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# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## II

RAAMATUKOGU  
30  
KÄSIRAAMAT

### INGLISE KÕNEHARJUTUSTE KÄSIRAAMAT

KOOSTANUD JA SÕNASTIKUGA VARUSTANUD

M. SIMTMAN



KIRJASTUS „KOOL“, TARTU

1935

G. Roht'i trükk, Tartus 1935.

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Tartu Ülikooli  
Raamatukogu

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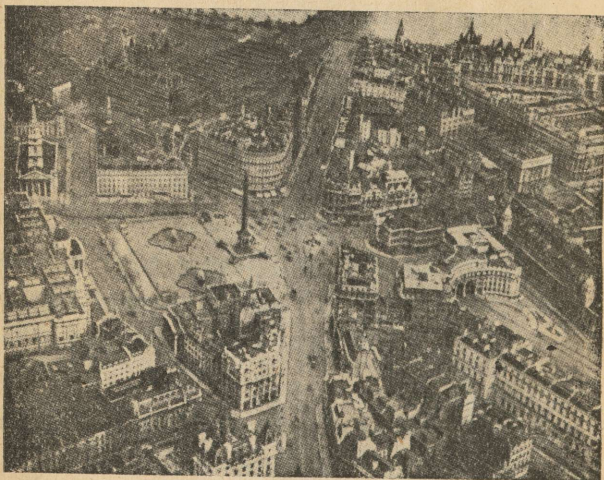
## Travelling.

Travelling is nowadays very popular, for **communication** between different parts of the globe has been made quite easy. People travel by land, by air, and by water. There are air **routes**, overland routes, and **steamer** lines. Some people travel on business, others again make journeys and voyages for pleasure. The greatest number of tourists visit Switzerland and Italy, but they are to be met with in a good many other countries as well.

The English **in particular** are fond of travelling. They travel all over their own island either by railway, (motor) car or steamer. Walking **tours** are also very popular, especially among school-boys and school-girls and (University) undergraduates. The most attractive places for **rambling** are the Lake District and Wales. Many of the English go abroad for a 'change of air', as they like to say. They visit France, Belgium,

Italy, Germany, etc. Practically, English tourists are to be met with everywhere.

**Cruises** arranged on the great ocean 'grey-hounds' attract thousands of **passengers**. Who would not like to make a voyage on a modern **liner**; but not everyone can **afford** it!



London from the air.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Tänapäev on ühendus mitmesuguste maade vahel üsna kerge.
2. On olemas õhuteed, raudteed ja aurikuliinid.

3. Eriti inglased armastavad reisida.
4. Kas teie armastate reisida?
5. Inglise turiste võib kohata igal pool.
6. Paljud inglased armastavad reisida välismail.
7. Šveits meelitab suurt hulka turiste.
8. Ma tahaksin teha ühe lõbureisu suurel ookeani-aurikul.

### Railways.

When I go on a journey (by rail), I take **luggage** with me. I buy a **portmanteau** or a **suit-case** and pack my things. If I have many heavy and bulky articles, I must pack them into big boxes or **trunks**.

When the trunks have been packed, I send the servant to call (a **cab** or) a **taxi**. I drive to the railway **station**.

A porter takes my luggage to the luggage **van**. The heavy luggage is **labelled** and put into the van. The porter takes my suit-case to the platform.

Meanwhile I go to the **ticket-office** (or **booking-office**) to buy a ticket. If I am in doubt about the tickets, I ask at the booking-office:

“What is the price of a third class ticket to London?”

or “London, third class, how much?”

or “Can I **book** right through to Tartu?”

The booking-**clerk** will answer:

“Yes, you can“, or

“No, you can book either to Riga or to Tallinn.“

If I know my route, I simply say:

“Tallinn, third, **single**“, or

“London, second, **return**.“

If I want sleeping **accommodation**, I inquire:

“Is there a sleeping-car on the train?“ or

“How much is the **charge** for a sleeping-compartment?“

The clerk will answer:

“The **extra fare** is 10 shillings“, or

“10 shillings extra.“

I pay for the tickets, and the clerk hands them to me.

If I arrive early, I go to the **waiting-room** and take a seat close to the window. When the train comes in, I go to the platform. The ticket collector punches my ticket, and I ask him “Is this the right way to platform 3?“ Then my porter comes and takes me to the train. I enter a ‘**non-smokers**’

carriage. The porter puts my suit-case in the **rack**. I give him a **tip**. He says: "Thank you, Madam (or Sir)", and leaves the train.

The guard **signals**, the **locomotive** begins to move and soon the train leaves the station. In England all trains keep to the left of the line, and people get in or out on the left side of the train.

There are passenger trains, fast trains, goods trains, etc. A train consists of an **engine** (or locomotive) and carriages. The carriages are of three classes: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The third class fare is the lowest. There are single tickets, return tickets, season tickets, week-end tickets, day-tickets, and the fares vary.

In England there are no **State** Railways, their Railway Companies are **entirely** private.

### Q u e s t i o n s .

1. What kinds of trains are there?
2. What tickets are there?
3. Where do I pack my things, when I go on a journey?
4. Who drives me to the station?
5. Who takes my luggage to the van?
6. What do I say at the booking-office?

7. Do you prefer a 'smokers' or 'non-smokers' carriage?
8. Where do you put your luggage, when you enter the carriage?
9. Are there State Railways in England?
10. Whom do their railways belong to?

### In the Train.

Mr. Brown: This compartment is **reserved**. Let us get in next door.

Mr. Robinson: All right. Here we are. You take the **corner-seat** and I'll sit next to you.

Mr. B.: Have we got all our hand-luggage?

Mr. R. Let me see — two suit-cases, umbrellas, and sticks, two paper **parcels** — nothing is missing.

Mr. B.: Let us put the suit-cases in the rack.

Mr. R.: Mine is too heavy, I cannot lift it up so high, I'll just push it under the seat.

Mr. B.: Now we are comfortable. Shan't we have a **cigarette** now, it is a 'smokers' carriage, I believe?

Mr. R.: Yes, I saw it written on the window. Will you hand me the **matches**, please?

Mr. B.: With pleasure. But we had better open the window, if you don't mind.

Mr. R.: Yes, please do open it, the heat is quite **unbearable**. — Thank you.

Mr. B.: Do we have **to change**?

Mr. R.: I do not think so, but let us ask the conductor.

Mr. B.: Are we not **slowing up** now?

Mr. R.: Yes, we are **nearing** the station. Now the train stops. Guard, how long do we stop here?

Guard: 20 minutes, Sir.

Mr. R.: Then we may get out and buy a **news-paper**, and have something to eat. Would you like to go to the **refreshment** room?

Mr. B.: Yes, I think so, I am feeling rather thirsty. But shan't we buy our (news) papers first? — Where is the **book-stall**?

Mr. R.: Porter, where can I get a newspaper?

Porter: At the book-stall on the platform, quite close to the refreshment room.

Mr. B.: But where is the refreshment room, we must **make haste**? I see only **cloak-room** written up.

Mr. R.: The refreshment room is quite close to the cloak-room.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Robinson buy a newspaper and some **magazines** at the book-stall. Then they go to the refreshment room. They have a cup of tea and a couple of **sandwiches**. Soon they run back to the platform. They enter their carriage, and the train moves on. At their **arrival** station, they get out, give up their tickets to the ticket-collector, look after their luggage, ask a porter to take it to a taxi, and drive to a hotel.



The Houses of Parliament.

NB! When crossing the **frontier**, the traveller must open all his luggage. The **custom-house** officer examines it asking by a set **phrase**: “Have you anything to **declare**?”

## Tõlkeharjutus.

1. See iste on reservitud.
2. Ma panen oma kohvri riulile.
3. Kas teil on tikke, palun?
4. Tohin ma avada akna, ega te pane pahaks?
5. Kas peame ümber istuma?
6. Kui kaua peatub rong siin?
7. Kus on einelaud? raamatukiosk?
8. Ma ostan ajalehe.
9. Piir! Tolliametnik tuleb ja küsib: „On teil midagi tollida?“
10. Ma vastan: „Ei tea, palun vaadake järele!“

### Arrival.

Ticket-Collector: “Tickets, please!”

Mr. Brown and Mr. Robinson give up their tickets.

Mr. B.: Where is the **way out** (or exit)?

Mr. R.: This way, please!

Mr. B.: I will look after the luggage, while you get a taxi.

Porter, take our luggage to the taxi, please.

Mr. B. tips the porter. The porter says, “Thank you, Sir.”

Mr. R.: What is your fare?

Driver: I have a **taximeter**, Sir.

Mr. R.: Very well, then it will be all right.

Driver: Where to?

Mr. R.: At what hotel shall we stop?

Mr. B.: I think the 'Prince of Wales' Hotel is quite comfortable. I have stayed there several times.

Mr. R.: Very well. Then we shall **put up** there. But we have not reserved rooms **beforehand**. I am afraid there may be no rooms **vacant**.

Mr. B.: Let us hope that there are rooms **disengaged**. The hotels are not very **crowded** at present.

Mr. R. to the driver: To the 'Prince of Wales' Hotel, please!

Driver: Yes, Sir.

### **Steamers.**

If it is fine, and the sea is **smooth** (not **rough**), a voyage by steamer is very pleasant.

Last week I went down to the **harbour** to see my friend Charles off to New York. What colossal ships there were in the harbour! I saw the **big** ocean 'greyhounds' (or liners) of the various steam **navigation** companies.

Charles did not know the way and he asked one of the **sailors**: "Can you tell me where the 'Princess Elizabeth' is?" The sailor replied: "This way for the New York boat, please!"

I had a pass from the **agents**, so I went on **board** with my friend, and had a look over the ship. She leaves nothing to be desired as far as quick travelling, comfort, and luxury are **concerned**. She is exceedingly large, and is built to carry 5000 persons (passengers and **crew**).

I asked my friend: "Would you like to stay up on **deck**, or go down below?" He said: "I am not a good sailor. I think I had better go down below."

Then the **trumpet** blew, and the visitors made for the **gangways**. I said hurriedly: "Good-bye, Charles. I hope you will have a smooth **crossing**", and left the boat. Then I stood on the **quay** waving good-bye to Charles. She (the ship) began to move, and soon she had passed beyond the **pier**.

I looked about in the harbour and saw a **sailing-vessel** riding at **anchor**; I had seen her **cast** anchor a few days ago. The **captain** of the 'Duchess of York' (that was the name of the vessel) was an old friend of mine, and I went to

see him. He told me: "We are now **bound** for America, and are only **waiting** for a **fair** (or **favourable**) wind. I think we shall soon **weigh** anchor and **set sail** for New York." I said "Good luck and a **prosperous** voyage to you", shook hands with him, and went home.

### Q u e s t i o n s .

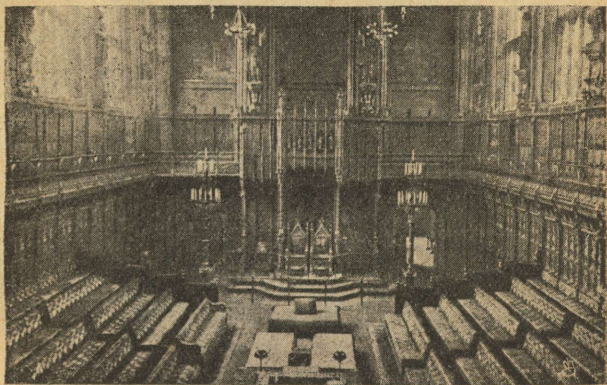
1. When is a voyage by steamer very pleasant?
2. What is there to be seen in a harbour?
3. Describe the 'Princess Elizabeth'!
4. Did Charles prefer to stay on deck?
5. What did the visitors do when the trumpet blew?
6. Where had the ship passed soon?
7. Where was the sailing-vessel?
8. What were they waiting for?
9. Where will the 'Duchess of York' sail?
10. Have you ever been to America?

### H o t e l s .

Travellers and tourists easily find **suitable** accommodation at a(n) Hotel. London hotels are just the same as hotels in all large cities. A hotel contains bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms,

smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, ball- and concert-rooms, etc.

As a rule, you first come into a large **vestibule**, where visitors are constantly coming and going. The porter takes your luggage, and you



The House of Lords.

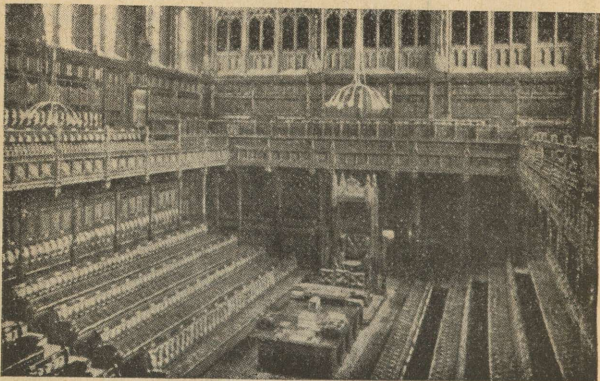
go to the **office** to ask the clerk for the number of your room (if you have engaged your room beforehand), and to get your **key**. Then you go up in the lift.

Mr. Richardson: Here we are! This is **our** hotel, you see the **sign** 'Prince of Wales'!

Mr. Brown: Will you go and call the porter to

take our luggage, while I pay the driver. —  
Now let's go in and see about rooms.

Mr. R.: Good morning. Have you two rooms  
for us?



The House of Commons.

**Manager:** Have you reserved them?

Mr. R.: No, we haven't.

M.: Let me see. Do you wish for a **double-bedded** room with sitting-room, or two single bedrooms?

Mr. R.: Two single rooms, please.

M.: **Waiter**, show the gentlemen numbers 9 and 10. — Will you go up in the lift?

Mr. R.: On which floor are the rooms?

M.: On the second,

Mr. Brown: These two rooms are very nice, are they not?

Mr. R.: Yes, I like them. Are they **quiet**?

Waiter: I think you'll find they are, Sir. They face the **courtyard**.

Mr. R.: What are the **terms** by the day and by the week?

W.: Ten shillings a day, sixty-five a week for bedroom and breakfast.

Mr. R.: **Attendance** included?

W.: No, Sir, attendance is extra.

Mr. R.: Well, let us take the rooms for a week.

W.: Very good, Sir! Will you be kind enough to enter your names in the visitors' book and fill up this **form**, please?

Mr. R.: Let me see.

**Surname.** **Christian Name.** **Nationality.**  
**Permanent Address.** **Where born.** **Date of Birth.** **Signature.** Is that all right?

W.: Yes, that's all, thank you. And here are your keys.

### In the Dining-room.

Mr. B.: Waiter, could you show us the **bill of fare**, please.

W.: Here you are, Sir.

Mr. B.: Let me see:

**Plain** breakfast (with tea or coffee) 2/6

Breakfast or tea with meat or fish 3/6

Lunch from 3/.—

Dinner 4/ — 6/

Table d'hôte, 6 p. m., 6 courses, 7/6

Meals à la carte.

Cup of tea, coffee, or chocolate 9 d

Weekly boarding-terms £ 4 per head.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Reisijad leiavad kergesti ulualust hotellis.
2. Hotellis on magamis-, vanni-, suitsetamistube, kontsert- ja ballisaale jne.
3. Ma loen hotelli silti „Grand Hotel’ ja astun vestibüüli.
4. Ma küsin: „Kas teil on üks vaba tuba?“
5. Hotellivalitseja juhatab mind teisele korrale.
6. Ma küsin: „Mis hind on sel toal ühes hommikueine ja teenimisega?“
7. „Hea küll, ma võtan selle toa.“
8. Ma kirjutan oma nime külaliste-raamatusse ja täidan blanketi.
9. „Kelner, palun lubage mulle hinnakiri!“

## Clubs. — Refreshments.

The English are a home-loving people. The sayings "There is no place like home", and, "an Englishman's house is his castle" are **characteristic** of the English people. An Englishman never thinks of making the restaurant, café, or **public-house** the centre of his **social** life. He is very busy during the day and has only an hour or half-an-hour to spare to take his lunch at some restaurant or tea-room. About 4 or 5 p. m., having finished his day's work, he hurries home to his family, where he spends the evening. Sometimes he invites one or two of his friends to have dinner with him, and to spend a **couple** of hours together. In case he is a member of some club, he sometimes spends a few hours there to meet his friends.

The typical English club is a **combination** of a café, restaurant, and hotel, but only open to members, who have to pay a high **annual subscription**. There are political clubs, literary clubs, motoring clubs, bachelors' clubs, ladies' clubs, etc., according to everybody's tastes and interests. The accommodation and comfort to be found in such clubs is **luxurious**. There are

reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, concert-rooms, etc. The meals **supplied** are excellent and **comparatively** cheap.

In all large English towns there are plenty of restaurants, tea-rooms, luncheon-bars, cafés, and public-houses. Foreigners, of course, have to **patronize** these, for they have no **admission** to the clubs. All the large hotels have dining-rooms or restaurants. When dining at a restaurant some people wear evening dress. At some fashionable restaurants it is **compulsory** to appear at dinner in evening dress. There is an **orchestra** or a **band**, and some people dance during the meal.

### Q u e s t i o n s .

1. Does an Englishman spend much time in a restaurant, café, or public-house?
2. Where does he spend the evening, as a rule?
3. Where does he go sometimes?
4. Describe a typical English club!
5. What have the members of a club to pay?
6. What are the meals supplied in a club like?
7. Where can a foreigner have a meal or a drink?

## At the Restaurant.

Mr. Richardson: I am rather hungry. Let us go to some restaurant and dine.

Mr. Brown: Yes, that's a good **idea**. Where shall we go to?

Mr. R.: I **suggest** the Berkeley's.

Mr. B.: All right, I quite **agree** with you.

(At the Restaurant).

Mr. R.: It seems very crowded here, doesn't it? I wonder if there is any room upstairs?

Manageress (coming downstairs): It is full upstairs, Sir, but you will find plenty of room in the smoking-room.

Mr. B.: All right, let's go there.

Mr. R.: Is this table disengaged (or free), waiter?

Waiter: No, Sir, it has been reserved by telephone.

Mr. R.: All right then, we'll take this one.

Give me the bill of fare, please.

W.: Here is the **menu**, Sir.

Mr. R.: What will you take, Charles?

Mr. B.: I think I'll have some **salmon**, after that some mutton with green peas. What about you, John?

Mr. R.: Hm, I'll start with **ox-tail** soup, then a **beefsteak** with mashed potatoes and cauliflower, and some fruit-salad.

Mr. B.: I don't care for sweets, I'll take a piece of cheese.

Mr. R.: Let's have some coffee and **liqueur** to finish up the meal. Or would you prefer a bottle of claret?

Mr. B.: I don't think so.

Mr. R.: Waiter, let's have the **bill**.

Eighteen shillings. Here's a pound note.

W.: Two shillings change, Sir.

Mr. R.: That's for yourself.

W.: Thank you, Sir.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Ma panen ette restorani lõunastama minna.
2. Ma nõustun teiega.
3. See tuba on väga rahvast täis, lähme üles.
4. „Kas see laud on vaba?“
5. „Väga kahju, kuid ta on reservitud. Ülemisel korral ei ole ühtegi vaba lauda.“
6. Kui kahju, et me ühtegi lauda varem kinni ei pannud.
7. Hr. Brown ei hooli magusast.

8. Ta eelistab tükki juustu.
9. „Kelner, palun arvel!“
10. Hr. R. annab kelnerile jootraha.

## The Town.

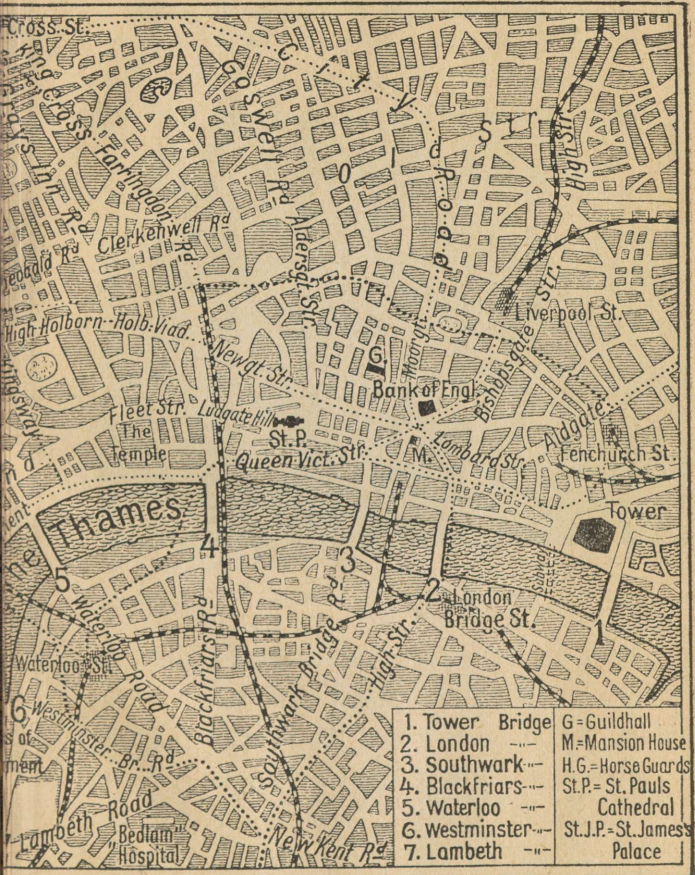
I think everybody knows what a town is. It is a place larger than a village. Very large towns or towns, which were or are Bishops' Sees are called **cities**. There are different kinds of towns, namely large and small towns, **capital cities**, manufacturing towns, university towns, seaside towns, frontier towns, etc.

Every larger town has its **Town-Council**, which consists of the **Mayor** and the **Town Councillors**. There is also a **Town-Hall**, where the sittings of the **Town-Council** are held. The **inhabitants** of a town are called **citizens**.

In a town are various kinds of roads, which are called: streets, **alleys**, lanes, avenues, etc. The greatest **traffic** is usually in the **main-streets**. There are to be seen lots of omnibuses, trams, cars, **lorries**, bicycles, and many people walking about. Main-streets are generally very crowded, especially in manufacturing towns. Besides main-streets, there are by-streets, and many public



The Cent



**squares** and parks. On Sundays, the main-streets of manufacturing towns look empty and **deserted**. The traffic and **struggle** of the week are at an end.



A foggy day in London.

Most English streets and roads are laid with asphalt, but some are **paved** with stones. The middle of a street is called the road or roadway and is used for carriage traffic. Footpaths are on both sides of the streets. They are used by foot-passengers and are called **pavements**. When it grows dark, the streets are lighted by gas-lamps or by electricity.

In a fog the streets are lighted sometimes all day long, but very often the fog is so thick that the light is of no use. Then the traffic is very slow; omnibuses and trams move very slowly to **avoid accidents**. A tram conductor walking by the side of the tram is quite a common sight. School-boys and school-girls arrive at school an hour or two behind time, and they are not **punished**, for the fog has **prevented** them. So, you see, many of them are rather fond of fog and even wish it would **occur** more frequently.

Policemen regulate the traffic. At crowded **crossings** they are really very busy. An English policeman is very **obliging** and always ready to help the public. Besides, I think, he is very clever; he knows everything. You may ask him whatever you like about the way, he is always willing to answer.

### Asking one's Way.

#### Questions.

1. Will you be good enough to tell me the nearest way to the Houses of Parliament?

#### Answers.

1. Cross the **bridge**, take the first **turning** on the left, and keep **straight** on.

2. Excuse me, is this the right way to the Underground Station?

2. Yes, go straight down this street, and turn to the right.

3. Does this street lead to the **British Museum**?

3. No, you are on the **wrong** road.

4. Will you kindly show me the right way?

4. Well, let me see. You are still some way off. But keep to the right.

5. Is it still far to the **Zoo**, must I take a bus?

5. I'm sorry I cannot tell you, I am a **stranger** here.

### Exercise.

1. Towns which are or were Bishops' Sees are called —.
2. The capital of England is —.
3. Manchester is a — town.
4. Valga is a — town.
5. The inhabitants of a town are called —.
6. The Town-Council consists of the Mayor and the —.
7. In main-streets the — is great.

8. The different **vehicles** (sõidukid) to be seen in a town are: .....
9. On Sundays the streets are empty and —.
10. The middle of a street is called —.
11. Foot-passengers walk on the —.
12. The streets are lighted by —.
13. At crowded crossings there often are —.
14. Policemen regulate the —.
15. An English policeman is very —.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Vabandage, kas te võiksite juhatada mulle teed lähemasse maa-aluse raudtee jaama?
2. Minge otse edasi ja võtke esimene pööre vasakule!
3. Kas see tänav viib sadamasse?
4. Väga kahju, aga ma ei saa teile öelda, sest olen ise vööras.
5. Te lähete väärast suunas.

### London.

London, the capital of England, is the largest and wealthiest city in Europe; its **population** is over 7 millions. It is built on both banks

of the river Thames, which is crossed by 19 bridges.

London contains many **remarkable** buildings. Among them may be mentioned:

**Buckingham Palace**, the town residence of the King, where the **Court** Balls and Concerts are given. The Queen Victoria **Memorial** faces the Palace.

The Houses of **Parliament**, a most noble and **imposing** building. It consists of two houses — The House of Lords — and — the House of Commons. The House of Lords or Upper House is composed of the Peers of the Realm. The House of Commons or Lower House is elected by the people. In England, every man or woman who is 21 years old has a vote at these elections. The House of Commons is presided over by the **Speaker**. The members have their seats at the sides.

The **Tower** of London first served as a residence for the Kings of England, later as a State **prison**, and is now an arsenal, where the **regalia** are kept for safety. In the 'White Tower' you can see the **sceptre** and the **crowns** of the Kings of England.

**Scotland Yard** is the largest Police Station in the world.

In the Royal **Mint** English money is coined.

The Royal **Exchange** plays a very important part in the commerce of the world.

There are many different Museums, of which the British Museum is particularly interesting. It is **considered** to be the largest and richest in the world and dates from 1753. It has a very good **library** and a large reading-room for public use. The library contains over 2 000 000 **printed volumes**.

London contains about 1500 churches and chapels. The most **prominent** of them are **Westminster Abbey** and **St. Paul's Cathedral**. In Westminster Abbey the English Kings are crowned, and many are buried there. There too, many great men lie buried: **statesmen**, poets, and artists. The 'Poets' Corner' is **sacred** to the memory of **celebrated** poets and writers.

St. Paul's Cathedral is considered to be the largest Protestant church in the world. It is a **masterpiece** of Renaissance architecture.

Plenty of **theatres**, **cinemas**, music-halls, hospitals, prisons, free libraries, hotels, restau-

rants, post-offices, etc., are also to be found in London.

The river Thames divides London into two parts. In the southern part are **factories**, ware-



Westminster Abbey.

houses, shops, and small private houses inhabited by lower-class people.

Nearly all the important public and private buildings and the finest parks are on the left bank (in the northern part). The left bank may be again divided into two parts — the City with the East End, and the West End. The City is the

centre of the commercial world. Most houses in the City are used for business **purposes**.

The East End is inhabited by the lowest classes. It is a **miserable** place. The houses and streets as well as the inhabitants look dirty and



The Coronation Chair. Westminster Abbey.

miserable. There are no gardens, no flowers, no trees to be seen, but only smoke and dirt. Crowds of dirty and **ragged** children play their games in the streets. Men and women are loitering about. All that modern comfort of the wealthy city does not **exist** for them.

In the West End are the mansions of the

aristocracy, the better-known clubs, the parks, and most of the public buildings.

London is **famous** for its parks, which are called the 'lungs of London'. Most of them are beautifully laid out; there are flower-beds, grass-plots, fine avenues and walks. The most celebrated park is **Hyde Park**. During the season, between 5 and 7 p. m., you can see the fashionable world walking, driving, or riding on the famous Rotten Row (a street in Hyde Park). On Sundays, between 12 and 1 p. m., there takes place the '**Church Parade**', a promenade after morning service. On Sunday afternoons, Hyde Park is very crowded, there are held many open-air meetings there. Scores of speakers try to **convince** the public. Among the speakers you can find politicians, apostles of **temperance**, churchmen, etc. There are also free concerts given by military bands. All parks are **enclosed** by high iron **railings**, and are open free to the public until **dusk**.

The **scenery** on the banks of the Thames is very beautiful, and river trips (on the Thames) are very popular.

## Questions.

1. Where is London built?
2. Name some remarkable public buildings in London!
3. What is Buckingham Palace used for?
4. What do the Houses of Parliament consist of?
5. What is the Tower of London at present used for?
6. How old is the British Museum? -
7. Speak about Westminster Abbey!
8. What are there on the right bank of the Thames?
9. How may the Northern part be divided?
10. Why is the City important?
11. By whom is the East End inhabited?
12. Who live in the West End?
13. What are 'the lungs of London'?
14. What can we see in Hyde Park on Sunday?
15. What remarkable buildings are there in Tartu (or Tallinn, or Narva, etc.)?

## Means of Locomotion.

Nowadays there are many means of locomotion, especially in large cities. London is very

lucky in this respect; it is well **supplied** with every **convenience** to meet the demands of **local** traffic. There are the **Tubes**, The Metropolitan Underground Railway, lots of omnibuses and trams, taxi-cabs, lorries, steamers, boats, motor cycles and bicycles.

The quickest means of locomotion is by the tube. It is an electric railway which runs deep underground. Passengers are **conveyed** into the tube by the lift. During the last years the biggest tube stations in London have been supplied with moving staircases. You just step on the staircase, and the stairs carry you up or down. There are two kinds of staircases: one, carrying the passengers into the tube and the other conveying them from the tube. The stairs move all the time without stopping. The carriages are **level** with the platform, so that it is very easy to get in or out. The stops at the stations are very short, and the trains run every 5 minutes. So, you see, it is quite easy to get from one end of London to another in a few minutes.

Trams run on iron rails laid on the road-way of the streets and are driven by electricity. Trams are only allowed outwards from the City **bounda-**

ries, but not in London itself, for there the traffic is too great and trams would **hinder** it.

Omnibuses or 'buses' cross London in about 200 lines. Omnibuses and tram-cars have seats



St. Paul's Cathedral.

**inside** and **outside** (or on the top). The conductor collects the fares, asking for them by a set phrase: "Fares, please."

Horse-drawn **hansoms** and four-wheelers have almost disappeared. Instead of these we can find in most English towns and cities taxi-cabs and (motor) cars. Lorries are used for transporting goods. The bicycle is also a very popular means of locomotion. Many people ride it; school-boys and school-girls ride to school, undergraduates ride to lectures, some ride it for business purposes, others for pleasure.

### Exercise.

1. The most common means of locomotion in a town are:.....
2. The Tube is an — railway.
3. In London the biggest tube stations have moving —.
4. The staircases — the passengers.
5. The carriages are — with the platform.
6. Trams are only allowed outside the city —.
7. Omnibuses have seats — and outside.
8. The conductor — the fares.

9. We can hardly see horse-drawn — in England.
10. Lorries are used for transporting —.

### **Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.**

The British Islands and the **Colonies** form the **British Empire**, which is the largest Empire on the **globe**. The sun never sets upon it. Great Britain includes England, Wales, and Scotland, and is one of the most important commercial countries in the world. Though its productions are excellent, Britain buys more goods than it sells; its imports exceed its exports.

England is not a great **agricultural** country. They grow **wheat** all over the country, in the northern parts **barley** and **oats** are grown (but no **rye**). In the southern counties there are many orchards filled with apple-, pear- and cherry-trees. The **cattle** and horses of England are well known, and much appreciated even abroad; foreigners often take them abroad. English sheep give excellent wool, and the mutton they supply is also very good. Years ago, the farmers used to grow **sugar-beets** in large quantities, but nowadays sugar-beet fields have become very few, and

England imports most of its sugar. The home industry does not pay, sugar is so cheap, you see.

The productions of England are excellent, but the country does not produce so much as the English want, and they have to **obtain** food supplies from abroad. They import tea from India and Ceylon, wine and fruit from France, Italy, Spain, and the Colonies, bacon, butter, and eggs from Denmark and the **Baltic States** (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania).

During the last hundred years, agriculture in England has **gradually** lost in importance and has been **replaced** by industry and commerce. There are vast coal-fields in England and Wales, which supply all the steam-engines and factories with **fuel**. Large quantities of coal are also sent abroad. Many thousands of men are **employed** in the coal **mines**, where they dig for coal, and bring it up sometimes from a very great depth.

The two chief manufactures of England are **textiles** and **hardware**. Immense quantities of cotton and woollen goods and **artificial** silk are produced and exported. Manchester is the cotton capital; it is the centre of the cotton trade. Cotton factories are set up not in Manchester itself, but in the **suburbs** and neighbouring towns. Man-

chester is wrapped up in a constant **veil** of smoke. All the houses and streets look dull and grey, they are so thickly covered with smoke, even the grass is grey, and they say it would look quite black, if there were not so much rain. Manchester is known as one of the 'wettest places' in England. Liverpool is the cotton **port**. Manchester is connected with Liverpool by a **canal**, upon which steamers are constantly to be seen. They convey raw cotton from the port to Manchester, and manufactured goods from Manchester to the port.

The woollen industry is carried on in Yorkshire. The chief town for hardware manufacture is Birmingham. There is made everything that can be made of iron, from a steam-engine to a steel pen.

Another leading industry is **machinery**. Great Britain exports a great many machines to different countries. **Shipbuilding** is also of great importance, and the **motor** industry is very flourishing. English **leather** goods, glassware, and **earthenware** go chiefly to the Colonies; they are also in great **demand** in other countries.

The chief imports of Great Britain are: raw materials (cotton, wool, timber, etc.) and **food-stuffs** (grain, fruit, meat, butter, eggs, etc.). The

chief exports are cotton and woollen goods, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, and coal.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Suur-Britannia on tähtsaimaid kaubanduslikke maid maailmas.
2. Briti sissevedu ületab väljaveo.
3. Inglise saadused on ülihead.
4. Inglismaal kasvatatakse nisu, kaeru ja otri.
5. Inglise kariloomad ja hobused on parimaid maailmas.
6. Inglise veavad sisse toidutagavarasid.
7. Viimase sajandi jooksul on põllundus Inglismaal kaotanud tähtsuse.
8. Tekstiil- ja rauatööstus on tähtsaimaid Inglismaal.
9. Suur hulk puuvillaseid, kunstiidist ja villaseid kaupu produtseeritakse Inglismaal.
10. Söetööstusel on väga suur tähtsus.
11. Hulk siidi veetakse välismaale.
12. Inglise väljaveo-artikleid on: tekstiil- ja rauakaubad, masinad ja süsi.

### Questions.

1. Name the chief productions of Estonia!
2. Is Estonia an industrial country?

3. What are the chief manufactures of Estonia?
4. Do our exports exceed imports?
5. What do we export to foreign countries, to Great Britain in particular?
6. What are our chief imports?
7. What industries can flourish in Estonia?

### Shops.

London is a great place (or even **the** great place) for shopping. In the main streets, enormous **sign-boards** cover the front of every story. Large shops are called '**stores**'. By 'store' is meant a shop which sells all kinds of articles,



Mansion House.

e. g.: food, clothes, **china**, **cutlery**, etc. The largest London stores are in the West End.

I went into one of the big London stores the other day and enjoyed myself very much. I spent all the morning just wandering about from one **department** to another, looking at the various things on the **counters** and **shelves**. There were hundreds of **salesmen** and **saleswomen** serving their **customers**. I wondered how nice and kind the English **assistants** were, always smiling and asking: "What can I do for you, Madam (or Sir)?"

When I had walked about for two hours (you know, the stores were very big, there were 5 floors — or stories — in all), I made up my mind to do some shopping. I went up in the lift to the third floor and asked the **shop-walker** to take me to the **millinery** department. I bought a new felt hat and some silk **ribbon**. As I wanted also a pair of silk stockings, I had to go down to the **hosiery** department, where they **deal in** stockings, socks, knickers, and other goods knit(ted) or woven. Then I went to the **dress-material** department and had a look at the latest novelties in silk and artificial silk, but I did not find anything to **suit** me, and I resolved to go to the **draper's** (shop) quite close to my hotel. As it was lunch-

time, I went up to the Refreshment Room and had a couple of sandwiches and a cup of tea.

Next morning I had to do some shopping again. Now I did not go to any of the big stores, but tried the smaller shops in Oxford Street and Bond Street.

There are two classes of **shopkeepers**: one class mainly **retail** goods bought from (or of) **wholesale merchants**, others chiefly sell their own produce. To the first class belong, for example the bookseller, the draper, the hosier, the **grocer**, etc. To the second class belong the baker, the shoemaker, the clock- and watchmaker, etc.

As I wished to buy a **fountain-pen**, I went to the **stationer's**, who sells also note-paper, pen-holders, **nibs**, ink, copy-books, etc. The **jeweller's** window looked very attractive; there were so many precious stones, rings, ear-rings, **necklaces**, **bracelets**, etc. I did not enter the shop, but went on to the **haberdasher's** to buy some **buttons**. The haberdasher sells all kinds of small wares, as **thread**, needles, pins, buttons, ribbons, **laces**, etc. Then I went to the draper's to buy some material for a silk **blouse**. The draper deals in coatings, dress materials, etc. On the way I read the signs and looked at the windows of some other shops.

The grocer sells home and **colonial** produce, such as coffee, tea, sugar, rice, **flour, spices**, etc. The **dairyman** (or milkman) sells milk, butter, and eggs. The baker makes and sells bread, cakes, **buns**, etc. The butcher sells beef, veal, mutton, and pork.

The **chemist** deals in **drugs** and chemicals. The **optician** makes and deals in spectacles, **folders**, opera glasses, etc.

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Londoni peatänavatel katavad suured ärisil- did majade esikülgi.
2. Suuräris on palju osakondi.
3. Müüjad ja müüjannad teenivad ostjaid.
4. Pudukauba-osakonnas müüakse sukki, tasku- rätikuid, nööpe, niiti, nõelu jne.
5. Meie ostame oma kaubad väikekaupmeestelt.
6. Need ostavad omakorda suurkaupmeestelt.
7. Kirjutusmaterjali-ärist ostame tinti, täitesule- päid, paberit, sulgi jne.
8. Koloniaalkaupmees müüb suhkrut, jahu, riisi, kohvi jne.
9. Optik valmistab prille, binokleid jne.
10. Ma ei osta välismaa kaupa.

Kirjutage ärisilte inglise keeles nii palju kui teate!  
Pealkirjaks "Shop-signs".

### Exercise.

1. In a store they sell: . . . . .
2. Salesmen serve the —.
3. In a store we can wander from one — to another.
4. I bought a hat from the — department.
5. If I want to buy material for a blouse, I go to the — department.
6. — merchants sell goods in large quantities.
7. The — sells pens, ink, copy-books, etc.
8. At the — I bought some buttons.
9. The grocer sells: . . . . .
10. The chemist deals in —.

### In a Shop.

(At the Grocer's.)

C u s t o m e r .

S h o p m a n .

Good morning (day, afternoon, evening).

[In most cases, the English dispense with a greeting.]

Good morning, Sir (Madam). What may (or can) I do for you? —

What can I show you?  
What for you, Sir?

Have you a small **tin** of coffee and **chicory**?

I'll take half a pound of the two and sixpenny, please.

It certainly looks very **tempting**. I will take just a small pot.

I am quite sure there is nothing else. How much is it?

(At the **Glover's**.)

(I want) a pair of gloves, please, or I want to see some

Is any one **attending** to you?

Yes, madam, what size would you like?

And at what price?

Anything else I can **offer** you, madam?

Have you tried our new season's marmalade, madam? Just fresh in.

Thanks, madam. Are you sure that is all I can do for you this morning?

Let me see, that's  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  —  $\frac{2}{9}$  in all, madam. Thank you, madam. Good morning.

Yes, madam, what sort of gloves? **Kid** or wash-leather?

gloves, please, or  
Will you show me some  
gloves, please.

Well, let me see some  
of both.

Six and a half, I think.

What is the price of this  
pair of gloves? or

How much is this pair?

Do you make any **re-**  
**duction** for a quan-  
tity?

I think that very **dear**.

or

That's rather high.

Well (or All right), I'll  
take this pair.

(At the Draper's.)

I was wanting some  
blue **cretonne** suitable  
for dining-room cur-  
tains, please. There

With pleasure, madam.

We have a large **as-**  
**sortment**.

What size do you take?

This pair is five shil-  
lings.

Well, we don't as a  
rule.

Dear? It's very **cheap**.

or

It's dirt cheap.

It's a **bargain**. It's good  
**value** for the money.

I know the one, I think,  
madam. Is that it?

was a **pattern** in the window I rather liked.

Yes, that's the one. How much a yard is it?

Yes, I will take 6 yards. It won't **fade**, I suppose.

I think that's all to-day, thank you.

Do you allow any **discount** for cash?

Do you give **credit**?

Where can I pay?

Here are 25 shillings.

Three and eleven, madam, and excellent quality for the money.

No, madam. And you will find it washes splendidly.

Thank you, madam. What next, please? or Anything else, madam?

We have a wide **choice** of dress-material and **trimmings**.

No, this is the cash price.

No, our terms are cash.

Will you pay over there at the **desk**?

I s. 6 d. change (or out). Much obliged

to you, madam.  
Good afternoon, ma-  
dam.

### Tõlkeharrutus.

1. Mida võin teile näidata?
2. Kas keegi teenib teid?
3. Mida tohin teile veel pakkuda?
4. Tänan, täna küll mitte midagi enam.
5. Ma tahaksin näha glasse-kindaid.
6. Missugune suurus, palun?
7. Mis maksab see paar?
8. Kas teete hinnaalandust, kui ma võtan 6 paari?
9. See on isegi väga odav. See on päris muidu.
10. See on suurepärane sort (kvaliteet) selle raha eest.
11. Kas see riie on hästi pestav ja ega ta pleegi?
12. Meie müüme ainult sularahas.
13. Kas annate võlgu?
14. Ma maksan kassa juures.

### Money. — Weights. — Measures.

**Money.** In Great Britain and Ireland there are gold, silver, and copper (or bronze) coins

**issued** only by the Royal Mint. There are also **banknotes** in circulation.

At present there are no gold coins in circulation, but there are banknotes instead. The lowest banknote is the ten-shilling note, the next is the **pound** note.



A Pound Note.

A pound (£ 1) is **equivalent** to 20 shillings. The **guinea** is equivalent to 21 shillings. There are no guineas in circulation, but prices very often are reckoned in guineas.

The **current** silver coins are: half-a-crown (worth 2½ shillings), florin (2 shillings), one shilling, sixpence, and threepenny-bit.

The current copper coins are: one **penny**

(there are 12 pence to one shilling), halfpenny, and a **farthing** (a quarter of a penny).

'Pound' = £.

'Shilling' = s., or /.

'Penny' = d.

**Weights.** — Many goods are bought and sold by weight, e. g. bread, meat, salt, sugar, etc. They are weighed **by means of a balance** or (a pair of) **scales**. The English weights are very numerous, but for ordinary purposes only the following are used:

1 **oz.** (one ounce, equivalent to 28.35 grammes);

1 **lb.** (one pound = 16 oz. = 453.6 grammes);

1 **cwt.** (one hundredweight = 112 English lbs. = 50.8 kilograms);

1 **T.** (one ton = 20 cwts. = 2240 lbs. = 1016 kilos).

**Measures.** — The most important Measures of **Length** are:

1 **in.** (one inch = 2.54 centimetres);

1 **ft.** (one foot = 12 inches = 30.48 cm.);

1 **yd.** (one yard = 3 feet = 91.44 cm.);

1 **mile** (1760 yards = 1609.3 metres).

The principal **Square Measures** are:

1 square inch (= 6.45 sq. cm.);

1 square foot; 1 square yard; 1 acre (of land)

(= 40.5 ares); 1 square mile.

The **Cubic** (or Solid) Measures are:

1 cubic inch; 1 cubic foot; 1 register ton (= 100 cubic feet = 2.83 cubic metres).

The **Liquid** Measures mostly met with are:

1 **pint** (0.568 litres); 1 quart (= 2 pints);

1 **gallon** (= 4 quarts).

### Amusements.

A man who works hard, and does his **duty**, needs some **recreation** now and then. Londoners have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an evening. There are cinemas, musical comedy, variety, drama, revue, and opera.

#### (a) The Picture-Palace.

The Cinema or picture-palace is nowadays the most popular place of amusement. Cinema **performances**, as a rule, go on for the greater part of the day. There are **movies** and talkies, but talkies are enjoying a greater popularity.

Charles: Have you been to the **pictures** lately?

Robert: Not just lately. I go very rarely. I'm not like my next-door neighbour who goes twice a week.

Ch.: You should go and see 'Warning Shadows' at the 'Prince of Wales'. It is a most interesting film.

R.: I get very tired of the **slap-stick** comedy and wish they would put on more nature and travel films. **By the way**, have you seen and heard 'The Desert Song'?

Ch.: No, I haven't. But I do not care for talkies; I prefer movies.

### (b) **The Theatre.**

The chief London theatres are in the **West End**. The performances start at eight or half past, and finish about eleven. **Matinee** performances start about 2 in the afternoon.

The **stalls** are the best seats, and next to the orchestra; the **dress-circle** (first gallery) and **boxes** are also good seats, whereas the **pit** (seats behind the stalls), upper circle (second gallery), and gallery are less **expensive**. In the stalls and dress-circle, evening dress is customary. Cheap tickets cannot be booked beforehand, and people stand in a **queue** for many hours before the performance begins to obtain them. All seats, except the gallery, are upholstered in most of the theatres. The cheaper seats have no cloak-room,

and people take their overcoats and umbrellas with them to their seats. Nobody is allowed to wear a hat during the performance; so they put their hats under the seats as well as their coats and umbrellas. There are quite a number of exits and stairs, so that in a few minutes, when the performance is finished, the theatre is quite empty.

### At the Booking-Office.

Mr. Brown: Have you got any seats for Friday?

Clerk: Matinee or evening performance?

Mr. B.: Evening performance, please. Could I have two upper circle, in the first row?

C.: Very sorry, but I haven't got any left. I could give you two in the third row, quite good seats too.

Mr. B.: Are they in the middle?

C.: Yes, they are quite in the middle.

Mr. B.: I think they'll do very well. How much are they?

C.: Five shillings each — that's ten shillings. Thank you.

(Attendant inside the theatre:) May I see your tickets, please?

This way, please. Would you like a programme?

Mr. B.: Yes, please. How much is it?

A.: Sixpence. Thank you.

### (c) **Music.**

The English, in general, are known as not a very musical nation, for there are not many high-class **musicians** among them. But they are very fond of high-class music, and foreign artists used to be welcome in London and other cities. Now there have been some **restrictions** made against foreign artists, because there are so many unemployed in England.

The greatest concerts take place at the Queen's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall.

Charles: How did you enjoy the Bethoven concert the other night?

Robert: Very much indeed. The **orchestra** was at its best.

Ch.: What about the conductor?

R.: He conducted **admirably**.

Ch.: How was the singing?

R.: The **baritone, tenor, and alto** sang correctly, but the **bass** was best of all. The

**soprano** was not in good voice and sang rather flat.

#### (d) **The Music-Hall.**

The music-hall is next to the cinema the most popular place of amusement. The best known London Music-Halls are the Alhambra, the Coliseum, the Palace. The chief **entertainments** in a music-hall are: comic songs, revues, acrobatic performances, dances, etc.

#### (e) **Dancing.**

Besides the above mentioned public entertainments, there are also many private entertainments, such as at-homes, dances, **fancy-dress** balls, garden parties, picnics, etc.

A stranger must be **introduced** to the lady whom he wishes to engage for a dance. At a dance, the usual conversation is:

Gentleman.

Lady.

Is your programme full? No, I have a waltz left.

or

or

May I have the pleasure of the next **waltz**? or  
Are you engaged for the next one-step?

With pleasure, or  
Very sorry, but my card is filled up.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Would you like to sit<br>out the next foxtrot? | Yes, I feel rather tired,<br>and should like to<br>have a rest. |
| Let's go to the refresh-<br>ment room.         | With pleasure. I am<br>rather <b>thirsty</b> .                  |
| Do you know the latest<br>steps?               | I think I do.   |
| May (can) I offer you<br>my arm?               | Yes, you may, or<br>Yes, please.                                |
| It's a good <b>jazz-band</b> .                 | Yes, but I don't like the<br>saxophone.                         |

### Q u e s t i o n s .

1. What does a man need besides work?
2. What entertainments are there in London?
3. When do cinema performances take place?
4. Which do you prefer, movies or talkies?
5. Do you like travel films?
6. At what o'clock do the theatre performances begin?
7. Name the different seats in an English theatre!
8. Are there Matinees at our theatres?
9. Are you fond of music?

10. What are the chief entertainments in a music-hall?
11. What private entertainments are there?
12. Repeat some usual phrases at a dance!

### Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Kino on tänapäev kõige populaarsem lõbus-  
tuskoh.
2. On olemas tumm- ja helifilm.
3. Ma käin harva kinos.
4. Muide, kas olete näinud uusimat helifilmi...?
5. Palun 2 piletit homseks varaetenduseks.
6. Kas sooviksite eeskava?
7. Kuidas teile meeldis eilne kontsert?
8. Orkester oli väga hea ja mõned lauljad ka.
9. Mulle meeldis sopran kõige enam.
10. Kas te ei esitleks mind sellele daamile,  
palun.
11. On teil järgmine valss vaba?
12. Väga kahju, minu (tantsu-) kaart on üsna  
täis.
13. Tohin ma teile pakkuda oma käsivart?
14. See jazzmuusika on väga ilus.

## Letters.

For writing a letter I take a **sheet** of note-paper, a pen and some ink, or a fountain-pen, an **envelope**, and **stamps**. I first write my **address** in the right-hand top-corner, and under it the date. Then I begin the letter with the words: Dear, or My dear Mr. Brown, or My dear friend (or brother, sister, etc.). In writing to a **stranger**, I begin with the words (Dear) Sir, Madam or Gentlemen. The openings are followed by a comma. The **signature** depends upon the relation between the sender and receiver, and it varies; for example:

To a stranger or in a business letter you write:

I have the **honour** to remain, or

I remain

Yours truly, or

Yours **obediently**, or

Yours **faithfully**,

Ch. Brown.

To an acquaintance you may write:

With kind **regards** to all

Yours sincerely,

Ch. Brown.

To a friend or relative:

With love,

Yours affectionately,

Charles.

or

I am your loving friend,

Charles.

When my letter is finished, I put it into an envelope, and close it. Then I write the address and stick a stamp on. If I have stamps, I need no go to the **Post-Office**, but only to the nearest letter-box or '**pillar-box**' to post it.

Some examples how to write an address:

John Matthews, **Esq.**

65, Russell Road

Birmingham.

Or **Mr.** Matthews

65, Russell Road

Birmingham.

**Esq.** = Esquire is written after the name; it must not be used with 'Mr.' and requires the Christian name or **initial** before it.

With a title, no addition to the name is made — for example:

Professor Thomson  
5, Ravelston Dykes  
Edinburgh.

Ladies are never addressed by their husbands' titles, neither in speaking nor writing — so one writes to the wife of Professor Thomson thus:

Mrs. Thomson  
or  
Mrs. Godfrey Thomson  
5, Ravelston Dykes  
Edinburgh.

### Invitation Cards.

Mrs. Simtman.

The pleasure of your company is **requested**  
to Tea at 4. p. m. on Sunday 31st July, by

Miss Aitken  
54, Garsenke Terrace  
Edinburgh.

Form of answer if **accepting**:

Mrs. Simtman has much pleasure in accepting

Miss Aitkens' kind invitation to Tea on Sunday  
the 31st inst.

July 30th 1934.

5, Ravelston Dykes  
Edinburgh.

Form of answer if **declining** (or refusing):

Mrs. Simtman thanks Miss Aitkens for her  
kind invitation to Tea on Sunday 31st, but  
**regrets** to say that she cannot accept it, as she  
has a prior engagement for that afternoon.

July 30th 1934.

5, Ravelston Dykes  
Edinburgh.

NB! These formal invitations are very often  
written in the third person, with the date at the  
foot.

In England it is not the custom to send  
printed notices of family **events** to one's friends.  
Notices of births, deaths, engagements, and  
marriages are often **inserted** in the daily papers.

### Exercise.

1. In writing a letter, I need:.....
2. I write my address in the.....
3. I open the letter with the words.....

4. In writing to an intimate friend, I close with the words . . . . .
5. When the letter is finished, I put it into an —.
6. I stick on a —.
7. I write the address: — Charles Miller, or Charles Miller —.
8. I drop the letter into a —.
9. The English do not send printed notices of family — to their friends.
10. The most important family events are: . . . . .

### **At the Post-Office.**

Mr. Miller: Excuse me, I want to have this letter **registered**. Is this the right **counter**?

Assistant: No, Sir, you've come to the wrong counter. This is the stamp counter. Registered letters — over there!

Mr. M. (at the right counter):

Could I have this letter registered? How much have I to pay?

Assist.: That will be sixpence, please.

Mr. M.: I want to send a telegram; could I get a form, please?

Assist.: At the next counter, please.

Mr. M. (fills up the form and hands it in at the next counter):

How much does this telegram to Estonia cost?

Assist. (counts the words): 10 shillings, please!

Mr. M. (goes back to the stamp counter):

Will you please give me six  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (twopence halfpenny) stamps and three foreign post-cards.

I also want three inland postcards and six  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (three halfpenny stamps).

(Assistant hands the stamps.)

Mr. M.: How much is it altogether?

Assist.: Let me see.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stamps  $1\frac{1}{3}$  d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stamps 9 d., postcards 3 d.

That makes  $2\frac{2}{3}$  d.

Mr. M.: Here is half-a-crown.

Assist.: 3 d. change, thank you.

Besides letters, **plain** and illustrated post-cards, books, newspapers, and other **printed matter** covered with a wrapper, patterns, and **samples** are also **forwarded** by post. Money may be sent by Money Orders, or by registered letters.

**Parcels** (in England not over 11 lbs. in weight) are sent by Parcel Post.

## Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Vabandage, kas te müüte marke selle leti juures?
2. Ei, järgmine on margilett.
3. Palun kolm 2½ pennist marki ja 2 välismaa postkaarti.
4. Ma tahaksin seda kirja kinnitada.
5. Kinnitatud kirjad järgmise leti juures.
6. Ma tahan saata ajalehti ja mõned kauba-proovid postiga.
7. Pakid selle leti juures, palun.

### At a Telephone Call Office.

In the box I take off the **receiver**, hold it to my ear and speak into the **mouthpiece**. I listen. The telephone girl asks: "What number, please?" I reply: "City 3200." Soon after she tells me to drop two pennies in the box (or **slot**). I do so. She says: "You're through." I say "Hullo. Mr. Brown speaking. Who's there?" A voice I do not **recognize** replies, and I **ring up** (call up) the office and say: "Miss, you've put me on to the wrong number." She says "sorry" and I wait a little. However, she cannot get on to the

number as it is engaged and says "engaged." Sometimes it takes a long time to get **connected** for a **trunk-call**. The telephone is very **convenient** for ringing up the **tradespeople**, and some have even an **extension** to the kitchen.

### Wireless.

Wireless (or radio) is a most wonderful discovery of our age. A wireless set is nowadays an **indispensable** installation in any modern home. It is almost as indispensable as the telephone.

There are **broadcasting** stations in most countries on the face of the globe. They convey to the **listeners-in** the latest political events and sporting news. Seated comfortably in your armchair, you can also hear concerts, operas, famous singers, lectures, etc., hundreds of miles away. Your **loud-speaker** can also help you in keeping up your foreign **languages**.

I have a wireless set in my house and I listen **in** almost every evening. It is very easy to **cut out** the local station, but I have some difficulty in getting some distant stations, my wireless is not very good, you see.

A friend of mine bought a new wireless set quite recently. It cost him a good deal of money,

but still he is very pleased, for the **apparatus** leaves nothing to be desired as far as **purity** of tone and selectiveness are **concerned**. He has no difficulty whatever in getting almost any station he likes in Europe.

“Well, how’s your wireless going?”

“The **reception** is very poor to-day. I have difficulty in getting distant stations.”

“I suppose it’s the weather.”

I don’t know much of the **technical side**. I know only that an important part of wireless is the receiving **aerial**. I can also switch on high and low **tension**, but the chief thing is I know just enough to turn the **knobs** and **tune in** to the station I want.

### E x e r c i s e .

1. A wireless set is nowadays an — installation in any modern house.
2. In Estonia we have two — stations.
3. The programme of a broadcasting station contains: . . . . .
4. I have no difficulty in — out the local station.
5. Sometimes I cannot — distant stations.
6. An important part of wireless is the —.
7. I turn the —, when I want to cut out a station.

## Calls.

In England, morning calls are not customary. Only **intimate** friends come and see one in the morning. The usual time for calling is between 3—6 in the afternoon. During these calls, ladies usually wear afternoon **toilette** (an afternoon frock and hat), while gentlemen appear in a dark suit. Formerly they used to wear a **frock-coat** and **top-hat**, but this custom is dying out. Calls are paid on weekdays, not on Sunday.

There are many **occasions** on which calls should be made. After attending a dinner or a dancing-party, you are expected to call within the next few days. Calls are also made to express **sympathy** with one's friends, should some sorrow **befall** them. **Congratulatory** calls are also quite common.

Now I am going to describe to you a call, I had to pay to an English lady in Cambridge.

I put on an afternoon frock and a hat to **match**, then I took my gloves and my hand-bag, and left home. I did not wear a coat, for it was a warm day in June. I had to take a bus, for the lady lived a good distance from my home.

On arriving at the street-door I gave two

raps with the knocker, for I noticed no bell on the door. A servant (maid) came and opened the door. I asked her: "Does Mrs. White live here?" I was in doubt about the right address, for I did not know Cambridge well, and Mrs. White lived in a suburb. The maid replied: "Yes, Madam." Then I **proceeded** to say: "Is she in? Can I see her?" The maid said: "Very sorry, madam, but Mrs. White is not in this afternoon. Perhaps you would call another time. To-morrow afternoon she is sure to be at home." I said: "Thank you, I think I shall call to-morrow, for I want to see Mrs. White very badly. Good afternoon." Then I left my card and turned down one corner, which means that I had called personally.

Next day I called again. This time I had no doubt about the address, and I asked at once: "Can I see Mrs. White?" The servant asked: "What name, please?" I replied: "Mrs. Simtman." Before **announcing** me to her mistress, the servant ushered me into the drawing-room, where I waited for Mrs. White. I did not know her personally, and when she entered the room, I asked: "Have I the **pleasure** of seeing Mrs. White?" She replied: "Yes, that's my name.

Take a seat, please." Then I proceeded to tell her of the **object** of my visit.

As I was calling for the first time, I had to make my call as short as possible, and so it lasted only about 20 minutes. First calls can last only from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the rules of good **society**. Upon leaving I said: "I hope I have not been **trespassing** upon your time." Mrs. White answered: "Not at all, I have been glad to make your acquaintance. Please, will you call again."

Then I said "Good-bye", and we shook hands.

Now let me tell you about another call, I paid to my friends the Thomsons at Manchester.

I went there on Sunday afternoon, for my friend Miss Thomson had asked me to come and have a cup of tea with her family. I wore a new afternoon frock and new high-heeled shoes, for it was Sunday, you see.

On arriving at the street-door, I rang the bell. Miss Thomson came to meet me, for she knew I was coming, and had been expecting me. She took me to her bedroom, where I took off my coat and my hat, and then we went downstairs into the drawing-room. Mrs. Thomson and Mr.

Thomson both welcomed me. They said: "How do you do, Mrs. Simtman, very glad to see you. Well, how are you? What's the news?" etc. Meanwhile Miss Thomson's aunt had arrived and **joined** us in the drawing-room. Mrs. Thomson rang for tea, and the servant brought the tea things into the drawing-room. We had bread and butter with jam, homemade cakes and biscuits, and drank a cup or two of strong Indian tea with sugar and milk.

All the time we had a nice **chat** together. Mr. Thomson told over his well-known **jokes**. I heard them for the first time, and enjoyed the jokes very much indeed.

Upon leaving I said: "Good-bye. I am afraid I have kept you too long." The hostess said: "Oh no! We have been **delighted** to see you. I hope you will pay us another visit very soon." I answered: "You are very kind. Won't you come and see me too."

Then I said "Good-bye" and shook hands with the ladies, and Mr. Thomson made a **bow**.

### Q u e s t i o n s .

1. What is the usual time for calling a) in England? b) in Estonia?

2. What do you wear when you pay an afternoon call?
3. What do you say, when in doubt about the right address?
4. What will the servant ask, before announcing you to his master?
5. What do you say when the host enters the drawing-room?
6. What do you say upon leaving?
7. When do people shake hands and exchange bows?

### Common Sayings.

- 1) What to Say when Meeting People for the first Time.

How do you do? I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance. I'm so pleased to have the **opportunity** of meeting you. I'm **awfully** glad to see you. I have heard so much about you. **My** friend, Mr. Brown, has told me about you, he speaks so much about you.

- 2) How to Introduce People to Each Other.

Mrs. Brown, let me **introduce** our young Estonian friend, Mr. Miller, to you. **Allow** me to

introduce you to Mrs. Brown. I don't think you have met yet, have you? I don't think you know my friend, Mr. Wilson, do you? Let me introduce you. This is Mr. Wilson, my old friend.

### 3) How to Apologize.

I'm very sorry. I'm very sorry indeed. Sorry. I'm really very sorry. I'm awfully sorry, don't you know? I beg your **pardon**. I hope you will **excuse** me. I do hope you will **forgive** me. It was very thoughtless of me; I didn't mean it. I must apologize for keeping you waiting so long. Sorry to **trouble** you, Sir. Excuse me, I didn't do it **on purpose**.

### 4) What to Say to One Who Apologizes.

It's all right. Oh, that's all right. It's quite all right. It's perfectly all right. Don't **mention** it. Oh, it isn't worth mentioning. Never mind. I **assure** you, it's nothing at all. Don't **worry** about it. Don't let that trouble you. There is no apology needed.

Remark. Apologies are very often not replied to at all. He or she whose pardon has been asked, simply makes a **slight** bow in return.



Could you give me some  
**details** about . . . . . ? I'll try.

I should be much **Quite** at your **disposal**.  
obliged, if you would  
tell me . . . . .

### 7) Forms of Thanks.

Thank you. Thank you very much. Thanks.  
Many thanks. **Hearty** thanks. Much obliged.  
Greatly obliged.

Remark. A reply is not expected in English.

### 8) How to Express **Astonishment**.

Indeed? Really? You don't say so! You  
don't mean it! Good(ness) gracious! I **am**  
surprised! Who would have thought that!

### 9) Good Wishes.

A merry Christmas! — The same to you!

A happy (or **prosperous**) New Year!

Many happy returns of the day (Happy  
returns)!

A pleasant journey!

I hope you'll have a good time.

**Congratulations** on your **success**.

Best wishes for your exam!

## Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Olen väga rõõmus teiega tuttavaks saamast.
2. Mul on hea meel, et on võimalus kohata teid.
3. Lubage, et ma esitlen teid pr. Smith'ile.
4. Ma loodan, et vabandate mind.
5. Ma loodan, et andestate mulle.
6. Ma ei teinud seda meelega.
7. Ärge tülitage end sellepärast, kõik on korras.
8. Vabandust ei ole tarvis.
9. Ma teen väikese kummarduse.
10. Mis on teie arvamus selle kohta?
11. Millest te otsustate, et ma olen eestlane?
12. Oleksin väga tänulik, kui ütleksite mulle, kus hr. Brown elab.
13. Väga kahju, aga ma ei saa ütelda teile.
14. Täna ma olen täitsa teie käsutada.
15. Ma olen üllatatud.

## Vocabulary.

### Travelling.

Communication	lake [leik] — järv
[kəmju:ni'keifən] —	district ['distrikt] —
ühendus	maakoht, maa-ala
globe [gloub] — maa-	Wales [weilz]
kera	France ['fra:ns] — Prant-
route [ru:t] — tee, tee-	susmaa
kond	Belgium ['beldzəm] —
steamer ['sti:mə] — aurik	Belgia
journey ['dʒə:ni] —	Germany ['dʒə:məni] —
reis (raudteel)	Saksamaa
voyage ['voiidʒ] —	practically ['præktikəli]
reis (merel)	— tegelikult
Switzerland ['switsə-	cruise [kru:z] — lõbu-
lænd] — Šveits	reis aurikul
to attract [ə'trækt] —	to arrange [ə'reindʒ] —
külge tõmbama, ligi	korraldama
tõmbama	greyhound ['greihaund]
tourist ['tuərist] — turist	— kiiraurik
in particular [pə'tikjulə]	passenger ['pæsindʒə]
— eriti	— reisija
tour [tuə] — tuur, rännak	liner ['lainə] — liiniaurik
undergraduate [ʌndə-	to afford [ə'fɔ:d] —
'grædʒuit] — üliõpi-	lubama, võimaldama
lane	enesele
attractive [ə'træktiv] —	
ligitõmbav, meelitav	

## Railways.

<p>Luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] — pagas          portmanteau [pɔ:t-          ˈmæntou] — käsi-          kohver          suit-case [ˈsju:tkeɪs] — väike kohver          bulky [ˈbʌlki] — kogu-          kas, suur          trunk [trʌŋk] — kohver          cab [kæb] — voorimees;          sõiduk          taxi [ˈtæksi] — taksi          (-auto)          station [ˈsteɪʃən] — jaam          van [æ] — (pagasi-)          vagun          to label [leɪbl] — sedelit          peale kleepima          platform [ˈplætfɔ:m] —          perroon          ticket-office [ˈtɪkɪt-          ˈɒfɪs] —          piletikassa          booking-office — pileti-          kassa          to book [buk] — piletit          ostma          clerk [kla:k] — ametnik          single [ˈsɪŋɡl] — üksik          return [rɪˈtə:n] — edasi-          tagasi          accommodation [ækəm-          ˈdeɪʃn] — varustis;          seadis; ruum</p>	<p>to inquire [ɪnˈkwaɪə] —          järele pärima          to charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] —          nõudma, võtma          (hinda)          compartment [kəm-          ˈpa:tmənt] — osakond,          kupee          fare [fɛə] — sõiduraha          to hand [æ] — (kätte)          andma, ulatama          waiting-room [ˈweɪtɪŋ-          rum] — ooteruum          close [klaʊs] — lähedal          to punch [pʌntʃ] —          läbi lööma          non-smoker — mitte-          suitsetaja          rack [æ] — riul, võrk          tip [ɪ] — jootraha          guard [gɑ:d] — valvur          to signal [ˈsɪgnəl] —          märku andma          locomotive [ləʊkə-          ˈmɒtɪv] — vedur          engine [ˈendʒɪn] — auru-          masin          state [steɪt] — riik          entirely [ɪnˈtaɪəli] —          täiesti          private [ˈpraɪvɪt] —          isiklik, era-</p>
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## In the Train.

Train [trein] — rong  
 to reserve [ri'zə:v] —  
     reservima, säilitama  
 corner-seat — nurgaiste  
 parcel [pa:sl] — pakk  
 cigarette [sigə'ret] —  
     sigarett  
 smoker ['smoukə] —  
     suitsetaja  
 match [mætʃ] — tikk  
 unbearable [ʌn'beərəbl]  
     — väljakannatamatu  
 to change [tʃeindʒ] —  
     muutma rongi, ümber  
     istuma  
 to slow [ou] up — aegla-  
     semalt liikuma, pidur-  
     dama  
 to near [niə] — lähenema  
 newspaper ['nju:speipə]  
     — ajaleht  
 refreshment [ri'freʃmənt]  
     room — einelauaruum

thirsty ['θə:sti] — janune  
 book-stall ['bukstɔ:l] —  
     raamatukiosk  
 to make haste [heist] —  
     kiiresti tegema  
 cloak-room [klouk] —  
     riietusruum; käsipak-  
     kide hoiukoht  
 magazine [mægə'zi:n] —  
     ajakiri  
 sandwich ['sændwitʃ] —  
     võileib  
 arrival [ə'raivəl] — saa-  
     bumine  
 frontier ['frɒntjə] — piir  
 to examine [ig'zæmin]  
     — järele vaatama  
 phrase [freiz] — fraas,  
     kõnekäänd  
 to declare [di'kleə] —  
     teatama; tollima

## Arrival.

Way out — väljapääs  
 exit ['eksit] — väljapääs  
 driver ['draivə] — sõidu-  
     taja, autojuht  
 taximeter ['tæksimi:tə]  
     — taksimeeter  
 to put up — peatuma

beforehand [bi'fɔ:hænd]  
     — varem, ette  
 vacant ['veikənt] —  
     vaba, tühi  
 disengaged [disin-  
     'geidʒd] — vaba  
 crowded ['kraudid] —  
     tulvil täis, murruna täis

## Steamers.

Smooth [smu:ð] — sile;  
 vaikne  
 rough [rʌf] — karm;  
 tormine  
 harbour ['hɑ:bə] —  
 sadam  
 colossal ['kɒləsəl] —  
 kolossaalne, hiigelsuur  
 ocean ['ouʃən] — ookean  
 navigation [nævi'geiʃən]  
 — laevasõit  
 steam navigation com-  
 pany — laevasõidu-  
 ühing, -ühistu  
 sailor ['seilə] — meri-  
 mees  
 boat [bɔ:t] — paat; laev  
 I had a pass — mul  
 oli luba  
 agent ['eidʒənt] — agent  
 board [bɔ:d] — laeva-  
 lagi  
 to desire [di'zaiə] —  
 soovima, ihaldama  
 luxury ['lʌksjuri] —  
 luksus, toredus  
 to concern [kən'sə:n] —  
 puutuma (millesegi)  
 exceedingly [ik'si:diŋli]  
 — äärmiselt  
 crew [kru:] — laeva  
 meeskond  
 deck [dek] — laevalagi  
 trumpet ['trʌmpit] —  
 pasun

gangway ['gæŋwei] —  
 treppkäik (laevalt  
 maale)  
 hurriedly ['hʌridli] —  
 kiiresti, rutuga  
 crossing — sõit üle  
 mere  
 quay [ki:] — kai  
 pier ['piə] — maandu-  
 miskoht  
 sailing-vessel — purje-  
 kas  
 anchor ['æŋkə] — ankur  
 to ride at anchor —  
 ankrus seisma  
 to cast anchor — ank-  
 rut heitma  
 captain ['kæptin] —  
 kapten  
 Duchess ['dʌtʃis] —  
 hertsoginna  
 to be bound [au] for —  
 kohustatud, määratud  
 olema  
 to wait [ei] for — ootama  
 fair [feə] — ilus  
 favourable ['feivərəbl] —  
 soodus  
 to weigh [wei] anchor —  
 ankrut tõstma, hii-  
 vama  
 to set sail for — purje-  
 tama  
 prosperous ['prɒspərəs]  
 — õnnelik

## Hotels.

Suitable ['sju:təbl] — sobiv, kohane	attendance [ə'tendəns] — teenimine
accommodation [əkəmə- 'deifən] — ulualune, korter	form [ɔ:] — blankett, plank
as a rule — harilikult	nationality [næʃə'næliiti] — rahvus
vestibule ['vestibju:l] — vestibüül	permanent ['pə:mənənt] — kestev, alaline
office ['ɔfis] — kontor	born [bɔ:n] — sündinud
key [ki:] — võti	signature ['signitʃə] — allkiri
sign [sain] — märk, silt	bill of fare — söögi- kaart, hinnakiri
double-bedded — kahe voodiga	plain [ei] — lihtis
waiter ['weitə] — kelner	table d'hôte ['ta:bl'dout] — lõuna jne., mida serveeritakse kindlal kellaajal ja kindla hinnaga
quiet ['kwaiət] — vaikne	à la carte [a:la:'ka:t] — tellimuse peale
to face [feis] — näoga	
millegi poole olema	
courtyard ['kɔ:t'ja:d] — õu, hoov	
term [tə:m] — tingimus	

## Clubs.-Refreshments.

Club ['klʌb] — klubi	to spare [spɛə] — säätma
characteristic [kæriktə- 'ristik] — iseloomustav	couple ['kʌpl] — paar
café ['kæfeɪ] — kohvik	in case [keɪs] — juhul, kui...
public-house ['pʌblɪk- haus] — kõrts	typical ['tipɪkl] — tüüpi- line
social ['səʊʃəl] — selts- kondlik	combination [kəmbi- 'neɪʃən] — kombi- natsioon
busy ['bɪzi] — tegev, ametis	

annual [ˈænjuəl] —  
 aasta-  
 subscription [səbs-  
 ˈkripʃən] — liikme-  
 maks  
 literary [ˈlitərəri] —  
 kirjanduse ...  
 taste [teɪst] — maitse  
 interest — huvi  
 luxurious [lʌgˈzjuəriəs]  
 — luksuslik, tore  
 to supply [səˈplai] —  
 varustama  
 excellent [ˈeksələnt] —  
 suurepärane

comparatively [kəm-  
 ˈpærətivli] — võrdle-  
 misi  
 cheap [tʃi:p] — odav  
 to patronize [ˈpætrənaɪz]  
 — toetama  
 admission [ədˈmɪʃən] —  
 sissepääs  
 compulsory [kəm-  
 ˈpʌlsəri] — sunduslik  
 orchestra [ˈɔ:kistrə] —  
 orkester  
 band [æ] — (väike)  
 orkester, band

### At the Restaurant.

Idea [aiˈdiə] — idee,  
 mõte  
 to suggest [səˈdʒest] —  
 ette panema  
 to agree [əˈgri:] — nõus-  
 tuma  
 menu [ˈmenju:] — söögi-  
 kaart, hinnakiri  
 salmon [ˈsæmən] —  
 lõhekalala

ox-tail — härjasaba  
 beefsteak [ˈbi:fˈsteɪk]  
 sweets [swi:ts] — maius-  
 tised, magusroog  
 liqueur [liˈkjuə] — liköör  
 bill — arve  
 change [ˈtʃeɪndʒ] —  
 vahetusraha (tagasi)

### The Town.

Bishops' See [ˈbɪʃəpsˈsi:]  
 — piiskopi asukoht  
 city [ˈsiti] — linn  
 capital [ˈkæpɪtəl] — pea  
 (-linn)

manufacturing [mænju-  
 ˈfæktʃəriŋ] — töös-  
 tuslik, tööstuse ...  
 town-council [ˈkaunsl]  
 — linnanõukogu

mayor [ˈmɛə] — linnapea  
 councillor [ˈkaunsilə] —  
     nõunik  
 Town-Hall [ˈtaunhɔ:l] —  
     raekoda  
 inhabitant [inˈhæbitənt]  
     — elanik  
 citizen [ˈsitizn] —  
     kodanik  
 alley [ˈæli] — kitsas  
     tänav  
 lane [leɪn] — väike,  
     räpane tänav  
 avenue [ˈævinju:] —  
     allee, puiestee  
 traffic [ˈtræfɪk] — liik-  
     lemine  
 main-street [ˈmeɪnstri:t]  
     — peatänav  
 lorry [ˈlɔri] — veoauto  
 by-street — kõrvaltänav  
 square [ˈskwɛə] — neli-  
     nurkne plats  
 deserted [diˈzɜ:tɪd] —  
     mahajäetud, tühi  
 struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] —  
     heitlus, võitlus  
 asphalt [ˈæsfælt] —  
     asfalt

to pave [peɪv] — sillu-  
     tama, prügitama  
 footpath [ˈfʊtpa:θ] —  
     jalgte  
 pavement [ˈpeɪvmənt] —  
     sillutis; kõnnitee  
 to avoid [əˈvɔɪd] —  
     vältima  
 accident [ˈæksɪdənt] —  
     õnnetu juhtum,  
     õnnetus  
 to punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] —  
     karistama  
 to prevent [priˈvent] —  
     takistama  
 to occur [əˈkɜ:] — juh-  
     tuma, ette tulema  
 policeman [pəˈli:smən]  
     — politseinik, korra-  
     valvur  
 to regulate [ˈregjuleɪt]  
     — korraldama, regu-  
     leerima  
 crossing [ˈkrɒsɪŋ] —  
     risttee  
 obliging [əbˈleɪdʒɪŋ] —  
     teenistusvalmis, lahke  
 clever [ˈkleɪvə] — arukas,  
     tark

### Asking one's Way.

Bridge [brɪdʒ] — sild  
 turning [ˈtɜ:nɪŋ] — pööre

straight [streɪt] on —  
     otse edasi

museum [mju:'ziəm] — muuseum wrong [rɔŋ] — väär	zoo [zu:] — loomaaed stranger ['streindəʒ] — vööras
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### London.

Population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] — rahvastik Thames [temz] remarkable [ri'ma:kəbl] — tähelepanu vääriv, silmapaistev to mention ['menʃən] — mainima, nimetama Buckingham Palace ['bʌkiŋəm'pælis] residence ['rezidəns] — asukoht court [kɔ:t] — õu, hoov memorial [mi'mɔ:riəl] — mälestussammas Parliament ['pa:ləmənt] imposing [im'pouziŋ] — mõjuv The House of Lords — ülemkoda The House of Com- mons — alamkoda Peers of the Realm ['piəzəvðə'relm] — riigipeerid (kõrged aadli-eesõigustega liikmed) tower ['tauə] — torn, kindlus prison [prɪzn] — vangla	arsenal ['a:sənl] — arsenal, relvade-ladu regalia [ri'geiljə] — valitsuse aumärgid sceptre ['septə] — valitsuskepp crown [kraun] — kroon Scotland Yard ['skɒtlənd- 'jɑ:d] police [pə'li:s] — politsei mint [i] — rahapaja exchange [iks'tʃeindəʒ] — börs to consider [kən'sidə] — vaatlema; pidama (millekski) library ['laibrəri] — raamatukogu to print [i] — trükkima volume ['vɒljum] — köide prominent ['prɒminənt] — väljapaistev Westminster Abbey ['westmɪnstər'æbi] St. Paul's [snt'pɔ:lz] Cathedral [kə'ði:drəl] — katedraal, peakirik to bury ['beri] — matma
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statesman ['steitsmən] —  
 riigimees  
 sacred ['seikrid] —  
 pühitsetud  
 memory ['meməri] —  
 mälestus  
 celebrated ['selibreitid]  
 — kuulus  
 masterpiece ['ma:stəpi:s]  
 — meistritöö  
 renaissance [ri'neisəns]  
 — renessanss  
 architecture [a:ki'tektʃə]  
 — ehituskunst  
 theatre ['θiətə] — teater  
 cinema ['sinəmə] — kino  
 factory ['fæktəri] —  
 vabrik  
 purpose ['pə:pəs] —  
 otstarve, siht  
 miserable ['mizərəbl] —  
 vilets  
 ragged ['rægid] —  
 närune, räbalates  
 to loiter ['lɔitə] — loge-  
 lema  
 to exist [ig'zist] —  
 (olemas) olema, eksis-  
 teerima

famous ['feiməs] —  
 kuulus, tuntud  
 grass plot — muruplats  
 Hyde Park ['haid'pa:k]  
 Rotten Row ['rotn'rou]  
 parade [pə'reid] —  
 paraad  
 promenade [prəmi'na:d]  
 — jalutamine  
 score [skɔ:] — paar-  
 kümmend  
 to convince [kən'vins]  
 — veenma  
 politician [pəli'tiʃən] —  
 poliitikategelane  
 temperance ['tempərəns]  
 — mõõdukus, karskus  
 to enclose [in'klouz] —  
 piirama  
 railing ['reiliŋ] — võre,  
 tara  
 dusk [ʌ] — videvik  
 scenery ['si:nəri] —  
 maastik  
 trip [trip] — lõbusõit

### Means of Locomotion.

Means [mi:nz] — abi-  
 nõu, vahend  
 locomotion [loukə-  
 'mouʃən] — koha-  
 muutmine, liiklemine

in this respect [ri'spekt]  
 — selles suhtes  
 to supply [sə'plai] —  
 varustama

convenience [kən-  
'vi:njəns] — mõnusus  
local ['loukl] — kohalik  
tube [tju:b] — maa-  
alune raudtee  
to convey [kən'vei] —  
transportima, edasi  
toimetama  
level [levl] — tasane

rail [reil] — roobas  
boundary ['baundəri] —  
piir  
hansom ['hænsəm] —  
kahe rattaga voori-  
mehe-sõiduk  
bicycle ['baisikl] —  
jalgratas

### Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

Agriculture [ægri'kʌltʃə]  
— põllundus  
industry ['indəstri] —  
tööstus  
colony ['kɒləni] — asu-  
maa  
Empire [em'paia] —  
keisririik  
to exceed [ik'si:d] —  
ületama  
agricultural [ægri-  
'kʌltʃurəl] — põllu-  
majanduslik  
wheat [wi:t] — nisu  
barley ['ba:li] — oder  
oat(s) [outs] — kaer(ad)  
cattle [kætl] — sarv-  
loomad  
to appreciate [ə'priʃieit]  
— hindama, lugu  
pidama  
sugar-beet [bi:t] —  
suhkrupeet  
cheap [tʃi:p] — odav

to obtain [əb'tein] —  
saama, saavutama  
supply [sə'plai] —  
tagavara  
India ['indjə]  
Ceylon [si'lɒn]  
Denmark ['denma:k] —  
Taani  
Baltic ['bɔ:ltik] — Balti  
Lithuania [liəu'einjə] —  
Leedu  
gradually ['grædjuəli] —  
järg-järgult, aega-  
mööda  
to replace [ri'pleis] —  
asendada  
fuel ['fjuəl] — kütteaine  
to employ [im'plɔi] —  
tarvitama; ametisse  
võtma  
mine [main] — kae-  
vandus  
depth [depe] — sügavus

textile [ˈtekstail] —  
 tekstiiltööstus  
 hardware [ˈha:dweə] —  
 raudkaup  
 immense [iˈmens] —  
 väga suur  
 artificial [a:tiˈfiʃəl] —  
 kunstlik, kunst-  
 Manchester [ˈmæntʃistə]  
 suburb [ˈsʌbəb] — ees-  
 linn, agul  
 to wrap [ræp] — mäh-  
 kima  
 veil [ei] — loor  
 Liverpool [ˈlivəpu:l]  
 port [ɔ:] — sadam  
 canal [kəˈnæl] — kanal

raw [rɔ:] — toores  
 Yorkshire [ˈjɔ:kʃə]  
 Birmingham [ˈbæ:m-  
 iŋəm]  
 steel [sti:l] — teras  
 machinery [məˈʃi:nri] —  
 masinatööstus  
 machine [məˈʃi:n] —  
 masin  
 leather [ˈleðə] — nahk  
 earthenware [ˈə:θənweə]  
 — portselan  
 demand [diˈma:nd] —  
 nõudmine  
 foodstuff [ˈfudstʌf] —  
 toiduaine

### Shops.

Shop [ʃɒp] — äri  
 to shop — ostusid  
 tegema  
 sign-board [ˈsainˈbɔ:d]  
 — ärisilt  
 store [stɔ:] — suuräri  
 china [ˈtʃainə] — port-  
 selan- ja kivinõud  
 cutlery [ˈkʌtləri] — tera-  
 riistad  
 department [diˈpɑ:tmənt]  
 — osakond  
 counter [ˈkauntə] — lett  
 shelf — riiul  
 salesman [ˈseilzmən] —  
 müüja

customer [ˈkʌstəmə] —  
 ostja  
 assistant [əˈsistənt] —  
 abiline; müüja  
 to make up one's mind  
 — otsustama  
 shop-walker — ostjate-  
 juht  
 millinery [ˈmilinəri] —  
 kübara-; pudukauba-  
 ribbon [ˈribn] — pael  
 hosiery [ˈhouzəri] —  
 pudukaup  
 to deal [i:] in — kau-  
 bitsema

to suit [sju:t] — sobima,  
kohane olema  
draper ['dreipə] — riide-  
kaupmees  
shopkeeper — poepidaja  
retail [ri'teɪl] — müük  
väikesel arvul, jae-  
müük  
wholesale ['houlseɪl] —  
hulgimüük  
merchant ['mɜ:tʃənt] —  
kaupmees  
grocer ['grouseɪ] —  
koloniaalkaupmees  
fountain-pen ['fauntɪn-  
'pen] — täitesulepea  
stationer ['steɪʃənə] —  
kirjutusmaterjali  
müüja  
nib — sulg  
jeweller ['dʒu:ɪlə] —  
juveliiir, kullasepp  
necklace ['neklɪs] —  
kaelakee  
bracelet ['breɪslɪt] —  
käevõru  
haberdasher ['hæbə-  
dæʃə] — pudukaup-  
mees

button ['bʌtn] — nõöp  
thread [θred] — niit  
lace [leɪs] — pits  
blouse [blaʊz] — pluus  
coating ['kəʊtɪŋ] —  
kuueriie  
flour ['flaʊə] — jahu  
spice [speɪs] — vürts,  
maitseaine  
dairyman ['deəri:mən] —  
piimakaupmees  
bun [ʌ] — väike sai  
butcher ['bʊtʃə] —  
lihunik  
chemist ['kemɪst] —  
apteeker  
drug [ʌ] — arstim  
optician [ɒp'tɪʃən] —  
optik  
spectacles ['spektəklz] —  
prillid  
folders ['fouldəz] —  
näpitsprillid  
opera ['ɒpərə] glass —  
binokkel, pikksilm

### In a Shop.

Purchaser ['pɜ:tʃəsə] —  
ostja  
to dispense with a  
greeting — ilma tervi-  
tusetä läbi ajama

to attend [ə'tend] to —  
teenima  
tin — purk  
chicory ['tʃɪkəri] — sigur  
to offer [ɔ'fə] — pakkuma

to tempt — meelitama,  
 kiusatusse viima  
 glover ['glʌvə] — kindamüüja  
 kid — glasse  
 assortment [ə'sɔ:tmənt] — valik  
 reduction [ri'dʌkʃən] — hinnaalandus  
 bargain ['bɑ:ɡɪn] — kasulik ost, äri, „poolmuidu“  
 value ['vælju:] — väärtus  
 cretonne [kre'tɒn] — kretong (puuvill-riie)  
 suitable ['sju:təbl] — sobiv, kohane

pattern ['pætən] — muster  
 to fade [feɪd] — pleekima  
 splendidly — toredasti  
 choice [tʃɔɪs] — valik  
 trimming ['trɪmɪŋ] — kaunistav lisand (kleidi juurde)  
 discount [dis'kaʊnt] — skonto, hinnaalandus  
 cash [kæʃ] — sularaha  
 credit ['kredɪt] — krediit, võlg  
 desk — pult; kassa  
 much obliged [ə'bləɪdʒd] — palju tänu

### Money. — Weights. — Measures.

Money ['mʌni] — raha  
 weight ['weɪt] — raskus; kaalumõõt  
 measure ['meɪʒə] — mõõt  
 copper ['kɒpə] — vask  
 bronze [brɒnz] — pronks  
 coin [kɔɪn] — raha  
 banknote ['bæŋknəʊt] — pangatäht  
 circulation [sə:kju'leɪʃn] — ringkäik, ringi liikumine  
 current ['kʌrənt] — vool; liikvel olev, käibiv  
 pound (sterling) ['stɜ:lɪŋ] — naelsterling

equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] — võrdne  
 shilling ['ʃɪlɪŋ]  
 guinea ['ɡɪni] — (21 šillingit)  
 crown [kraʊn] — (5 šill.)  
 worth [wɜ:θ] — väärt  
 penny ['peni]  
 halfpenny ['heɪpəni] — 1/2 penni  
 farthing ['fɑ:diŋ] — 1/4 penni  
 salt [ɔ:] — sool  
 balance ['bæləns] — kaalud  
 scales ['skeɪlz] — kaalud

to suit [sju:t] — sobima,  
kohane olema  
draper ['dreipə] — riide-  
kaupmees  
shopkeeper — poepidaja  
retail [ri'teɪl] — müük  
väikesel arvul, jae-  
müük  
wholesale ['houlseɪl] —  
hulgimüük  
merchant ['mæ:tʃənt] —  
kaupmees  
grocer ['grouəsə] —  
koloniaalkaupmees  
fountain-pen ['fauntin-  
'pen] — täitesulepea  
stationer ['steɪʃənə] —  
kirjutusmaterjali  
müüja  
nib — sulg  
jeweller ['dʒu:ɪlə] —  
juveliiir, kullasepp  
necklace ['neklɪs] —  
kaelakee  
bracelet ['breɪslɪt] —  
käevõru  
haberdasher ['hæbə-  
dæʃə] — pudukaup-  
mees

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maitseaine  
dairyman ['deəri:mən] —  
piimakaupmees  
bun [ʌ] — väike sai  
butcher ['bʊtʃə] —  
lihunik  
chemist ['kemɪst] —  
apteeker  
drug [ʌ] — arstim  
optician [ɒp'tɪʃən] —  
optik  
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 salt [ɔ:] — sool  
 balance ['bæləns] — kaalud  
 scales ['skeɪlz] — kaalud

numerous [ˈnju:mərəs]  
 — arvukas  
 oz, ounce [auns] — unts  
 gramme [græm]  
 hundredweight [ˈhʌn-  
 drədweɪt] — (50,8 kg)  
 ton [ɒ] — tonn  
 length [lɛŋgə] — pikkus  
 inch [ɪntʃ] — toll  
 centimetre [ˈsɛntimi:tə]  
 yard [jɑ:d] — jard (91,4 cm)

square [ˈskwɛə] — ruut  
 acre [ˈeɪkə] — aaker  
 mile [maɪl] — miil =  
 1609,3 m  
 cubic [ˈkju:bɪk] — kuup  
 liquid [ˈlɪkwɪd] — vedelik  
 pint [paɪnt] — (0,568 l)  
 litre [ˈli:tə] — liiter  
 quart [kwɔ:t] — (1,136 l)  
 gallon [ˈgælən] — gallon  
 = 4,544 l

### Amusements.

Amusement [əˈmjuz-  
 mənt] — lõbustus  
 duty [ˈdju:ti] — kohustus  
 recreation [rɛkriˈeɪʃn] —  
 puhkus  
 now and then — vahete-  
 vahel, aeg-ajalt  
 variety [vəˈraɪəti] —  
 varietee  
 revue [reˈvju:] — revüü  
 picture-palace — kino  
 performance [pəˈfɔ:-  
 məns] — etendus,  
 ettekanne  
 movies [ˈmu:vɪz] —  
 tummfilm  
 talkies [ˈtɔ:kɪz] — heli-  
 film  
 popularity [pɒpjuˈlærɪti]  
 — populaarsus  
 slap-stick [slæp] —  
 pealiskaudne

by the way — muide  
 stall [stɔ:] — I koht  
 pit [pɪt] — II koht  
 expensive [ɪksˈpɛnsɪv] —  
 kallis  
 matinee [məˈtiːni] —  
 päevane etendus  
 queue [kju:] — saba,  
 järjekord  
 cloak-room [ˈkloukrʊm]  
 — riidehoiuruum  
 attendant [əˈtɛndənt] —  
 teener, ametnik  
 programme [ˈprɒgrəm]  
 — eeskava  
 music [ˈmju:zɪk] —  
 muusika  
 musician [mjuˈzɪʃən] —  
 muusik  
 restriction [rɪˈstrɪkʃən]  
 — kitsendus  
 unemployed — töötu

concert [ˈkɔnsət] —  
kontsert  
orchestra [ˈɔ:kistrə] —  
orkester  
admirably [ˈædmirəbli]  
— imestamisväärselt  
baritone [ˈbæritoun]  
tenor [ˈtenə]  
alto [ˈæltou]  
bass [beis]  
soprano [səˈpra:nou]

entertainment [entə-  
ˈteinmənt] — lõbustus,  
ajaviide  
fancy-dress ball —  
kostümeeritud ball,  
maskeraad  
to introduce [intrəˈdju:s]  
— esitlema  
waltz [wɔ:ls] — valss  
thirsty [ˈθɜ:sti] — janune  
to offer [ˈɔfə] — pakkuma  
jazz-band [ˈdʒæzˈbænd]  
saxophone [ˈsæksəfoun]

### Letters.

Sheet [ʃi:t] — kiht;  
poogen  
notepaper [ˈnoutpeipə]  
— kirjapaber  
envelope [ˈenviloup] —  
ümbrik  
stamp [æ] — mark  
address [əˈdres] —  
aadress  
signature [ˈsignitʃə] —  
allkiri  
to depend [diˈpend] —  
olenema, sõltuma  
receiver [riˈsi:və] —  
saaja, vastuvõtja  
honour [ˈɔnə] — au  
obedient [oˈbi:djənt] —  
sõnakuulelik  
faithful [ˈfeioʃul] — truu  
acquaintance [əˈkweint-  
əns] — tutvav

regard [riˈga:d] — lugu-  
pidamine, austus  
kind regards — palju  
tervisi  
sincere [sinˈsiə] — otse-  
kohene; tõsine  
affectionate [əˈfekʃnit]  
— armastav  
to stick — kleepima  
pillar-box [ˈpiləˈbɒks] —  
kirjakast  
to require [riˈkwaia] —  
vajama, nõudma  
initial [iˈniʃəl] — algus-  
täht  
to request [riˈkwest] —  
paluma  
to accept [əkˈsept] —  
vastu võtma

to decline [di'klaɪn], to refuse [ri'fju:z] — keelduma, ära ütlema to regret [ri'gret] — kahetsema	prior [praɪə] — varem, ennem notice ['nəʊtɪs] — teatis, teadaanne event [i'vent] — sündmus
--	--

### At the Post-Office.

Post-office ['pəʊst'ɒfɪs] — postkontor to register ['redʒɪstə] — registreerima registered letter — tähitatud kiri counter ['kaʊntə] — lett, laud foreign ['fɔ:ɪn] — välis- maa	plain [pleɪn] — lihtis printed matter — trüki- töö sample [sæmpl] — kaubaproov to forward ['fɔ:wəd] — edasi toimetama parcel [pa:sl] — pakk
---	--

### At a Telephone Call Office.

Telephone ['telɪfəʊn] call-office ['kɔ:l'ɒfɪs] — kõnepunkt receiver [ri'si:və] — vastuvõtja, kuuldetoru mouthpiece ['maʊθpi:s] — kõnetoru to listen [lɪsn] — kuu- latama to drop [ɔ] — kukutama, langetama slot [ɔ] — õõnsus, avaus hullo ['hʌ'ləʊ] — halloo!	to recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] — ära tundma to ring up — helistama (kellelegi) to connect [kə'nekt] — ühendama trunk-call — telefoni kõne (pealiinil) convenient [kən'vi:njənt] — hõlpus tradespeople ['treɪdz- pi:pl] — äriinimesed extension [ɪks'tenʃən] — laiendus, pikendus
---	--

## Wireless.

Wireless [ˈwaiələs] — raadio	famous [ˈfeiməs] — kuulus
a set of wireless receivers — raadioaparaat	language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] — keel
indispensable [ˈɪndɪsˈpensəbl] — hädavajaline	Europe [ˈjuərəp] — Euroopa
broadcasting [ˈbrɔːdˌkɑːstɪŋ] station — raadiojaam	reception [riˈsepʃn] — vastuvõtt, kuuldavus
to convey [kənˈveɪ] — edasi andma	distant [ˈdɪstənt] — kauge
listener-in [ˈlɪsənərɪn] — kuulaja	technical [ˈteknɪkl] — tehniline
loud-speaker — valjuhääldaja	receiving aerial [ˈɛəriəl] — antenn
to permit [pəˈmɪt] — lubama, võimaldama	tension [ˈtɛnʃən] — pinge
lecture [ˈlektʃə] — loeng	knob [nɒb] — nupp
	to tune [tjuːn] — häälestama

## Calls.

Intimate [ˈɪntɪmɪt] — intiimne	to befall [bɪˈfɔːl] — tabama
calling [ˈkɔːlɪŋ] — külastamine	congratulatory [kənˈgrætjʊlətəri] — õnnitlemis-
toilette [ˈtɔɪlɪt] — tualett, rõivastis	to match [æ] — sobima
frock-coat — sabakuub	to proceed [prəˈsiːd] — jätkama
occasion [əˈkeɪʒən] — juhus, juhtum	to announce [əˈnaʊns] — teatama
sympathy [ˈsɪmpəθi] — poolehoid, kaastundmus	pleasure [ˈpleɪzə] — lõbu; heameel

object [ˈɔbdʒikt] — ese;  
põhjus  
to trespass [ˈtrespəs]  
upon a person's time  
— kellegi aega rais-  
kama  
to join [dʒɔɪn] — ühi-  
nema

chat [tʃæt] — jutlemine,  
lobisemine  
joke [dʒɔuk] — nali,  
anekdoot  
delighted [diˈlaitid] —  
väga rõõmus, vai-  
mustatud  
bow [bau] — kummardus

### Common Sayings.

Opportunity [ɔpəˈtju:-  
niti] — võimalus;  
juhust  
awfully [ˈɔ:fuli] — hir-  
mus  
to introduce [ɪntrəˈdju:s]  
— esitlema  
to allow [əˈlaʊ] —  
lubama  
to apologize [əˈpɔ-  
lədʒaɪz] — vabandama  
pardon [ˈpɑ:dn] —  
vabandus  
to excuse [ɪksˈkju:z] —  
vabandama  
to forgive [fəˈgɪv] —  
andestama  
to trouble [ˈtrʌbl] —  
tülitama  
on purpose [ˈpə:pəs] —  
sihilikult, meelega  
to mention [ˈmenʃən] —  
mainima

never mind [ai] — sel-  
lest pole midagi, ei  
pane tähele  
to worry [ˈwʌri] — tüü-  
tama; muretsema  
apology [əˈpɔ:lədʒi] —  
vabandus  
slight [slait] — kerge  
opinion [əˈpiɲjən] —  
arvamus  
to infer [ɪnˈfə:] — ole-  
tama; järeldama  
to conclude [kɒnˈklu:d]  
— järeldama  
as far as I know — nii  
palju kui mina tean  
request [riˈkwest] —  
palve  
detail [ˈdi:teɪl] — üksik-  
asi  
at your disposal [dis-  
ˈpouzəl] — teie käsu-  
tuses  
heartly [ˈhɑ:ti] — südam-  
lik

to expect [iks'pekt] —  
ootama  
astonishment [əs'tɒnɪʃ-  
mənt] — imestus,  
üllatus  
good gracious ['greɪʃəs]  
— armuline taevas!

prosperous ['prɒspərəs]  
— õnnelik  
congratulation [kən-  
grætju'leɪʃn] — õnne-  
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