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2 krs.

J. I. GODLINNIK JA M. D. KUZNETS

INGLISE KEELE ÕPIK

VI KLASSILE

TOIMETANUD NING EESTIKEELSE GRAMMATILISE
OSA JA SÕNASTIKUGA VARUSTANUD P. VAARASK

RK

„PEDAGOOGILINE KIRJANDUS“
TALLINN, 1946

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LESSON 1.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

It is the first of *September* — *International Youth Day*. There is a big demonstration on this day. All the *young* people are in the streets.

They are *marching* with red flags, banners and slogans. Bands are playing, and the young people are singing. This day is a *happy* day for our youth.

Long Live International Youth Day!

Long Live the Communist Party!

Long Live Comrade Stalin!

PRONUNCIATION.

[Δ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[f/n]	[ŋ]
young	you youth	are march Party	band flag happy international	international	sing young

Exercises.

I. Kirjutada lünka sobiv eessõna — *with, in, for*:

1) Many people are ... the streets. 2) We are marching ... red flags. 3) This is a happy day ... our youth.

II. Kirjutada *do, does, have, has, am, is, are*:

1) There... many children in the garden. 2) She... a girl. 3) When... you work? 4) I... writing. 5) Pio-

neers ... red ties. 6) Where ... he work? 7) This boy ... a ball.

III. Kirjutada a vői an:

1) This is ... book. 2) This is ... English book. 3) There is ... inkstand on the desk. 4) There is ... picture in the room. 5) Jane is ... girl. 6) She is ... schoolgirl. 7) She is ... English schoolgirl. She is not ... Estonian schoolgirl. 8) Jane is writing ... exercise now. 9) She is writing ... English exercise. 10) What exercise is Henry writing? He is writing ... English exercise.

LESSON 2.

BACK AT SCHOOL.

Summer *is over*. The children are *back* at school *again*. Tom and Jane are *also* at school. They are glad to see their friends.

"Hallo, Tom!" says Henry.

"Hallo, Jane! *How are you?*"

"Good morning, Henry! How nice to see you again! Where is Jane?"

"Jane is here too. Look at Bob! How brown he is!"

The *bell rings*. It is nine o'clock.

Lessons *begin*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[au]	[e]	[ɔ:]	[ŋ]
school	hand	now	lesson	all	sing
too	glad	brown	bell	also	ring
		how			

Exercises.

I. Moodustada küsimused lausetele kursiivosale, alates küsimusi sõnadega *who, what, when, where, whom*:

Näited: *Tom* is reading a book. **Who** is reading a book?
The bell is ringing. **What** is ringing?
I see *my mother*. **Whom** do you see?
I am reading *a book*. **What** are you reading?
I work *in the morning*. **When** do you work?
I am *at home*. **Where** are you?

1) The children are *at school*. 2) He lives *in Leningrad*.
3) School begins *in September*. 4) *The bell* rings at nine o'clock. 5) We are singing *songs*. 6) *Tom* is glad to see his friends. 7) *Jane* is writing an exercise. 8) *Jane* sees *Mary* at school. 9) *Tom* sees *his friends* again. 10) *Henry* is writing *an exercise*. 11) We go *to school* in the morning. 12) We go to school *in the morning*. 13) *The inkstand* stands on the desk. 14) He works *in the morning* and plays *in the evening*.

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

1) The lesson begins at nine o'clock. 2) The band is playing. 3) My friend is at school. 4) He has a brother.

III. Kirjutada ainsuses:

1) They learn Russian and English. 2) They are school-girls. 3) Pioneers have red ties. 4) Her sisters are at home.

GRAMMATIKA.

Sõnade järjekord küsivas lauses.

1.

<i>Tom</i>	has	a dog.
Who	has	a dog?
<i>Tom</i>	sees	Henry.
Who	sees	Henry?
<i>Tom</i>	skates	in winter.
Who	skates	in winter?
<i>Tom</i>	is playing	in the garden.
Who	is playing	in the garden?
<i>The lamp</i>	stands	on the table.
What	stands	on the table?

2.

	Tom	<i>has</i>	a dog.
<i>Has</i>	Tom		a dog?
	Tom	<i>sees</i>	Henry.
Does	Tom	see	Henry?
	Tom	<i>skates</i>	in winter.
Does	Tom	skate	in winter?
	Tom	<i>is playing</i>	in the garden.
<i>Is</i>	Tom	playing	in the garden?
	The lamp	<i>stands</i>	on the table.
Does	the lamp	stand	on the table?

		Tom	has	<i>a dog.</i>
What	has	Tom?		
		Tom	sees	<i>Henry.</i>
Whom	does	Tom	see?	
		Tom	skates	<i>in winter.</i>
When	does	Tom	skate?	
		Tom	is playing	<i>in the garden.</i>
Where	is	Tom	playing?	
		The lamp	stands	<i>on the table.</i>
Where	does	the lamp	stand?	

On olemas kolme liiki küsivaid lauseid:

1. Küsimus on pööratud **alusele**.

Who has a dog? *Who* sees Henry? *Who* skates in winter?
Who is playing in the garden? *What* stands on the table?

Esimeses küsiva lause liigis asetseb **lause alus esimesel kohal** ja ta on väljendatud küsiva asesõnaga.

Alus vastab küsimusele *Who? What?*

2. Küsimus on pööratud **öeldisele** ja nõuab vastust „jah“ või „ei“.

Näited: *Has* Tom a dog? *Does* Tom see Henry? *Does*

Tom skate in winter? *Is* Tom playing in the garden?

Does the lamp stand on the table?

Teises küsiva lause liigis asetseb **alus teisel kohal**. Esimesel kohal asetseb verb.

Kui öeldis koosneb abi- ja peaverbist, siis esimesele kohale lauses tuleb abiverb.

Näide: *Does Tom see Henry? Is Tom playing in the garden? (Vt. tabel 2.)*

3. Küsimus on pööratud **sihitisele** või **määrusele**.

Näited: *What has Tom? Whom does Tom see? When does Tom skate? Where is Tom playing? Where does the lamp stand?*

Kolmandas küsiva lause liigis asetseb esimesel kohal küsiv asesõna, mis on pööratud kas sihitisele (*whom? what?*) või määrusele (*where? when?*).

LESSON 3.

AT THE LESSON.

It is the English lesson. The teacher comes in and asks Tom:

"Who is *absent?*"

Tom is *on duty* to-day. He answers:

"Männik and Kuusik are absent."

Tom sits down. The teacher *tells* Henry to stand up and asks *him* to read the third lesson. Henry opens his book and begins to read. He reads *well*. The teacher says:

"Sit down, Henry! You read very well. Now, Nelly!"

Nelly stands up and the teacher asks *her* to read.

Nelly does not read well. She does not *know* the lesson. The teacher says:

"You don't know your lesson, Nelly!"

After this the teacher tells the other pupils to stand up *in turn*. He asks *them* to read. Then the teacher asks *us* many *questions*, and we answer them. After this we write a dictation. We write it in our copy-books.

When the lesson is over, the bell rings. The teacher takes our copy-books and says:

"Good morning!"

We stand up and say:

"Good morning!"

Märkus: Don't [dount] on lühendatud vorm sõnadest
do not.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[ou]	[ə:]	[ð]	[kw]
stand	pupil	ask	window	third	they	quarter
hand	duty	after	snow	work	their	question
absent		answer	know	her	them	

Exercises.

I. Asendada kursiivis nimisõnad asesõnadega:

1) The teacher asks *Tom* to read. 2) *Henry* knows his lesson well. 3) The teacher asks *the pupils* many questions. 4) *The children* are singing a song. 5) *The blackboard* is on the wall. 6) *Jane* is sitting at the desk. 7) The teacher tells *Nelly* to go to *the blackboard*. 8) They are writing *a dictation* in their copy-books. 9) We write *exercises* at the lesson.

II. Moodustada küsimused lausete kursiivosale, alates küsimusi sõnadega *who, whom, what*:

1) The teacher asks *Tom* a question. 2) *Tom* answers the question. 3) The teacher tells *Jane* to go to the blackboard. 4) *Jane* knows the third lesson well. 5) She is singing *a song*. 6) *Henry* sees *his* friends again. 7) *The map* is on the wall.

III. Täiendada tekst asesõnadega:

1) Jane says, "... am glad to see Mary, and ... is glad to see ... too." 2) Tom says, "... am glad to see Henry, and ... is also glad to see" 3) Tom and Jane say, "... are glad to see our friends, and ... are also glad to see"

IV. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*:

1) This is ... English book. ... English book is open. 2) This is ... classroom. What is in ... classroom? 3) There is ... map in our classroom. Here is ... map. 4) This is ... table. What colour is ... table? There is ... inkstand on ... table.

GRAMMATIKA.

Isikuliste asesõnade käänamine.

Nimetav kääne

Sihitav kääne

Nominative Case

Objective Case

Who?

Whom?

I	go to school.	The teacher asks	me	to read.
He	goes to school.	The teacher asks	him	to read.
She	goes to school.	The teacher asks	her	to read.
We	go to school.	The teacher asks	us	to read.
You	go to school.	The teacher asks	you	to read.
They	go to school.	The teacher asks	them	to read.

What?

The book is on the table.

It is on the table.

The books are on the table.

They are on the table.

What?

The boy takes *the book*.

The boy takes **it**.

The boy takes *the books*.

The boy takes **them**.

Isikulised asesõnad evivad kaks käänet :

1. **Nimetav** (*Who? What?*)

2. **Sihitav** (*Whom? What?*)

Nimetavas esinev asesõna on **aluseks**; sihitavas esinev asesõna on **sihitiseks**.

<i>Nominative Case</i>	<i>Objective Case</i>
<i>Who? What?</i>	<i>Whom? What?</i>
I	me
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

LESSON 4.**DAYS AND MONTHS.**

Teacher. Tom, how many *hours* are there in a day?

Tom. There are twenty-four hours in a day.

Teacher. And how many *minutes* are there in an hour?

T o m. There are *sixty* minutes in an hour.

T e a c h e r. Good. Now, Henry, how many *seconds* are there in a minute?

H e n r y. There are sixty seconds in a minute.

T e a c h e r. How many days has a *year*?

H e n r y. A year has three *hundred* and sixty-five days. In a *leap-year* there are three hundred and sixty-six days.

T e a c h e r. Right. Now, Hilda! How many months has a year?

H i l d a. A year has twelve months.

T e a c h e r. Do you know their names?

H i l d a. Yes, I do. They are: *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November* and *December*.

T e a c h e r. Very good. Tell me, Nelly! How many days has a month?

N e l l y. It has thirty days.

T e a c h e r. Are there *any* months which have thirty-one days?

N e l l y. Yes, there are *some*. They are: *January, March, May, July, August, October* and *December*.

T e a c h e r. Very good, Nelly! Now, Bob! Tell me the names of some months which have thirty days.

B o b. April and June have thirty days.

T e a c h e r. Are there any other months which have thirty days?

B o b. Yes, there are. *September* and *November* have also thirty days.

T e a c h e r. Good. Mary, are there any months which have twenty-eight days?

M a r y. There is only one. It is *February*. In a *leap-year* *February* has twenty-nine days.

Counting.

20 twenty	30 thirty
21 twenty-one	40 forty
22 twenty-two	50 fifty
23 twenty-three	60 sixty
24 twenty-four	70 seventy
25 twenty-five	80 eighty
26 twenty-six	90 ninety
27 twenty-seven	100 a hundred
28 twenty-eight	101 a hundred and one
29 twenty-nine	200 two hundred
1000 a thousand	

HOW MANY?

How many seconds in a minute? How many hours in a day?
 Sixty and no more in it. Twenty-four for work and play.
 How many minutes in an hour? How many months in a year?
 Sixty for sun and flower. Twelve the calendar makes clear.

C. G. Rossetti.

PRONUNCIATION.

[auə]	[Iə]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[eɪ]
our	clear	month	us	name
hour	here	other	sun	late
flower		some	hundred	April

[ə]	[e]	[juə]	[uə]	[dʒ]
September	many	January	February	January
November	any			June
December				July

Exercises.

I. Vastata küsimustele:

1) How many hours are there in a day? 2) How many minutes are there in an hour? 3) How many seconds are there in a minute? 4) How many days are there in a year? 5) How many months has a year? 6) Which is the first month? 7) How many days are there in January? 8) How many days has February in a leap-year? 9) What is the name of the third month? 10) What are the names of the other months?

II. Vastata jaatavalt:

N ä i d e: Have you any English books? *Yes, I have some.*

1) Have you any Estonian books? 2) Has Tom any pictures? 3) Are there any pictures in your books? 4) Are there any chairs in this room?

III. Moodustada küsimused:

1) Yes, we have some copy-books. 2) No, there are no pencils on the table. 3) No, he has no pictures in his book. 4) Yes, there are some tables in this room.

IV. Lugeda inglise keeles:

24, 31, 58, 60, 73, 89, 92, 100, 105, 115, 146, 365, 366, 987, 1000.

GRAMMATIKA.

I. *Some, any, no.*

Have you *any* books! I have *some* books. I have *no* books. Are there *any* pictures in your room? There are *some* pictures in my room. There are *no* pictures in my room. Is there *any* ink in the inkstand? There is *some* ink in the inkstand. There is *no* ink in the inkstand.

Some tähendab natuke, mõni, mõned. *Some* tarvitatakse jutustavas lauses.

Küsiavas lauses tarvitatakse *any*, mis tähendab mõni, mõned, natuke. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *no*.

II. Eessõna of.

1. *This month* has thirty-one days. 2. The name *of this month* is January.

Esimeses lauses sõna *month* on lause aluseks.

Teises lauses sõna *month* koos eessõnaga *of* tõlgitakse eesti keelde omastavas käändes.

Nimisõna koos eessõnaga *of* tõlgitakse eesti keelde omastavas käändes.

LESSON 5.

SPORT AND GAMES.

"Can you skate?" Tom asks Henry.

"Yes, I can," answers Henry.

"Then let us go to the *skating-rink*," says Tom.

"All right! Let us go!"

The boys go to the *skating-rink*.

"And can you ski, Henry?" asks Tom again.

"Yes, I can. I like it *very much*."

"Let us go and ski *together* on the *free day*."

"All right!"

"Do you like *games*?" Henry asks Tom.

"Oh yes! I *often* play *football*, *volley-ball* and *tennis* in summer."

"I cannot play *football*," says Henry.

"Then you *must* learn. It is not *difficult*."

"And can you *swim*?" asks Tom.

"No, I cannot, but I want to learn this summer."
 "Of course, you must. Do you *hear the music*?" asks Tom.
 "Here is the skating-rink!"

ON SKIS.

Up and down the hills we go,
 To and fro, to and fro.
 Crystal air, and sun, and snow,
 Away we go, away we go!

M. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[er]	[æ]	[i:]	[u]
morning	name	have	see	book
forty	skate	banner	free	look
sport	game	can		football

[ʌ]	[ɪə]	[eə]	[ju:]	[ɔ:]	[ð]
but	clear	chair	pupil	four	there
us	hear	air	duty	fourteen	then
must			music	course	together

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) Can you skate?
- 2) Can you play football?
- 3) Can you play volley-ball?
- 4) Do you swim?
- 5) Do you play tennis?
- 6) When do you play games?
- 7) Do you like games?

II. Kirjutada küsivas vormis:

- 1) He can skate.
- 2) They can swim.
- 3) She can sing.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) They can skate. 2) He can sing. 3) She can swim.

IV. Kirjutada küsivas vormis:

1) We must speak English at the English lessons. 2) He must go home now. 3) They must do their lessons now. 4) She must write this exercise.

V. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I must eat this. | 4. We must eat this. |
| 2. He must eat this. | 5. You must eat this. |
| 3. She must eat this. | 6. They must eat this. |

VI. Koostada laused neist sõnust:

Näide: | March, in, days, thirty-one, are, there.
 | *There are thirty-one days in March.*

1) to, you, glad, see, am, I. 2) very, I, well, skate, can.
 3) there, some, in, tea, cup, is, the. 4) them, know, well, I, very.
 5) morning, the, in, o'clock, nine, at, rings, bell, the.

GRAMMATIKA.

Olevik (Present) verbist *can* (võin, oskan).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I can	Can I	I cannot
He can	Can he	He cannot
She can	Can she	She cannot
We can	Can we	We cannot
You can	Can you	You cannot
They can	Can they	They cannot
} read.	} read?	} read.

1.

Verb *can* ei pöördü.

2.

Küsiwas vormis verb *can* asub aluse ees:

I	can.
Can	I?

3.

Cannot — eitus *not* kirjutatakse verbiga *can* kokku.

4.

Verbile *can* järgneb alati teise verbi tegevusnimi. Verb *can* nõuab enda järel tegevusnime ilma abisõnata *to*.

Näide: *I can read.* (Võrdle: *I like to read. I want to read.*)

Olevik (Present) verbist *must* (pean).

<i>Jaataw vorm</i>	<i>Küsiw vorm</i>	<i>Eitaw vorm</i>
I must He must She must We must You must They must	Must I Must he Must she Must we Must you Must they	I must not He must not She must not We must not You must not They must not
} go.	} go?	} go.

1.

Verb *must*, samuti kui verb *can*, ei pöördü.

2.

Küsi vas vormis verb **must** asub aluse ees:

I	must.
Must	I?

3.

Eitavas vormis verbile **must** järgneb eitus *not* (*I must not*).

4.

Verbile **must**, samuti kui verbile **can**, järgneb alati tegevusnimi.

Verb **must** nõuab enda järel tegevusnime ilma abi sõnata *to*.

Näited:	I must <i>work</i> .
	I must <i>learn</i> to swim.
	I must <i>do</i> my lessons well.

LESSON 6.

AT DINNER.

To-day is the free day. Tom and Jane do not go to school on the free day. Father and Mother do not go to their work. It is half past two in the afternoon. Dinner is ready. Jane helps Mother *to lay the table*. She *brings in* some plates, spoons, *forks* and *knives*.

Now the family is sitting at table.

Mother brings in the soup and gives some to Father and to the children.

Jane. Please, *pass* me the *salt*, Tom! There is *too little* salt in the soup.

Tom. Here it is.

Jane. Thank you!
 Fred. I can't eat the soup. It's too *hot*.
 Mother. *Wait a little*. Don't eat it now.
 After the soup Mother brings the *meat* and *potatoes*. She gives some meat to Father and to the children.
 Mother. Don't play with the knife, Fred. Put it down.
 Father. Please, pass me the bread, Jane.
 Jane. Here's the bread, Father.
 Father. Thank you!
 Mother. Now, Jane, *take* the plates *away*.
 Jane takes away the plates. Mother brings some *apples*.
 Mother. Don't take *that* big apple, Fred. Here's an apple for you.
 Tom. My apple isn't *sweet*. Give me *another*, please.
 Mother. Here's a nice apple for you.
 Dinner is over. After dinner Mother *washes up* the plates. Jane and Tom help her.

FIVE GOOD RULES.

1. Wash your hands *before* dinner.
2. Sit down to dinner.
3. Do not put your knife *into* your mouth.
4. Say "Please" when you ask people to pass you *something*.
5. Say "Thank you" when people pass you something.

PRONUNCIATION.

[eɪ]	[ɔ:]	[aɪ]	[ɑ:]	[ɔ:]	[eɪ]	[i:]	[ou]
day	for	like	ask	also	again	eat	go
May	sport	knife	past	always	rain	tea	fro
lay	fork	knives	pass	salt	wait	meat	potato

[i:]	[æ]	[au]	[ə]	[n]
greet sweet	can apple	thousand mouth	something mouth	knife know

Exercises.

I. Vastata nendele küsimustele:

1) Do children go to school on the free day? 2) Whom does Jane help to lay the table? 3) With what do we eat soup? 4) With what do we eat meat? 5) Do you like meat and potatoes? 6) Do you like much salt in your soup? 7) Do you like apples?

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) Mother gives some soup *to Fred*. 2) We eat soup *with a spoon*. 3) Tom likes to play chess *with his father*. 4) We eat meat *with a fork*. 5) He passes the salt *to me*. 6) I pass the bread *to her*. 7) Jane often plays *with Fred*. 8) We often play volley-ball *with them*.

III. Asetada kaudne sihitis otsese ette:

1) Mother gives some meat to the children. 2) We give our copy-books to the teacher. 3) Pass the bread to me.

IV. Asetada otsene sihitis kaudse ette:

1) Give him an apple. 2) Pass me the salt. 3) Don't give her the knife.

GRAMMATIKA.

I. Asesõnad eessõnadega to ja with.

Whom does the teacher ask to read?

The teacher asks Henry to read.

The teacher asks him to read.

To whom does Lily give a book?

Lily gives a book to Henry. Lily gives a book to him.

With whom does Tom play?

Tom plays with Henry. Tom plays with him.

What do you see on the table?

I see a pen on the table. I see it on the table.

With what do you write?

I write with a pen. I write with it.

II. Eessõna to tarvitamine kaudse sihitisega.

1. The teacher gives a book to **Henry**.
2. The teacher gives a book to **him**.
3. The teacher gives **Henry** a book.
4. The teacher gives **him** a book.

Igas ülalpool näitena toodud lauses on kaks sihitist.

A book on otsene sihitis kõigis neljas lauses. **Henry** on kaudne sihitis esimeses ja kolmandas lauses. **Him** on kaudne sihitis teises ja neljandas lauses.

Nagu näidetest ilmneb, tarvitatakse kaudset sihitist eessõnaga **to** siis, kui ta asetseb otsese sihitise järel. Kui kaudne sihitis asetseb otsese sihitise ees, siis tarvitatakse seda ilma eessõnata **to**.

f- ja **fe-lõpuga** mitmuse moodustamine.

One knife [naif]. *Two knives* [narvz].

One leaf [li:f]. *Many leaves* [li:vz].

Nimisõnad, mis ainsuses lõpevad **f-** ja **fe-**ga, muudavad harilikult mitmuse lõpu **-f**, **-fe** lõpuks **-ves**.

III. Lühivormid.

Kõnekeeles tarvitatakse väga sageli lühivorme, näiteks :

can't [ka:nt] = cannot

it's [its] = it is

don't [dount] = do not.

LESSON 7.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE 7th OF NOVEMBER.

On the Seventh of November we *celebrate* the *Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution*.

There is a Red Army *parade* and a big demonstration on this day.

Banners, red flags, slogans and *portraits* of our leaders *decorate* the houses and the streets.

We hear music and songs in the streets. Many bands are playing. The streets are *full of* people. The people are marching to the tribune with banners, slogans and music.

When they come to the tribune, they *greet* the *leaders*.

Workers of the World, unite!

Long live our great leader, Comrade Stalin!

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɪə]	[eɪ]	[ə:]
hear clear	celebrate decorate parade	work world anniversary

[eɪ]	[i:]	[ʃən]	[ʃ]
great	teacher leader	demonstration revolution	socialist

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) When do we celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution? 2) Is there a demonstration on this day? 3) Where do the people march? 4) What do they carry? 5) Do we hear music in the streets?

REVIEW.

(Lessons 1—7.)

1.

We must be at school at nine o'clock in the morning. The bell rings, and then the lessons begin.

Have you English lessons at school? Yes, we have. What do you do at your English lessons? We read, we speak, and we write. What do you write? We write exercises and dictations. We write them in our copy-books or on the blackboard.

Do you speak English? Yes, we do. Now we can speak English a little. With whom do you speak English? We speak English with our teacher. He asks us questions at the lesson, and we answer them. I always know my lesson well.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the lessons are over, and we go home. When I come home, I have my dinner. My mother gives me some soup and meat. I like meat and potatoes. After dinner my mother often gives me an apple. I like sweet apples very much.

On the free day I often go to the skating-rink together with my friend. I like to go to the skating-rink with him. He skates very well.

Can you ski? Of course, I can. Can you swim? No, I cannot. I must learn in summer. Do you play games? Yes, I do. I can play tennis, volley-ball and other games. Have you any sisters or brothers? I have no brothers, but I have a little sister. She is very happy when I have time to play with her.

2.

School begins in September. After September comes October. September has thirty days. October has thirty-one days. Are there any other months which have thirty-one days? Yes, there are some. They are: December, January, March, May, July and August.

How many days has February? It has twenty-eight. In a leap-year it has twenty-nine days.

How many months are there in a year? There are twelve. How many days are there in a year? There are three hundred and sixty-five days. In a leap-year there are three hundred and sixty-six.

How many hours are there in a day? There are twenty-four hours. An hour has sixty minutes, and a minute has sixty seconds.

Review Exercises.

I. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) Lessons begin *at nine*. 2) The children are singing a *song*. 3) Yes, I can speak English. 4) No, we cannot skate in summer. 5) My friend is *at school*. 6) The children are *at home*. 7) Jane plays tennis *in summer*. 8) They live *in Tallinn*. 9) I must come to school *at a quarter to nine*. 10) We must write *this exercise*. 11) Yes, there are some inkstands on the desks. 12) No, there are no balls under the chair. 13) She reads *Estonian books and English books*. 14) I am writing *an exercise* now. 15) She must go *home*. 16) Yes, he can ski very well. 17) *The teacher* gives us lessons. 18) I go to the skating-rink *with my brother*. 19) We eat soup *with a spoon*. 20) We eat potatoes *with a fork*. 21) We are carrying *red flags*.

II. Kirjutada küsivas ja eitavas vormis:

1) There are some pictures on the wall. 2) There are some pencils on the table. 3) There is some bread on the plate. 4) There is some water in the cup. 5) There are some knives on the table.

III. Kirjutada jaatavas vormis:

1) There are no maps on the wall. 2) There are no apples on the plate. 3) There is no tea in the cup. 4) There is no salt on the table. 5) There are no forks here.

IV. Lõpetada laused tegevusnimega:

Näide:	I like...	I can...
	I like <i>to swim</i> .	I can <i>swim</i> .

1) Lily wants.... 2) My sister can also.... 3) We must.... 4) He begins.... 5) We can.... 6) Tom must....

V. Asetada kaudne sihitis otsese ette:

1) The mother gives some apples to Henry. 2) The teacher is giving a book to Jane. 3) We give our copy-books to the teacher. 4) Pass the bread to Tom, please.

VI. Asetada otsene sihitis kaudse ette:

1) Give Fred a pencil. 2) Pass your father some water, Jane. 3) Give her a knife.

VII. Kirjutada asesõnad sihitavas käändes:

Näide: | I give (*he*) books.
| I give *him* books.

1) We often play volley-ball with (*they*). 2) I always see (*she*) in the morning. 3) The teacher often asks (*we*) to read. 4) I am glad to see (*you*). 5) She is glad to see (*I*). 6) His brother often goes to the skating-rink with (*he*).

VIII. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*:

1) We write with ... pen. 2) There is ... apple on this plate. Give me ... apple. 3) This is ... blackboard. What colour is ... blackboard? ... blackboard is black. 4) What colour are ... walls in your room? 5) ... soup is ready.

LESSON 8.

SHOPPING.

Mother: Jane, I am free to-day. Put on your *hat* and *coat*, and let us go and *do some shopping*.

Jane. What shall we *buy*?

Mother. We shall buy *a pair of shoes* for you and *a pair of stockings* for Fred.

Jane. What shall we buy for Tom?

Mother. We must buy a shirt and a red tie for Tom.

J a n e. Tom will be very *pleased*, I know. And what shall you buy for *yourself*, Mother?

M o t h e r. I must have a *new dress*. *Be quick*, Jane, or it will be late. We must be back at two o'clock.

J a n e. I shall be ready *in a moment*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ou]	[aɪ]	[ɛə]	[ɔ:]
glad can hat	go coat	my good-bye buy	chair air pair	course your yourself

[i:]	[u:]	[ju:]	[ŋ]
meat please pleased	shoes	new	skating shopping stocking

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) What will Mother buy for Jane? 2) What will she buy for Fred? 3) What will she buy for Tom? 4) Do you like shopping? 5) Shall you buy a new coat in spring?

II. Moodustada küsimused:

N ä i d e: | Yes, they will go home.
 | Will they go home?

1) Yes, we shall go to the skating-rink. 2) Yes, he will swim in summer. 3) Yes, I shall buy a pair of stockings. 4) No,

she will not read this book. 5) No, they will not be free to-day. 6) No, I shall not be ready in a moment. 7) No, we shall not have a Russian lesson to-day.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

Näide: | I shall go home.
| *I shall not go home.*

1) I shall get up at seven o'clock in the morning. 2) They will be late. 3) She will put on her new dress. 4) We shall have fish for dinner. 5) You will see him in the afternoon.

IV. Anda lühivastused:

Näide: | Shall you read this book?
| *Yes, I shall.*
| *No, I shall not.*

1) Shall you buy a new dress for yourself? 2) Shall you go to the skating-rink on the free day? 3) Will she be free in the evening? 4) Will they come to see him on the free day?

V. Asendada kursiivsõnad asesõnadega:

Näide: Mother gives *some meat* to Father.
Mother gives *it* to Father.

1) Put *the coat* on. 2) *Mother* will buy a dress for *Jane*.
3) *Mother* will buy a shirt for *Tom*. 4) *The stockings* are black. 5) Put *the knife* down. 6) Pass *the salt* to *Nina*.
7) Pass *the apples* to *Bob*.

GRAMMATIKA.

Tulevik (Future).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsi vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I shall He will She will We shall You will They will	Shall I Will he Will she Shall we Shall you Will they	I shall not He will not She will not We shall not You will not They will not
} } } play } chess? } }	} } } play } chess? } }	} } } play } chess. } }

Tulevik moodustatakse abiverbidest *shall* ja *will* ning peaverbi tegevusnimest.

Näited: | *I shall* read. *You will* read.
 | *He will* be ready in a moment. *She will* be
 | ready in a moment.
 | *We shall* have an English lesson. *They will*
 | have an English lesson.

Nagu tabelist näha, tarvitatakse *shall* ainsuse ja mitmuse esimese pöördega.

Will tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse teise ja kolmanda pöördega.

Teise pöörde küsivas vormis tarvitatakse *will* asemel *shall*, kui vastuseks on *shall*.

Näide: | *Shall you* see him to-day?
 | Yes, I shall.

LESSON 9.

THE BODY. I.

One day Tom asks Fred:

"Can you *draw a man*?"

"No, Tom, I can't."

"Give me a pencil and some *paper*, and I shall *show* you how to do it."

"I begin with the man's face. Now I shall draw his *eyes*. He will also have a mouth and a *nose*. Then he will have two *ears*. Now he must have some *hair*."

"Look at the picture. The man's *head* is ready. Now I shall draw his *body, arms, hands, legs* and *feet*." When the picture is ready, Tom says, "You must go to bed now. It is nine o'clock. But *to-morrow* I shall show you how to draw a boy's head, a girl's head, a dog, a cat, and many other things."

A RIDDLE.

It's true, I have both face and hands,
 And move before your eye;
 Yet when I go, my body stands,
 And when I stand, I lie.

[A watch.]

PRONUNCIATION.

[ou]	[ɔ:]	[æ]	[au]	[ou]	[ɪə]	[ɛə]
snow	draw	hat	house	stove	hear	air
know		can	thousand	rose	clear	pair
show		man	mouth	nose	ear	hair

[e]	[i:]	[a:]	[ar]
bread	greet	march	buy
ready	sweet	March	good-bye
head	feet	arm	eye

Exercises.

I. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *Tom's, mother's, our teacher's, Fred's, this girl's, Jane's, Henry's, friend's*:

- 1) My ... name is Nelly.
- 2) This is ... schoolbag.
- 3) ... cat is black.
- 4) ... eyes are blue.
- 5) My ... hair is black.
- 6) This is ... pencil.
- 7) ... ball is in the box.
- 8) ... shoes are brown.

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

Näide: | The girl's hat is green.

| The girls' hats are green.

- 1) My friend's coat is brown.
- 2) The boy's shirt is white.
- 3) A pioneer's tie is red.
- 4) The worker's room is good.
- 5) The teacher's pencil is red.
- 6) The girl's cup is blue.

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) *Bob* will draw a picture.
- 2) *Bob* will draw a picture.
- 3) *His brother* lives in Tallinn.
- 4) *His brother* lives in Tallinn.
- 5) I shall buy a pair of stockings.
- 6) We shall go to the skating-rink to-morrow.

IV. Paigutada tulevikku:

Näide: | I go home at four o'clock.

| I shall go home at four o'clock.

- 1) I don't get up at six o'clock in the morning.
- 2) We have breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning.
- 3) He is at home on the free day.
- 4) They come home at half past two in the afternoon.

GRAMMATIKA.

Possessive Case (omastav kääne).

1. *The boy's pencil is red.*

Selles lauses nimisõna *the boy's* (poisi) vastab küsimusele „kelle“.

Kui nimisõna vastab küsimusele „kelle“, „mille“, siis on ta omastavas käändes. Elusolendi nimel on omastavas käändes lõpp 's. Näiteks: The *girl's* tie is red.

2. The *boys' pencils* are red.

Mitmuses lisandub nimisõnale, mis on omastavas käändes, ainult apostroof ('), juhul kui nimisõna lõpeb s-tähega.

3. The *children's pencils* are red.

Kui nimisõnal mitmuses ei ole lõppu -s, siis lisandub talle omastavas käändes 's.

LESSON 10.

THE BODY. II.

We have two eyes. We *use* them for *seeing* and looking. This is my *right* eye, and this is my *left* eye. People's eyes are of *different* colours; they are black, brown, *grey* or blue.

We have two ears. We use them for *hearing* and *listening*. We like to listen to music on the *wireless*.

We use our mouths for eating and speaking. The *tongue* and *teeth* are in the mouth.

What do we *smell* with? We smell with our noses. What do we *touch* with? We touch with our hands and *fingers*. We use them for touching. How many hands have we? We have two. This is my right hand, and this is my left hand.

What do we *walk* with? We walk with our legs and feet. We have two legs and two feet. This is my right *foot*, and this is my left foot.

A RHYME.

Spades for digging; pens for writing;
Ears for hearing; teeth for biting;
Eyes for seeing; legs for walking;
Tongues for tasting, or for talking.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ju:]	[aɪ]	[i:]	[u]	[eɪ]	[ɔ:]	[aʊ]	[ʌ]
music use	light right	feet teeth	good foot	they grey	chalk walk	mouth	young touch tongue

[ŋ]	[ŋg]	[ð]
young tongue	English finger	them that

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) What do we see with? 2) What do we speak with?
 3) What do we smell with? 4) What do we touch with?
 5) What do we use for hearing and listening? 6) What do
 we use for walking? 7) Where is the hair? 8) Where is the
 tongue? 9) How many teeth have we? 10) How many arms
 and legs have we? 11) How many hands and feet have we?

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

A man, an eye, a tooth, a finger, a foot, a leg, a knife,
 an arm, a child.

III. Kirjutada oleviku ja oleviku kestva vormi ainsuse
 kolmandas pöördes:

Näide: To walk; *he walks; he is walking.*

To eat, to go, to speak, to touch, to sit, to wash, to dress,
 to write.

IV. Kirjutada eraldatud sõnad omastavas käändes:

Näide: (*The boy*) eyes are brown.
 The boy's eyes are brown.

- 1) (*Jane*) eyes are blue. 2) (*The dog*) teeth are white.
3) (*Kitty*) hair is black. 4) (*Pioneers*) ties are red. 5) (*The cat*) eyes are green. 6) (*The schoolboys*) copy-books are blue.

V. Täiendada asesõnadega:

- 1) Tom says to Fred, "... shall show ... how to draw."
2) A man has two legs; ... uses ... for walking. 3) Nelly is eating soup; ... is eating ... with a spoon. 4) Tom says to Fred, "Give ... a pencil, and some paper." 5) We have two ears; we use ... for hearing.

GRAMMATIKA.

I. Nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamine.

Me teame, et mitmuse moodustamisel lisandub nimisõnadele täht *s*. Mõned nimisõnad on erandid, nad ei käi selle reegli järgi, näiteks:

<i>Ainsus</i>	<i>Mitmus</i>
a child	children
a foot	feet
a tooth	teeth
a man	men

II. Eessõna tarvitamine küsiva lause lõpus.

Inglise keeles võib eessõna asetseda ka küsiva lause lõpus, näiteks:

With what do we hear?

What do we hear *with*?

III. Lõpp *-es* ainsuse kolmandas pöördes.

Verbidel, mis lõpevad tähtedega *ss, sh, ch*, on ainsuse kolmandas pöördes lõpp *-es*.

Näiteks: he *dresses*, he *washes*, he *touches*.

ss, sh, ch järel lõpp *-es* hääldatakse [ɪz].

Näiteks: *dresses* ['dresɪz], *washes* ['wɒʃɪz], *touches* ['tʌtʃɪz].

LESSON 11.

REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Teacher. Bob, when is International Youth Day?

Bob. It is on the first of September.

Teacher. *Quite* right. Now, Tom! When is the Day of the Stalin *Constitution*?

Tom. It is on the fifth of December.

Teacher. Very good. When is the Lenin *Memorial Day*, Henry?

Henry. It is on the twenty-second of January.

Teacher. Good. Tell me, Ann: when is Red Army Day?

Ann. It is on the twenty-third of February.

Teacher. Right. When is the Day of the *Paris Commune*?
Kitty, can you answer this question?

Kitty. It is on the eighteenth of March.

Teacher. Good. And when is *International Women's Day*?

Kitty. It is on the eighth of March.

Teacher. *Quite* right. Tell me, Tom: when is May Day?

Tom. It is on the first of May.

Teacher. Very good. Now, Henry, when is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?

Henry. It is on the seventh of November.

Counting.

10th	the	tenth	[tenə]
20th	the	twentieth	['twentɪə]
21st	the	twenty-first	['twentɪ-'fɜ:st]
30th	the	thirtieth	['θɜ:tɪə]
40th	the	fortieth	['fɔ:tɪə]
50th	the	fiftieth	['fɪftɪə]
60th	the	sixtieth	['sɪkstɪə]
70th	the	seventieth	['sevntɪə]
80th	the	eightieth	['eɪtɪə]
90th	the	ninetieth	['naɪntɪə]

Märkus: Järgarvude moodustamiseks liidetakse põhiarvudele lõpp **-th**.

N ä i d e: four — *the fourth*; ten — *the tenth*; seventeen — *the seventeenth*.

Eranditeks on järgmised arvsõnad:

the first, the second, the third.

Pange tähele, kuidas moodustuvad arvudest *five* ja *twelve* järgarvud: five — *the fifth*; twelve — *the twelfth*.

Kui arvsõna lõpeb tähega *y*, siis järgarvus *y* muutub *i*-ks ja temale lisandub lõpp **-eth**.

N ä i d e: twenty — *the twentieth*; thirty — *the thirtieth*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[fən]	[a:]	[æ]	[ju:]	[kw]	[u]
revolution	army	can	constitution	quarter	good
constitution	march	man	commune	question	woman
demonstration	March	Paris		quite	

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) When is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution? 2) When is the Day of the Stalin Constitution? 3) When is Red Army Day? 4) When is International Communist Women's Day? 5) When is the Day of the Paris Commune? 6) When is May Day? 7) When is International Youth Day?

II. Lugeda kuupäevad:

10/I, 3/IV, 7/VIII, 15/XI, 6/II, 25/X, 30/XII, 11/II, 12/III, 20/V, 2/VII, 21/VI, 13/IX.

III. Koostada laused:

N ä i d e : desk, the, my, on, I, pen, put.
 | *I put my pen on the desk.*

1) football, he, friend, with, plays, his. 2) the, him, teacher, to write, asks. 3) Nina's, this, book, is. 4) any, do, pictures, you, room, in, see, the? 5) see, you, do, whom? 6) in, there, September, days, are, thirty. 7) blue, this, are, eyes, child's. 8) I, coat, buy, new, shall, a. 9) touch, what, with, we, do? 10) use, writing, ink, for, a, we, pen, and.

IV. Kirjutada, kus tarvilik, a või the:

1) April is ... month. 2) April is ... fourth month of ... year. 3) There are thirty days in ... April. 4) Red Army Day is on ... twenty-third of February. 5) Which month is December? It is ... twelfth month of ... year. 6) When is ... Day of ... Stalin Constitution? It is on ... fifth of December. 7) January is ... cold month.

LESSON 12.

THE SEASONS. I.

WINTER AND SPRING.

There are four *seasons* in the year. They are: spring, summer, *autumn* and winter.

Winter is coming. The days are *short* and the nights are *long*. The *weather* will *soon* be very cold. There will be *much* snow on the ground, and we shall put on our warm coats. The water in the river will *become* ice, and we shall skate on it.

After winter will come spring. In spring the weather is warmer *than* in winter. The days become longer, and the nights are shorter. Spring *sowing* begins on the *farms*. In *early* spring it is not very warm. There are *few* flowers in the gardens, there is very little grass in the fields. When the weather is quite warm, we shall see many flowers in the gardens and fields.

PROVERB.

April showers bring May flowers.

THE SWING.

How do you like to go up in a swing.

Up in the air so blue?

Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing

Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,

Till I can see so wide,

Rivers and trees and cattle and all

Over the countryside —

Till I look down on the garden green,
 Down on the roof so brown —
 Up in the air I go flying again,
 Up in the air and down!

R. L. Stevenson.

PRONUNCIATION.

[i:]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[e]	[ʌ]
read	August	for	head	some
teacher	autumn	sport	breakfast	come
season		short	weather	become

[ou]	[ɑ:]	[u:]	[auə]	[i:]	[ð]
snow	arm	too	flower	field	together
sow	farm	soon	shower		weather

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) How many seasons are there in the year? 2) What are the names of the seasons? 3) Is the weather cold in winter? 4) What does the water in the river become in winter? 5) Are the days long or short in winter? 6) Are the nights long or short in winter? 7) What do we put on when the weather is very cold? 8) Can you ski? 9) Shall you go to the skating-rink to-morrow? 10) When does the weather become warmer? 11) When do the days become longer? 12) When do the nights become shorter?

II. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *colder, shorter, warmer, younger, longer.*

1) Tom's pencil is long; Jane's pencil is ... 2) My brother is ... than I. 3) Ice is ... than water. 4) In winter the days are ... than in spring. 5) In spring the weather is ... than in winter.

III. Kirjutada: *few, many, little* või *much*.

1) There is ... soup in my plate. 2) There are ... books in the bookcase. 3) Are there ... or ... knives on the table? 4) There is ... water in this cup. 5) I do not like ... salt in my soup. 6) Is there ... or ... ink in the inkstand?

GRAMMATIKA.

I. *Many, much, few, little* tarvitamine.

<i>many</i> books
<i>much</i> salt

<i>few</i> books
<i>little</i> salt

Many ja *much* tähendavad mõlemad „palju“, kuid nende sõnade tarvitamine on erinev. *Many* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga **mitmuses**. *Much* tarvitatakse nimisõnaga **ainsuses**. Näiteks: *many books, many pencils, many pens, many rooms*; aga: *much soup, much salt, much bread, much time*.

Few ja *little* tähendavad mõlemad „vähe“. *Few* tarvitatakse nii kui *many* nimisõnaga mitmuses.

Little tarvitatakse nii kui *much* nimisõnaga ainsuses. Näiteks, me ütleme: *few books, few pencils, few pens, few rooms*; aga: *little soup, little salt, little bread, little time*.

II. Omadussõna keskvärde moodustamine.

The red pencil is *long*. The blue pencil is *longer*. In spring the days are *warm*. In summer the days are *warmer* than in spring.

Keskvärde moodustamiseks lisatakse omadussõnale lõpp *-er*.

Näide: *long* — *longer*; *warm* — *warmer*.

LESSON 13.

THE SEASONS. II.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

In summer the sun is very hot. Summer is the *hottest* season of the year. The days are long, and the nights are short. On the twenty-second of June we have the *longest* day and the *shortest* night of the year. It is *pleasant* to swim in the *cool* water when the weather is hot.

In summer the *corn* becomes *ripe*, and the fields are quite yellow. When the corn is ripe, *harvesting* begins. We do not go to school in summer, *because* we have our *holidays*. Autumn begins in September. Many *fruits* become ripe in autumn. We all like to eat apples, *pears* and *cherries*.

In October and in November the weather becomes colder and colder. *It* often *rains*.

On the first of September the summer holidays are over, and we go back to school.

PROVERB.

Make hay while the sun shines.

FALLING RAIN.

Everything is shining *wet*
 In rain, rain, rain;
 It falls with trickling, splashing sounds
 Upon the window pane.
 Everything looks very grey
 In rain, rain, rain.
 I love to see it hit the ground
 And then bounce up again.

PRONUNCIATION.

[e]	[u:]	[ɔ:]	[aɪ]	[ɑ:]	[eɪ]	[ɔ:]
breakfast	school	sport	like	farm	wait	all
weather	cool	short	shine	harvesting	rain	call
pleasant	fruit	corn	ripe			fall

[dʒ]	[ə]	[ɛə]	[u]	[eɪ]	[w]
January	something	hair	book	day make	white
June	everything	there	look	say pane	when
July		pear		hay	while

[au]	[ʌ]	[ɪ]
ground	come	harvesting
sound	some	trickling
bounce	love	splashing

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) When is the weather warmer, in summer or in spring?
- 2) When are the days longer, in winter or in summer?
- 3) When is the weather colder, in September or in November?
- 4) Which is the hottest season of the year?
- 5) Which is the longest day of the year?
- 6) Which is the shortest night of the year?
- 7) When is it pleasant to swim?
- 8) When does the corn become ripe?
- 9) When do many fruits become ripe?
- 10) What fruits do you know?
- 11) Do we go to school in summer?
- 12) When do we go to school again?
- 13) When does it often rain?

II. Täita lüngad sõnadega: *the longest, the coldest, the hottest, the biggest, the youngest.*

- 1) Summer is ... season of the year.
- 2) Winter is ... season of the year.
- 3) Tom is young; Jane is younger; Fred is ...
- 4) Henry is ... boy in his class.
- 5) The brown pencil is long; the blue pencil is longer; the red pencil is ...

III. Kirjutada vastandid:

Näide: to give — to take.

Short, cold, big, hot, long; to answer, to ask.

IV. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*, kus tarvilik:

- 1) January is ... coldest month of ... year.
- 2) It is warm in ... May.
- 3) Henry is ... pioneer.
- 4) He is ... Estonian boy. He is not ... English boy.
- 5) We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork.
- 6) This is ... apple; ... apple is big and sweet.

V. Panna vastavad asesõnad nimisõnade asemele:

- 1) *Tom and Jane* are at school.
- 2) *The teacher* asks *the children* many questions.
- 3) *Nelly* gives *Hilda* a book.
- 4) *Henry* likes *Bob*.
- 5) *The clock* is on the wall.

GRAMMATIKA.

Omadussõna kolm võrdlusastet.

<i>Algvõrre</i>	<i>Keskvõrre</i>	<i>Ülivõrre</i>
1. long short	longer shorter	the longest the shortest
2. hot big	hotter bigger	the hottest the biggest

1. Inglise omadussõnadel on kolm võrdlusastet: algvõrre, keskvõrre ja ülivõrre. Me teame, et keskvõrre moodustatakse lõpu **-er** lisamisega omadussõnale. Ülivõrde moodustamisel lisatakse omadussõnale lõpp **-est**. Omadussõna ülivõrret tarvatakse määrava artikliga (*the longest, the shortest*).

2. Tabelis number 2 all on antud omadussõnade *hot* ja *big* võrdlusastmed. Need omadussõnad on ühesilbilised ja nad lõpevad kaashäälikuga, mille ees seisab lühike täishäälik. Niisuguste omadussõnade kesk- ja ülivõrde moodustamisel muutub lõppkaashäälik kahekordseks (*hot — hotter — the hottest*).

R E V I E W.

(L E S S O N S 8—13.)

1.

To-morrow my mother will go and do some shopping. She will take me and my sister with her. We shall buy many nice things. I shall have a pair of new shoes and a new winter coat. My sister will have a new dress and a hat. Then my mother will buy two pairs of stockings for us and a shirt for Father. Father will be very pleased.

2.

What do we see with? We see with our eyes. We hear with our ears, and we smell with our nose. We use our mouth for eating and speaking. What is in the mouth? The tongue and the teeth are in the mouth. We have two arms and two hands. We also have two legs and two feet. We walk with our legs and feet.

3.

Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather becomes warmer; the days are longer; the sun shines in the blue sky; the grass is green, and there are many flowers in the gardens and the fields.

Summer months are also very pleasant. They are the warmest months of the year. The days are long, the nights are short. The gardens are full of flowers. The corn in the fields becomes ripe. And when the sun is very hot, it is pleasant to swim in the cool water.

Autumn is a good season too. Apples, pears and other fruits become ripe in this season.

In winter the weather becomes very cold. The ground and the trees are all white with snow. We often go on our skis or skate on the ice. Is winter not a pleasant season?

Review Exercises.

I. Täita lüngad antud sõnadega, asetades nad omastavasse käändesse:

Näide: | *friend.* My ... dog is big.
| *My friend's* dog is big.

Father, boy, sister, Jane, teacher, child, Tom, Bob.

- 1) My ... room is big. 2) ... father is a doctor.
3) ... pencil-box is in his schoolbag. 4) The ... books are in the bookcase. 5) I see ... cat. 6) This ... schoolbag is

- in the desk. 7) She is playing chess with her ... friend.
8) Don't take this ... ball.

II. Kirjutada mitmuses:

Näide: | My friend's book is good.
| My friend's books are good.

- 1) The child's ball is big. 2) My sister's friend speaks English. 3) The teacher's book is in the bookcase. 4) His brother's friend can swim. 5) The man's shoes are black. 6) The pioneer's tie is red.

III. Kirjutada a, an või the, kus tarvilik:

- 1) I shall buy ... new dress. 2) Summer is ... hottest season of ... year. 3) There are thirty-one days in ... March. 4) This is ... tie; ... tie is red. 5) I see ... book, ... copy-book, ... pen, ... pencil and ... inkstand on this desk. 6) After ... summer comes ... autumn. 7) International Youth Day is on ... first of September.

IV. Asendada kursiivis nimisõnad asesõnadega:

- 1) *Tom* brings a book to Bob. 2) *Jane* will go and do some shopping to-morrow. 3) *Nelly* takes *the knives and the forks* from the table. 4) *This boy* often plays chess with *his sister*. 5) *The children* often skate in winter and swim in summer.

V. Täita lüngad, valides üks eraldatud sõnust, mis vastab lause mõistele:

Näide: | Summer is ... season of the year.
| (*hotter, the hottest*)
| Summer is *the hottest* season of the year.

- 1) In autumn the weather is ... than in summer. (*colder, the coldest*) 2) Winter is ... season of the year. (*colder,*

the coldest) 3) In spring the days become ... and ...
(longer, the longest) 4) He is ... than his brother. *(younger,*
the youngest) 5) He is ... boy in our class. *(bigger, the*
biggest) 6) Tom is ... than Fred. *(bigger, the biggest)*
 7) Ice is ... than water. *(colder, the coldest)*

VI. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) There are *four* seasons in the year. 2) Yes, he can skate. 3) It rains *in autumn*. 4) *The corn* becomes ripe in August. 5) Apples and pears become ripe *in autumn*. 6) No, we do not go to school in summer. 7) There are *two* inkstands on the table. 8) There are *three* doors in this room. 9) I shall buy a coat *to-morrow*. 10) I shall buy a coat *to-morrow*. 11) They will have *an English lesson* to-morrow.

VII. Paigutada tulevikku:

1) He is drinking tea. 2) They are eating soup. 3) I go to bed at ten. 4) The children write dictations. 5) He does his lessons at home. 6) We play chess on the free day.

VIII. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | Is snow white? *Yes, it is.*
 | Is snow green? *No, it isn't.*
 | Is snow white or green, *It's white.*
 | What colour is snow? *It's white.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Is chalk white? | 2. Is the sky blue? |
| Is chalk black? | Is the sky brown? |
| Is chalk white or black? | Is the sky blue or brown? |
| What colour is chalk? | What colour is the sky? |
| 3. Is grass green? | |
| Is grass red? | |
| Is grass green or red? | |
| What colour is grass? | |

IX. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | What do we call the first month of the year?
| *We call it January.*

- 1) What do we call the second month of the year?
- 2) What do we call the third month of the year? 3) What do we call the fourth month of the year? 4) What do we call the fifth month of the year? 5) What do we call the first season of the year? 6) What do we call the hottest season of the year? 7) What do we call the third season of the year? 8) What do we call the twelfth month of the year? 9) What do we call the coldest season of the year?

X. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | What do we use when we drink tea?
| *We use a cup.*

- 1) What do we use when we write? 2) What do we use when we eat meat? 3) What do we use when we eat soup? 4) What do we use when we write on the blackboard?

XI. Vastata suuliselt küsimustele:

Näide: | When do we use a cup?
| *We use a cup when we drink tea.*

- 1) When do we use a pen and ink? 2) When do we use a fork and a knife? 3) When do we use chalk? 4) When do we use a spoon?

LESSON 14.

A STORY.

Tom likes to read. He has many books. Here is *a story* from one of Tom's books. He likes this story very much.

TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

I.

Sam and Mike are two schoolboys. They live *near* the border. Sam's father is an *officer* of the *Red Army*. Mike's father works on a farm.

II.

It is evening. Sam and Mike are going home from a pioneer *meeting*. They are going *through a wood*. It is very cold. The ground is white with snow. It is very *still* in the wood. The boys are walking *quickly*.

Suddenly Sam sees something white *behind* the trees.

"Look, Mike!" says Sam. "Do you see *anything* behind that tree?"

Mike looks and says, "No, I see *nothing* there."

A little later Sam and Mike look again.

Yes, there is something behind the tree. What can it be? It is not snow; it moves a little. The boys *stop* and *stand still*. The white thing moves again. Now the boys see it well. It is a man. He is *covered* with something white and has a white bag in his hand. Suddenly Sam *understands*. It must be a *spy*!

"Mike," says Sam, "that man must be a spy. Run to the *border-guards' post*. I shall wait here. Run quickly, or he will *go away*."

III.

Mike together with three border-guards, comes back to the wood where Sam is waiting.

"Where is the man, Sam?" asks Mike.

"He is there. Let us go," answers Sam.

The border-guards and the boys come to a big tree behind

which they see the man in white. The man sees them and *tries* to run away. But it is too late.

The border-guards *catch* him and bring him to the post. The man is a spy.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[æ]	[aɪ]
blackboard	answer	some	run	bag	white
border	commander	something	suddenly	catch	while
	guard	nothing	understand	understand	behind

[ɪə]	[u:]	[aɪ]	[kw]	[ŋ]	[ə]
hear	do	cry	quite	thing	thing
ear	move	try	question	something	something
near	through	spy	quickly	anything	nothing
				nothing	anything

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) Where do Sam and Mike live?
- 2) What is Sam's father?
- 3) What is Mike's father?
- 4) Where are Sam and Mike going?
- 5) Are they going through a wood?
- 6) How are the boys walking?
- 7) What is the ground covered with?
- 8) What does Sam suddenly see behind the trees?
- 9) Does the white thing move?
- 10) Is the white thing a man?
- 11) What is the man covered with?
- 12) What has he in his hand?
- 13) Who runs to the border-guards' post?
- 14) Where do the border-guards bring the man in white?
- 15) Is the man in white a spy?

II. Moodustada küsimused:

1) Yes, Tom has something in his right hand. 2) No, there is nothing in my bag. 3) No, I see nothing behind the tree. 4) Yes, there is something on the floor. 5) No, I have nothing in my left hand. 6) Yes, we can see something near the house.

III. Täita lüngad eessõnadega: *in, from, through, with, behind, to.*

1) Mike must run ... the border-guards' post. 2) The boys are going ... a wood. 3) I see something ... that tree. 4) The ground is covered ... snow. 5) We are going home ... a meeting. 6) The man has a bag ... his hand.

IV. Kirjutada *much, many, little* või *few*:

1) There is ... snow on the ground in winter. 2) Are there ... or ... pictures in this book? 3) There are ... trees in the wood. 4) Do you like ... or ... salt in your soup?

V. Kirjutada verbid oleviku ainsuse kolmandas pöördes (Present):

N ä i d e: to stand — *he stands.*

To read, to go, to walk, to do, to run, to try, to ask, to cry.

VI. Jutustada lugemispala "Two Little Patriots" sisu oma sõnadega.

GRAMMATIKA.

I. *Something, anything, nothing* tarvitamine.

Is there *anything* on the table? There is *something* on the table. There is *nothing* on the table.

Something tähendab „midagi“. Küsivas lauses *something* ei tarvitata. Selle asemel tarvitatakse *anything*, mis tähendab „midagi“. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *nothing*, mis tähendab „mitte midagi“.

II. *y*-tähega lõppevate verbide oleviku ainsuse kolmas pööre.

Present Tense.

I	try.
He	} tries.
She	
We	try.
You	try.
They	try.

Verbidel, mis lõpevad *y*-tähega, mille ees seisab kaashäälik, on olevikus ainsuse kolmandas pöördes lõpp *-es*, kusjuures täht *y* muutub *i*-ks.

N ä i d e: *He tries, he cries,; aga he plays.*

LESSON 15.

GOING TO THE CINEMA.

T o m. Hallo, Bob! Where are you going?

B o b. I am going to the *cinema*.

T o m. *What is on* to-day?

B o b. "Chapaev". It's a very good *film*. Can you go too?

T o m. No, thank you. I *was* at the cinema *yesterday*.

B o b. What was on?

T o m. "Lenin in October".

B o b. Was it *interesting*?

T o m. Oh, very!

B o b. Was Jane with you?

T o m. No, she was not.

B o b. *Why*?

T o m. Because she was *ill* yesterday.

B o b. Is she *better* to-day?

T o m. Yes, thank you. She is quite well to-day, but she was in bed yesterday.

Bob. *Were* you at the cinema *alone*?

Tom. No, Mike and Henry were with me.

Bob. Well, *good-bye* now! I must go or I shall be late.

Tom. Good-bye!

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɨ]	[w]	[w]	[kw]
holiday	my	shopping	well	what	quarter
yesterday	why	harvesting	with	where	question
	good-bye	interesting	was	why	quickly
			were	while	quite

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) When was Tom at the cinema? 2) What was on?
3) Was Jane with him? 4) Why not? 5) Was Tom alone at the cinema? 6) Who was at the cinema with him?

II. Moodustada küsimused:

1) Yes, I was at the cinema yesterday. 2) No, I was not at the cinema yesterday. 3) Yes, Jane was ill yesterday. 4) No, Bob was not ill yesterday. 5) Yes, they were at school yesterday. 6) No, they were not at the cinema yesterday.

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale, alustades küsimust sõnadega: *when, where, how, whom, who, what, with whom, with what* või *to whom*.

1) Mike's father works *on a farm*. 2) The boys are walking *quickly*. 3) We shall come home *in the evening*. 4) Sam sees a man *behind the tree*. 5) We write *with a pen and ink*. 6) Tom likes *this story* very much. 7) *Henry* likes

to read. 8) *The white thing* moves a little. 9) I often walk in the wood *with my sister*. 10) Fred gives *Tom* a pencil and some paper.

IV. Kirjutada *something, anything, nothing, some, any* või *no*:

- 1) Is there ... on the chair? 1) Yes, there is ... on it.
 3) Is there ... ink in the inkstand? 4) Yes, there is ...
 5) No, I have ... green pencils. 6) No, I see ... in this box.

V. Kirjutada *I, my* või *me*:

- 1) Give ... some paper. 2) ... have a new book. 3) It is ... book.

VI. Kirjutada *he, his* või *him*:

- 1) ... has a ball. 2) It is ... ball. 3) Give this ball to

GRAMMATIKA.

Lihtminevik (Past) verbist to be.

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>	<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
I was He was She was We were You were They were	Was I Was he Was she Were we Were you Were they	I was not He was not She was not We were not You were not They were not
} at the } cinema } yester- } day.	} at the } cinema } yester- } day?	} at the } cinema } yester- } day.

LESSON 16.

AFTER SCHOOL.

Tom is at home. He is waiting for Henry. Soon Henry comes. Tom. Hallo, Henry! Why are you *so* late? It is *already* five o'clock.

Henry. We *had* six lessons to-day, and after the lessons we had a pioneer meeting. And why are you at home so early?

Tom. We had only five lessons to-day.

Henry. Had you a pioneer meeting yesterday?

Tom. No, we had a meeting *last week*.

Henry. What shall we do now?

Tom. Let us play chess.

Henry. All right!

THE SCHOOL-BELL'S SONG.

IN THE MORNING.

This is the song,
The song it sings;
These are the words
The bell now rings:
'Your play is done,
Work has begun;
Now boys and girls
Must leave their fun.'

IN THE EVENING.

This is the song,
The song it sings;
These are the words
The bell now rings:
'Your school is done,
'Tis time for fun;
Now boys and girls,
Play has begun.'

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ɔ:]	[ou]	[ɑ:]	[i:]	[eɪ]	[ə:]
can	salt	go	pass	meeting	again	learn
man	also	no	ask	greet	rain	early
has	always	so	last	week	wait	
had	already					

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) How many lessons had Henry? 2) What had he after the lessons? 3) How many lessons had Tom? 4) When had Tom a pioneer meeting?

II. Moodustada küsimused. Alustada iga küsimust küsiva sõnaga *why*:

1) They must go home, because it is late. 2) Jane was in bed, because she was ill. 3) Tom and Henry go to the cinema together, because they are friends. 4) Henry had no lessons yesterday, because it was the free day. 5) Fred likes this book, because there are many pictures in it. 6) We shall read this book, because it is interesting.

III. Moodustada laused:

Näide: | here, there, somebody, is.
| *There is somebody here.*

1) mouths, with, we, our, eat. 2) for, we, writing, pens, use. 3) see, floor, the, I, on, something. 4) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in. 5) snow, the, covered, trees, are, with. 6) week, I, last, was, the, cinema, at. 7) yesterday, had, a, they, meeting.

IV. Täita lüngad, valides üks eraldatud sõnust, mis vastab lause mõistele.

Näide: | Winter is ... season of the year. (*colder,*
| *the coldest*)
| Winter is *the coldest* season of the year.

1) In summer the days are ... than in spring. (*longer,* *shorter*) 2) I have three pencils. The yellow pencil is ... of the three. (*shorter, the shortest*) 3) Jane is ... than Tom. (*younger, the youngest*) 4) Henry is ... boy in our class.

(*bigger, the biggest*) 5) To-day the weather is ... than it was yesterday. (*warmer, the warmest*) 6) On the twenty-second of December we have ... night of the year. (*longer, the longest*)

V. Moodustada järgarvud:

Näide: four — *the fourth*.

Twenty-two, thirty-five, twelve, sixty-nine, forty-three.

VI. Kirjutada mitmuses:

1) There is no book on the table. 2) My friend is a pioneer. 3) The boy is reading a slogan. 4) The girl is writing an exercise. 5) Where is the teacher? He is in the classroom.

GRAMMATIKA.

Lihtminevik (Past) verbist *to have*.

Jaatav vorm		Küsiv vorm		Eitav vorm
I had	} an English lesson yester- day.	Had I	} an English lesson yester- day?	I had
He had		Had he		He had
She had		Had she		She had
We had		Had we		We had
You had		Had you		You had
They had		Had they		They had

Verbi *to have* eitava vormi moodustamisel olevikus ja lihtminevikus tarvitatakse nimisõna ees eitust *no*.

Artiklit seejuures ei tarvitata. Eitavates lühivastustes tarvitatakse *no* asemel eitust *not*.

Näide:

Have you a ball?

No, I have not (haven't). I have no ball.

Had you an English lesson yesterday?

No, I had not (hadn't). I had no English lesson yesterday.

LESSON 17.

JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was Jane's *birthday*. Jane is *twelve years old* now. She *invited* all her friends. She *received* many presents: a new dress from Mother and Father, a book from Tom, a *pretty* cup from Kitty and a box of *paints* from Henry and Mary.

The children had cakes, *sweets* and apples for tea. After tea they *played* games and danced.

Then they *decided* to sing a song which they all liked very much. It was the "*Merry Fellows*".

PRONUNCIATION.

[ə:]	[ou]	[ʌ]	[ɪ]	[i:]
first	cold	become	many	sweet
third	old	covered	any	meat
birthday		colour	pretty	receive

Exercises.

I. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) Tom was at the cinema *yesterday*.
- 2) Tom was at the *cinema yesterday*.
- 3) Tom was at the *cinema yesterday*.
- 4) We had a meeting *last week*.
- 5) We had a *meeting last*

week. 6) Tom and Henry are going *to the skating-rink*. 7) Bob wants to see *this film*. 8) *Bob* wants to see this film. 9) He must go *to school*. 10) We shall read *this book*. 11) Jane will write *this exercise*. 12) I shall play chess *with my brother*.

II. Kirjutada lihtminevikus:

1) We skate in winter. 2) There are many flowers in spring. 3) We have tea after dinner. 4) We work in the morning and in the afternoon.

III. Paigutada tulevikku:

1) We play tennis in summer. 2) Children do not go to school on the free day. 3) We have soup and meat for dinner. 4) They are at home. 5) It is warm in spring.

IV. Kirjutada *she* või *her*:

1) Jane received many presents from ... friends. 2) ... is thirteen years old now. 3) Show ... this picture.

V. Kirjutada *we*, *our* või *us*:

1) ... were at the cinema on ... holiday. 2) ... teacher was at the cinema with ... 3) ... liked the film very much.

VI. Kirjutada *you* või *your*:

1) Were ... at the cinema on ... holiday? 2) Who was at the cinema with ... ?

VII. Kirjutada vastandid:

N ä i d e: to ask — to answer.

Old, short, cold, far, to receive, nothing, new, white, night, evening.

GRAMMATIKA.

Reegliparaste verbide lihtminevik (Past).

<i>Jaatav vorm</i>		
<i>To play</i>	<i>To work</i>	<i>To invite</i>
I played He played She played We played You played They played	I worked He worked She worked We worked You worked They worked	I invited my He invited his She invited her We invited our You invited your They invited their
ball } yester- day.	} yester- day.	friend } yester- day.

Enamik verbide lihtminevik moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega tegevusnimele.

N ä i d e: *to play* — *played*; *to work* — *worked*.

Kui tegevusnime lõpus on **e**, siis lihtmineviku moodustamisel lisatakse tegevusnimele ainult **d**.

N ä i d e: *to dance* — *danced*; *to receive* — *received*.

Lõpu **-ed** hääldamine.

1. Heliliste häälikute järel **-ed** hääldub heliliselt nagu [d].

N ä i d e: played [pleid]; lived [livd]; received [ri'si: vd].

2. Kui **-ed** ees seisavad helitud kaashäälikud **p, k, f, s, c(e)**, siis hääldatakse lõpp helitult nagu [t].

N ä i d e: worked [wə:kt]; danced [da:nst]; asked [a:skt].

3. Verbides, mis lõpevad tähtetega **t, d, te** või **de**, lõpp **-ed** hääldatakse [id].

N ä i d e: | to invite — invited [in'vaitid]
 | to decide — decided [di'saidid]
 | to want — wanted [wɒntid].

LESSON 18.
A DIALOGUE.

Kitty. Good morning, Nelly!

Nelly. Good morning!

Kitty. Yesterday was Jane's birthday. Did she invite you?

Nelly. Yes, she did.

Kitty. Why weren't you *there*?

Nelly. Because Mother was ill. Tell me all *about* it, Kitty!

Did Jane receive any presents?

Kitty. Yes, she did.

Nelly. What presents did she receive?

Kitty. She received a dress, a book, a cup and a box of paints.

Nelly. What did you all do there?

Kitty. Oh! We *had a very good time*. We had tea and cakes, and then we played games.

Nelly. Did you play games all the evening?

Kitty. No, we did not. We danced too.

Nelly. *I am very sorry that* I was not there.

PRONUNCIATION.

[au]	[er]	[er]	[ɪ]	[ŋ]
house	day	rain	very	song
mouth	play	wait	merry	long
thousand	hay	again	story	ring
about	May	paints	sorry	bring

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

- 1) When was Jane's birthday? 2) How old is Jane?
- 3) Whom did Jane invite? 4) What presents did she receive?

5) What did the children do after tea? 6) What song did they decide to sing? 7) Do you like to sing? 8) How old are you?

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) Jane received *a box of paints*. 2) Jane received a box of paints. 3) They lived in Tallinn *last year*. 4) They lived in Tallinn last year. 5) Yesterday I played volley-ball *with my friends*. 6) The teacher asked *his pupils* many questions. 7) He asked *us to come*. 8) He asked *him* to sit down.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) They lived in Tallinn last year. 2) He played chess yesterday. 3) We learned a song last week. 4) She skated yesterday.

IV. Kirjutada lihtminevikus:

1) We skate in winter. 2) It is Jane's birthday. 3) She does not work in the evening. 4) He walks very quickly.

V. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*:

1) He received two presents, ... new shirt and ... box of paints. 2) Do you like ... apples? Yes, I do. 3) Give me ... apple, please. 4) Pass me ... salt, please; it is near you. 5) June is ... sixth month of ... year. 6) Which is ... hottest month?

GRAMMATIKA.

Lihtmineviku moodustamine (Past).

<i>Küsi vorm</i>		<i>Eitav vorm</i>	
Did I dance	} yester- day?	I did not dance	} yester- day.
Did he dance		He did not dance	
Did she dance		She did not dance	
Did we dance		We did not dance	
Did you dance		You did not dance	
Did they dance		They did not dance	

Verbi lihtmineviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **did** abil, mis on verbi **to do** lihtminevik. **Did** tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse kõigis pöördteis.

Olevik

do does

Lihtminevik

did

Verbi lihtmineviku eitav vorm moodustatakse samuti verbi **did** abil, mida tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse kõigis pöördteis. **Did** tarvitatakse eitusega **not**. Küsivas ja eitavas vormis on põhiverbi tegevusnimi ilma abisõnata **to**.

LESSON 19.

RED ARMY DAY.

On the twenty-third of February we celebrated Red Army Day. We had a meeting at school.

The meeting *began* after the lessons. Comrade Ivanov, an officer of the Red Army, *came* to our school to tell us about the Red Army. He *told* us about the Great October Socialist Revolution and the *civil war*. But the most interesting part of his speech was the report he gave us about the Great Patriotic War.

At the *end* he *said*, "Our Red Army and our Red *Fleet* are very *strong*, and they are always ready to *defend* our *country*. We all must be ready."

Long Live the Red Army! Long Live the Red Fleet! Long Live our great leader, Comrade Stalin, the organizer of the Red Army!

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ei]	[au]	[ou]	[ɔ:]	[i:]
can began	take came	house about	cold told	warm war	meeting fleet

[u:]	[ʌ]	[ŋ]	[fən]	[e]
shoot too	country young	strong long	revolution demonstration	said ready

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) When is Red Army Day? 2) What did Comrade Ivanov tell the children at the meeting? 3) Do you learn to shoot? 4) Are you a good shot?

II. Lugeda kuupäevad inglise keeles:

23/II, 8/III, 18/III, 1/V, 1/IX, 7/XI, 5/XII, 12/XII, 1/I, 22/I.

III. Asendada kursiivsõnad asesõnadega:

1) *Comrade Ivanov* told us about the Red Army. 2) *Tom and Henry* learn to shoot. 3) *Nelly* gives *Jane* a book. 4) *The teacher* asked *the pupils* to read. 5) *Mother* asked *Fred* to put *the knife* down on the table.

IV. Moodustada laused, pannes esimese lahtri sõnad omastavasse käändesse:

Näide:

1	2	3
Tom	pencil-box	is yellow.

Tom's pencil-box is yellow.

1	2	3
The children	ball	is white.
Jane	flowers	are pretty.
Fred	apple	is sweet.
Henry	sister	swims well.
Bob	brother	skates well.

GRAMMATIKA.

Ebareeglipäraste verbide lihtmineviku (Past) moodustamine.

Present Tense

Past Tense

I come [kʌm] — ma tulen	I came [keɪm] — ma tulin
I say [seɪ] — ma ütlen	I said [saɪd] — ma ütlesin
I take [teɪk] — ma võtan	I took [tu:k] — ma võtsin
I shoot [ʃu:t] — ma tulistan	I shot [ʃɒt] — ma tulistasin
I tell [tel] — ma jutustan	I told [təʊld] — ma jutustasin
I begin [brɪŋm] — ma hakkan	I began [brɪ'gæn] — ma hak- kasin

Verbe, millel on lihtminevikus lõpp **-ed**, nimetatakse reeglipärasteks.

Inglise keeles on olemas verbe, mis ei moodusta lihtminevikku lõpu **-ed** abil. Neid verbe nimetatakse ebareeglipärasteks.

Verbid, mis on antud tabelis, kuuluvad ebareeglipäraste hulka.

Ebareeglipäraste ega reeglipäraste verbide lihtminevik ei evi pöördelõppe.

N ä i d e :	I came	we came
	he came	you came
	she came	they came

Past Tense.

<i>Küsiv vorm</i>	<i>Eitav vorm</i>
Did I come?	I did not come.
Did I say?	I did not say.
Did I take?	I did not take.
Did I shoot?	I did not shoot.
Did I tell?	I did not tell.
Did I begin?	I did not begin.

Ebareeglipäraste verbide küsiv ja eitav vorm moodustakse samuti kui reeglipärastel verbidel abiverbi *did* abil.

Nii küsivas kui ka eitavas vormis on põhiverbi tegevusnimi ilma abisõnata *to*.

(Võrrelda reeglipäraste verbide küsiva ja eitava vormiga, lk. 61.)

LESSON 20.

A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

I.

It was at the time of the civil war. Helen's father was a red *partisan*.

One day there was *shooting all around the village* where Helen lived. At night the shooting stopped. Helen was at

home with her mother and her little brother. Suddenly Helen *saw* a man's face at the window.

"Open the window!" said the man.

"What do you want?" asked Helen.

"I am your father's, friend, Helen. My name is Ivanov," said the man. Helen opened the window.

"Come in, please!" she cried.

"Mother, come here! Here is Father's friend, Comrade Ivanov."

"I cannot come in. Your father asks you to come to him. He is *wounded*. He is in the old *mill* in the wood. Take some bread with you and some *bandages* and run to him."

"I shall go," said Helen's mother.

"No, no, you must not go!" cried Helen. "I shall go. I am only a little girl. *Nobody* will touch me."

II.

Helen's mother *gave* her some bread and some bandages, and the little girl *ran* to the wood very quickly. Nobody saw her. *At last* she saw the old mill. She opened the door and said:

"Father!"

"Helen! Is that you?" cried her father.

"Here is some bread for you and some bandages. Are you *badly* wounded, Father? Can you go home with me?"

"No, I cannot. I am wounded in the leg," said Helen's father. "I cannot walk." Helen helped her father *to bandage* his leg. Then she gave him some bread and some water.

"Go home, little Helen," said her father. "I am better *now*. Come here again to-morrow. Good-bye, *dear*, and thank you very much."

III.

Helen *went* to see her father *every* night. Soon he was well again. He said good-bye to his little "Red Partisan" and went back to the war.

Now Helen is a doctor, and her father is *the president* of their collective farm.

He often tells his friends how Helen *saved* his *life* when she was ten years old.

Märkus: to stop — stopped, to cry — cried.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[a:]	[au]	[ɔ:]	[u:]	[ou]
all wall war	mark army partisan	house about around	draw saw	shoot wounded	no nobody

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ɪə]	[aɪ]
came gave save	can man ran	pass past last	bad badly bandage	near ear dear	like nine life

[ɪ]	[dʒ]
shopping skating shooting	village bandage

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) What was Helen's father? 2) Where did Helen live with her mother and brother? 3) What was there all around

their village one day? 4) When did the shooting stop? 5) Whom did Helen suddenly see at the window of the house? 6) Who was the man? 7) What was his name? 8) What did Comrade Ivanov say to Helen? 9) What did Helen's mother say? 10) What did Helen answer? 11) Where was Helen's father? 12) Was he wounded? 13) What did Helen help him to do? 14) What did she give him? 15) How often did Helen go to see her father? 16) What is Helen now? 17) What is Helen's father now? 18) What does Helen's father often tell his friends?

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale, alustades iga küsimust sõnadega: *what, why, when, how, how often, where või who.*

1) *Helen's father* was wounded. 2) Helen went to see her father *every night*. 3) The girl ran to the wood *very quickly*. 4) Helen lived in a *village*. 5) *The next day* Helen came to the old mill again. 6) He went to the cinema *because he wanted to see the new film*. 7) She gave him *some bread and water*. 8) The shooting stopped *at night*. 9) The mill was *in the wood*. 10) I went to the skating-rink *because I wanted to skate*.

III. Leida samatüvelised sõnad:

N ä i d e: to sing — *song*.

To shoot, please, quick, bad, life, young.

IV. Jutustada jutu sisu oma sõnadega.

R E V I E W.

(Lesson 14—20.)

I.

Tom and Jane are walking together in the wood. Spot is with them. He is running behind.

It is a cold winter day. The ground and the trees are covered with snow, and all around is white.

Tom sees something black on the snow near one of the trees.

He asks Jane, "Do you see anything near that tree, Jane?"

"No, I don't," answers Jane, "there is nothing there."

Tom looks again. There is something on the snow, but he does not see what it is.

Tom calls his dog, but Spot is not there. He is running quickly to the black thing near the tree. A little later Spot comes back with something black in his teeth. When he comes quite near, Tom and Jane see an old black shoe in his mouth.

II.

"Last week was my birthday. I am thirteen years old now. I invited all my friends. One of them did not come, because he was ill.

I received many presents — one from Father and Mother, another from my sister and brother, and some presents from my friends.

We had cakes, sweets and fruit for tea. After tea we played games and danced. We were all very gay and happy."

"And what did you do yesterday?"

"I was at the cinema."

"Did you go there alone?"

"No, I was at the cinema with my brother. We saw a very interesting film, and we were very pleased.

I am learning to shoot now. I want to become a good shot. At first I did not shoot well. Now I shoot much better."

Review Exercises.

I. Kirjutada *something, anything, nothing, some, any* või *no*:

1) There is ... meat on the plate. 2) No, there is ... on the sofa. 3) I see ... on the floor. 4) Are there ... desks

in the classroom? Yes, there are many. 5) Did he receive . . . presents yesterday? Yes, he did. 6) No, there are . . . knives on the table. 7) Do you know . . . about it? 8) No, I know . . . about it.

II. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) He came to see *his friend*. 2) We went to the *cinema*. 3) Tom said "*Good-bye!*" 4) I saw him *in the morning*. 5) She cried, "*Come back!*" 6) *The man* tried to run away. 7) The teacher asked *his pupils* to read. 8) *The teacher* asked his pupils to read. 9) The children were *in the garden* yesterday. 10) *Yesterday* the children were in the garden. 11) We had a *meeting* last week. 12) *Last week* we had a meeting. 13) He was *at the skating-rink* on the free day. 14) *On the free day* he was at the skating-rink.

III. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) He came late. 2) I opened the door. 3) We went to bed at nine. 4) They took her book. 5) They saw us yesterday. 6) My brother lived with us last year. 7) He was at home yesterday. 8) They were at home yesterday. 9) We had an English lesson yesterday.

IV. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*, kus tarvilik:

1) My teacher gave me . . . interesting book to read. 2) Helen saw . . . man near their house; . . . man was her father's friend. 3) We have . . . breakfast in . . . morning, and . . . dinner in . . . afternoon. 4) I see . . . pencil-box on the desk; . . . pencil-box is yellow. 5) There are four seasons in . . . year: . . . spring, . . . summer, . . . autumn and . . . winter. 6) This is . . . apple; . . . apple is green. 7) On . . . twenty-second of June we have . . . longest day and . . . shortest night of . . . year.

V. Kirjutada *you vői your*:

1) Did ... invite all ... friends? 2) Where were ... yesterday?

VI. Kirjutada *I, my vői me*:

1) Will you go home with ... ? 2) Helen's father said, " ... am better now." 3) ... sister is a pioneer.

VII. Kirjutada *we, our vői us*:

1) She came to see ... 2) They are older than ... 3) ... are glad to see you. 4) There are some pictures in ... room.

VIII. Kirjutada *she vői her*:

1) Nelly is calling ... 2) ... is writing an exercise. 3) Helen lived in the village with ... mother and ... little brother.

IX. Kirjutada *he, his vői him*:

1) Take some bandages and run to ... 2) ... brother is younger than ...

X. Kirjutada *they, their vői them*:

1) Ask ... to do it to-morrow. 2) ... often play volleyball. 3) Who is the president of ... collective farm?

LESSON 21.

A FUNNY STORY.

Tom came home from the cinema. He was very *tired* and wanted to sleep. He *drank* his tea quickly and went to bed. Soon he was *asleep*. Suddenly *somebody* opened the door of his room and walked in. Tom *woke up*. It was *dark*. Tom did not see who it was.

He asked, "Who is there?"

No *answer*.

"Is there *anybody* in the room?"

Nobody answered.

"Is there anybody there?" Tom said again. Again nobody answered.

Somebody came to Tom's bed and touched his foot. Tom *jumped up*. It was Spot.

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

The sun is not a-bed, when I
At night upon my pillow lie;
Still round the earth his way he takes,
And morning after morning makes.

R. L. Stevenson.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ʌ]	[aɪə]	[i:]	[ʌ]	[e]
suddenly	pioneer	week	come	many
funny	dialogue	three	some	any
jump	tired	asleep	somebody	anybody

[ou]	[a:]	[æ]	[ŋ]
also	arm	thank	thank
no	farm	drank	drank
nobody	dark		ink

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) Where did Tom come from? 2) Was he tired? 3) What did he want? 4) What did he drink? 5) Was he soon

asleep? 6) Did anybody open the door of his room and come in? 7) Did Tom see who it was? 8) Why not? 9) What did Tom ask? 10) Did anybody answer his question? 11) Did anybody come to Tom's bed? 12) Did anybody touch Tom's foot? 13) Who was it?

II. Kirjutada *somebody, anybody* või *nobody*:

1) Yes, there is ... in this room. 2) No, ... is sitting at the table. 3) Can ... speak English here? 4) ... is singing in the other room. 5) No, ... is here. 6) Does ... know the new song?

III. Moodustada laused antud sõnust:

N ä i d e: | here, there, somebody, is.
 | *There is somebody here.*

1) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in. 2) see, floor, the, I, on, something. 3) there, room, is, the, anybody, in? 4) water, she, and, gave, bread, him, some. 5) her, nobody, saw. 6) do, tree, you, the, see, behind, anything? 7) bookcase, are, the, in, there, books, any? 8) saw, because, he, it, dark, nothing, was.

IV. Kirjutada *many, few, much* või *little*:

1) Tom does not drink ... tea. 2) I have very ... time, because I have much work. 3) Were there ... or ... people there?

GRAMMATIKA.

Somebody, anybody ja *nobody* tarvitamine.

Is there *anybody* in the room? There is *somebody* in the room. There is *nobody* in the room.

Somebody tähendab eesti keeles „keegi“. Küsivas lauses sõna *somebody* ei tarvitata. Selle asemel tarvitatakse *anybody*, mis tähendab „keegi“. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse *nobody*, mis tähendab „mitte keegi“.

LESSON 22.

AT THE ZOO.

Yesterday Bob came to see Tom.

“Tom,” said Bob, “I am going to the Zoo. Let us go together.”

“All right,” said Tom, “There is a new *monkey* there. Let us go!”

The boys put on their hats and coats and went out. They took the tram and twenty minutes later they were at the Zoo.

It was dinner time for the *animals*. First of all the boys went to see the *elephant*. Betty is a very old elephant. She is very big and has little black eyes.

“Look, Tom! She is going to eat,” said Bob.

“Do you know how much she can eat?” asked Tom. “She can eat forty *kilograms* of hay and twenty kilograms of bread and other things.”

“Let us go and see the monkeys,” said Bob.

“This big monkey’s name is Jack,” said Tom. “Look, he is playing with his apple. And this is the new monkey Rosie! What a funny face she has!”

“Let us go and see the other animals,” said Bob. “The *lions* and *tigers* live there. And here are the white *bears*. Can you see them?”

“No, they must be under the water. Oh, look! I see one black nose.”

“Do you want to see the birds?” asked Bob.

"Not to-day," said Tom. "Let us come here another day."

"We shall come here *next week*," said Bob.

"All right! Let us go then!"

And the boys went home.

TO THE ZOO.

We're off to the Zoo! We're off to the Zoo!

We haven't a moment to spare;

We're going to see the kangaroo,

And feed the big brown bear.

We're going to hear the hyena laugh,

And see the lion to-day;

The tiger, and the tall giraffe,

And the monkeys all at play.

Edward Shirley.

Märkus: we're off = we are off.

PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[ʌ]	[ɛə]	[aiə]	[ə:]
spoon	tram	tongue	pear	pioneer	wall
soon	kilogram	monkey	bear	violet	call
zoo	animal		spare	lion	tall
kangaroo					

[ei]	[ai]	[i:]	[ə:]	[ɑ:]	[f]	[dʒ]
day	like	eat	girl	answer	elephant	bandage
play	tiger	feed	first	laugh	laugh	village
hay	hyena	hyena	bird			giraffe

Exercises.

I. Vastata:

1) Where did Tom and Bob go? 2) What did they put on? 3) Did they take the tram? 4) What animal did the boys go to see first? 5) What is the elephant's name? 6) What does Betty eat? 7) Did the boys go to see the monkeys? 8) What is the big monkey's name? 9) What did Jack play with? 10) What other animals did the boys see? 11) Where were the white bears? 12) What names of animals do you know?

II. Vastata suuliselt:

Näide: | Is a cat an animal? *Yes, it is.*
| Is a cat a bird? *No, it isn't.*
| What's a cat? *It's an animal.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Is a lion an animal?
Is a lion a bird?
What's a lion? | 3) Is a bear an animal?
Is a bear a bird?
What's a bear? |
| 2) Is a tiger an animal?
Is a tiger a bird?
What's a tiger? | 4) Is a monkey an animal?
Is a monkey a bird?
What's a monkey? |

III. Vastata suuliselt:

Näide: | Does a cat eat meat? *Yes, it does.*
| Does a cat eat hay? *No, it doesn't.*
| Does a cat eat meat or hay? *It eats meat.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Does a bird sing?
Does a bird speak?
Does a bird speak or sing? | 2. Does a lion eat meat?
Does a lion eat hay?
Does a lion eat meat or hay? |
|--|--|

IV. Paigutada minevikku:

1) He takes off his hat. 2) We come to school at nine o'clock in the morning. 3) Tom goes to the Zoo on the free

day. 4) They take the tram, and twenty minutes later they are at the Zoo. 5) He says, "I am glad to see you." 6) We see them every day. 7) He runs very quickly. 8) After dinner the mother gives some apples to her children. 9) He drinks tea after dinner.

V. Kirjutada *a, an, või the*, kus tarvilik:

1) Look at this picture! What do you see in it? I see many animals: ... elephant, ... tiger, ... monkey, ... lion and ... white bear. 2) There is ... new monkey in ... Zoo; ... monkey's name is Rosie. 3) Betty is ... very old elephant. 4) What do ... elephants eat? They eat ... hay, ... bread and many other things. 5) People eat ... bread, ... butter, ... meat and ... fruit. 6) I like to eat ripe pears and ... apples.

VI. Anda vastandid:

N ä i d e: short — long.

New, young, late, big, white, to go out, to take, to ask, under.

VII. Jutustada oma käigust loomaaeda.

LESSON 23.

THE PIONEER CAMP.

The school year will soon be over. Summer is coming. In summer many pioneers will go to the pioneer *camps*. They will play volley-ball and other games. On hot days they will *bathe* in the river and learn to swim. In the evening they will often sit round the camp *fire*, and their pioneer leader will *talk* to them about many interesting things.

What a good time they will have!

CAMP LIFE.

Do you hear the bugle cry?
 Do you see the deep blue sky?
 We get up and laugh and shout:
 "Camping out! Camping out!"
 Camping means a lot of pleasure,
 Healthy work and healthy leisure;
 Rowing, bathing, games and walks,
 And, around the fire, talks.

M. I. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ei]	[au]	[aiə]	[ɔ:]
tram kilogram lamp camp	play day game bathe	out about round shout	pioneer violet tired fire	chalk walk talk

[i:]	[i:]	[ou]	[e]	[ʒə]	[ju:]
see feed deep	eat read mean	snow know row	head healthy pleasure	pleasure leisure	duty music bugle

Exercises.

I. Paigutada tulevikku:

- 1) In summer many pioneers go to the pioneer camps.
- 2) We play volley-ball and other games.
- 3) On hot summer days I bathe in the river.
- 4) In the evening their father talks to them about many interesting things.

II. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

- 1) I shall go to the cinema to-morrow.
- 2) He put on his warm coat in the morning.
- 3) We shall see him next month.
- 4) He came there early.
- 5) She will come to see us next week.
- 6) Bob went to the Zoo yesterday.
- 7) They will have a meeting to-morrow.
- 8) I saw her last week.
- 9) He will be at home to-morrow morning.
- 10) The dog ran away.
- 11) She took your book.

III. Moodustada lause igast antud omadussõna kesk- võrdest:

Näide: *big*. A tiger is *bigger* than a cat.

Big, short, long, young, old, warm, hot, cold.

IV. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

- 1) She put on *a new dress*.
- 2) She invited *all her friends*.
- 3) I went to bed *because I was tired*.
- 4) He took a cup of tea *because he wanted to drink*.
- 5) Nelly said, "*I am very sorry that I was not there*."
- 6) Helen ran *to the old mill*.
- 7) *Helen* ran to the old mill.
- 8) The teacher asked me *three questions*.
- 9) I saw her *every day*.
- 10) Tom gave his book *to Henry last week*.
- 11) *Tom* came home from the cinema.
- 12) Bob went to the Zoo on the *free day*.

V. Täita lüngad asesõnadega: *they, them, their*:

The children went to the Zoo on ... holiday. ... were very pleased, because ... wanted to see the animals. When ... came home ... had dinner. ... mother gave ... some soup, meat and apples.

LESSON 24.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

The First of May is a great holiday in the U.S.S.R. We *demonstrate* our *solidarity* with the *working class* of the *whole* world. We celebrate the *victory* of *socialism* in our country.

We march with banners and portraits of our leaders. Full of *pride* and *joy* we march to the tribune. We greet our leaders.

In *capitalist* countries May Day is a day of *struggle* and *protest*. The workers demonstrate their protest *against* *capitalism* and all the *enemies* of the working class.

Long Live the First of May!

Long Live the U.S.S.R.!

Long Live Comrade Stalin, the leader of all *toilers*!

PRONUNCIATION.

[ei]	[ʃ]	[æ]	[i]
celebrate	socialist	banner	solidarity
demonstrate	socialism	solidarity	victory

[ai]	[ɔi]	[ei]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[h]
life	boy	again	up	young	world	who
pride	joy	against	struggle	country	work	whole

Exercises.

I. Leida samatüvelised sõnad:

N ä i d e: to sing — a song.

To demonstrate, to work, socialism.

II. Täita lüngad vastavate sõnadega: *solidarity, country, victory, joy*:

1) Full of . . . we march to the tribune. 2) We demonstrate our . . . with the working class of the whole world. 3) We celebrate the . . . of socialism in our country. 4) The U.S.S.R. is a socialist. . . .

R E V I E W.

I.

"Is there anybody in Father's room, Tom?" Jane asked her brother. "There is nobody there," answered Tom. "Father is not at home, and Mother is with Fred." "I shall go and see," said Jane. "Somebody is in there."

Jane went to her father's room. She opened the door and went in.

She saw nobody in the room, but she did not go away. There was somebody there. Jane looked under the bed and saw her cat.

II.

Yesterday my sister was at the Zoo. She saw there Betty, the elephant, Jack and Rosie, the monkeys, the lions and tigers. She did not see the white bears, because they were under the water all the time. She liked the monkeys very much. They were so funny! She said to me, "Let us go to the Zoo together next week."

"All right!" said I. "Let us go."

III.

Summer is coming. We shall soon go to the pioneer camp.

Last summer our camp was not far from the wood. We went there very often. It was very still in the wood; only

the birds sang in the trees. Near the wood there was a river where we bathed and learned to swim. How pleasant the cool water is on a hot summer day!

This summer we shall also live not far from the wood. We shall bathe and play games, and in the evening we shall have interesting talks with our pioneer leader around the camp fire.

Review Exercises.

I. Kirjutada: *some, any, no, something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody* või *nobody*:

1) Do you see ... there? 2) No, I see ... there. 3) Are there ... flowers in your room? 4) Yes, there are ... flowers in my room, because I like them very much. 5) Did ... come to see you yesterday? 6) No, ... came to see me yesterday. 7) We have ... lessons on the free day. 8) ... is speaking with my father. 9) There is ... under the chair, but I cannot see what it is. 10) Is there ... in this bag? 11) No, there is ... there. 12) There are ... pictures in my book, but there are ... pictures in his book.

II. Täita lüngad eraldatud omadussõnadega, tarvitades neid kesk- või ülivõrdes:

Näide: | Jane is ... than Fred. (*big*)
 | Jane is *bigger* than Fred.

1) To-day it is ... than it was yesterday. (*warm*)
2) Snow is ... than water. (*cold*) 3) January is ... month of the year. (*cold*) 4) July is ... month of the year. (*hot*)
5) In autumn the days become ... and the nights ... (*short, long*) 6) Jane is ... than Fred; Tom is ... than Jane; Tom is ... (*big*) 7) October is ... than August. (*cold*) 8) July is ... than September. (*warm*)

III. Moodustada küsimused kursiivosale:

1) She put on *her new shoes*. 2) Tom and Henry went to the Zoo. 3) They took *the tram*. 4) They saw *many animals there*. 5) The teacher asked us to write *a dictation*. 6) I shall bathe *in summer*. 7) In summer he will often walk *in the wood*. 8) Yes, they can swim very well. 9) *Henry* will learn to swim. 10) We must write *this exercise*. 11) We go to school *every day*. 12) He walks very *quickly*.

IV. Kirjutada eitavas vormis:

1) She will put on her hat. 2) They were at the Zoo yesterday. 3) He drank a glass of water. 4) She speaks very quickly. 5) They have an English lesson to-day. 6) I am tired. 7) He was asleep. 8) I want to buy a pair of stockings. 9) We shall see her in the evening. 10) They will come at six.

V. Kirjutada mitmuses:

1) The boy's coat is warm. 2) The girl's hat is new. 3) The child's book has many pretty pictures. 4) The teacher's pencil is red. 5) The dog's teeth are white. 6) My friend's room is nice.

VI. Kirjutada *many, much, few* või *little*:

1) There are ... flowers in spring. 2) There are ... flowers in autumn. 3) There is ... water in the river. 4) Is there ... or ... grass in summer?

VII. Täita lüngad asesõnadega:

My friend and I like to swim. One day ... went to the river. ... friend said to ..., "Let ... bathe." ... answered, "... shall not bathe, it is too cold for" ... friend said, "Wait for ... here, ... shall bathe." When ... saw ... in

the water ... also decided to bathe. The water was cool and pleasant.

VIII. Kirjutada *a, an* või *the*, kus on nõutav:

- 1) We eat soup with ... spoon.
- 2) We write ... English exercises at home.
- 3) I am writing ... English exercise now.
- 4) ... coldest season of ... year is ... winter.
- 5) May Day is on ... first of May.
- 6) I use ... cup when I drink ... tea.
- 7) We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork.
- 8) Last week Tom saw ... interesting film.
- 9) I have ... dinner at home.
- 10) There is ... bookcase in our classroom. There are many books in ... bookcase.
- 11) Who is ... biggest boy in your class?
- 12) We have ... breakfast at eight o'clock in ... morning.

POEMS AND STORIES FOR HOME-READING.

1. WHAT IS PINK?

What is pink? A rose is pink,
 By the fountain's brink.
 What is red? A poppy's red,
 In the barley bed.
 What is blue? The sky is blue
 Where the clouds float through.
 What is white? A swan is white,
 Sailing in the light.
 What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
 Rich, and ripe, and mellow.
 What is green? The grass is green
 With small flowers between.
 What is violet? Clouds are violet
 In the summer twilight.
 What is orange? Why, an orange,
 Just an orange!

Christina G. Rossetti.

Sõnad.

what is pink? — mis on roosa?	swan [swɔn] — luik
by the fountain's brink [faun- tinz brɪŋk] — purskkaevu ääres	sailing ['seilɪŋ] — purjetamas
poppy ['pɒpi] — moon; a poppy's	in the light — valguses
red — lüh. a poppy is red	rich — rikas; siin — mahlakas
barley ['bɑ:lɪ] — oder	mellow ['melou] — pehme, küps
where the clouds float through —	with small flowers between —
kust pilved läbi hõljuvad	täis väikesi lilli
	violet ['vaiəlit] — kannikese-sinine

twilight [*twailait*] — videvik why — noh
 summer twilight — suvehämarus an orange [*'orindz*] — apelsin
 what is orange? — mis on oranž, just an orange — lihtsalt apelsin
 punakaskollane?

2. "I'LL TRY" AND "I CAN'T".

The little boy who says "I'll try",
 Will climb to the hill-top;
 The little boy who says "I can't",
 Will at the bottom stop.
 "I'll try" does great things every day;
 "I can't" gets nothing done.
 Be sure then that you say "I'll try",
 And let "I can't" alone.

R. L. Stevenson.

Sõnad.

I'll try [<i>trai</i>] — ma püüan	to stop [<i>stɔp</i>] — peatuma
I'll [<i>ail</i>] — lüh. I will	every [<i>'evri</i>] — iga
can't [<i>ka:nt</i>] — lüh. cannot	gets nothing done [<i>gets 'nʌθɪŋ</i>
who [<i>hu:</i>] — kes	<i>dʌn</i>] — ei saa midagi tehtud
to climb [<i>klaɪm</i>] — ronima	be sure then that you say [<i>bi</i>
hill-top [<i>'hɪl-'tɔp</i>] — mäetipp	<i>'ʃʊə ðen ðət ju 'seɪ</i>] — vaata
bottom [<i>'bɔtəm</i>] — aluspõhi; siin:	siis, et sa ütled
mäejalg	to let alone [<i>'ə'ləʊn</i>] — rahule jätma

3. MY SHADOW.

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
 And what can be the use of him is more than I can see;
 He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head,
 And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.
 The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow —
 Not at all like other children, which is always very slow;

For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an india-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

Sõnad.

- shadow** [ʃædəu] — vari
that [ðæt] — mis
to go in — sisse minema
to go out — välja minema
what can be the use of him is more than I can see — mis kasu temast võib olla, seda ma ei mõista
like [laik] — sarnane, nagu
heel [hi:l] — kand
up to [ʌp tu] — kuni
I see him jump — ma näen teda hüppavat
before [bi'fɔ:] — ees
the funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow — kõige imelikum asi tema juures on viis, kuidas talle meeldib kasvada
not at all like — mitte sugugi nii nagu
which is always very slow — mis on alati väga aeglane; **slow** [sləu] — aeglane
for [fɔ:, fə] — sest
sometimes [sʌmtaimz] — mõnikord
to shoot up — [ʃu:t 'ʌp] — (siin) kiiresti kasvama
tall [tɔ:l] — kõrge
india-rubber ['indjə-'rʌbə] — kummi
to get little — väikeseks muutama
there's none of him at all — teda ei ole üldse
early ['ɜ:li] — vara
before the sun was up — enne päikesetõusu
rose [rouz] — minevik verbist
to rise [raiz] — tõusma
found [faund] — minevik verbist
to find [faɪnd] — leidma
shining ['ʃainɪŋ] — läikiv
dew [dju:] — kaste
buttercup ['bʌtəkʌp] — tulikas
lazy ['leizi] — laisk
arrant ['ærənt] — päris, lausa
sleepy-head ['sli:pi-hed] — unimüts
had stayed behind [steɪd bi'hænd] — oli jäänud maha
fast [fɑ:st] — tugevasti

4. THE FIRST ENGINE.

I.

Little George Stephenson lived near a coal-mine. It was not a beautiful place: the ground was covered with black dust; the grass and leaves looked grey. Everybody worked very hard in the mine, even the little children, who sorted the coal. The horses pulled very heavy carts full of coal.

II.

George's father worked in the coal-mine too. He worked very hard, because he was poor and had a large family. Little George helped his mother to look after his younger brothers and sisters, but when he had time, he made little mills and machines of clay. When George was older he began to work in the same coal-mine where his father worked. Soon he became an engineman. The work of engines interested him; he studied his engine very closely, and at last came the day when George Stephenson invented a locomotive himself.

Some years passed.

A crowd of people gathered in Newcastle. They wanted to see the new locomotive. Soon they saw it. It pulled many cars full of coal. There was great cheering. The people celebrated the opening of the first railway.

Sõnad.

engine ['endʒin] — vedur

George Stephenson ['dʒɔ:dʒ

'sti:vənsən] — veduri leiutaja

nimi

coal-mine ['koul-main] — söe-

kaevandus

beautiful ['bju:tifəl] — ilus

place [pleis] — koht

with black dust — musta tol-

muga

looked grey — näisid hallina

everybody — igaüks, kõik

very hard — väga rängalt

even ['i:vən] — isegi

to sort — sorteerima
coal [*koul*] — kivisüsi
horse [*hɔ:s*] — hobune
to pull [*pul*] — tõmbama, vedama
heavy [*hevi*] — raske
cart [*kɑ:t*] — vanker
full [*ful*] — täis
large [*la:dʒ*] — suur
to look after [*luk 'a:ftə*] — järele
 vaatama
younger [*'jʌŋgə*] — noorem
mill [*mil*] — veski
machine [*mə'fi:n*] — masin
clay [*klei*] — savi
the same [*ðə seim*] — sama
became — sai; minevik verbist
to become — kellekski saama
engineman [*'endʒɪnmæn*] — me-
 haanik; **engine** — masin

to interest [*'intərest, 'intrɪst*] —
 huvitama
studied [*'stʌdɪd*] — uuris; mine-
 vik verbist **to study** [*'stʌdɪ*] —
 uurima
closely [*'kləʊsli*] — täpselt, tähe-
 lepanelikult
to invent [*ɪn'vent*] — leiutama
locomotive [*'ləʊkəmoutɪv*] — vedur
himself [*hɪm'self*] — tema ise
to pass — mööduma
crowd [*kraʊd*] — rahvahulk
to gather [*'gæðə*] — kogunema
Newcastle [*'nju:kɑ:sl*] — linn Ing-
 lismaa kivisöe piirkonnas
car [*kɑ:*] — vagon
cheering [*'tʃɪərɪŋ*] — juubeldus
the opening [*'əʊpnɪŋ*] — avamine
railway [*'reɪlwei*] — raudtee

5. A CHUVASH STORY.

I.

Once there lived an old man and an old woman who had a son named Andri. They were poor, and their life was not happy.

"I must go and look for happiness," said Andri, and left his home.

He walked and walked and at last came to a wood. Above the wood stood the sun and on the sun sat an eagle.

"Where are you going, Andri?" said the eagle.

"I am looking for happiness. The Chuvash people are very unhappy."

"It is not so easy to find happiness," said the eagle. "Here is a stick. Take it and walk on till you meet a bear. Kill him. There is a silver box in his belly, and in that box there is happiness."

Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the bear, took the silver box, opened it, and found there a pig and a sheep. He took them home, and life became happier.

But it was not real happiness.

II.

Soon Andri left his home again and went to look for real happiness. He went to the eagle and said, "I must find happiness, eagle!"

The eagle gave him a second stick and said, "Walk on till you meet a wolf. Kill him. There is a golden box in his belly and in the box there is happiness."

Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the wolf and found a golden box in his belly. He opened the box and found there a horse and a cow. He took them home and his life became much happier; but it was not real happiness."

III.

A third time Andri went to the eagle. The eagle gave him a third stick and told him to kill a fox.

Andri killed the fox; he went home.

When he came home, the old village was not there; in its place he saw many new houses. It was night, but the streets were bright as day. Little yellow lights were on all the houses. He saw many strong horses, good cows and fat pigs.

He opened the door of one of the houses, and there sat his mother with a book. She had a new dress on, there was a good dinner on the table, and the room was clean and beautiful.

Such is the story of Andri, the poor Chuvash who killed a bear (it was the tsar!) and a wolf (a rich landlord!) and a fox (a kulak!).

And the eagle who showed him the way to happiness is named Stalin.

Sõnad.

I.

Chuvash — tšuvašš (üks rahvaist, kes elab Nõukogude Liidus)

once there lived ['wʌns ðeə 'livd]

— elas kord

named — nimega, keda nimetati

poor [puə] — vaene

to look for — otsima

happiness ['hæpinis] — õnn

left — lahkus, jättis maha

walked and walked — kõndis ja kõndis

above ['əbʌv] — kohal

stood [stʊd] — seisis (verbist to stand)

sat — istus (verbist to sit)

eagle ['i:gl] — kotkas

unhappy — õnnetu

it is not so easy — see pole nii kerge

to find [faɪnd] — leidma

stick — kepp

to walk on — edasi kõndima

till — kuni

to meet [mi:t] — kohtama

bear [beə] — karu

to kill [kil] — tapma

silver ['silvə] — hõbedast

belly ['beli] — kõht

did as — tegi nii nagu

told — ütles (verbist to tell)

took — võttis (verbist to take)

found — leidis (verbist to find)

sheep [ʃi:p] — lammas

became — muutus (verbist to become)

happier — õnnelikum

real [riəl] — tõeline

II.

went — läks (verbist to go)

gave — andis (verbist to give)

wolf [wʊlf] — hunt

golden — kuldne

horse ['hɔ:s] — hobune

cow [kau] — lehm

III.

a third time — kolmandat korda

fox — rebane

in its place — selle asemel

bright as day — valged kui päeval

lights [laɪts] — tuled

saw [sɔ:] — nägi (verbist to see)	such [sʌtʃ] — säärane
fat — rasvane	tsar [zɑ:] — tsaar
she had a new dress — tal oli uus kleit	rich [riʃ] — rikas
clean [kli:n] — puhas	landlord ['lændlɔ:d] — mõisnik
beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] — ilus	to show [ʃou] — näitama

6. AN ENGLISH HEROINE IN SPAIN.

I.

Helen Gray was English, but she lived in Spain. Helen joined the Republican Army against the fascists. One day she and five of her comrades went to blow up a fascist train.

It was night when they went back.

Enrico, a young republican, was wounded and fell, but his comrades did not see it.

Then Helen said:

“Where is Enrico?”

“Enrico! Enrico!”

No answer.

“I must go back,” said Helen.

“Do not go back,” said Helen’s friends. “There is too much shooting.”

But Helen went back.

Five minutes later she saw Enrico. He was wounded in the leg. The place was open on all sides, and there was a rain of bullets in the air.

“Take my arm, Enrico!” said Helen. “Five steps, and we are safe in the bushes. Come, Enrico! Take my arm! Cheer up!”

Five steps! For them it was half-an-hour of terrible danger.

„Safe!” cried Helen. “Now, Enrico!...” A bullet interrupted her words. She fell down wounded.

II.

When Helen opened her eyes, she saw a long white room. There were ten white beds in it. A man in white was near her bed. The man was a doctor. She was in a hospital.

"How are you now?" asked the doctor.

"Better, thank you, doctor. Where are my comrades? Where is Enrico?"

"Enrico is in the hospital. He is better too. Your comrades were here in the morning. They came to ask about your health."

"Doctor," said Helen, "when can I go back to the front?"

"You must get stronger first," was the doctor's answer.

"Tell my comrades," said Helen, "I shall come back next week."

Sõnad.

I.

Helen Gray [*'helin 'grei*] — nimi

ja perekonnanimi

heroine [*'herouin*] — kangelanna

Spain [*'spein*] — Hispaania

to join [*dʒɔin*] — liituma, ühinema

republican [*ri'pʌblikən*] — vabariiklik

against [*ə'geinst*] — vastu

fascist [*'fæfist*] — fašist, fašistlik

to blow up [*blou'ʌp*] — õhku laskma

train [*trein*] — rong

fell [*fel*] — langes (verbist **to fall**)

to go back — tagasi minema

shooting — (püssi)laskmine

place — koht

on all sides — igast küljest

a rain of bullets [*'bulits*] — kuulivihm, kuulirahe

air [*εe*] — õhk

step — samm

we are safe — meie oleme päästetud

bush [*bʌʃ*] — põõsas

cheer up — ära nukrusta! julgust!

half-an-hour [*'hɑ:fən'auə*] — pool tundi

terrible [*'terəbl*] — kohutav

danger [*'deindəʒə*] — hädaoht

safe [*seif*] — päästetud

to interrupt [*intə'rʌpt*] — katkestama

II.
hospital [*hospitl*] — haigla
he is better — ta tervis on parem
health [*helø*] — tervis

front [*frant*] — rinne, front
to get stronger — kosuma
first — esiteks, esmalt
next week — tuleval nädalal

7. THE ELEPHANT'S CHILD.

(After Kipling.)

I.

Many, many years ago the Elephant had no trunk. He had only a short black nose, as big as a boot. There was one elephant then, a new elephant, an Elephant's Child — who was full of curiosity and asked ever so many questions. He asked questions about everything that he saw, or heard, or felt, or smelt, or touched, and all his uncles and his aunts spanked him. And still he was full of curiosity.

One fine morning this curious Elephant's Child asked a new question. He asked, "What does the Crocodile have for dinner?"

Then everybody said "Hush!" and they all spanked him, without stopping, for a long time.

Then he came to Kolokolo Bird and said:

"My father spanked me, and my mother spanked me; all my aunts and uncles spanked me for my curiosity, and still I want to know what the Crocodile has for her dinner."

Then Kolokolo Bird said:

"Go to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River and find out."

The next morning the curious Elephant's Child said to all his dear family, "Good-bye. I am going to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to find out what the Crocodile has for dinner."

And then he went away.

II.

He went from one place to another till at last he came to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River.

The first thing that he saw was a Big Black-and-White Snake on a rock.

"Excuse me," said the Elephant's Child politely, "can you tell me what the Crocodile has for dinner?"

But the Big Black-and-White Snake only spanked him.

The Elephant's Child said "Good-bye" very politely to the Big Black-and-White Snake and went on till he stepped on something in the water. He thought that it was a tree. But it was really the Crocodile, and the Crocodile opened one eye.

III.

"Excuse me," said the Elephant's Child, "is there a Crocodile in this river?"

"Come here, dear," said the Crocodile and opened his other eye. "Why do you ask such questions?"

"Because I want to know what the Crocodile has for dinner."

"I am the Crocodile," said the Crocodile.

"Oh," said the Elephant's Child, "then will you please tell me what you have for dinner?"

"Come here, dear," said the Crocodile.

Then the Elephant's Child came up to the Crocodile, and the Crocodile caught him by his little nose, his little nose which was not bigger than a boot.

IV.

"I think," said the Crocodile, "I think that to-day I can begin with the Elephant's Child."

And the Crocodile began to pull his little nose, which was no bigger than a boot.

The Elephant's Child cried:

"Let go! You are hurting me!"

The Big Black-and-White Snake saw this and said:

"My dear young friend, you must pull too! The Crocodile wants to eat you."

Then the Elephant's Child sat down in the water, and pulled, and pulled, and pulled, and his nose began to stretch. And the Crocodile pulled too. He pulled, and pulled, and pulled. And at each pull the Elephant's Child's nose grew longer, and longer, and longer. It was five feet long now.

V.

When the Big Black-and-White Snake saw this he came up to the Elephant's Child and began to help him from behind.

So he pulled, and the Elephant's Child pulled, and the Crocodile pulled; but the Big Black-and-White Snake, and the Elephant's Child pulled harder than the Crocodile, and, at last, the Crocodile let go of the Elephant's Child's nose, and the Elephant's Child said, "Thank you" to the Big Black-and-White Snake.

His poor nose was so hot, that he hung it in the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to cool.

"Why are you doing that?" asked the Big Black-and-White Snake.

"I am waiting for my nose to shrink," said the Elephant's Child.

But the nose did not shrink.

And that is why all elephants have long noses now.

Sōnad.

	i.	ago [ʼəgou] — tagasi
elephant [ʼelifənt] — elevant;		trunk [trʌŋk] — lont
elephant's child — elevandi		as big as — nii suur kui
poeg		boot — saabas

full of curiosity [*'kjuəri'ɔsiti*] —
 täis uudishimu
ever so many — väga palju
everything — kõik
that he saw — mis ta nägi
heard [*hə:d*] — kuulis (verbist to
 hear)
felt [*felt*] — tundis (verbist to
 feel)
smelt [*smelt*] — haistis, nuusu-
 tas (verbist to smell)
uncle [*'ʌŋkl*] — onu
aunt [*a:nt*] — tädi
to spank [*spæŋk*] — peksa andma
still — siiski, ikkagi
one fine morning — ühel ilusal
 hommikul
curious [*'kjuəriəs*] — uudishimulik
crocodile [*'krɒkədail*] — krokodill
everybody — igaüks
hush [*hʌʃ*] — tasa!
without stopping — peatamata
for a long time — kaua aega
Kolokolo Bird — Kolokolo lind
for — eest
Great Gray-Green Limpopo River
 — suur hallikas-roheline Lim-
 popo jõgi
to find out — avastama, teada
 saama
the next morning — järgmisel
 hommikul
dear family — kallid perekond
to go away — ära minema

II.

from one place to another —
 ühest kohast teise
till — kuni
snake — madu
rock — kalju
excuse me [*iks'kju:z*] — vaban-
 dage
politely [*pə'laitli*] — viisakalt
to step — astuma
thought — [*θɔ:t*] mõtles
really [*'riəli*] — tegelikult, tõe-
 liselt

III.

will you please tell me — palun
 öelge mulle
caught [*kɔ:t*] — haaras
by — (eessõna): juures, abil

IV.

began [*bi'gæn*] — hakkas (verbist
 to begin)
to pull — tõmbama
let go — laske lahti!
you are hurting me — te teete
 mulle haiget
to stretch [*stretʃ*] — venima
each — iga; **at each pull** — iga
 tõmbega
grew longer — kasvas pikemaks
 (verbist to grow)
feet — pikkusemõõt (= $\frac{1}{3}$ meetr.)
 (sõnast foot — jalg)
five feet long — viis jalga pikk

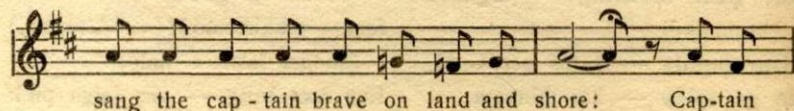
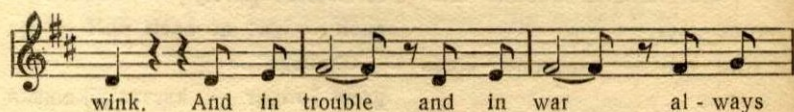
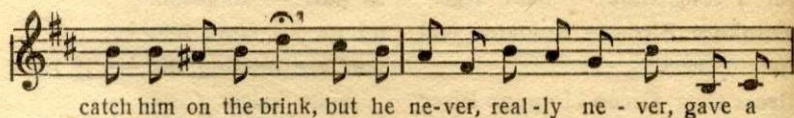
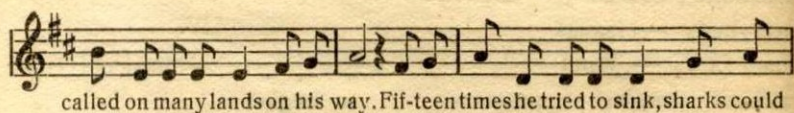
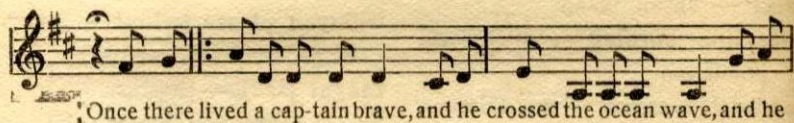
V.
 from behind [bi'haind] — tagant
 harder — kõvemini
 let go of — laskis lahti
 hung [hʌŋ] — riputas (verbist to
 hang)

to cool [ku:l] — jahtuma
 for my nose to shrink — et mu
 nina kokku tõmbuks
 that is why — vaat' mispärašt

SONGS.

THE CAPTAIN SONG.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
 Music by I. Dunajewsky.



brave, cap-tain brave give a smile, sir, for a
 smile is like the flag of a ship. Cap-tain
 brave, cap-tain brave che-er up, sir, for the
 sea sur-rend-ers on-ly to the quick.

I. THE CAPTAIN SONG.

From the film "*The Children of Captain Grant*".

Once there lived a captain brave,
 And he crossed the ocean wave,
 And he called on many lands on his way.
 Fifteen times he tried to sink,
 Sharks could catch him on the brink,
 But... he never, really never, gave a wink.
 And in trouble,
 And in war
 Always sang that captain brave on sea and shore:
 "Captain brave, captain brave, give a smile, sir,
 For a smile is the flag of a ship.
 Captain brave, captain brave, cheer up, sir,
 For the sea surrenders only to the quick."

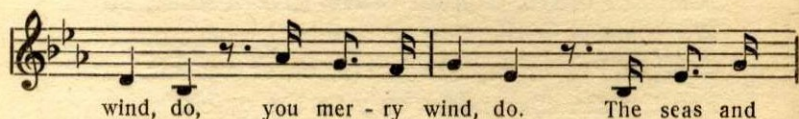
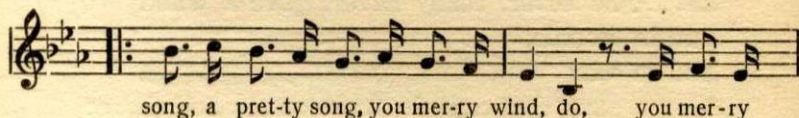
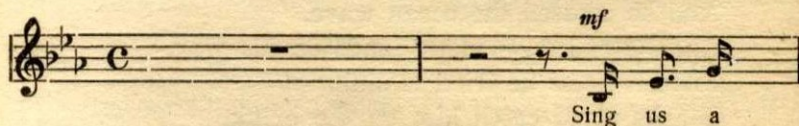
Sõnad.

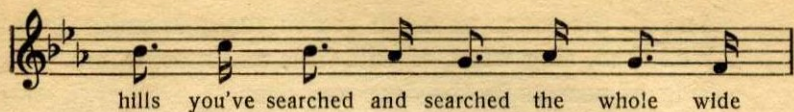
once there lived — elas kord	brink [<i>brɪŋk</i>] — äär, veer
captain [<i>'kæptɪn</i>] — kapten	never [<i>'nevə</i>] — ei iialgi
brave [<i>breɪv</i>] — vapper	really [<i>'ri:əli</i>] — tõesti
to cross [<i>krɒs</i>] — ületama	never gave a wink — iialgi ei
ocean [<i>'ouʃən</i>] — ookean	liigutanud laugu
wave [<i>weɪv</i>] — laine	in trouble [<i>'trʌbl</i>] — hädas
land [<i>lænd</i>] — maa	in war [<i>wɔ:</i>] — sõjas
country [<i>'kʌntri</i>] — maa	sea [<i>si:</i>] — meri
on his way — oma teel	shore [<i>ʃɔ:</i>] — rand
fifteen times [<i>'fɪfti:n'taɪmz</i>] —	give a smile [<i>smɪl</i>] — naerata!
viisteist korda	sir [<i>sə:</i>] — sir, härra
tried [<i>traɪd</i>] — katsus, proovis	ship [<i>ʃɪp</i>] — laev
to sink [<i>sɪŋk</i>] — uppuma, vajuma	cheer up [<i>tʃiə 'ʌp</i>] — julgust!
sharks [<i>ʃɑ:kz</i>] — haikalad	surrenders [<i>sə'rendəz</i>] — alistub
could [<i>kʊd</i>] — võisid (verbist <i>can</i>)	quick [<i>kwɪk</i>] — kiire
o ca tch [<i>kætʃ</i>] — kinni püüdma,	
haarama	

THE MERRY WIND.

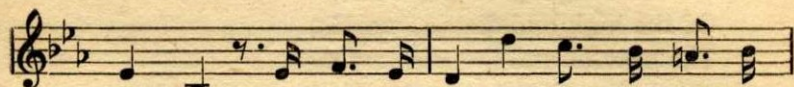
Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.

Music by I. Dunajewsky.

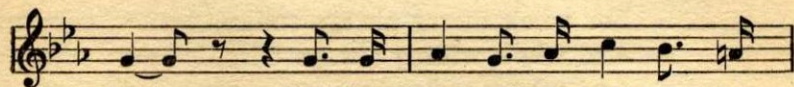




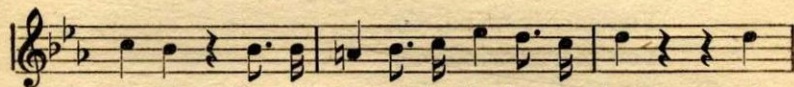
hills you've searched and searched the whole wide



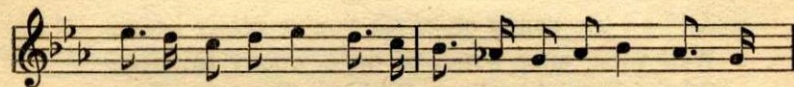
world through, and all the songs on earth you've real-ly



heard. Well then, sing wind, of wild hills and



moun-tains, Sing of se-crets in the deep sea dens, of



the chirping of the birds, of the high and dis-tant worlds, the



bra - vest and the great - - est men!

2. THE MERRY WIND.

A song from the film "*The Children of Captain Grant*".

Sing us a song, a pretty song, you merry wind, do.

You merry wind, do,

You merry wind, do.

The seas and hills you've searched and searched

The whole wide world through,

And all the songs on earth you've really heard.
 Well then, sing wind, of wild hills and mountains,
 Sing of secrets in the deep sea dens,
 Of the chirping of the birds,
 Of the high and distant worlds,
 The bravest and the greatest men.

He who always for victory struggled,
 Let him sing now together with us,
 For who's merry always smiles,
 And who's willing always tries,
 And who searches that one always finds.

Sing us a song, a pretty song, you merry wind, do,
 You merry wind, do,
 You merry wind, do.

The seas and hills you've searched and searched
 The whole world through,

And all the songs on earth you've really heard.
 Well then, sing wind, of dark woody thickets,
 Of the beasts' trails well hid on the ground,
 Of the whispers of the night,
 Of the muscles strong for fight,
 Of the joy of gaining victory all round,
 He who always for victory struggled, etc.

Sõnad.

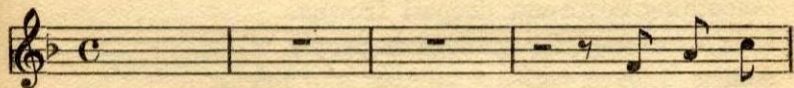
sing us a song . . . do! — laula	you've really heard — sa oled
meile laulu . . . laula!	tõesti kuulnud
sea [<i>si:</i>] — meri	well then, sing of — noh, laula
hill [<i>hil</i>] — küngas	siis
you've searched [<i>sə:tʃt</i>] — sa	wild [<i>waiлд</i>] — metsik
oled läbi tunginud, otsinud	mountain [<i>'mauntin</i>] — mägi
the whole wide world through —	secret [<i>'si:krit</i>] — saladus
läbi kogu laia maailma	in deep sea dens — sügavais
on earth [<i>ə:θ</i>] — maa peal	merekoopais

chirping [*tʃəˈpiŋ*] — siristamine
 high [*haɪ*] — kõrge
 distant [*ˈdɪstənt*] — kaugel
 world [*wɜːld*] — maailm
 bravest [*ˈbreɪvɪst*] — vapraim
 greatest — suurim
 he who — see, kes
 always [*ˈɔːlwəz*] — alati
 for victory [*ˈvɪktəri*] — võidu eest
 struggled [*ˈstrʌɡld*] — võitles
 let him sing — laulgu tema
 together — koos
 who's = who is — kes on
 merry — lõbus, rõõmus
 to smile — naeratama
 who's willing = who is willing
 — kes tahab
 tries — katsub (verbist to try)

searches [*ˈsɜːtʃɪz*] — otsib
 finds [*ˈfaɪndz*] — leiab
 dark [*dɑːk*] — pime
 woody [*ˈwʊdi*] — metsane, mets-
 saga kaetud
 thicket [*ˈoʊkɪt*] — tihnik
 beasts' trails [*ˈbiːsts ˈtreɪlz*] —
 metsloomade jäljed
 hid — varjatud
 whisper [*ˈwɪspə*] — sosin
 muscles [*ˈmʌslz*] — muskolid
 strong — tugev
 fight [*faɪt*] — võitlus
 joy of gaining victory [*ˈgeɪnɪŋ
 ˈvɪktəri*] — rõõm võitu saavu-
 tada
 all round [*raʊnd*] — kõikjal, üm-
 berringi

THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

Words by W. Lebedew - Kumach.
 Music by I. Dunajewsky.



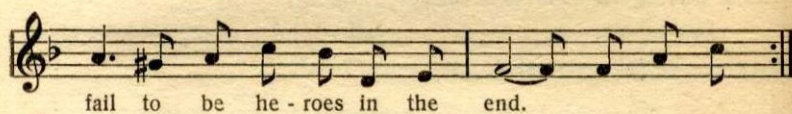
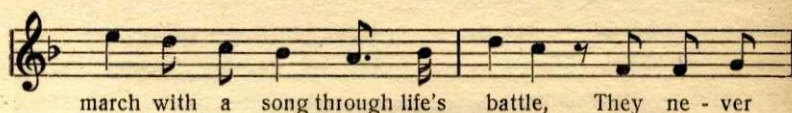
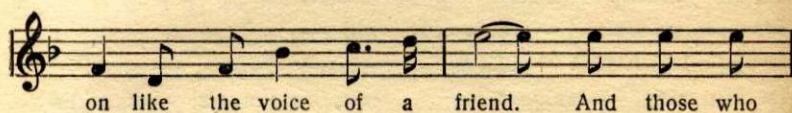
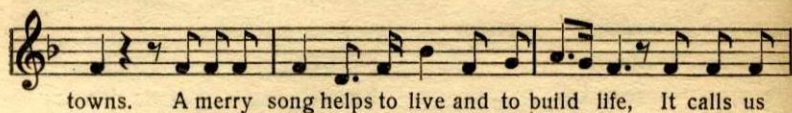
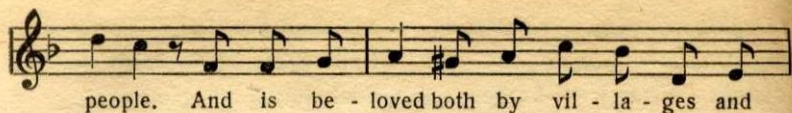
A mer - ry



song makes the heart light and hap - py, smoo - thing



down our dee-pest frowns. It is a sun-beam for millions of



3. THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

A merry song makes the heart light and happy,
Smoothing down our deepest frowns.

It is a sunbeam for millions of people.

And is beloved both by villages and towns.

A merry song helps to live and to build life,

It calls us on like the voice of a friend.

And those who march with a song through life's battle,

They never fail to be heroes in the end.

Now march ahead, Y. C. L. generation,

March ahead, sing and smile, laugh and joke.

For we shall conquer expanses and seasons

And rule the land that is free of any yoke.

We shall explore, understand and discover
 The frigid Pole and the blue arch above,
 If our country commands us be heroes,
 We shall be heroes and show her our love.

We pledge to sing and be merry like children,
 In toil and struggle both great and small,
 For we were born into this world of ours
 Not to be crushed, but to win in spite of all.

And if our foe wants to rob us of gladness,
 And attacks us in bloody fight,
 Then we shall sing him a war song of ours
 And fight like heroes defending our rights.

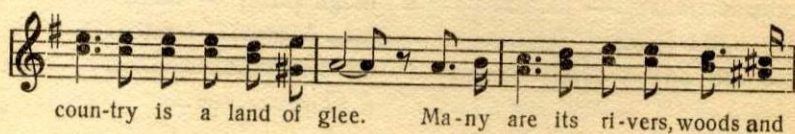
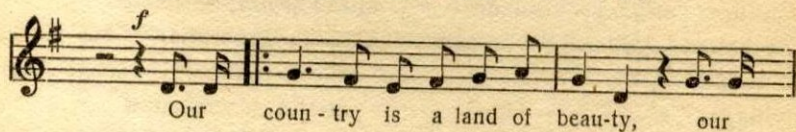
Sõnad.

march [ma:tʃ] — marss	those who ['ðouz hu:] — nood,
merry fellows ['meri 'felouz] —	kes
lõbusad poisid	through [oru:] — läbi
heart [ha:t] — süda	life's battle ['laifs 'bætl] — elu-
light [lait] — kerge	võitlus
it smoothes down ['smu:ðiz 'daun]	never fail to be — kunagi ei
-- ta silub	luhtu olla
deepest ['di:pist] — sügavaim	heroes ['hiərəuz] — kangelased
frowns ['fraunz] — kortsud	to smile [smaɪl] — naeratama
sunbeam ['sʌnbi:m] — päikese-	for [fɔ:] — sest
kiir	in the end [end] — lõpuks
million ['miljən] — miljon	ahead [ə'hed] — edasi
is beloved [bi'lʌvd] — on armas-	Y. C. L. generation ['wai si: 'el
tatud	dʒenə'reiʃən] — kommunistlike
villages ['vilidʒiz] — külad	noorte generatsioon
towns [taunz] — linnad	laugh [lɑ:f] — naera
to build [bild] — ehitama	joke [dʒouk] — naljata
to call on — edasi kutsuma	we shall conquer ['kɔŋkə] — meie
voice [vois] — hääl	vallutame (fut.)

- expanses** [iks'pænsiz] — avarused
season ['si:zn] — aastaag, siin kliima
rule the land ['ru:l ðə 'lænd] — maad valitsema
that is free of any yoke — mis on vaba igast ikkest
to explore [iks'plɔ:] — uurima
to understand [ʌndə'stænd] — mõistma
to discover [dis'kʌvə] — avastama
frigid ['frɪdʒɪd] — külm
pole [pəʊl] — poolus
arch [ɑ:tʃ] — völv
above [ə'bvʌv] — ülal
if [ɪf] — kui
commands [kə'mɑ:ndz] — käsib
to show [ʃəʊ] — näitama
love [lʌv] — armastus
pledge [pledʒ] — kohustuma
toil [tɔɪl] — raske töö, vaev
struggle ['strʌgl] — võitlus
both great and small — nii suur kui väike
we were born — meie sündisime
world of ours — meie maailm
not to be crushed — mitte selleks, et olla purustatud
but to win — vaid, et võita
in spite of all — kõigest hoolimata
foe [fəʊ] — vaenlane
to rob [rɒb] — röövima
gladness ['glædnɪs] — rõõm
attacks — tungib kallale
bloody ['blʌdi] — verine
fight [faɪt] — võitlus
war song ['wɔ:'sɒŋ] — sõjalaul
fight — võitlema
like — nagu
defending — kaitstes
rights [raɪts] — õigused

OUR COUNTRY.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
 Music by I. Dunajewsky.



ci-ties, Where a man is glo - ri - ous-ly free. Ma - ny

are its ri - vers, woods and ci - ties, where a

man is glo - ri - - ous - ly free. In the

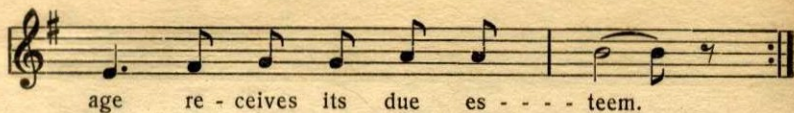
heart of o-ur land in Moscow, in the South, where snowy rid-ges

stand. On the shores of o - ur Northern O-ceans. Man is

Lord and Master of the land! O - ur life is like the Vol-ga

ri - ver. Ne - ver stop - ping in its joy-ous

stream. To the young all roads to life are o - pen, While old



4. OUR COUNTRY.

Our country is a land of beauty,
Our country is a land of glee.
Many are its rivers, woods and cities,
Where a man is gloriously free.

 In the heart of our land in Moscow,
 In the south, where snowy ridges stand,
 On the shores of our northern oceans
 Man is lord and master of the land.

Our life is like the Volga river,
Never stopping in its joyous stream.
To the young all roads to life are open,
While old age receives its due esteem.

 Our harvest fields are hard to measure,
 New-built towns spring up and multiply,
 But the thing we most of all do treasure
 Is the name we call each other by.

“Comrade” is the word that makes you welcome
To whatever race you do belong,
Black or white or yellow — you are welcome,
If your heart is full of our song.

 Sunny breezes sweep across the country
 Making life as bright as bright can be!
 Nowhere else do people laugh so gaily,
 Nowhere else is love so true and free.

But if any foe attempts to slight us,
We shall rise without a doubt or fear.
As a bride we worship our country,
We adore it as a mother dear.

Sõnad.

- country** ['kʌntri] — maa
land [lænd] — maa
beauty ['bju:ti] — ilu
glee [gli:] — rõõm
many ['meni] — arvukad
rivers ['rivəz] — jõed
woods [wudz] — metsad
cities ['sitiz] — linnad
gloriously ['glɔ:riəsli] — hiilgavalt
free [fri:] — vaba
heart [hɑ:t] — süda
south [sauθ] — lõuna
snowy ['snoui] — lumine
ridges ['ridʒiz] — mäeseljandikud
shores [ʃɔ:z] — rannad
northern ['nɔ:ðən] — põhjapoolne
oceans ['oufənz] — ookeanid
lord and master ['lɔ:d ənd 'mɑ:stə] — isand ja käskija
never stopping — mis ialgi ei peatu
joyous ['dʒɔiəs] — rõõmus
stream [stri:m] — vool
the young [jʌŋ] — noored
roads [roudz] — teed
while [wail] — kuna
old age ['ould 'eidʒ] — vanadus
receives [ri'si:vz] — saab
due [dju:] — sünnis, kohane
esteem [is'ti:m] — austus
harvest fields — viljapõllud
hard to measure ['meʒə] — raskest mõõta
new-built ['nju:bilt] — äsja ehitatud
towns [taunz] — linnad
spring up — tärkavad
multiply ['mʌltiplai] — paljunevad
most of all — kõige enam
do treasure — kalliks peame
the name we call — nimi, millega nimetame
each other by ['i:tʃ 'ʌðə] — üksteist, teineteist
makes you welcome ['welkəm] — teeb sind teretulnuks
to whatever — ükskõik millisesse
race [reis] — rass
you do belong — sa kuulud
welcome — teretulnud
if [if] — kui
full [ful] — täis
sunny ['sʌni] — päikesepaistene
breezes ['bri:ziz] — kerged tuuled
sweep [swi:p] — puhuvad
across [ə'krɔs] — üle
as bright as bright can be — nii säravaks, kui olla võib
nowhere else [nouweər 'els] — ei kusagil mujal
do people laugh so gaily — naeravad inimesed nii lõbusalt

so true — nii ustav
foe [*fou*] — vaenlane
attempts [*ə'tem(p)ts*] — katsub
to slight [*slait*] — halvustama
rise — tõusma
without [*wi'ðaut*] — ilma
a doubt [*daut*] — kahtlus

fear [*fiə*] — hirm
as [*æz*] — nagu
bride [*braid*] — mõrsja
worship [*wə:ʃip*] — kummardama,
jumaldama
adore [*ə'dɔ:*] — jumaldama
dear [*diə*] — armas

LUGEMISPALADE SÖNASTIK.

1. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

International [*intə'næʃnl*] — rahvusvaheline

youth [*ju:θ*] — noorus

young [*jʌŋ*] — noor

to march [*mɑ:tʃ*] — marssima

happy [*'hæpi*] — õnnelik

communist [*'kɒmjunist*] — kommunistlik

party [*'pa:ti*] — partei

2. BACK AT SCHOOL.

back at school — jälle koolis;

back — tagasi

summer is over — suvi on möödas

again [*ə'geɪn*] — jälle

also [*'ɔ:lsou*] — ka

hallo [*hə'lou*] — halloo, tere (inglased tarvitavad seda sõna tervitamiseks)

how are you? — kuidas käsi käib?

how nice [*hau nais*] — kui kena

bell [*bel*] — kell

to ring [*riŋ*] — helisema

to begin [*bi'gin*] — algama

whom [*hu:m*] — keda

3. AT THE LESSON.

to be absent [*'æbsnt*] — puuduma

to be on duty [*'dju:ti*] — korrapidamisel, valvekorras olema

to answer [*'ɑ:nsə*] — vastama

him — teda (meessugu)

well — hästi

her — teda (naissugu)

to know [*nou*] — teadma

them — neid

in turn [*tə:n*] — kordamööda

us [*ʌs*] — meid

question [*'kwɛstʃən*] — küsimus

4. DAYS AND MONTHS.

hour [*'auə*] — tund

sixty [*'sɪksti*] — kuuskümmend

second [*'sekənd*] — sekund

year [*jə:*] — aasta

hundred [*'hʌndrəd*] — sada

leap-year [*'li:p-jə:*] — liigaasta

January [*'dʒænjuəri*] — jaanuar

February [*'februəri*] — veebruar

March [*mɑ:tʃ*] — märts

April [*'eɪprɪl*] — aprill

May [*meɪ*] — mai

June [*dʒu:n*] — juuni

July [*dʒu'lai*] — juuli

August [*'ɔ:gəst*] — august

September [sep'tembə] — september

October [ɔk'toubə] — oktoober

November [no'vembə] — november

December [di'sembə] — detsember

any ['eni] — mõni

some [sʌm] — mõni

the names of some months — mõnede kuude nimed

HOW MANY?

no more [mɔ:] — mitte rohkem

calendar ['kælində] — kalender

makes clear ['meiks 'kliə] — teeb selgeks

5. SPORT AND GAMES.

sport [spɔ:t] — sport

games [geimz] — mängud

I can [kæn] — võin, oskan

skating-rink ['skeitiŋ-rɪŋk] — uisutee

very much ['veri'mʌʃ] — väga palju

together [tə'geðə] — koos

free [fri:] — vaba

often [ɔ:fn] — sageli

football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall

tennis ['tenɪs] — tennis

you must [mʌst] — sa pead

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] — raske

to swim [swɪm] — ujuma

of course [əv 'kɔ:s] — muidugi

to hear [hiə] — kuulma

music ['mju:zɪk] — muusika

ON SKIS.

up and down — üles ja alla

hills [hɪlz] — künkad

up and down the hills — üles-alla mööda künkaid

to and fro ['tu: ən(d) 'frou] — edasi-tagasi

crystal ['krɪstl] — kristallselge

air [eə] — õhk

away we go — me läheme ära

6. AT DINNER.

to lay the table ['lei ðə 'teɪbl] — lauda katma

to bring in — sisse tooma

fork [fɔ:k] — kahvel

knives [naɪvz] — noad (knife — nuga)

to pass [pa:s] — ulatama

salt [sɔ:lɪ] — sool

too [tu:] — liiga

little ['lɪtl] — vähe

hot [hɒt] — kuum

wait a little ['weɪt ə 'lɪtl] — oota pisut

meat [mi:t] — liha

potatoes [pə'teɪtəʊz] — kartulid

apple ['æpl] — õun

to take away ['teɪk ə'wei] — ära võtma

that [ðæt] — too

sweet [swi:t] — magus

another [ʼənʌðə] — teine
nice [nais] — kena, siin maitsev
to wash up [wɔʃʼʌp] — söögi-
nõusid pesema

FIVE GOOD RULES.

rule [ru:l] — reegel
into [ʼintu] — sisse
before [biʼfɔ:] — enne
mouth [mauθ] — suu
something [ʼsʌmeɪŋ] — midagi

7. THE DEMONSTRATION ON
THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER.

to celebrate [ʼselibreɪt] — pühit-
sema
anniversary [æniʼvɜ:səri] — aasta-
päev
Great October Socialist Revolu-
tion [greɪt ɔkʼtoubə ʼsɔʊfəlɪst
revəʼlu:fən] — Suur Sotsialist-
lik Oktoobrirevolutsioon
parade [pəʼreɪd] — paraad
portrait [ʼpɔ:trɪt] — portree
leader [ʼli:də] — juht
to decorate [ʼdekəreɪt] — deko-
reerima, kaunistama
song [sɔŋ] — laul
full of people [ʼful əv ʼpi:pl] —
täis rahvast
to greet [gri:t] — tervitama
Workers of the World, Unite!
[ʼwɜ:kəz əv ðə ʼwɜ:ld ju:ʼnait] —
Kõigi maade töölised, ühinege!

8. SHOPPING.

hat [hæt] — kübar
coat [kəʊt] — palitu
to do some shopping — sisse-
oste tegema
to buy [baɪ] — ostma
what shall we buy? — mida me
ostame?
a pair of shoes [ə ʼpeər əv ʼfu:z] —
paar kingi
a pair of stockings [ə ʼpeər əv
ʼstɔ:kɪŋz] — paar sukki
will be pleased [pli:zd] — rõõ-
mustab
for yourself [fə ʃɜ:ʼself] — sulle
enelese
new [nju:] — uus
dress [dres] — kleit
be quick [kwɪk] — tee kähku;
quick — kiire
in a moment [ʼmoumənt] — sil-
mapilk

9. THE BODY. I.

to draw [dru:] — joonistama
a man [ə mæn] — inimene, mees
paper [ʼpeɪpə] — paber
to show [ʃəʊ] — näitama
the man's face — inimese nägu
eye [aɪ] — silm
nose [nəʊz] — nina
ear [iə] — kõrv
hair [heə] — juuksed
head [hed] — pea

body [*bɔ:di*] — keha
arm [*ɑ:m*] — käsivars
leg [*leg*] — jalasäär
feet [*fi:t*] — labajalad
to-morrow [*tə'mɔ:rrou*] — homme

A RIDDLE.

it's true [*tru:*] — tõsi
both face and hands — nii nägu
kui käed
to move [*mu:v*] — liikuma
yet [*jet*] — ent, aga
to lie [*lai*] — lamama; valetama

10. THE BODY. II.

to use [*ju:z*] — tarvitama
for seeing [*fə'si:iŋ*] — nägemiseks
right [*rait*] — parem
left [*left*] — vasak
different [*'dɪfrənt*] — erinev
grey [*grei*] — hall
for listening [*'li:snɪŋ*] — kuulamiseks
mouths [*mauðz*] — suud
to listen [*'li:sn*] — kuulama
for hearing [*'hiəriŋ*] — kuulamiseks
wireless [*'waiəlɪs*] — raadio; on
the wireless — raadios
tongue [*tʌŋ*] — keel
teeth [*ti:θ*] — hambad, tooth
[*tu:θ*] — hammas

what do we smell with? — mil-
lega me haistame? to smell —
haistma
to touch [*tʌtʃ*] — puudutama
finger [*'fɪŋgə*] — sõrm
to walk [*wɔ:k*] — kõndima
foot [*fut*] — jalg

A RHYME.

spades [*speɪdz*] — labidad
for digging [*fə'dɪgɪŋ*] — kaevamiseks
for biting [*'baɪtɪŋ*] — hammustamiseks
for tasting [*'teɪstɪŋ*] — maitsmiseks
for talking [*'tɔ:kɪŋ*] — kõnelemiseks

11. REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

revolutionary [*revə'lu:ʃnəri*] — revolutsiooniline
holidays [*'hɒlədeɪz*] — pühad
quite [*kwaɪt*] — täiesti
Constitution [*kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃən*] — konstitutsioon
Memorial Day [*mɪ'mɔ:riəl*] — mälestuspäev
Paris Commune [*'pærɪs 'kɒmjʊ:n*] — Pariisi Kommuun
International Communist Women's Day [*ɪntə'næʃnl 'kɒmjʊnɪst 'wɪmɪnz deɪ*] — Rahvusvaheline Kommunistlik Naistepäev

12. THE SEASONS. I.

(WINTER AND SPRING.)

- seasons ['si:znz] — aastajaad
 autumn ['ɔ:təm] — sügis
 short [ʃɔ:t] — lühike
 long [lɔŋ] — pikk
 weather ['weðə] — ilm
 soon [su:n] — varsti
 much [mʌʃ] — palju
 to become [bi'kʌm] — muutuma
 warmer than ['wɔ:mə ðən] —
 soojem kui
 spring sowing [souɪŋ] — kevad-
 külv
 collective farm [kə'lektiv fa:m] —
 kolhoos
 field [fi:ld] — põld
 early [ɜ:li] — vara
 few [fju:] — vähe, vähesed
 showers ['ʃaʊəz] — vihmavalingud

THE SWING.

- swing [swɪŋ] — kiik
 how [haʊ] — kuidas
 to go up [gou 'ʌp] — tõusma
 so [sou] — nii
 I do think it the pleasantest
 thing ever a child can do —
 ma arvan, et see on meeldivaim
 asi, mida laps üldse võib teha
 to think [oɪŋk] — mõtlema, ar-
 vama
 the pleasantest ['plezntɪst] —
 meeldivaim

- ever ['evə] — iganes
 child [tʃaɪld] — laps
 over ['ouvə] — üle
 till [tɪl] — kuni
 wide [waɪd] — kaugele
 river ['rɪvə] — jõgi
 cattle ['kætl] — kari, veised
 all over ['ɔ:l 'ouvə] — kogu, üleni
 countryside [kʌntri'saɪd] — ümb-
 rus
 to look down [luk 'daʊn] — alla
 vaatama
 roof [ru:f] — katus
 I go flying ['flaɪɪŋ] — ma lähen
 lennates

13. THE SEASONS. II.

(SUMMER AND AUTUMN.)

- the hottest ['hɒtɪst] — palavaim
 it is pleasant [pleznt] — on meel-
 div
 cool [ku:l] — jahe
 corn [kɔ:n] — vili
 becomes ripe [raɪp] — küpseb;
 ripe — küps
 harvesting ['ha:vɪstɪŋ] — viljalõ-
 kus
 because [bi'kɔ:(:z)] — sest et
 we have our holidays — meil
 on koolivaheaeg
 fruits [fru:ts] — puuviljad
 pears [peəz] — pirnid
 cherries ['tʃerɪz] — kirsid
 it rains [reɪnz] — sajab vihma

PROVERB.

to make hay ['meik 'hei] — heina
tegema
while [wail] — sellal kui, kuna

FALLING RAIN.

falling ['fɔ:lɪŋ] — langev; to fall
— langema

everything ['evriəɪŋ] — kõik

wet [wet] — märg

trickling ['trɪklɪŋ] — nirsev; to
trickle — nirsema

to splash [splæʃ] — pladisema,
solisema

sound [saund] — heli

upon = on — peal, peale

window pane ['windəu peɪn] —
aknaruut

looks [luks] — näib

to love [lʌv] — armastama

to see it hit — näha teda löö-
vat, tabavat

to bounce up [baʊns] — üles
hüppama, tagasi põrkama

14. A STORY: TWO LITTLE
PATRIOTS.

a story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt

patriot ['peɪtrɪət] — patrioot

near [niə] — lähedal

border ['bɔ:də] — piir

commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] — ko-
mandör

meeting ['mi:tiŋ] — koosolek

through [θru:] — läbi

a wood [wud] — mets

it is still [sti:l] — on vaikne

quickly ['kwɪkli] — kiiresti

suddenly ['sʌdnli] — äkki

behind [bi'haind] — taga

anything ['eniəɪŋ] — midagi

nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ei midagi

to stop — peatuma

to stand still — liikumatult seisma

is covered ['kʌvəd] — on kaetud

to understand [ʌndə'stænd] —
mõistma

spy [spai] — spioon

the border-guard's post ['bɔ:də-
gɑ:dz'pəʊst] — piirivalvepunkt;

border — piir, guard — valve,
valvur

to go away [gəʊ ə'wei] — ära
minema

there [ðeə] — seal

to try [traɪ] — katsuma, proovima

to catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma

15. GOING TO THE CINEMA.

cinema ['sɪnɪmə] — kino

what is on? — mida mängitakse?

film [fɪlm] — film

I was [wɔz] — ma olin

yesterday ['jestədi] — eile

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav

why [wai] — miks

ill [ɪl] — haige

is she better? — on ta tervem?

were you alone? [ə'loun] — olid sa ükski?
good-bye [gud'bai] — jumalaga!

16. AFTER SCHOOL.

so [sou] — nii
already [ɔ:l'redi] — juba
we had ['wi:hæd] — meil oli
last week ['la:st 'wi:k] — möödunud nädal

THE SCHOOL BELL'S SONG.

these are the words [wə:dz] — need on need sõnad
your play is done [dʌn] — teie mäng on lõppenud
work has begun [bi'gʌn] — töö on alanud
to leave [li:v] — lahkuma, maha jätma
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
'tis = it is

17. JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

birthday ['bɜ:odei] — sünnipäev
Jane is twelve years old now — Jane on nüüd 12-aastane
to invite [in'vait] — külla kutsuma
to receive [ri'si:v] — saama
present ['preznt] — kingitus
pretty ['priti] — kena
a box of paints [peints] — maali-
värvikarp
sweets [swi:ts] — kompvekid

to decide [di'said] — otsustama
"The Merry Fellows" — „Lõbusad poisid“

18. A DIALOGUE.

there [ðeə] — seal
to have a very good time — aega lõbusalt veetma
all about it [ə'baut] — kõik sellest
I am very sorry — mul on väga kahju
that [ðət] — et

19. RED ARMY DAY.

began [bi'gæn] — algas; minevik verbist to begin
came [keim] — tuli; minevik verbist to come
told [tould] — jutustas; minevik verbist to tell
civil war ['sivil 'wɔ:] — kodusõda
end [end] — lõpp
said [sed] — ütles; minevik verbist to say
fleet [fli:t] — laevastik
strong [strɔŋ] — tugev
to defend [difend] — kaitsma
country ['kʌntri] — maa
to shoot [fu:t] — (püssist) laskma
shot [ʃɒt] — laskur
organizer ['ɔ:gənaizə] — organi-
saator

20. A STORY OF THE CIVIL
WAR.

I.

partisan [pa:ti'zæn] — partisan
shooting ['fu:tiŋ] — (püssi-)lask-
mine

all around [ɔ:l ə'raund] — ümber-
ringi

is wounded [iz 'wu:ndid] — on
haavatud

village ['vilidʒ] — küla

saw [sɔ:] — nägi; minevik ver-
bist **to see**

mill [mil] — veski

bandages ['bændidʒiz] — (haava-)
sidemed

nobody ['noubədi] — ei keegi

nobody will to touch me — keegi
ei puuduta mind

II.

gave [geiv] — andis (verbist **to**
give)

ran [ræn] — jooksis (verbist **to**
run)

at last — viimaks

are you badly wounded? — oled
sa raskesti haavatud?

to bandage — (haava) kinni si-
duma

dear — kallis

went to see — käis vaatamas
(verbist **to go**)

III.

every ['evri] — iga

president ['prezidənt] — esimees

to save [seiv] — päästma

life [laif] — elu

21. A FUNNY STORY.

funny ['fʌni] — naljakas

was very tired [wəz 'veri 'taiəd] —
oli väga väsinud

drank [dræŋk] — jõi (verbist **to**
drink)

soon he was asleep — varsti
ta magas

somebody ['sʌmbədi] — keegi

woke up [wɔk 'ʌp] — ärkas; **to**
wake up — ärkama

it was dark [it wəz 'dɑ:k] — oli
pime

no answer ['nou 'ɑ:nsə] — ei min-
git vastust

anybody ['enibədi] — keegi

to jump up [tə 'dʒʌmp 'ʌp] —
püsti kargama

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

travels ['trævlz] — reisud

abed [ə'bed] — voodis

upon [ə'pɒn] — peal

pillow ['pilou] — padi

still [stil] — ikka, veelgi

round [raund] — ümber

earth [ə:θ] — maakera

way [wei] — tee

his way he takes — jätkab oma teekonda

morning after morning — hommik hommiku järel

22. AT THE ZOO.

Zoo [zu:] — loomaaed

to come to see [tə 'kʌm tə 'si:] — külastama tulema

a monkey ['mʌŋki] — ahv

put on — selga (pähe) panema; minevik verbist **to put**

went out [went 'aʊt] — läksid välja; minevik verbist **to go**

took the tram — sõitsid tram-miga; minevik verbist **to take**

animal ['æniməl] — loom

first of all — kõige esiteks

elephant ['elifənt] — elevant

Betty ['beti] — siin: elevandi nimi

is going to eat — hakkab sööma

kilogram ['kilogræm] — kilogramm

Jack, Rosie [dʒæk, 'rouzi] — siin: ahvide nimed

lion ['laiən] — lõvi

tiger ['taigə] — tiiger

bear [beə] — karu

next [nekst] — järgmine

TO THE ZOO.

we're off — me läheme

a moment to spare [spɛə] — jõudehetk

we're going to see — me läheme vaatama

kangaroo [kæŋgə'ru:] — känguru
to feed [fi:d] — söötma

hyena [hai'i:nə] — hüään. **We're going to hear the hyena laugh** — me kuulame (tulevik), kuidas hüään naerab

tall [tɔ:l] — kõrge

giraffe [dʒi'ra:f] — kaelkirjak
at play — mängimas

23. THE PIONEER CAMP.

camp [kæmp] — laager

to bathe [beið] — suplema

camp-fire ['kæmp-'faɪə] — laagrituli

to talk — kõnelema, jutustama

what a good time they will have — kui lõbus neil on (tulevik)

CAMP LIFE.

do you hear the bugle ['bju:gl] cry? — kuuled sa jahisarve hüüdmas?

deep — sügav

to shout — hüüdma, kisama

camping out! — laagrisse!

means — tähendab

a lot — suur hulk

pleasure ['plezə] — lõbu

healthy ['heləi] — terve; tervislik

leisure ['leɪzə] — jõudeaeg

rowing ['rouɪŋ] — sõudmine

bathing [*'beɪðɪŋ*] — suplemine
walks — jalutuskäigud
and around the fire talks — ja
kõnelused tule ümber

24. THE FIRST OF MAY.

**the U.S.S.R. — the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics**
[*rɪ'pʌblɪks*] — NSVL
to demonstrate [*'demənstreɪt*] —
demonstreerima
solidarity [*sɒlɪ'dæərɪti*] — soli-
daarsus
working class [*'wɜ:kɪŋ 'kla:s*] —
töölisklass

whole [*həʊl*] — kogu, terve
victory [*'vɪktəri*] — võit
socialism [*'səʊʃəlɪzəm*] — sotsia-
lism
pride [*praɪd*] — uhkus
joy [*dʒɔɪ*] — rõõm
struggle [*'strʌɡl*] — võitlus
protest [*'prəʊtest*] — protest
against [*ə'geɪnst*] — vastu
capitalism [*'kæpɪtəlɪzəm*] — kapi-
talism
fascism [*'fæʃɪzəm*] — fašism
enemies [*'enɪmɪz*] — vaenlased
toiler [*'tɔɪlə*] — töötaja

HÄÄLDAMINE JA ÕIGEKIRJUTUS.

<p>a = [æ] hand; band; stand; can; man; ran; bag; flag; happy; banner; apple; glad; hat; catch; has; had; thank; drank; tram; lamp; camp.</p> <p>a = [ei] name; game; came; late; skate; gave.</p> <p>a = [a:] dark; march; party; arm; farm; army; harvesting.</p> <p>a = [ɔ:] all; ball; wall; chalk; walk; talk; salt; already; always.</p> <p>a = [e] any; many.</p> <p>a = [ə] about; again; alone; another; around; asleep; away.</p> <p>ai = [eə] chair; hair; pair.</p>	<p>ay = [ei] May; day; lay; hay; say; play.</p> <p>ai = [ei] rain; wait; again.</p> <p>au = [ɔ:] autumn; August.</p> <p>e = [e] bell; lesson.</p> <p>ee = [i:] see; free; greet; sweet; feet; teeth; feed; deep.</p> <p>ear = [iə] ear; hear; near.</p> <p>ea = [i:] eat; meat; teacher; leader; please; pleased; season; read; tea.</p> <p>ea = [ei] break; great.</p>	<p>ea = [e] bread; head; breakfast; weather; pleasant; pleasure; ready; already.</p> <p>er = [ə] father; mother; sister; brother; longer; shorter; dinner; banner; November; weather.</p> <p>i = [ai] like; knife; life; shine; ripe; nice; white; while; tiger.</p> <p>igh = [ai] night; right.</p> <p>ir = [ɜ:] first; third; birthday.</p> <p>i = [i] ink; it; is; did; spring; winter.</p> <p>o = [ɔ] shop; stop; stocking; comrade; spot.</p>
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<p>o = [ou] rose; nose; old; cold.</p>	<p>ow = [au] now; how; brown.</p>	<p>oo = [u:] too; soon; cool; shoot; school.</p>
<p>o = [ou] go; potato.</p>	<p>ower = [auə] flower; shower.</p>	<p>our = [auə] our; hour.</p>
<p>wor = [wə:] work; worker; world; word.</p>	<p>ng = [ŋ] bring; ring; sing; long; song.</p>	<p>th = [θ] thing; something; nothing; anything; through.</p>
<p>or = [ɔ:] or; morning; sport; forty; short; corn.</p>	<p>j = [dʒ] January; June; July.</p>	<p>wh = [w] what; where; why; white; when.</p>
<p>our = [ɔ:] your; of course; yourself.</p>	<p>th = [ð] that; then; their; there; they; other; another.</p>	<p>wh = [h] who; whole.</p>
<p>o — [ʌ] some; come; become; something; nothing; mother; brother; other; another; tongue; month.</p>	<p>qu = [kw] quarter; question; quickly; quite.</p>	<p>ou = [u:] soup; group.</p>
<p>ou = [au] house; thousand; mouth; about; round.</p>	<p>kn = [n] know; knew; knife; knives.</p>	<p>ear — [ə:] learn; early.</p>
<p>ou = [ʌ] young; country.</p>	<p>ow = [ou] window; show; know; snow; fellow.</p>	<p>u = [ju:] pupil; duty; music.</p>
	<p>oo = [u] book; look; foot; good.</p>	<p>u = [ʌ] us; sun; but; must; run; jump; under; hundred; funny; summer.</p>

<p>y = [ai] cry; try; spy; my; why.</p>	<p>io = [aiə] pioneer; violet; lion.</p>	<p>ate = [eit] decorate; celebrate; demonstrate.</p>
<p>ph = [f] elephant.</p>	<p>tion = [ʃən] demonstration; revo- lution; constitution.</p>	<p>age = [idʒ] village; bandage.</p>

MITMESUGUSEID SÕNU.

answer	buy	field	pleasure
behind	eye	receive	difficult
through	good-bye	often	laugh

receive — received
decide — decided
dance — danced
like — liked
try — tries — tried
cry — cries — cried
big — bigger — the biggest
hot — hotter — the hottest

ASESÕNAD.

<i>Isikulised</i>		<i>Omastavad</i>
<i>Nimetav</i>	<i>Sihitav</i>	
I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

ARVSÖNAD.

<i>Pöhiarvud</i>		<i>Järgarvud</i>	
1	one [wan]	the first [ðə fə:st]	
2	two [tu:]	the second [ðə sekənd]	
3	three [ori:]	the third [ðə ɔə:d]	
4	four [fɔ:]	the fourth [ðə fɔ:θ]	
5	five [faiv]	the fifth [ðə fifθ]	
6	six [siks]	the sixth [ðə siksθ]	
7	seven ['sevn]	the seventh [ðə sevno]	
8	eight [eit]	the eighth [ði eitθ]	
9	nine [nain]	the ninth [ðə nainθ]	
10	ten [ten]	the tenth [ðə tenθ]	
11	eleven [i'levn]	the eleventh [ðə i'levno]	
12	twelve [twelv]	the twelfth [ðə twelfθ]	
13	thirteen ['ɔə:'ti:n]	the thirteenth [ðə 'ɔə:'ti:nə]	
14	fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n]	the fourteenth [ðə 'fɔ:'ti:nə]	
15	fifteen ['fif'ti:n]	the fifteenth [ðə 'fif'ti:nə]	
16	sixteen ['siks'ti:n]	the sixteenth [ðə 'siks'ti:nə]	
17	seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]	the seventeenth [ðə 'sevn'ti:nə]	
18	eighteen ['ei'ti:n]	the eighteenth [ði 'ei'ti:nə]	
19	nineteen ['nain'ti:n]	the nineteenth [ðə 'nain'ti:nə]	
20	twenty ['twenti]	the twentieth [ðə 'twentiθ]	
21	twenty-one ['twenti-'wan]	the twenty-first [ðə 'twenti-'fə:st]	
30	thirty ['ɔə:ti]	the thirtieth [ðə 'ɔə:tiθ]	
40	forty ['fɔ:ti]	the fortieth [ðə 'fɔ:tiθ]	
50	fifty ['fifti]	the fiftieth [ðə 'fiftiθ]	
60	sixty ['siks'ti]	the sixtieth [ðə 'siks'tiθ]	
70	seventy ['sevnti]	the seventieth [ðə 'sevntiθ]	
80	eighty ['eiti]	the eightieth [ði 'eitiθ]	
90	ninety ['nainti]	the ninetieth [ðə 'naintiθ]	
100	one hundred [wan 'hændrəd]	the hundredth [ðə 'hændrədəθ]	
101	one hundred and one [wan 'hændrəd ənd wan]	the one hundred and first [ðə wan 'hændrəd ənd fə:st]	
110	one hundred and ten [wan 'hændrəd ənd ten]	the one hundred and tenth [ðə wan 'hændrəd ənd tenθ]	
1000	one thousand [wan 'əau-zənd]	the thousandth [ðə 'əauzəndθ]	

RAAMATUS ESINEVATE EBAREEGLIPÄRASTE VERBIDE
NIMESTIK.

<i>Infinitive. Tegevusnimi</i>	<i>Past. Lihtminevik</i>
be [bi:] — olema	was, were [wɔz, wə:]
become [bi'kʌm] — saama (kellekski, millekski)	became [bi'keim]
begin [bi'gin] — algama	began [bi'gæŋ]
bite [bait] — hammustama	bit [bit]
break [breik] — murdma	broke [brɔuk]
bring [brin] — tooma	brought [brɔ:t]
buy [bai] — ostma	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætf] — kinni püüdma	caught [kɔ:t]
come [kʌm] — tulema	came [keim]
do [du:] — tegema	did [did]
drink [drɪŋk] — jooma	drank [dræŋk]
draw [drɔ:] — joonistama	drew [dru:]
eat [i:t] — süüa	ate [eit, et]
fall [fɔ:l] — langema	fell [fel]
feed [fi:d] — toitma	fed [fed]
give [giv] — andma	gave [geiv]
go [gou] — minema	went [went]
have [hæv] — evima	had [hæd]
hear [hiə] — kuulma	heard [hə:d]
know [nou] — teadma, tundma	knew [nju:]
lie [lai] — lamama	lay [lei]
make [meik] — tegema, valmistama	made [meid]
mean [mi:n] — tähendama	meant [ment]
read [ri:d] — lugema	read [red]
ring [rin] — helistama	rang [ræŋ]
run [rʌn] — jooksmata	ran [ræn]

<i>Infinitive. Tegevusnimi</i>	<i>Past. Lihtminevik</i>
say [sei] — ütlema	said [sed]
see [si:] — nägema	saw [sɔ:]
shine [ʃain] — paistma	shone [ʃɔn]
sing [siŋ] — laulma	sang [sæŋ]
sit [sit] — istuma	sat [sæt]
stand [stænd] — seisma	stood [stud]
take [teik] — võtma	took [tuk]
teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama	taught [tɔ:t]
tell [tel] — ütlema, jutustama	told [tould]
write [rait] — kirjutama	wrote [rout]

TÄHESTIKULINE SÕNASTIK.

A.

- a, an** [ei, ə, æn, ən] — umbmäärane artikkel, tähendab „üks“
- about** — üle, -st
- absent** ['æbs(ə)nt] — **to be absent** — puuduma
- after** ['ɑ:ftə] — pärast.
- afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] — pärastlõuna (kl. 12 ja 18 vahel)
- again** [ə'geɪn] — jälle
- against** [ə'geɪnst] — vastu
- air** [eə] — õhk
- all** [ɔ:l] — kõik; **all right** — hea küll
- alone** [ə'loun] — üks
- already** [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] — juba
- also** [ɔ:lsou] — samuti
- always** [ɔ:lwəz] — alati
- am** [æm] — oleviku esimene pööre verbist **to be**
- and** [ænd, ənd] — ja
- animal** ['æɪnməl] — loom
- anniversary** [æni'vɜ:səri] — aastapäev
- another** [ə'nʌðə], **other** — teine
- answer** ['ɑ:nsə] — 1. vastama, 2. vastus
- any** [eni] — mõni

- anything** ['eniθɪŋ] — midagi
- apple** ['æpl] — õun
- April** ['eɪprɪl] — aprill
- are** [ɑ:] — oleviku mitmus verbist **to be**
- arm** [ɑ:m] — käsivars
- army** ['ɑ:mi] — armee
- around** [ə'raʊnd] — ümberringi
- ask** [ɑ:sk] — küsima
- asleep** [ə'sli:p] **to be asleep** — magama
- at** [æt] — juures
- at dinner** — lõunastamas
- at first** — esiteks
- at home** — kodus
- at play** — mängimas
- at school** — koolis
- to look at** — (millelegi) vaatama
- August** ['ɔ:gəst] — august
- autumn** ['ɔ:təm] — sügis
- away** [əwei] — ära, eemal(e)

B.

- back** [bæk] — tagasi
- bad** [bæd] — halb; **badly** — raskesti
- bag** [bæg] — kott

ball [bɔ:l] — pall
band [bænd] — orkester
bandage ['bændidʒ] — 1. side,
 2. (haava) kinni siduma
banner ['bænə] — lipp
bathe [beið] — suplema; **bathing**
 suplemine
be [bi:] — olema
bear [beə] — karu
because [bi'kɔ:(:z)] — sellepärast et
become [bi'kʌm] — muutuma,
 saama
bed [bed] — voodi; **abed** —
 voodis
before [bi'fɔ:] — enne
begin [bi'gin] — algama
began [bi'gæn] — minevik ver-
 bist **to begin**
behind [bi'haind] — taga
bell [bel] — kell
better ['betə] — parem
big [big] — suur
bird [bɜ:d] — lind
birthday ['bɜ:ðeɪ] — sünnipäev
bite [bait] — hammustama
black [blæk] — must
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] — tahvel
blue [blu:] — sine
body ['bɒdi] — keha
book [buk] — raamat
bookcase ['bukkeɪs] — raamatu-
 kapp
border ['bɔ:də] — piir
border-guard — piirivalve, piiri-

valvur; **border-guard's post** —
 piirivalvepunkt
both [bəʊ] ... **and** — niihästi ...
 kui ka
bottom ['bɒtəm] — (alus) põhi,
 allots
bounce [baʊns] — tagasi pörkama,
 hüppama
boy [bɔɪ] — poiss
bread [bred] — leib
break [breɪk] — murdma
breakfast ['brekfəst] — hommiku-
 eine
bring [brɪŋ] — tooma
brother ['brʌðə] — vend
brown [braʊn] — pruun
bugle ['bjʊ:gl] — jahisarv
but [bʌt] — aga
buy [baɪ] — ostma

C.

cake [keɪk] — kook; **cakes** —
 koogid
calendar ['kælɪndə] — kalender
call [kɔ:l] — kutsuma
came [keɪm] — minevik verbist
to come
camp [kæmp] — laager
camping out — laagris
can [kæn] — võima, suutma
capitalism ['kæpɪtəlɪzəm] — kapi-
 talism
carry [kæri] — kandma
case [keɪs] — kääne

cat [kæt] — kass
 catch [kætʃ] — kinni püüdma, haarama
 chair [tʃeə] — tool
 chalk [tʃɔ:k] — kriit
 cherry ['tʃeri] — kirss
 chess [tʃes] — male
 child [tʃaɪld] — laps, **children** — lapsed
 cinema ['sɪnɪmə] — kino
 civil ['sɪvɪl] — kodanlik
 clear [kliə] — selge
 coat [kəʊt] — kuub, mantel
 cold [kəʊld] — külm
 collective farm [kə'lektɪv fa:m] — kolhoos
 colour ['kʌlə] — värv
 come [kʌm] — tulema; **to come in** — sisse tulema
 commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] — komandör
 commune ['kɒmjʊ:n] — kommuun
 communist ['kɒmjunist] — kommunist
 comrade ['kɒmri:d] — seltsimees
 constitution [kɒnstɪt'ju:ʃən] — konstitutsioon
 cool [ku:l] — jahe
 copy-book ['kɒpi-bʊk] — vihik
 corn [kɔ:n] — vili
 country ['kʌntri] — maa
 course [kɔ:s]; **of course** — muidugi
 cover ['kʌvə] — katma

cry [krai] — hüüdma
 cried [kraid] — minevik verbist **to cry**
 crystal ['krɪstl] — kristallselge
 cup [kʌp] — tass

D.

dance [dɑ:ns] — tantsima
 dark [dɑ:k] — pime
 day [deɪ] — päev
 dead [ded]; **is dead** — on surnud
 dear [diə] — kallis
 December [di'sembə] — detsember
 decide [dɪ'saɪd] — otsustama
 decorate ['dekeɪt] — dekoreerima, kaunistama
 deep [di:p] — sügav
 defend [dɪ'fend] — kaitsma
 desk [desk] — koolipink, pult
 dialogue ['daɪəlɒg] — dialoog
 dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] — diktaat
 did [dɪd] — minevik verbist **to do**
 different ['dɪfrənt] — erinev, mitmesugune
 difficult ['dɪfɪklt] — raske
 dinner ['dɪnə] — lõunasöök
 do [du:] — 1. tegema, 2. abi-verb
 doctor ['dɒktə] — arst
 down [daʊn] — alla
 drank ['dræŋk] — jõi (verbist **to drink**)

draw [drɔ:] — joonistama
dress [dres] — 1. kleit, 2. riie-
tama
duty ['dju:ti], **on duty** — korra-
pidaja ülesannetes, valvekorras,
teenistuskohuste täitmisel

E.

ear [iə] — kõrv
early ['ɜ:li] — vara
earth [ə:θ] — maa, maakera
eat [i:t] — süüa
elephant ['elɪfənt] — elevant
end [end] — lõpp
enemy ['enimi] — vaenlane
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] — inglise
evening ['i:vniŋ] — õhtu
every ['evri] — iga
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] — harjutus
eye [ai] — silm

F.

face [feɪs] — nägu
fall [fɔ:l] — kukkuma, langema
family ['fæmili] — perekond
far [fɑ:] — kaugel, kauge
fascism ['fæʃɪzəm] — fašism
farm [fɑ:m] — talu
father ['fɑ:ðə] — isa
February ['februəri] — veebruar
feed [fi:d] — söötma
feet [fi:t] — labajalad
fellows ['feləuz], **The Merry
Fellows** — lõbusad poisid

field [fi:ld] — põld
film [fɪlm] — film
finger ['fɪŋgə] — sõrm
fire [faɪə] — tuli
first [fɜ:st] — esimene; **at first**
esiteks
flag [flæɡ] — lipp
fleet [fli:t] — laevastik
floor [flɔ:] — põrand
flower ['flaʊə] — lill
foot [fʊt] — labajalg
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall
for [fɔ:] — jaoks, eest
fork [fɔ:k] — kahvel
free [fri:] — vaba
friend [frend] — sõber
fro [frou], **to and fro** — edasi-
tagasi
from [frɒm] — (millegi) juurest
fruit [fru:t] — puuvili
full [ful] — täis
fun [fʌn] — lõbu, nali
funny ['fʌni] — naljakas

G.

game [geɪm] — mäng
garden ['gɑ:dn] — aed
gave [geɪv] — minevik verbist **to
give**
gay [geɪ] — lõbus
get up [get ʌp] — üles tõusma
giraffe [dʒɪ'ra:f] — kaelkirjak
girl [gɜ:l] — tüdruk, tütarlaps
give [gɪv] — andma

glad [glæd] — rõõmus; **to be glad** — rõõmustama
go [gou] — minema
good [gud] — hea; **good-bye** — jumalaga!
good morning — tere hommikuts!
grass [gra:s] — rohi
great [greit] — suur
green [gri:n] — roheline
greet [gri:t] — tervitama
grey [grei] — hall
ground [ground] — maa, maapind
group [gru:p] — grupp
guard [ga:d] — valve; valvur;
border-guard — piirivalve, piirivalvur

H.

had [hæd] — minevik verbist **to have**
hair [heə] — juuksed
half [ha:f] — pool
hallo [hə'lou] — hallo! (tervitus)
hand [hænd] — käsi; osuti
happy [hæpi] — õnnelik
harvesting ['hɑ:vistiŋ] — (vilja-) lõikus
has [hæz] — oleviku ainsuse 3. pööre verbist **to have**
hat [hæt] — kübar
have [hæv] — omama; **to have a good time** — aega lõbusalt veetma
hay [hei] — hein

he [hi:] — tema (meessugu)
head [hed] — pea
healthy ['helθi] — terve, tervislik
hear [hiə] — kuulma
heart [hɑ:t] — süda
help [help] — aitama
her [hə:] — teda, temale, tema (oma), (naissugu)
here [hiə] — 1. siin, 2. siia
him [him] — teda, temale (meessugu)
his [hiz] — tema (oma) (meessugu)
hit — lööma; tabama
holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — koolivaheaeg, pühad
home [houm] — kodu; **at home** — kodus
hot [hɒt] — kuum
hour ['auə] — tund
house [haus] — maja
how [hau] — kuidas; **how are you?** — kuidas käsi käib?
how many? — kui palju? **how old are you?** — kui vana te olete?
hundred ['hʌndrəd] — sada
hyena [hai'i:nə] — hüään

I.

I [ai] — mina
ice [ais] — jää
ill [il] — haige

in [in] — sees (vastab küsimusele kus?)

ink [ɪŋk] — tint

inkstand ['ɪŋkstænd] — tindipott

into — sisse (vastab küsimusele kuhu?)

international [ɪntə'næʃnl] — rahvusvaheline

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] — külla kutsuma

is [ɪz] — oleviku ainsuse 3. isik verbist **to be**

it [ɪt] — tema, see

its [ɪts] — tema või selle (oma) (asjasugu)

J.

January ['dʒænjʊəri] — jaanuar

joy [dʒɔɪ] — rõõm

jump [dʒʌmp] — hüppama

July [dʒu'lai] — juuli

June [dʒu:n] — juuni

K.

kangaroo [kæŋgə'ru:] känguru

kilogram ['kɪlɒgræm] — kilogramm

I knew [nju:] — teadsin (verbist **to know**)

knife [naɪf] — nuga (mitmus **knives**)

know [nou] — teadma

L.

lamp [læmp] — lamp

land [lænd] — maa

last [la:st] — viimane; **at last** [ət'la:st] — lõpuks, viimaks

late [leɪt] — hilja

laugh [lɑ:f] — naerma

lay [leɪ] — katma

leave [li:v] — lahkuma

left [left] — 1. vasak, 2. minevik verbist **to leave**

leg [leg] — jalg, jalasäär

leisure ['leɪʒə] — vaba aeg

lesson ['lesn] — õppetund

let us (let's) [let əs] — laskem

lie [laɪ] — 1. lamama, 2. vale-tama

life [laɪf] — elu

like [laɪk] — 1. sallima, armastama, 2. sarnane, nagu

lion ['laɪən] — lõvi

little ['lɪtl] — vähe

live [lɪv] — elama

long [lɒŋ] — pikk

look at [luk ət] — (millelegi) vaatama

lot [lɒt] — hulk

love [lʌv] — armastama

luck [lʌk] — õnn

M.

make [meɪk] — tegema; **make clear** — selgeks tegema

man [mæn] — inimene, mees

many ['meni] — palju (arvult)

map [mæp] — (maa-)kaart

March [mɑ:tf] — märts

march [ma:tf] — marssima
May [mei] — mai
me [mi:] — mind; minule
mean [mi:n] — arvama; tähenda-
 dama
meat [mi:t] — liha
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] — koosolek
men [men] — mitmus sõnast **man**
Merry Fellows ['meri 'felouz] —
 lõbusad poisid
mill [mil] — veski
minute ['minit] — minut
moment ['moumənt] — moment;
in a moment — silmapilk; **a**
moment to spare — vaba hetk
monkey ['mʌŋki] — ahv
month [mʌnθ] — kuu
more [mɔ:] — rohkem
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — hommik
mother ['mʌðə] — ema
mouth [mauθ] — suu
move — [mu:v] — liigutama
much [mʌtf] — palju (koguselt)
music ['mju:zɪk] — muusika
must [mʌst] — peab; **must be** —
 peab olema
my [mai] — minu

N.

name [neim] — nimi
near [niə] — ligidal
new [nju:] — uus
next [nekst] — järgmine
nice [nais] — kena

night [nait] — öö; **at night** —
 öösel
no [nou] — ei
nobody ['noubədi] — ei keegi
nominative ['nɒminətɪv] — nime-
 tav
nose [nouz] — nina
not [nɒt] — ei, mitte
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ei midagi
November [no'vembə] — novem-
 ber
now [nau] — nüüd

O.

objective [ɔb'dʒektɪv] — sihitav
ocean ['oufən] — ookean
o'clock [ɔ'klɒk] — kell (5 **o'clock**
 — kell 5)
October [ɔk'təubə] — oktoober
of [ɔv] — eessõna, nõuab küsi-
 must keda? mida?
of course — muidugi
often [ɔ:fn] — sageli
off [ɔ:f] **we're off** — me läheme
old [ould] — vana; **how old are**
you? — kui vana te olete?
on [ɔn] — peal; **to be on duty**
 — korrapidaja olema; **what is**
on? — mida mängitakse?
once ['wʌns] — ükskord
one [wʌn] — üks
only ['ounli] — ainult
open ['oupn] — avama
or [ɔ:] — või, ehk

organizer ['ɔ:gənaɪzə] — organi-
saator
other ['ʌðə] — teine
our [aʊə] — meie (oma)
over ['oʊvə], **summer is over** —
suvi on möödus

P.

paints [peɪnts] — värvid
pair [peə] — paar
pane [peɪn] — aknaruut
paper ['peɪpə] — paber
parade [pə'reɪd] — paraad
Paris ['pærɪs] — 1. Pariis, 2. pa-
riisi
party ['pɑ:ti] — partei
partisan [pɑ:ti'zæn] — partisan
pass [pɑ:s] — ulatama, edasi
andma; mööduma
patriot ['peɪtriət] — patrioot
pear [peə] — pirn
pen [pen] — sulg
pencil ['pensl] — pliiats
pencil-box ['pensl-bɒks] — pinal
people ['pi:pl] — rahvas
picture ['pɪktʃə] — pilt
pillow ['pɪləʊ] — padi
pioneer [paɪə'niə] — pioneer
plate [pleɪt] — taldrik
play [pleɪ] — mängima, mäng
pleasant [pleznt] — meeldiv
please [pli:z] — palun; meeldima
pleased [pli:zd] — rõõmus
pleasure ['plezə] — lõbu, heameel

portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] — portree
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] — kartul
present ['preznt] — kingitus
president ['prezɪdnt] — esimees
pretty ['prɪti] — kena, nägus
pride [praɪd] — uhkus
pronounce [prə'naʊns] — hääl-
dama
protest ['prəʊtest] — protest
proverb ['prɒvəb] — vanasõna
pupil ['pjʊ:pl] — õpilane
put [put] — panema
put down — maha panema
put on — selga panema

Q.

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] — veerand
question ['kwɛstʃən] — küsimus
quick [kwɪk] — kiire; **be quick!**
tee kähku!
quickly ['kwɪkli] — kiiresti
quite [kwɑɪt] — hoopis, üsna

R.

rain [reɪn] — vihm; **it rains** —
vihma sajab
ran [ræn] — jooksis (verbist **to**
run)
read [ri:d] — lugema
ready ['redi] — valmis
receive [ri'si:v] — saama, vastu
võtma
red [red] — punane
review [ri'vju:] — kordamine, üle-
vaade

revolution [revə'lu:fən] — revolutsioon
revolutionary [revə'lu:fənri] — revolutsiooniline
rhyme [raim] — riim
right [rait] — 1. õige, 2. parempoolne, 3. õigus
ring [riŋ] — helistama
ripe [raip] — küps
river ['rivə] — jõgi
rose [rouz] — roos
round [raund] — ümberringi
rowing ['rouiŋ] — sõudmine
run [rʌn] — jooksmata

S.

I said [sed] — ütlesin (verbist to say)
salt [sɔ:lt] — sool
save [seiv] — päästma
I saw [sɔ:] — nägin (verbist to see)
say [sei] — ütleva
school [sku:l] — kool
schoolboy — koolipoiss
schoolgirl — koolitüdruk
schoolbag — raamatukott
second ['sekənd] — sekund
season ['si:zn] — aasta-aeg
see [si:] — nägema
September [sep'tembə] — september
shall [ʃæl] — abiverb, tarvitatakse tuleviku moodustamiseks

she [ʃi:] — tema (naissugu)
shine [ʃain] — paistma
shirt [ʃə:t] — särk
shoes [ʃu:z] — kingad
shoot [ʃu:t] — (püssist) laskma
shopping ['ʃɒpiŋ] — sisseoste tegema
shot [ʃɒt] — 1. lask, 2. laskur
shout [ʃaut] — hüüdma, kisama
short [ʃɔ:t] — lühike
show [ʃou] — näitama
shower ['ʃauə] — valing
sing [siŋ] — laulma
sister ['sistə] — õde
sit [sit] — istuma
skate [skeit] — uisutama
skating-rink ['skeitiŋ-riŋk] — uisutee, liuväli
ski [ʃi:] — 1. suusatama, 2. suusk
sky [skai] — taevas
sleep [sli:p] — magama
slogan ['slougən] — loosung
smell [smel] — haistma
smile [smaɪl] — naeratama
snow [snou] — lumi
so [sou] — nii
socialism ['səʊʃəlɪzəm] — sotsialism
socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] — sotsialist
sofa ['səʊfə] — sohva
solidarity [səli'dæriti] — solidaarsus
some [sʌm] — mõni
somebody ['sʌmbədi] — keegi

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] — midagi
song [sɒŋ] — laul
soon [su:n] — varsti
sorry ['sɒri] — I'm very sorry —
 mul on väga kahju
soup [su:p] — supp
sowing ['souɪŋ] — külv
soviet ['sɒviət] — nõukogu
spade [speɪd] — labidas
spare [speə] — vaba, jõude
speak [spi:k] — rääkima
spring [sprɪŋ] — kevad
spoon [spu:n] — lusikas
sport [spɔ:t] — sport
spy [spai] — spioon
stand [stænd] — seisma
still [sti:l] — vaikne; veelgi
stockings ['stɒkɪŋz] — sukad
stop [stɒp] — peatama
story ['stɔ:ri] — jutt
stove [stouv] — ahi
street [stri:t] — tänav
strong [strɒŋ] — tugev
struggle ['strʌɡl] — 1. võitlus,
 2. võitlema
suddenly ['sʌdnli] — äkitselt
summer ['sʌmə] — suvi
sun [sʌn] — päike
sweet [swi:t] — magus
swim [swɪm] — ujuma

T.

table ['teɪbl] — laud
take [teɪk] — võtma

talk [tɔ:k] — 1. kõnelus, 2. kõ-
 nelema
tall [tɔ:l] — kõrge
taste [teɪst] — maitsma
I taught [tɔ:t] — õpetasin (ver-
 bist to teach)
tea [ti:] — tee
teacher ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja
teeth [ti:θ] — hambad
tell [tel] — ütleva
tennis ['tenɪs] — tennis
than [ðæn] — kui
thank you ['θæŋk ju] — tänan teid
that [ðæt] — too; mis
the [ði:, ðə] — määrav artikkel
their [ðeə] — nende
them [ðem] — neid; neile
then [ðen] — siis
there is — on; **there is a demon-**
stration — toimub demonstrat-
 sioon
these [ði:z] — need; **these are**
the words — need on need sõnad
they [ðei] — nemad
thing [θɪŋ] — asi
this [ðɪs] — see
thousand ['θaʊzənd] — tuhat
through [θru:] — läbi
tie [tai] — kaelaside
tiger ['taɪgə] — tiiger
tired [taɪəd] — väsinud
to [tu, tə] — 1. tõlkimatu sõna,
 tarvitatakse tegevusnime ees (**to**
go); 2. eessõna, vastab küsi-

musele kuhu (**to the cinema**)
to-day — täna
to-morrow — homme
to and fro ['tu ən'frou] edasi-tagasi
together [tə'geðə] — koos
I told [tould] ütlesin, jutustasin
 (minevik verbist **to tell**)
tongue [tʌŋ] — keel
too [tu:] 1. ka; 2. liiga
I took [tuk] — võtsin (verbist **to take**); **took the tram** — sõitis trammiga
touch [tʌtʃ] — puudutama
travel ['trævl] — reis
tree [tri:] puu
tribune ['tribju:n] — tribüün
I tried [traid] — proovisin, katsetasin
true [tru:] — õige; truu
try [trai] — katsuma, proovima, püüdma

U.

under ['ʌndə] — all
union ['ju:njən] — liit, ühing, unioon
unite [ju:'nait] — ühinema
understand ['ʌndə'stænd] — mõist-up [ʌp] — üles [ma
up and down — üles-alla, edasi-tagasi
us [ʌs] — meid
use [ju:z] — tarvitama
U. S. S. R. ['ju: eses 'a:] — NSVL

V.

very ['veri] — väga; **very much** — väga
victory ['viktəri] — võit
violet ['vaialit] — kannikes-sinine; kannike
volley-ball ['vɒli-bɔ:l] — käsipall; võrkpall

W.

wait [weit] — ootama
walk [wɔ:k] — 1. käima, kõndima; 2. jalutuskäik
wall [wɔ:l] — sein
want [wɒnt] — vajama
war [wɔ:] — sõda
was warm [wɔ:m] — oli soe;
I was — olin
wash [wɒʃ] — pesema
water ['wɔ:tə] — vesi
way [wei] — tee
we [wi:] — meie
weather ['weðə] — ilm
week [wi:k] — nädal
well [wel] — hästi; **we are quite well** — me oleme täiesti terved
I went — läksin (verbist **to go**)
we were [wə:] — olime (mineviku mitmus verbist **to be**)
what [wɒt] — mis
when [wen] — millal
where [weə] — kus, kuhu
which [wɪʃ] — missugune
while [wail] — sellal kui

white [wait] — valge
who [hu:] — kes
whole [houl] — kogu, terve
whom [hu:m] — keda
why [wai] — miks
will [wil] — abiverb, tarvitatakse
tuleviku moodustamiseks
window ['windou] — aken
winter ['wintə] — talv
with [wið] — eessõna -ga; ühes,
kaasas
woman ['wumən] — naine
wood [wud] — mets
word [wə:d] — sõna
work [wə:k] — 1. töö; 2. töötama
worker ['wə:kə] — tööline
world [wə:ld] — maailm

wounded ['wu:ndid] — haavatud
write [rait] — kirjutama

Y.

year [jə:] — aasta
yes [jes] — jah
yesterday ['jestədi] — eile
you [ju:] — teie, sina; teid, sind
young [jʌŋ] — noor
your [jɔ:] — teie, sinu
yourself [jɔ:'self] — teie, (sina) ise;
for yourself — teile (sulle)
endale
youth [ju:θ] — noorus

Z.

Zoo [zu:] — loomaaed

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