n]
õping study ['stʌdi]
õun apple ['æpl]

Ä

äkki suddenly ['sʌdnli]
ära võtma (seljast võtma) take off ['teik 'ɔ:f]
äri business ['biznis]
äsja (värskelt) newly ['nju:li]

Ö

öö night [nait]
öösel at night

Ü

üheksa nine [nain]
üheksakümmend ninety ['nainti]
üheksateist nineteen ['nain'ti:n]
üheskoos together [tə'geðə]
ühinema join [dʒɔin]
ühiskondlik public ['pʌblik]
üks one [wʌn]
üksi alone [ə'loun]
üksteist eleven [i'levn]
üle, läbi past [pɑ:st]
üle, möödas over ['ouvə]
üle minema (*risti*) cross [krɔs]
üles, üleval up [ʌp]
ületama (*spordialane termin*) clear [kliə]
ülikool university [juni'və:siti]
üliõpilane student ['stju:d(ə)nt]
ümber(ringi) round [raund]
ümbrik envelope ['enviloup]
ümbritsema surround [sə'raund]
üsna rather ['rɑ:ðə]
ütlema, jutustama tell [tel]
ütlema say [sei].

I

KÜSIVAD SÕNAD

who [huː] kes
whom [huːm] keda
whose [huːz] kelle
what [wɔt] mis, mida
what (book) missugune (raamat)
which [witʃ] (day) missugune, milline, mitmes (päev)
where [wɛə] kus; kuhu
when [wen] millal
why [wai] miks
how [hau] kuidas
how many (pencils] mitu (pliiatsit)
how much (water) kui palju (vett)

II

ASESÕNAD

Isikulised asesõnad		Omastavad asesõnad
Kes? mis?	Keda? mida? kellele?	Kelle?
I	**me**	**my**
you	**you**	**your**
he	**him**	**his**
she	**her**	**her**
it	**it**	**its**
we	**us**	**our**
you	**you**	**your**
they	**them**	**their**

III

JÄRGARVUD

1st — the first	11th — the eleventh	21st — the twenty-first jne.
2nd — the second	12th — the twelfth	
3rd — the third	13th — the thirteenth	30th — the thirtieth
4th — the fourth	14th — the fourteenth	31st — the thirty-first jne.
5th — the fifth	15th — the fifteenth jne.	
6th — the sixth		
7th — the seventh		
8th — the eighth		
9th — the ninth		
10th — the tenth	20th — the twentieth [twentiiθ]	

IV

KUUPÄEVAD

Kirjutatakse	Loetakse
September 1, 1966	The first of September, ˈnineteen ˈsixty-ˈsix
October 3, 1967	The third of October, ˈnineteen ˈsixty-ˈseven
March 20, 1967	The twentieth of March, ˈnineteen ˈsixty-ˈseven

V

SOME, ANY, NO

+	some	I see some boys in the garden.
?	any	Do you see any boys in the garden?
—	no	I see no boys in the garden.

VI

EBAREEGLIPÄRANE MITMUS

Ainsus		Mitmus	
child	(laps)	children	(lapsed)
man	(mees)	men	(mehed)
woman	(naine)	women	(naised)
foot	(jalg)	feet	(jalad)
tooth	(hammas)	teeth	(hambad)

VII

EBAREEGLIPÄRASED TEGUSÕNAD

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation	Lesson
1. be	was, were	been	olema	2
2. become	became	become	saama (milleks)	15
3. begin	began	begun	alustama, algama	8
4. bring	brought [brɔːt]	brought [brɔːt]	tooma	9
5. buy bai	bought [bɔːt]	bought [bɔːt]	ostma	17
6. come [kʌm]	came	come	tulema	4
7. cost	cost	cost	maksma, väärt olema	17
8. do	did	done [dʌn]	tegema	7
9. dig	dug	dug	kaevama	8
10. drink	drank	drunk	jooma	10
11. eat [iːt]	ate [et]	eaten [iːtn]	sööma	10
12. fall	fell	fallen	kukkuma	11
13. feel	felt	felt	tundma, tajuma	20

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation	Lesson
14. find	found [faund]	found [faund]	leidma	8
15. fight	fought [fɔːt]	fought [fɔːt]	võitlema	20
16. fly	flew [fluː]	flown [floun]	lendama	20
17. get	got	got	saama (midagi)	8
18. give	gave	given	andma	8
19. go	went	gone [gɔn]	minema	1
20. hang	hung	hung	rippuma	16
21. have	had	had	omama	2
22. hear	heard [həːd]	heard [həːd]	kuulma	13
23. know [nou]	knew [njuː]	known [noun]	teadma, tundma	2
24. lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	asetama, panema	9
25. leave	left	left	lahkuma, jätma	5
26. lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	lamama, asetsema	1
27. make	made	made	tegema, valmistama	9
28. meet	met	met	kohtuma, tutvuma	19
29. pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	maksma, tasuma	17
30. put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	panema, seadma	5
31. read [riːd]	read [red]	read [red]	lugema	18
32. ring	rang	rung	helisema; helistama	24
33. run	ran	run	jooksma	14
34. say	said [sed]	said [sed]	ütlema	4
35. sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	õmblema	18
36. see	saw	seen	nägema	3
37. shut	shut	shut	sulgema	5
38. sing	sang	sung	laulma	20
39. sit	sat	sat	istuma	17
40. sleep	slept	slept	magama	13
41. speak	spoke	spoken	rääkima	19
42. spend	spent	spent	veetma	14

I põhivorm Infinitive	II põhivorm Past Indefinite	III põhivorm Past Participle	Tõlge Translation	Lesson
43. stand	stood	stood	seisma	4
44. stick	stuck	stuck	kleepima; kleepuma	5
45. strike	struck	struck	lööma	5
46. swim	swam	swum	ujuma	1
47. take	took	taken	võtma, viima	2
48. teach	taught [tɔːt]	taught [tɔːt]	õpetama	13
49. tell	told	told	ütlema, jutustama	10
50. think	thought [θɔːt]	thought [θɔːt]	mõtlema, arvama	7
51. throw	threw [θruː]	thrown	viskama	15
52. wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔː]	worn [wɔːn]	kandma (rõivaid, ehteid jne.)	16
53. write	wrote	written	kirjutama	3

VIII

TEGUSÕNA AJAVORMIDE MOODUSTAMINE

I põhivorm go			**II põhivorm** went	**III põhivorm** gone
Present Indefinite Olevik (jaatav, küsiv, eitav)	Future Indefinite Tulevik (jaatav, küsiv, eitav)	Past Indefinite Lihtminevik (küsiv, eitav)	Past Indefinite Lihtminevik (jaatav)	Present Perfect Täisminevik (jaatav, küsiv, eitav)
I **go** Do I **go**? I do not **go**	I shall **go** Shall I **go**? I shall not **go**	Did I **go**? I did not **go**	I **went**	I have **gone** Have I **gone**? I have not **gone**

IX

BE WAS VERE BEEN

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Perfect
I am	I was	I shall be	I have been
You are	You were	You will be	You have been
He, She, It — is	He, She, It — was	He, She, It — will be	He, She, It — has been
We are	We were	We shall be	We have been
You are	You were	You will be	You have been
They are	They were	They will be	They have been

X

HAVE HAD HAD

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite	Present Perfect
I have	I had	I shall have	I have had
You have	You had	You will have	You have had
He, She, It — has	He, She, It — had	He, She, It — will have	He, She, It — has had
We have	We had	We shall have	We have had
You have	You had	You will have	You have had
They have	They had	They will have	They have had

XI

WORK WORKED WORKED

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I work	I worked	I shall work
You work	You worked	You will work
He, She, It — works	He, She, It — worked	He, She, It — will work
We work	We worked	We shall work
You work	You worked	You will work
They work	They worked	They will work

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect
I am working	I was working	I have worked
You are working	You were working	You have worked
He, She, It — is working	He, She, It — was working	He, She, It — has worked
We are working	We were working	We have worked
You are working	You were working	You have worked
They are working	They were working	They have worked

XII

WRITE WROTE WRITTEN

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I write	I wrote	I shall write
You write	You wrote	You will write
He, She, It — writes	He, She, It — wrote	He, She, It — will write
We write	We wrote	We shall write
You write	You wrote	You will write
They write	They wrote	They will write

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect
I am writing	I was writing	I have written
You are writing	You were writing	You have written
He, She, It is writing	He, She, It was writing	He, She, It has written
We are writing	We were writing	We have written
You are writing	You were writing	You have written
They are writing	They were writing	They have written

XIII

KÜSIMUSED

Üldküsimus	Is, Was	Enn at the factory?
	Has, Had	Enn good comrades at the factory?
	Does, Did, Will, Can, Must	Enn go the country?
	Is, Was	Enn playing chess?
	Has	Enn gone to the country already?

Erikūsimus	Where	does did will	Enn work?
	When	can must	
	What	does did will can must	Enn do every day?
	What	has	Enn done?
Aluse küsimus	Who	works worked will work can work must work has worked	very well?

XIV

TÄISHÄÄLIKU LUGEMINE RÕHULISES SILBIS

	I Kinnine	II Lahtine	III Kinnine silp Täishäälik + r (+ kaashäälik)	IV Lahtine silp Täishäälik + re
a	cat [æ]	cake [ei]	farm [ɑː]	fare [ɛə]
o	dog [ɔ]	rose [ou]	sport [ɔː]	more [ɔː]
u	bus [ʌ]	pupil [juː]	turner [əː]	cure [juə]
e	pen [e]	he [iː]	her [əː]	here [iə]
i, y	pig [i]	pine [ai]	fir [əː]	tired [aiə]

PAY ATTENTION TO THESE INTERNATIONAL WORDS

address [ə'dres] aadress
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] alarm, häire
album ['ælbəm] album
artist ['ɑ:tist] artist, kunstnik
athlete ['æθli:t] atleet, sportlane
biography [bai'ɔgrəfi] biograafia, elulugu
biscuit ['biskit] biskviit, küpsis, kuivik
blouse [blauz] pluus
boxing ['bɔksiŋ] poks
bus [bʌs] buss
business ['biznis] bisness, äri
cent [sent] sent
centimetre ['sentimi:tə] sentimeeter
centre ['sentə] tsenter, keskkoht
channel ['tʃænl] kanal, väin
cistern ['sistən] tsistern
class [klɑ:s] klass
climate ['klaimit] kliima
club [klʌb] klubi
cocoa ['koukou] kakao
coffee ['kɔfi] kohv
combine ['kɔmbain] kombain
committee [kə'miti] komitee
communist ['kɔmjunist] kommunist
comrade ['kɔmrid] kamraad, seltsimees
continent ['kɔntinənt] kontinent, mander
control [kən'troul] kontroll, reguleerimine
conversation [kɔnvə'seiʃn] konversatsioon, kõnelus
co-operative [kou'ɔpərətiv] kooperatiivne
cosmonaut ['kɔzmənɔ:t] kosmonaut
dance [dɑ:ns] tants(ima)
date [deit] daatum, kuupäev
demonstration [demən'streiʃn] demonstratsioon
director [di'rektə] direktor
discus ['diskəs] diskus, ketas
doctor ['dɔktə] doktor, arst
electricity [ilek'trisiti] elekter
emblem ['embləm] embleem, vapp
engineer [endʒi'niə] insener
excursion [iks'kə:ʃn] ekskursioon
farm [fɑ:m] farm, talu
farmer ['fɑ:mə] farmer, talunik
favourite ['feivərit] favoriit, lemmik
film [film] film
finish ['finiʃ] finiš, lõpp
game [geim] geim, mäng(u järk)
gas [gæs] gaas
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] dzentelmen
globe [gloub] gloobus
grammar ['græmə] grammatika
hammer ['hæmə] haamer, vasar
hockey ['hɔki] hoki
institute ['institju:t] instituut
international [intə'næʃənl] internatsionaalne, rahvusvaheline
jacket ['dʒækit] jakk, kuub
jam [dʒæm] džemm, keedis
kilogram ['kilogræm] kilogramm
Komsomol ['kɔmsɔmɔl] komsomol
kopeck ['koupek] kopikas
lamp [læmp] lamp
leader ['li:də] liider, juht
lunch [lʌntʃ] lantš, keskpäevaeine
machine [mə'ʃi:n] masin
maize [meiz] mais
match [mætʃ] matš, võistlus
mausoleum [mɔ:sə'liəm] mausoleum
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] miiting, koosolek
metre ['mi:tə] meeter
metro ['metrou] metroo
mile [mail] miil
million ['miljən] miljon
minute ['minit] minut
museum [mju'ziəm] muuseum
music ['mju:zik] muusika
nation [neiʃn] natsioon, rahvus
number ['nʌmbə] number
opera ['ɔpərə] ooper

parade [pəˈreid] paraad
park [pɑːk] park
pilot [ˈpailət] piloot, lendur
pioneer [paiəˈniə] pioneer
plan [plæn] plaan
popular [ˈpɔpjulə] populaarne
program [ˈprougræm] programm, eeskava
radio [reidiou] raadio
result [riˈzʌlt] resultaat, tulemus
revolution [revəˈluːʃn] revolutsioon
rose [rouz] roos
rouble [ruːbl] rubla
second [ˈsekənd] sekund
socialist [ˈsouʃəlist] sotsialistlik
sock [sɔk] sokk
sofa [ˈsoufə] sohva, diivan
sport [spɔːt] sport
square [skwɛə] skväär, väljak
start [stɑːt] start; startima
strike [straik] streik
student [ˈstjuːd(ə)nt] üliõpilane
studio [ˈstjuːdiou] stuudio, ateljee
taxi [ˈtæksi] takso
television [teliˈviʒ(ə)n] televisioon
tennis [ˈtenis] tennis
text [tekst] tekst
textile [ˈtekstail] tekstiil
theatre [ˈθiətə] teater
tomato [təˈmɑːtou] tomat
tractor [ˈtræktə] traktor
tram [træm] tramm
trolley-bus [ˈtrɔlibʌs] trollibuss
university [juniˈvəːsiti] ülikool

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