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L. Ariva

**Inglise
keele
õpik**

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INGLISE KEELE ÕPIK

A L G A J A I L E



KIRJASTUS „VALGUS“ · TALLINN 1966

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KAANE KUJUNDANUD L. KRUUSMAA

Lubatud
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SAATEKS

Et võõrkeelte õppimine on viimastel aastatel tublisti laienenud ja senini on meil puudunud inglise keele algõpikud täiskasvanutele, siis on püütud käesoleva õpperaamatuga seda lünka mõnevõrra täita. Antud õpik on mõeldud kasutamiseks esmajoones kõrgemate õppeasutuste kaugõppijatele, kes pole varem inglise keelt õppinud või on selle õppeprotsessist eemal olles unustanud. Kuid käesolevat õpperaamatut on võimalik kasutada ka keeltekoollides ja -kursustel. Õpiku koostamisel on samuti silmas peetud Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli erivajadusi, kus teatavasti saksa filoloogidel inglise keel on obligatoorseks õppeaineks, mistõttu nad suhteliselt lühikese aja jooksul peavad omandama rahuldava keeleoskuse. Eelnimetatud laiast kasutajateringist on tingitud ka käesoleva õpiku struktuur.

Õppepalades esineb kokku umbes 1500 sõna; õpiku lõppu lisatud kodulektüüris, mis tuleb iseseisvalt sõnaraamatu abil läbi töötada, lisandub veel umbes 600 sõna.

Õpiku sissejuhatavas osas on antud inglise keele kõigi häälikute ligikaudsed hääldamisjuhised. Inglise keele foneetikakursuse põhjalikumaks omandamiseks on aga soovitatav hiljem kasutada dotsent O. Muti koostatud foneetikaõpikut ("An Introduction to English Phonetics for the Estonian Learner", Tartu, 1965).

Eelkursus (§-d 1–10) sisaldab õppematerjali 10 õppetunniks. Eelkursuse vältel tutvutakse abiverbide *to be* ja *to have* olevikuga, küsilause moodustamisega, umbmäärase ja määrava artikliga. Igas paragrahvis käsitletakse ka mõnda uut häälikut.

Põhikursus koosneb 30 õppetükist. Iga õppetüki oluliseks osaks on tekst. Tekstid on osalt autori poolt koostatud, osalt kohandatuna üle võetud Nõukogude Liidus ja teistes sotsialismimaades kasutusel olevaist inglise keele õpikuist. Samuti on valitud adapteeritud katkendeid inglise keelde tõlgitud raamatuist (Y. Gagarin "Road to the Stars" jt.). Põhikursuse tekstide valikul on silmas peetud ka kõnekeele harjumuste omandamist. Lugeispalade hulgas on dialooge ja vestlusi mitmesugustel teemadel. Tekstile järgnevad "Seletused teksti kohta". Nendes selgitatakse lugemispalas esinenud grammatilisi iseärasusi, mida õppetükile järgnevas grammatikaosas enam eraldi ei käsitleta. Seletustes antakse samuti tekstis esinenud raskeimate ja idiomaatiliste väljendite tõlked.

Õppetükkides 1–10 esinevad uued sõnad on antud õpiku lõpus asuva alfabeetilise üldsõnastiku ees tekstide kaupa, mis kergendab algajail õpiku kasutamist. Alates 11. õppetükist tuleb uusi sõnu otsida juba alfabeetilisest üldsõnastikust.

Õppetüki teise osana on antud reeglid tekstis esinevate grammatikanähtuste seletamiseks. Grammatikaküsimustega põhjalikumaks tutvumiseks on soovitatav kasutada L. Kivimäe, O. Muti, J. Silveti ja L. Võsamäe koostatud käsiraamatut "Inglise keele grammatika" (Tallinn, 1962). Et käesolev õpik on mõeldud kasutamiseks algajaile, siis on selle grammatikakursusest välja jäetud ajavormid *Present Perfect Continuous*, *Past Perfect Continuous*, *Future Perfect*, *Future Perfect in the Past*, *Future Perfect Continuous*, gerundium, kesksõnalised konstruktsioonid, lauseanalüüs ja ebareaalne tingimusega kõrvallaused.

Õppetüki viimase osana järgnevad grammatilised ja leksikaalsed harjutused. Need harjutused on soovitatav süstemaatiliselt läbi töötada, sest nad kinnistavad tekstis esinenud sõnavara, samuti grammatikat, ühtlasi kordavad eelmiste õppepalade materjali. Viimase harjutusena on alates neljandast õppetükist antud üks lühipala iseseisvalt läbitöötamiseks. Selles on mõningaid uusi sõnu, mille eestikeelseid vasteid tuleb otsida üldsõnastikust. Põhiliselt esineb aga palas varem õpitud sõnavara. Neid lisapalu võib ka lasta pähe õppida, jutustada või kasutada kirjalikuks ümberjutustuseks.

Alates põhikursuse 11. õppetükist on pärast teksti kohta käivaid seletusi lisatud A. S. Hornby grammatiliste asendustabelite eeskujul koostatud tabelid, mille abil on võimalik moodustada väga palju ühesuguse struktuuriga lauseid.

Õpikule on lisatud vokaalide hääldamistabelid ja hääldamisharjutused. Viimaseid võib õpetaja kasutada oma suva järgi, kui ta leiab, et mõned häälikud vajavad eraldi harjutamist. Samuti on lisas toodud väljendeid artikli kasutamise kohta, mõningaid matemaatilisi avaldisi ja ebareeglipäraste verbide põhivormide tabel.

Õpik on varustatud inglise-eesti ja eesti-inglise sõnastikega, mis sisaldavad õpikus kasutatud sõnavara. Sõnade hääldamise märkimisel on aluseks võetud J. Silveti "Inglise-eesti sõnaraamat" (Tartu, 1948) ja Daniel Jones'i "Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary" (London, 1960).

Õpik on määratud kasutamiseks I ja II kursusel (120 õppetunni ulatuses).

Iga õppetüki läbitöötamiseks on arvestatud keskmiselt 2–3 akadeemilist tundi. Seda aega võib õppejõud muidugi vastavalt oma soovile ja vajadustele ka lühendada põhikursuse alguses ja vastavalt pikendada põhikursuse lõpuosas.

Iseõppijail on võimalik saada õpiku tekste helilindistatult Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli inglise keele kateedrist isikliku lindi vastusaatmisel.

Õpiku koostaja avaldab siirast tänu Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli inglise keele kateedri juhatajale dotsent O. Mutile ja kogu inglise keele kateedri kollektiivile, samuti Tallinna Polütehnilise Instituudi vene keele ja võõrkeelte kateedri juhatajale dotsent P. Vaaraskile osutatud abi, kasulike näpunäidete ning paranduste eest.

Autor

INGLISE TÄHESTIK

Trüki- täht	Kirjatäht	Tähe nime- tus	Trüki- täht	Kirjatäht	Tähe nime- tus
A a	<i>A (A) a</i>	[ei]	N n	<i>N n</i>	[en]
B b	<i>B b</i>	[bi:]	O o	<i>O o</i>	[ou]
C c	<i>C c</i>	[si:]	P p	<i>P p</i>	[pi:]
D d	<i>D d</i>	[di:]	Q q	<i>Q q</i>	[kju:]
E e	<i>E e</i>	[i:]	R r	<i>R r</i>	[ɑ:]
F f	<i>F f</i>	[ef]	S s	<i>S s</i>	[es]
G g	<i>G g</i>	[dʒi:]	T t	<i>T t</i>	[ti:]
H h	<i>H h</i>	[eitʃ]	U u	<i>U u</i>	[ju:]
I i	<i>I i</i>	[ai]	V v	<i>V v</i>	[vi:]
J j	<i>J j</i>	[dʒei]	W w	<i>W w</i>	[ˈdʌblju:]
K k	<i>K k</i>	[kei]	X x	<i>X x</i>	[eks]
L l	<i>L l</i>	[el]	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	[wai]
M n	<i>M m</i>	[em]	Z z	<i>Z z</i>	[zed]

SISSEJUHATUS

TÄHT JA HÄÄLIK

Nagu teada, tähistab eesti keele õigekiri üldiselt sõnade häälduslikku kuju. Inglise keele õigekiri tänapäeval ei vasta aga enam hääldamisele. Õigekiri on juba mitu sajandit püsinud enam-vähem muutumatuna, kuid hääldamine on selle aja jooksul kirjapildist tunduvalt lahku läinud.

Igas keeles on teatud kindel hulk häälikuid, milledest koosnevad kõik antud keele sõnad. Häälikuid hääldatakse kõnes, tähte aga kasutatakse hääliku märkimiseks kirjas. Keeles kasutusel olevad häälikud alluvad kergemini muutustele kui tähed, mis on suhteliselt püsivad pikkade aegade jooksul.

Paljud inglise keele häälikud on sarnased eesti keele vastavate häälikutega, kuid täiesti nad siiski ei ühti.

Põhilised erinevused on järgmised:

1. Inglise keele häälikud [b, d, g] on helilised, mitte helitud või poolhelilised nagu eesti keeles. Ka sõna lõpus jäävad nad helilisteks ega muutu vastavaiks helituiks häälikuiks [p, t, k], nagu see toimub vene (зод [т], лыг [к]) või saksa keeles (und [t], sind [t]).

2. Kaashäälikud [k, p, t] on aspireeritud. Nende hääldamisel tekib tugev õhuvool kaashääliku ja järgneva täishääliku vahel. Aspiratsiooni saavutamiseks hääldame vokaalile eelneva [k, p, t] järel hääliku [h].

3. Inglise keeles puuduvad peenendatud kaashäälikud.

Inglise keeles ei ole astmevaheldust. Ka kirjas kahe tähega märgitud konsonante hääldatakse lühidalt.

Inglise keele häälikuid hääldatakse üldiselt tagapoolsemalt kui eesti keele häälikuid, samuti ei ole huulte liikumine nii intensiivne nagu eesti keele hääldamisel.

Inglise keeles on 26 tähte ja 44 häälikut. Täishäälikute märkimiseks on 6 tähte ja kaashäälikute märkimiseks 20 tähte. Tähte y kasutatakse nii täis- kui kaashääliku märkimiseks.

Kaashäälikute lugemine on inglise keeles üldiselt lihtne. Raskusi teeb aga täishäälikute lugemine, sest 6 tähte a, o, u, e, i ja y abil tähistatakse inglise keeles 20 täis- ja kaksiktäishäälikut [i, i, e, æ, u, u, ʌ, ɔɪ, ɔ, ɑɪ, ɔɪ, ə, ei, ɛə, ai, au, iə, uə, ou, ɔɪ].

Kuna inglise keeles häälikute arv ületab tähtede arvu tähes- tikus, siis võib sama täht või täheühend tähistada erinevaid

häälikuid. Ja vastupidi, sama häälikut võib tähistada erinevate tähtede või täheühenditega.

Iga võõrkeele omandamise aluseks on vastava keele foneetilise ehituse, s. o. häälikute süsteemi, sõna- ja lauserõhu ning intonatsiooni tundmaõppimine. Et keele kasutamise põhiliseks vormiks on kõnelemine, siis on ka võõrkeele omandamisel esmase tähtsusega vastava keele kuulmine ja kõnelemine. Ükski häälikute kui tahes põhjalik kirjeldus ei aita omandada õiget hääldamist. Parimad oskused saavutatakse ikkagi õpetaja hääldamise või heliülesvõtete pideva jälgendamise kaudu.

Et inglise keeles kirjaipilt hääldamisest oluliselt erineb, siis on hääldamise tähistamiseks kasutusele võetud transkriptsioonimärgid. Igale häälikule vastab ainult üks kindel transkriptsioonimärk. Diftonge tähistatakse kahe märgi abil, näit. [au, ɔi]. Selliste märkidega kirja pandud hääldamine asetatakse nurksulgudesse. Rahvusvahelisteks transkriptsioonimärkideks on võetud ladina tähed ja mõned erimärgid seal, kus ladina tähtedest ei piisa. Pika täishääliku märkimiseks kasutatakse koolonit [ː] vastava lühikese täishääliku järel, näit. [iː]. Foneetilisest transkriptsioonis asetatakse rõhumärk rõhulise silbi ette, näit. happy [ˈhæpi]. Ühesilbilistes sõnades rõhku ei märgita, näit. lamp [læmp].

INGLISE KEELE HÄÄLIKUTE HÄÄLDAMINE

Inglise keeles on 20 täis- ja kaksiktäishäälikut ning 24 kaas-häälikut.

Järgnevalt on antud ligikaudsed juhendid nende hääldamiseks.

KAASHÄÄLIKUD (KONSONANDID)

- [p] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *p* sõnas *sepp*, ainult intensiivsemalt, s. t. aspireeritult.
- [b] — hääldatakse heliliselt, umbes nagu eesti keeles *b* sõnas *õmblema*.
- [m] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *m*.
- [f] — hääldatakse nagu *f* sõnas *telefon*.
- [v] — hääldatakse nagu *v* sõnas *kivvi*, kusjuures alumine huul surutakse tugevasti vastu ülemisi hambaid.
- [t] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *t* tagapoolsemalt ning aspireeritult. [t] hääldamisel puudutab keeleots alveoole (mitte hambaid, nagu eesti keeles).
- [d] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *д* sõnas *дом* või saksa keeles *d* sõnas *die*).

- [n] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *n* tagapoolsemalt.
- [s] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *s*.
- [z] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *з* sõnas *роза* või saksa keeles *s* sõnas *reisen*).
- [θ] on helitu hammashäälik, mille vaste eesti keeles puudub. Hääliku [θ] moodustamiseks asetatakse keeleots hammaste vahele. Keel on lõtv ning kujult lai ja lame. Keeleküljed puudutavad hambaid. Ülemiste hammaste ja keeleotsa vahel tekib pilu. Ohuvool tungib läbi pilu, tekitades kahinat. Keel ei tohi puudutada huuli ega ulatuda hammastest palju ettepoole.
- [ð] on eelmise hääliku heliline variant, mille moodustamisest võtavad osa häälekurrud.
- [ʃ] — hääldatakse nagu *š* sõnas *šokolaad*.
- [ʒ] — hääldatakse nagu *ž* sõnas *žürii*.
- [tʃ] — hääldatakse nagu *tš* sõnas *tšello*.
- [dʒ] — hääldatakse nagu *dž* sõnas *džäss*.
- [l] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *l* eespoolsemalt. Inglise keeles on häälikul [l] kaks varianti — tume ja hele. Hele variant esineb sõna ja silbi algul, kõlades umbes nagu *l* eesti sõnas *ligi*. [l] hääldatakse tumedana sõna ja silbi lõpul, kusjuures keeleselja tagaosa on tõusnud ja keskosa alla laskunud. Tume [l] kõlab umbes nagu vene keeles *л* sõnas *стол*.
- [r] — hääldatakse hoopis erinevalt eesti keele häälikust *r*. Eesti keeles hääliku *r* tekitamisel keeleots väriseb, inglise keeles on aga liikumatu. Õige hääldamise saavutamiseks tuleb hääldada pikk *a*, seejuures keeleotsa tõstes.
- [j] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *j*.
- [g] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *г* sõnas *гусь* või saksa keeles *g* sõnas *gut*).
- [k] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *k* sõnas *kepp*, ainult aspireeritult.
- [ŋ] — hääldatakse nagu *n* sõnas *rong*, kui jätta *g* hääldamata.
- [h] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *h*, ainult pisut intensiivsemalt.
- [w] on lühike *u*-häälik, mis esineb konsonandi osas vokaali ees. [w] hääldamisel on huuled tugevasti ümardatud ja keeleots tõmmatud alumiste hammaste juurest tahapoole nagu vilistamisel.

TÄISHÄÄLIKUD (VOKAALID)

- [ʌ] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *a* sõnas *kamm*.
- [e] — hääldatakse pisut lahtisemalt kui eesti keeles lühike *e* sõnas *et*.

- [i] — hääldatakse eesti keele lühikese *i* ja *e* vahepealse häälikuna, umbes nagu teine *i* sõnas *sinine*.
- [ɔ] — hääldatakse lahtisemalt kui eesti keeles lühike *o* (a-taoliselt). Inglise keele [ɔ] hääldamisel laskub alalõug tugevasti alla. Huuled on avatud ja ümardatud, kuid mitte ette lükatud.
- [u] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *u* sõnas *kukk*. Huuled on ümardatud, kuid mitte ette lükatud.
- [æ] hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *ä* sõnas *kätt*. Suunurgad on [æ] hääldamisel tahapoole tõmmatud ja huuled rohkem avatud kui eesti keeles.
- [ə] meenutab pisut eesti keele lühikese *õ* ja *ö* vahepealset häälikut. [ə] hääldamisel on keeleselg lame ja huuled ümardamata. Häälik [ə] esineb ainult rõhuta silbis.
- [ɑː] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *a* sõnas *paat*, ainult tagapoolsemalt. Huuled ei ümardu ja on tugevasti avatud.
- [iː] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles pikk *i* sõnas *piik*, ainult keeleselg ei tõuse nii kõrgele kui eesti keele pika *i* hääldamisel.
- [ɔː] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *o* sõnas *tool*, ainult keele asend on madalam ja tagapoolsem, mistõttu häälik on madala tooniga.
- [uː] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *u* sõnas *tuum*, kuid seejuures ei ole huuled ette lükatud nagu eesti keele *u* hääldamisel.
- [əɪ] — hääldatakse mõnevõrra erinevalt eesti keele pikast *õ*-häälikust. Keel on ühtlaselt tõstetud ja huuled ümardamata.

KAKSIKTÄISHÄÄLIKUD (DIFTONGID)

Inglise keeles hääldatakse kaksiktäishäälikute teist häälikut lühemalt ja nõrgemalt kui esimest häälikut.

- [ei] esimene häälik on lahtisem kui vastav eesti häälik ja teine häälik nõrgem kui eesti keele sõnas *ei*.
- [ai] teine häälik on nõrk [i], mis sarnaneb eesti *e*-häälikuga.
- [au] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *au* sõnas *laud*, ainult teine häälik [u] on tunduvalt nõrgem.
- [ɛə] esimene häälik on [e] ja [æ] vahepealne. Hääliku moodustamisel on keeleots alumiste hammaste juures: keeleselja eesosa on tõstetud kõva suulae suunas ning asub kõrgemal kui [æ] puhul, kuid madalamal kui [e] puhul. Huuled on pisut tahapoole tõmmatud. Eesti keeles vastav häälik puudub.
- [ou] esimene häälik meenutab eesti *õ* ja *ö* vahepealset häälikut, teine häälik on nõrk [u].

[ɔi] meenutab eesti diftongi *oi* sõnas *toit*, ainult [i] on nõrgem.
[iə] esimene häälik kõlab selgemalt kui üksikvokaal [i].
[uə] esimese hääliku moodustamisel ei lükku huuled ette, teine häälik on nõrk [ə].

SÕNARÕHK

Inglise keele kahesilbilistes sõnades langeb rõhk tavaliselt esimesele silbile, näit. *study* ['stʌdi], *sister* ['sistə].

Mitmesilbilistes sõnades langeb rõhk tavaliselt kolmandale silbile lõpust, näit. *university* [junɪ'vɜːsɪti], *family* ['fæmili].

REDUKTSIOON

Rõhuline silp on inglise keeles tugev ja selge, rõhuta silp aga tunduvalt nõrgem. Inglise keelele on iseloomulik vokaalide redutseerumine või koguni nende kadumine rõhuta silbis, näit. *teacher* ['ti:tʃə], *pencil* ['pensl].

LAUSERÕHK

Ingliskeelses lauses on tavaliselt rõhutatud iseseisva tähendusega sõnad. Lauserõhulisteks sõnadeks võivad olla nimi-sõnad, omadussõnad, põhitegusõnad, arvsõnad, määrsõnad ning küsivad ja näitavad asesõnad, mõnikord ka abitegusõnad, isikulised, omastavad ja siduvad asesõnad. Rõhutute sõnade hulka kuuluvad artiklid, sidesõnad, eessõnad ja partiklid.

INTONATSIOON

Intonatsiooniks nimetatakse teatud keelele iseloomulikku meloodiat, mis on tingitud rõhuliste ja rõhutute silpide vaheldumisest tekkinud rütmist ning hääletooni tõusudest ja langustest niihästi lause keskel kui ka lõpus.

Inglise keeles on kaks põhilist meloodiat — langev ja tõusev meloodia.

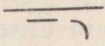
Langevat meloodiat kasutatakse jutustavates lausetes, käsklausetes ja eriküsimustes. Meloodia langus lause lõpus on ing-

lise keeles palju järsem kui eesti keeles. Ühtlasi algab ingliskeelne lause meloodiliselt palju kõrgemalt kui eestikeelne lause.

Graafiliselt kujutatakse keele meloodiat punktide . . (rõhuta silbid), kriipsude — — (rõhulised silbid) ja kaarekestega .

 tähistab hääle järsku langust,  tõusu). Neid märke

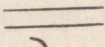
kasutatakse kahe paralleelse sirge vahel, mis tähistavad hääleulatuse piire.

Come here.  Tule siia.

[ˈkʌm ˈhiə]

Tell me.

[ˈtel mi (ɪ) ɪ]

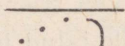
 Ütle mulle; jutusta mulle.

Kui hääle järsku langust või tõusu tahetakse märkida teksti sees, mitte aga tonogrammina kahe paralleelse sirge vahel, kasutatakse noolekesi.  tähistab hääle järsku langust,  tõusu.

This is a  street.

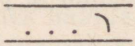
Is this a  pen?

Langeva meloodiaga lause rõhuta algussilpide hääldamisel hääl pidevalt tõuseb ja saavutab kõrgeima tooni esimesel rõhulisel silbil, millest peale hääl jälle langeb.

It is a lamp.  See on lamp.

[ɪt ɪz əˈlæmp]

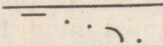
Lause rõhuta algussilpe võib hääldada ka ühtlasel madalal toonil.

It is a lamp. 

Lause lõpus asuvat viisakussõna *please* [pli:z] 'palun' hääldatakse sama tooniga, milleni hääl on jõudnud pärast viimast langust.

Show me a pen, please.

[ˈʃou mi (ɪ) əˈpen pli:z]

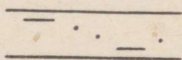


Palun näita mulle
sulepead.

¹ Ümarsulud tähistavad vastava märgi või hääliku fakultatiivsust, s. t. mittekohustuslikkust. Käesolevas näites on seega võimalik hääldada niihästi [mi:] kui ka [mi].

Tõusvat meloodiat kasutatakse üldküsimustes, mis eesti keeles algavad sõnaga 'kas'.

Is this a pencil?
[ʼiz ðis ə'pensl]



Kas see on pliiats?
(On see pliiats?)

Tõusvat meloodiat kasutatakse ka loetelus.

a ↗ map, a ↗ pen and a ↘ plan

Kui loetelus on sõnad ühesilbilised, toimub nii hääle langus kui ka tõus silbisiseselt; kui aga sõnas on rohkem silpe ja sõna lõpeb rõhuta silbiga, toimub hääle langus viimases rõhulises silbis ja hääle tõus rõhuta silbis.

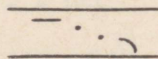
a ↗ map, a ruler and a ↘ plan



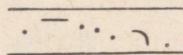
LAUSERÜTM

Inglise keeles on kujunenud välja omapärane rütm: rõhulised silbid esinevad tavaliselt vaheldumisi rõhuta silpidega. Iga rõhuline silp moodustab järgneva või järgnevate rõhuta silpidega rütmilise ühiku. Lause iga rütmilise ühiku hääldamiseks kuluv aeg peab olema enam-vähem võrdne. Järelikult, mida suurem on silpide arv rütmilises ühikus, seda kiiremini tuleb silpe hääldada.

Show me a pen.
[ʼʃou mi(ː) ə'pen]



The plate is on the table.
[ðə'pleit iz ən ðə'teibl]



Taldrik on laual.

EELKURSUS

§ 1

Is this a ...?

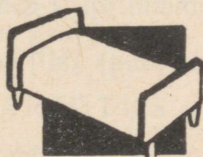


a pen



a desk

[e]



a bed



a net

A pen, a desk, a bed,
a net.

Is this a pen?

Yes, this is a pen.

Yes, it is.

Is this a bed?

Yes, this is a bed.

Yes, it is.

SÕNAD

is [iz] on (üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pööre)

this [ðis] see (näitav asesõna)

a [ə] (umbmäärane artikkel); vt. Seletused teksti
kohta

pen [pen] sullepea; sulg

desk [desk] koolipink; kirjutuslaud

bed [bed] voodi

net [net] võrk

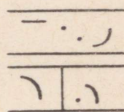
yes [jes] jah

it [it] tema, ta (asja, nähtuse või looma kohta); see

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

a [ə] on umbmäärane artikkel. Artikkel on abisõna, millel ei ole iseseisvat tähendust, kuid mis nimisõna ees seistes on selle piiritlejaks. Umbmäärane artikkel tähistab mingit üht olendit, eset või nähtust paljude samasuguste olendite, esemete või nähtuste hulgas. Näit.: This is **a desk**. See on koolipink (s. t. üks paljudest koolipinkidest).

Is this a pen?



Kas see on sullepea?
(On see sullepea?)

Yes, it is.

Jah on ['it] jääb tõlkimata].

Küsimusi, mis on suunatud kogu lausele, nimetatakse üldküsimusteks. Üldküsimus algab verbiga; ta vastab eestikeelsele *kas*-küsimusele. Vastuseks on **yes** või **no**. Üldküsimuse lõpul hääl tõuseb.

Märkus. Kaashäälikute hääldamiseks leiate ligikaudseid juhendeid lk. 8—9. Kuid ärge unustage, et õige hääldamise omandate ikka ainult kuulnud häälikute imiteerimise teel.

§ 2

This is a



a dish



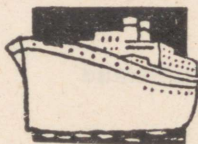
a fish

[i]

This is a dish.
Is this a dish?
Yes, this is a dish.
Yes, it is.
This is a tin.
Is this a tin?
Yes, this is a tin.
Yes, it is.



a tin



a ship



a street



a sheep



a tree



a leaf

[i]

This is a street.
Is this a street?
Yes, this is a street.
Yes, it is.
This is a sheep.
Is this a sheep?
Yes, it is.

SÕNAD

dish [di/] vaagen
fish [fi/] kala
tin [tin] konservikarp
ship [ʃip] laev
street [stri:t] tänav
sheep [ʃi:p] lammas
tree [tri:] puu
leaf [li:f] (puu)leht

HARJUTUS

Moodustage kõigi õppepalas esinenud nimisõnade kohta küsimused. Andke neile vastused.

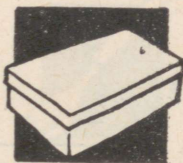
Näidis. Is this a fish?
Yes, this is a fish.
Yes, it is.

§ 3

It's = It is



a dog



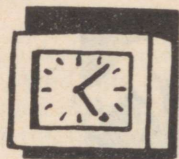
a box

[ɔ]

Is this a dog?
Yes, it is.
It's a dog.



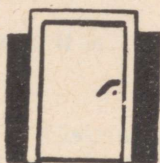
a pot



a clock

Is this a clock?
Yes, it is.
It's a clock.

Is this a ... or a ...?



a door



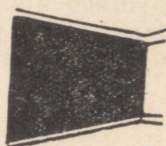
a fork

[ɔ]

Is this a door or a wall?
It's a door.
Is this a box or a fork?
It's a fork.
Is this a clock or a ball?
It's a ball.



a ball



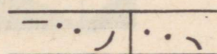
a wall

SÕNAD

dog [dɔg] koer
box [bɔks] karp; kast
pot [pɔt] pott
clock [klɔk] (seina-, laua) kell
or [ɔ] vōi, ehk
door [dɔr] uks
fork [fɔrk] kahvel
ball [bɔl] pall
wall [wɔl] sein

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

Is this a door or a wall?



Kas see on uks
vōi sein?

Valikküsimus nõuab täisvastust. Küsimuse esimeses pooles (enne sidesõna *or*) kasutatakse tõusvat intonatsiooni, teises pooles langevat intonatsiooni.
it's [its] = it is. Lühemat vormi kasutatakse kõnekeeles.

HARJUTUS

Moodustage neli valikküsimust. Andke neile vastused.

Näidis. Is this a dog or a fish?

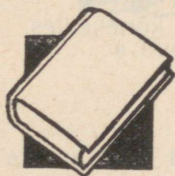
It's a dog.

It's a fish.

§ 4

No, it is not ...

[u]



a book



a foot



a bush

Is this a book?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not a book.

No, it isn't.

No, it is not a book, it is a pen.

Is this a bush?

Yes, this is a bush.

Yes, it is.

No, it is not a bush.

No, it isn't.

[u:]



a school



a spoon



a shoe

Is this a fork or a spoon?
It's a spoon.

Is this a shoe?
No, it's not a shoe, it's a foot.
No, it isn't.

SÕNAD

no [nou] ei
not [nɒt] ei, mitte
book [buk] raamat
foot [fut] jalg, labajalg
bush [buʃ] põõsas
school [sku:l] kool
spoon [spu:n] lusikas
shoe [ʃu:] king

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

no, it is not ei, see ei ole; ei ole
isn't ['iznt] = is not. Lühemat vormi kasutatakse kõnekeeles.

HARJUTUS 1

Andke jaatavad ja eitavad lühivastused järgnevatele küsimustele.

Näidis. Is this a book?
Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.

1. Is this a desk? 2. Is this a sheep? 3. Is this a bush?
4. Is this a pen? 5. Is this a street? 6. Is this a school?

HARJUTUS 2

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Kas see on kahvel või lusikas? See on lusikas. 2. Kas see on koer või lammas? See on lammas. 3. Kas see on põõsas või puu? See on puu.

What is this? What is that?



a bus



a cup

[Λ]

What is this?
It is a cup.
What's this?
It's a nut.
What is that?
It is the bus.
What's that?
It's the door.



a duck



a nut

Tell me what that is.

[ɑ:]



a car



a glass



a garden

Tell me what that is.
It's a glass.
It's my glass.
Show me your glass.
This is my glass.
Tell me what that is.
It's a car.
Show me the car.

That is the car.
Show me the ball.
This is the ball.
Tell me what that is.
It's a garden.
Is this your garden?
No, it isn't.

SÕNAD

what [wət] mis, mida
 that [ðæt] too, see seal
 bus [bʌs] buss
 cup [kʌp] tass
 duck [dʌk] part
 nut [nʌt] pähkel
 the [konsonandi ees ðə, vokaali ees ði] (määrav artikkel)
 tell [tel] ütlema
 me [mi:] minule, mulle
 car [kɑ:] auto
 glass [glɑ:s] klaas
 garden [ˈgɑ:dn] aed
 my [mai] minu, mu, (minu) oma
 your [jɔ:] teie, sinu, (teie või sinu) oma
 show [ʃou] näitama

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

What is this? [ˈwət iz ˈðis]

It is a cup.

Küsimusi, mis on suunatud mingile ühele lauseliikmele, nimetatakse eriküsimusteks. Eriküsimus algab küsiva sõnaga. Eriküsimuse lõpul hääli langeb, nagu jutustavas lauses.

what's [wɒts] = **what is**

this [ðis] ja **that** [ðæt] on näitavad asesõnad. Asesõna **this** osutab ruumis või ajas lähedal asuvatele, asesõna **that** kaugemal asuvatele esemetele, olenditele ja nähtustele.

Näit.: **This** is a pen. **That** is a wall.

the [ðə, ði] on määrav artikkel. Inglise keeles on kaks artiklit — umbmäärane **a** ja määrav **the**. Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse, kui juttu on mingist ühest täiesti kindlast või varem mainitud olendist, esemest või nähtusest.

Näit.: It's **a** car. Show me **the** car.

Määravat artiklit kasutatakse ka sel puhul, kui mingi ese, olend või nähtus on antud kohas või olukorras ainuke.

Näit.: That is **the** door. (See on uks.) [Antud ruumis on ainult üks uks.]

tell me ütle (või ütelge) mulle
show me näita (või näidake) mulle

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele, kasutades sulgudes olevaid sõnu.

Näidis. What's this? (nut, leaf, box)

It's a nut.

It's a leaf.

It's a box.

1. What's that? (car, bus) 2. Tell me what this is. (cup, glass) 3. Tell me what that is. (street, garden)

HARJUTUS 2

Moodustage valikküsimused järgnevaist sõnapaaridest.

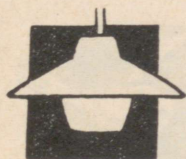
Näidis. (fish, dish)

Is this a fish or a dish?

1. (cup, nut); 2. (spoon, fork); 3. (wall, door); 4. (shoe, foot).

§ 6

Have you a ...?



a lamp



a cat



a hat



a flag

[æ]

Have you a lamp?

Yes, I have a lamp.

Yes, I have.

No, I have no lamp.

No, I haven't.

Have you a cat?

Yes, I have a cat.

Yes, I have.

No, I have no cat.

No, I haven't.

Have I a hat?

Yes, you have a hat.

Yes, you have.

No, you haven't.

Have I a flag?

Yes, you have a flag.

Yes, you have.

No, you haven't.

Show me the hat. This is the hat. Is this the hat? Yes, it is.
Show me the flag. That is the flag. Is that the flag? Yes, it is.

SÕNAD

have [hæv] omama
you [ju:] teie, te, sina, sa
I [ai] mina, ma
lamp [læmp] lamp
cat [kæt] kass
hat [hæt] kübar
flag [flæg] lipp

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

Have you ...? Kas sul on ...? On sul ...? **Kas teil on ...?**
On teil ...?

I have minul on

you have sinul (või teil) on

No, I have no lamp. Ei, mul ei ole lampi.

haven't ['hævnt] = **have not**

Mä r k u s. Inglise keeles kirjutatakse sõna **I** alati suure tähega.

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele?

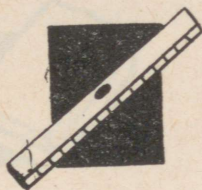
1. Have you a cat?
2. Have you a dog?
3. Have you a lamp?
4. Have you a desk?

HARJUTUS 2

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Mis see on? See on auto.
2. Ütelge mulle, mis see on. See on part.
3. Kas see on kass või koer? See on kass.
4. Kas teil on aed? Jah, (mul) on.
5. See on minu raamat.
6. Too on sinu raamat.

Where?



a ruler



a teacher

The ruler
is on the desk.

This is a ruler.
Where is the ruler?
The ruler is on the desk.
Show me the ruler.
This is the ruler.
Is this the teacher?
No, this is not the teacher.

No, it isn't.
Has the teacher a ruler?
Yes, the teacher has a ruler.
Yes, he has.



a bird



a girl

What's this?
It's a bird.
Where is the bird?
The bird is in a tree.
Is the bird in a tree?
Yes, it is.

What's that?
It's a girl.
Where is the girl?
The girl is in the garden.
She is in the garden.
Is the girl in the garden?
Yes, she is.

SÕNAD

where [wɛə] kus
ruler ['ru:lə] joonlaud
teacher ['ti:tʃə] õpetaja
on [ɒn] peal, -l; peale, -le
has [hæz] (tal) on
he [hi:] tema, ta (*meessoost olendi kohta*)
bird [bɜ:d] lind
girl [gɜ:l] tütarlaps, tüdruk
in [in] sees, -s; sisse, -sse
she [ʃi:] tema, ta (*naissoost olendi kohta*)

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

in a tree puu otsas

HARJUTUS 1

Moodustage lauseid.

1. the, the, in, is, bus, street.
2. the, the, in, is, bus, girl.
3. the, the, on, is, lamp, desk?
4. a, a, this, or, is, book, pen?
5. the, is, where, pen?
6. the, the, in, is, box, pen.

HARJUTUS 2

Moodustage küsimused, millele antud laused on vastuseks.

Näidis. It's a tree.

What's this? (või What's that?)

1. This is a ruler.
2. It's a cat.
3. The cat is in the box.
4. Yes, I have a ruler.
5. No, this is not a hat.
6. The dog is in the garden.
7. Yes, she has.
8. No, he has not.

HARJUTUS 3

Muutke antud laused eitavaiks.

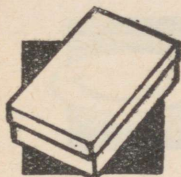
Näidis. He is in the garden.

He is not in the garden.

1. The bird is in a tree.
2. The lamp is on the desk.
3. My book is in the box.
4. I am in a bus.
5. This girl is a teacher.

§ 8

This box is ...



a large box



a thick book

Is this box ...?



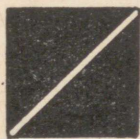
a small box



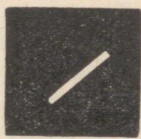
a thin book

This box is large.
This is a large box.
Is this box large?
Yes, it is.
This box is small.
This is a small box.
Is this box small or large?
It is small.
What is small?
The box is.
Tell me what is small.
The box is.

This book is thick. This is a thick book. Is this book thick? Yes, it is. This book is thin. This is a thin book. Is this book thick or thin? It is thin. What is thin? The book is. Tell me what is thin. The book is.



a long line



a short line

[ai]



a black tie



a white tie

This line is long.
This is a long line.
Is this line long?
No, it isn't, it is short.
This tie is black.
This is a black tie.
Is this tie black or white?
It is white.
What is white?
The tie is.
Tell me what is white.
The tie is.

SÕNAD

large [lɑɪdʒ] suur
small [smɔɪl] väike
thick [θɪk] paks
thin [θɪn] õhuke
line [laɪn] joon
long [lɒŋ] pikk
short [ʃɔɪt] lühike
tie [taɪ] lips, kaelaside
black [blæk] must
white [waɪt] valge

HARJUTUS 1

Moodustage küsimused.

Näidis. This street is long.
Is this street long?

1. This cup is small. 2. This cat is black. 3. That ship is large. 4. This sheep is white. 5. The pot is black. 6. The door is white.

HARJUTUS 2

Muutke laused vastavalt näidisele.

Näidis. This line is short.
This is a short line.

1. This bush is small. 2. This tree is large. 3. This garden is small. 4. This ruler is long. 5. That ruler is short. 6. This bird is black. 7. That car is white.

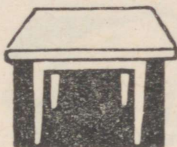
HARJUTUS 3

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

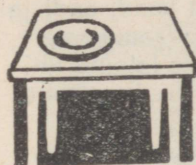
1. Mul on raamat. Raamat on paks. 2. Uks on valge. 3. See on valge uks. 4. Näita mulle valget ust. 5. See king on must. 6. Ütle mulle, mis on must. See king (on). 7. Mis see on? See on väike lusikas. 8. Ütle mulle, mis on väike. Lusikas (on).



a plate



a table



The plate
is on the table.

This is a plate and that is
a table.
Where is the plate?

The plate is on the table.
Show me the plate.
This is the plate.



a rose



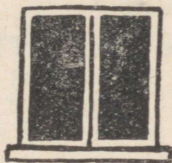
a stove

[ou]

What is this?
This is a rose.
The rose is red.
This is a red rose.
Is this your rose?
Yes, it is.
Show me the red rose.
This is the red rose.
What's this?
This is a stove.
The stove is big.
This is a big stove.
Is this a big stove?
Yes, it is.



a boat



a window

This is a boat and that is a window. The boat is big and
the window is large.

SONAD

plate [pleit] taldrik
table [ˈteibl] laud
and [ænd, ənd] ja
rose [rouz] roos
stove [stouv] ahi
red [red] punane
big [big] suur
boat [bout] paat
window [ˈwindou] aken

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Is the window large or small? 2. Is the stove big or small? 3. Is the line long or short? 4. Where is the plate? 5. Where is the bird? 6. Where is the girl?

HARJUTUS 2

Täitke lüngad sõnadega is või has.

1. The girl — a bird. 2. The rose — red. 3. The garden — large. 4. The teacher — a ruler. 5. He — a red flag. 6. She — a thin book. 7. The plate — on the table.

HARJUTUS 3

Moodustage küsimused.

Näidis. The plate is on the table.

Where is the plate?

The car is in the street.

What is in the street?

1. The spoon is in the cup. 2. The spoon is in the cup. 3. The rose is red. 4. My book is on the table. 5. This is a red rose. 6. This is a clock. 7. The clock is on the desk. 8. The fish is in the net.

HARJUTUS 4

Leidke vastandid sõrendatud omadussõnadele.

1. This book is thin. 2. The line is long. 3. She has a black cat. 4. The garden is large. 5. I have a big desk. 6. This school has a small garden.



a house



a cow



a mouse

Tell me what this is.
This is a house.
It is a big house.
Now show me the house,
please.
This is the house.
Where is the house?

The house is in the street.
Is this a cow or a mouse?
It's a mouse.
Is the mouse in the garden?
No, it isn't.
Have you a cow?
No, I haven't.



a chair



a pear



a bear

Is the pear on the tree?
Yes, it is.
Is it on the chair?
No, it isn't.
Where is it?
It's on the tree.

What's on the tree?
The pear is.
Is the pear ripe?
Yes, it is.
This is a ripe pear.

This is a bear. The bear is brown. This is a brown bear.
Is the bear on the chair? No, it isn't. Where is the bear now?
It is here. What is here? The bear is.

Is the chair here or there? It's there. Show me the chair.
That's the chair.

SÖNAD

house [haus] maja
cow [kau] lehm
mouse [maus] hiir
now [nau] nüüd
please [pli:z] palun
chair [tʃeə] tool
pear [peə] pirn
bear [beə] karu
ripe [raip] küps
brown [braun] pruun
here [hiə] siin
there [ðeə] seal

HARJUTUS 1

Andke lühivastused.

Näidis. What is large?
The garden is.

1. What is black?
2. What is here?
3. What is on the table?
4. What is on the tree?
5. What is in the tree?
6. What is long?
7. What is short?
8. What is ripe?

HARJUTUS 2

Asetage lünkadesse in või on.

1. The house is — the street.
2. The clock is — the desk.
3. The spoon is — the cup.
4. He is not — the garden.
5. The bus is — the street.
6. The fish is — the net.
7. The pear is — the tree.

HARJUTUS 3

Moodustage küsimused ja andke vastused.

Näidis. My book is on the table.
Is your book on the table?
Yes, it is. (või No, it is not.)

1. The rose is red.
2. The teacher has a ruler.
3. This is my book.
4. This tree is large.
5. This is a brown bear.
6. I have a black cat.

HARJUTUS 4

Moodustage lauseid.

1. the, show, please, me, mouse.
2. the, now, is, where, mouse?
3. the, the, in, now, is, garden, mouse.
4. is, that, me, what, tell.
5. this, or, is, black, white, sheep?
6. a, this, has, small, school, garden.

PÕHIKURSUS

1 LESSON ONE ANN PARK

My name is Ann Park. I am a student. I live at Tartu. I have a sister and a brother. My sister Kate is a pupil. She goes to school. My brother Tom is also a pupil. At school they read and write.

I have a friend. Her name is Mary. She is a student too. We study English. We speak English. We read and write English.

At home we help mother. We help mother to cook dinner. In the evening I like to read a good book.

NOTES TO THE TEXT (SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA)

Ann Park [æn pa:k]

Kate [keit]

she goes to school ta käib koolis

Tom [təm]

at school koolis

Mary [ˈmæəri]

too tähenduses 'ka' asetatakse lause lõppu, mitte rõhutatava sõna ette
at home kodus

to cook dinner lõunat valmistama

to on inglise keeles *ma*-tegevusnime (infinitiivi) tunnus: to read [təˈri:d]
(lugema); to write [təˈraɪt] (kirjutama)

in the evening [in ðiˈiːvniŋ] õhtul

Määravat artiklit the hääldatakse [ði] täishäälikuga algava nimisõna või
nimisõna täiendi ees.

I like mulle meeldib, ma armastan

GRAMMAR (GRAMMATIKA)

1. ÜLDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE)

Jaata vorm (Affirmative Form)

1) Üldolevik moodustatakse verbi infinitiivist, kusjuures
ainsuse 3. pöördes lisatakse infinitiivile pöördelõpp -s:

1	I read	(mina loen)	we read	(meie loeme)
	you read	(sina loed)	you read	(teie loete)
	he			
	she			
	it			
	reads		they read	(nemad loevad)
	(tema loeb)			

2) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb konsonantidega **s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x**, lisatakse ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp — **es**,

to wash [wəʃ] (pesema) — he washes [ˈwəʃɪz]
 to box [bɒks] (poksima) — he boxes [ˈbɒksɪz]
 to catch [kætʃ] (püüdma) — he catches [ˈkætʃɪz]

3) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** lõpu **-es** ees **i-ks**:

to study [ˈstʌdi] — he studies [ˈstʌdɪz]

Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, mille ees on vokaal, jääb **y** muutumata ja pöördelõpuna lisandub ainult **-s**:

to play [pleɪ] (mängima) — he plays [pleɪz]

4) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga **o**, lisatakse ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp **-es**:

to go [ɡoʊ] — he goes [ɡoʊz]

Ainsuse 3. pöörde lõppu hääldatakse:

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

to go — he goes [ɡoʊz]
 to play — he plays [pleɪz]
 to live — he lives [lɪvz]
 to read — he reads [riːdz]

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

to help — he helps [helps]
 to write — he writes [raɪts]

[ɪz] sisihäälikute järel:

to wash — he washes [ˈwəʃɪz]
 to dress [dres] (riietuma) — he dresses [ˈdresɪz]

Üldolevikku tarvitatakse:

1) alusele püsivalt omase tegevuse või olukorra väljendamiseks olevikus:

She goes to school.
 We study English.

2) harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks
olevikus:

In the evening I like to read a good book.

3) mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks seotud jutustuses:

He washes, dresses, and goes to school. At school he studies.
He speaks English. He reads and writes.

2. ÜLDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE) VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Jaataav vorm (Affirmative Form)

to be olema

to have omama

I am at home	mina olen	} kodus	I have a book	minul on	} raamat
you are at home	sina oled		you have a book	sinul on	
he			he		
she } is at home	tema on		she } has a book	temal on	
it			it		
we are at home	meie oleme	}	we have a book	meil on	}
you are at home	teie olete		you have a book	teil on	
they are at home	nemad on		they have a book	nendel on	

EXERCISE 1

Pöörake üldolevikus.

1. I have a sister. 2. I read a book. 3. I help Tom. 4. I study English.

EXERCISE 2

Asendage nimisõnad asesõnadega.

Näidis. Tom goes to school.
He goes to school.

1. Ann is a student. 2. Tom is a pupil. 3. Kate is her sister. 4. Mother is at home. 5. Ellen [elin] is at school. 6. Kate and Tom read and write.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad tegusõna be vormidega.

1. I ... a student. 2. Mary ... my friend. 3. We ... at home.

- 1 4. Pete [pit] ... at school. 5. You ... my sister. 6. Her name ... Ann. 7. Tom ... a good brother.

EXERCISE 4

Täitke lüngad.

1. Kate goes ... school. 2. We ... mother to cook ...
3. We study ... 4. I ... a sister. 5. I write English ... home.
6. ... evening I like to read. 7. My name is ...

EXERCISE 5

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Minu vend on koolis. 2. Ta on õpilane. 3. Mina olen üli-
õpilane. 4. Jane [dʒein] ja Ann õpivad koolis. 5. Tom on kodus.
6. Minu ema on ka kodus. 7. Mina elan Tartus. 8. Tom ja
Bob [bɒb] räägivad inglise keelt. 9. Mina abistan oma (my)
ema. 10. Talle meeldib lugeda head raamatut.

2 LESSON TWO IN THE MORNING

It is **morning**. I **get up at seven o'clock**. My sister Kate also gets up at seven. We have **breakfast**. We have a cup of **coffee** and **bread-and-butter**.

My sister Kate goes to school **by bus**. At the **bus-stop** she **meets** her friends.

Tom's lessons **begin** at **ten o'clock**. He has a **new school-bag**. He **takes his text-books**, his **pencil-box**, his **copy-books**, **pencils** and his pen. He **says good-bye** to his mother and father and **leaves** home.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

in the morning hommikul
it is morning on hommik
to get up üles tõusma
at seven (o'clock) kell seitse
we have breakfast me sööme hommikueinet
we have a cup of coffee me joome tassi kohvi
by bus bussiga
at the bus-stop bussipeatuses
to say good-bye hüvasti jätma

1. NIMISÕNA (THE NOUN)

Nimisõna on sõnaliik, mis tähistab mingit olendit (*girl, duck, cat*), eset (*table, spoon*) või nähtust (*morning, language* [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] keel, *friendship* [ˈfrendʃɪp] sõprus).

Nimisõnade mitmus (The Plural of Nouns)

1) Nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamisel lisatakse tavaliselt ainsuse vormile lõpp **-s**:

book — books (raamat — raamatud)

friend — friends

rose — roses [ˈrouzɪz]

2) Kui nimisõna lõpeb konsonantidega **s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x**, lisatakse tüvele lõpp **-es**, mida hääldatakse [ɪz]:

bus — buses [ˈbʌsɪz]

glass — glasses [ˈglɑːsɪz]

bush — bushes [ˈbʊʃɪz]

box — boxes [ˈbɒksɪz]

3) Kui nimisõna lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** mitmuse moodustamisel **i**-ks ja sellele lisatakse lõpp **-es**:

country [ˈkʌntri] — countries [ˈkʌntriz] (maa — maad)

Kui lõpu **-y** ees on vokaal, jääb **y** muutumata ja mitmuses lisandub ainult **-s**:

day [deɪ] — days [deɪz] (päev — päevad)

boy [bɔɪ] — boys [bɔɪz] (poiss — poisid)

4) Enamik **o**-lõpuliste nimisõnade mitmus moodustatakse lõpu **-s** abil:

photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] — photos [ˈfəʊtəʊz] (foto — fotod)

Erandeid:

hero [ˈhiərəʊ] — heroes [ˈhiərəʊz] (kangelane — kangelased)

negro [ˈniːɡrəʊ] — negroes [ˈniːɡrəʊz] (neeger — neegrid)

5) Enamik **f**- või **fe**-lõpulistes nimisõnades muutub **f** mitmuse moodustamisel **v**-ks ja sellele lisandub lõpp **-(e)s**, mida hääldatakse [z]:

leaf — leaves [ˈliːvz]

life [laɪf] — lives [ˈlaɪvz] (elu — elud)

2 6) Mõningate nimisõnade mitmus moodustatakse nende tüvevokaali muutmise teel, ilma et neile mingit lõppu lisataks. Siia kuuluvad:

foot — feet [fɪt]

mouse — mice [maɪs]

man [mæn] — men [men] (mees — mehed)

woman [ˈwʊmən] — women [ˈwɪmɪn] (naine — naised)

7) Mõningatel nimisõnadel on ainsus ja mitmus vormilt ühesugused:

sheep — sheep [ʃi:p] (lammas — lambad)

Mitmuse lõppu hääldatakse:

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

boy — boys [bɔɪz]

table — tables [ˈteɪblz]

garden — gardens [ˈɡɑːdnz]

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

lamp — lamps [læmps]

cup — cups [kʌps]

plate — plates [pleɪts]

[ɪz] sisihäälikute järel:

dish — dishes [ˈdɪʃɪz]

house — houses [ˈhaʊzɪz]

rose — roses [ˈrəʊzɪz]

Omastav kääne (The Possessive Case)

1) Ainsuses moodustatakse nimisõna omastav kääne -'s (apostroof + s) abil:

Tom's friends

my sister's copy-book

2) Mitmuses moodustatakse nimisõnade omastav kääne a) ainult -' (apostroofi) abil, kui nimisõna mitmuse nimetav on juba s-lõpuline:

the boys' books (poiste raamatud)

b) -'s abil, kui nimisõna mitmuse nimetav ei ole s-lõpuline
men's hats (meeste kübarad)

-s lõpulist omastavat käänet tarvitatakse harilikult elusolendeid tähistavate nimisõnade puhul:

2

Tom's lessons begin at ten o'clock.

2. OMASTAVAD ASESONAD (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Omadussõnaline vorm (Conjoint Form)

Ainsus	
my [mai]	minu, oma
your [jɔɪ]	sinu, oma
his [hiz] (meessugu)	tema, oma
her [hɛɪ] (naissugu)	tema, oma
its [its] (kesksugu)	selle, tema, oma
Mitmus	
our [auə]	meie, oma
your [jɔɪ]	teie, oma
their [ðeə]	nende, oma

Omastava asesõna omadussõnalist vormi tarvitatakse nimi-sõna ees:

This is **my** book. (See on **minu** raamat.)
I take **my** book. (Mina võtan **oma** raamatu)
You take **your** book. (Sina võtad **oma** raamatu)
jne.

EXERCISE 1

Moodustage mitmus järgnevaist sõnadest.

School, father, cup, name, sister, rose, sheep, mouse, brother, friend, man, student, home, lesson.

EXERCISE 2

Moodustage mitmus.

Näidis. I have a cup.
She has two cups.

1. I have a brother (sister, duck, pencil, plate). She has two 2. My friend has a sheep (cat, dog, friend). I have

2 two ... 3. We have a ripe pear (brown bear, red flag, red tie). 4. They have two ...

EXERCISE 3

Pöörake üldolevikus.

I read my book, you read your book, jne.

I meet my friend.

I say good-bye to my mother.

EXERCISE 4

Täitke lüngad verbi have vormidega.

1. I ... two brothers. 2. Tom ... a new text-book. 3. Kate ... a friend. 4. We ... breakfast. 5. Jane ... a cup of coffee and bread-and-butter. 6. I ... a good English book.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad prepositsioonidega (at, by, in, to), kus vaja.

1. Father leaves ... home ... seven o'clock. 2. Kate goes ... school ... bus. 3. I get up ... seven. 4. My friend is ... home. 5. Ben lives ... Viljandi. 6. ... the evening father likes to read.

EXERCISE 6

Tarvitage antud verbe nõutavas vormis.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. I ... a student. My friend ... also a student. | be |
| 2. You ... English books. My sister also ... English books. | read |
| 3. Ann and Mary ... at the bus-stop at ten o'clock. | meet |
| 4. Tom ... exercises. Kate and Bob ... exercises too. | write |
| 5. I ... a new text-book. He ... a sister and two brothers. | have |

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Minu isa raamat. 2. Tomi sullepea. 3. Anne sõber. 4. Kate'i õpik. 5. Johni pinal. 6. Mary vihkud. 7. Minu venna nimi.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Mina lähen koju bussiga.
2. Ma kohtan bussipeatuses oma sõpru.
3. John [dʒən] on minu sõber, ta on ka Anne sõber.
4. Meie oleme kodus.
5. Minu õpik on (minu) koolikotis.
6. Ma ütlen Tomile head aega.
7. Ema tõuseb kell seitse.
8. Hommikul ma joon tassi kohvi.

3 LESSON THREE A DIALOGUE

It is ten o'clock. Ann is at the **University**. The English **lecture** begins. The English teacher **comes into** the **lecture-room**. All the students **stand up**.

Teacher. **Good morning!**

Students. Good morning, teacher.

Teacher. **Sit down, please. Who is absent?**

Student. Robert Tamm and Julia Lind are absent **today**.

Teacher. **Open** your books at **page three**. Cde. Park, take your book and begin to read.

Ann reads seven **lines**.

Teacher. You read **well, thank you**. **Shut** your books, please. Go to the **blackboard**, Cde. Kilk. Take the **chalk** and write the **word** "English" on the blackboard.

Student Kilk goes to the blackboard, takes the chalk and writes.

Teacher. Is it **correct**?

Helen Kiis. No, it is not. There is a **mistake** on the blackboard.

Teacher. Come and **correct** it.

Helen goes to the blackboard and corrects the mistake. **Then** the students read Lesson Three. They write all the new words into their copy-books.

Teacher. **Put down** your **homework**. Read and **translate** Lesson Three, **learn** all the new words, and write Exercise 3.

The **bell rings**.

Teacher. The lesson is **over**.

The students stand up. The teacher and the students leave the lecture-room.

good morning tere hommikust
sit down, please palun istuge
who is absent? kes puudub?

Robert [ˈrɒbət]

Julia [ˈdʒuːliə]

open your books at page three avage (oma) raamatud leheküljelt kolm
thank you tänan!

Helen [ˈhelin]

there is a mistake on the blackboard tahvlil on viga

Lausetes, milles esineb konstruktsioon **there is, there are**, seisab öeldis **is** või **are** aluse ees; alusele järgneb koha- või ajamäärus. Sissejuhatava sõnana tarvitatakse **there** jääb sageli tõlkimata ja tõlkimist alustatakse määrusest. Näit.: There is a girl in the garden. (Aias on keegi tütarlaps.)

Konstruktsioon **there is, there are** ei ole lauses rõhuline.

put down your homework kirjutage üles (oma) kodutöö (või kodused ülesanded)

the lesson is over tund on läbi

GRAMMAR

1. KÄSKIV KÕNEVIIS (THE IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Jaatav vorm (Affirmative Form)

Käskiv kõneviis on vormilt sarnane infinitiiviga (ilma partiklita *to*) ja tal on ainult üks vorm — 2. pöörde ainsuses ja mitmuses:

Come here! Go to the blackboard! Shut your books!

2. ÜLDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE) VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Eitav vorm (Negative Form)

to be

to have

I am not at home

(ma ei ole kodus)

you are not at home

he }
she } is not at home
it }

we are not at home

you are not at home

they are not at home

I have no pen

(mul ei ole sullepead)

you have no pen

he }
she } has no pen
it }

we have no pens

you have no pens

they have no pens

to be

to have

Am I at home?

(Kas ma olen kodus?)

Are you at home?

Is { he
she } at home?
it

Are we at home?

Are you at home?

Are they at home?

Have I a pen?

(Kas mul on sullep?)

Have you a pen?

Has { he
she } a pen?
it

Have we a pen?

Have you a pen?

Have they a pen?

EXERCISE 1

Täitke lüngad verbide **be** või **have** vormidega.

1. Who ... absent? Tom ...
2. I ... a new book.
3. The students ... in the lecture-room.
4. Henry ... a sister.
5. Her name ... Jane.
6. I ... a student.
7. My friends ... at school.
8. ... she a brother? Yes, she ...

EXERCISE 2

Asetage mitmusesse.

Näidis. The pear is ripe.

The pears are ripe.

1. The lecture-room is big.
2. The window is large.
3. The wall is brown.
4. The door is white.
5. The text-book is thick.
6. The copy-book is thin.
7. The ruler is long.
8. The pencil is short.

EXERCISE 3

Asetage mitmusesse.

Näidis. I am a pupil.

We are pupils.

1. Is he at home?
2. I like to read in the evening.
3. She begins to read.
4. He leaves home at ten o'clock.
5. He has breakfast.
6. Has he bread-and-butter for breakfast?
7. He speaks English.
8. At school I read and write.

3 EXERCISE 4

Moodustage üldküsimumused.

Näidis. Your father is a teacher.

Is your father a teacher?

1. He is a student. 2. Mother is at home. 3. Tom has a new school-bag. 4. I have breakfast at seven. 5. He is absent today. 6. George is my friend. 7. They are pupils.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad asesõnadega his või her.

1. I have a sister; ... name is Lily ['lili]. 2. Kate has a brother; ... name is Tom. 3. John takes ... copy-book and begins to write. 4. Jane shuts ... book. 5. Tom says good-bye to ... mother and goes to school. 6. Kate meets ... friends at the bus-stop.

EXERCISE 6

Muutke laused vastavalt näidisele.

Näidis. The bird is in the tree.

There is a bird in the tree.

1. The book is on the table. 2. The spoon is in the cup. 3. The pen is in the pencil-box. 4. The lamp is on the desk. 5. The fish is in the net. 6. The brown bear is on the chair. 7. The girl is in the garden. 8. The boy is at the blackboard.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Võta oma raamat, Tom. 2. Tom loeb hästi. 3. Ta võtab kriidi ja kirjutab. 4. Rääkige inglise keelt. 5. Kirjutage tahvlile sõna 'täna'. 6. Avage oma raamatud. 7. Ava oma raamat. 8. Opetaja tuleb loenguruumi. 9. Kus on Tom? 10. Ta on kodus. 11. Hommikul tõuseb Kate kell seitse. 12. Tõuse püsti, Ann. 13. Ann tõuseb püsti. 14. Mis see on? 15. See on inglise keele õpik.

4 LESSON FOUR WE STUDY

I live at Tartu. I am a student of the Tartu **State University**. My friend is also a student. He lives in Tallinn. He is a student of the Tallinn **Polytechnical Institute**. As his institute is **far from** his house he takes the **tram**. He likes to study. He **often** writes to me **about** his **studies**. I am **always** glad to **receive** letters from him.

I go to the University in the morning. My lessons at the University are **very interesting**. **When** they are over, I go home. I don't take a bus as I live **near** the University. When I come home, I sit down at my table and read the **newspaper**. In the evening I **prepare** my lessons. I study very **much**. English is not **difficult** for me.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

a student of the Tartu State University Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli üliõpilane
Eessõna of väljendab siin omastava käände suhet.

Ülikoolide nimetusi võib tarvitada ka ilma artiklita: Now he is a student at Tartu State University.

in Tallinn [ˈtælin] Tallinnas

Pealinnade ja suuremate linnade nimetuste ees kasutatakse prepositsiooni in, väiksemate linnade ja asulate nimetuste ees prepositsiooni at: in Moscow [ˈmɔskou], at Elva, at Paide.

the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute Tallinna Polütehniline Instituut

far from his house tema kodust kaugel

to take a tram (bus) trammiga (bussiga) sõitma

to me minuile, mulle

I am glad to receive letters from him mul on hea meel, kui saan temalt kirju

I go home ma lähen koju; aga I go to school (to the university jne.)

I sit down at my table ma istun oma laua taha

for me minu jaoks, mulle

GRAMMAR

1. ARTIKKEL (THE ARTICLE)

Artikkel on abisõna, millel ei ole iseseisvat tähendust, kuid mis nimisõna ees seistes on selle piiritlejaks.

Inglise keeles on kaks artiklit: u m b m ä ä r a n e artikkel a [ei, ə], mis vokaaliga algava sõna ees esineb kujul an [æn, ən] (a nut [əˈnʌt], an apple [ənˈæpl] õun) ja m ä ä r a v artikkel the.

4 Umbmäärane artikkel (The Indefinite Article)

Umbmäärane artikkel on kujunenud arvsõnast *one* (üks). Umbmäärast artiklit tarvitatakse ainsuses koos nimisõnaga:

1) kui olendit, eset või nähtust mainitakse esmakordselt:
She has **a friend**. Her name is Julia.

2) kui juttu on mingist olendist, esemest või nähtusest paljude samasuguste olendite, esemete või nähtuste hulgas:

Show me **a tree**. (Näita mulle ühte puud.)

3) kui olendit, eset või nähtust vaadeldakse mingisse liiki kuuluvana:

He takes **a tram**. (Ta sõidab trammiga [mitte aga bussiga või muu sõidukiga].)

Määrav artikkel (The Definite Article)

Määraval artiklil **the** on üks ja sama vorm niihästi ainsuse kui ka mitmuse jaoks. Ta on tähenduselt lähedane näitavale asesõnale **that**.

Määravat artiklit **the** hääldatakse kahesuguselt:

a) [ðə] konsonandiga algava nimisõna või nimisõna täiendi ees:

the door [ðə'dɔː]

the brown door [ðə'braʊn 'dɔː]

b) [ði] vokaaliga algava nimisõna või nimisõna täiendi ees:

the end [ði'end] (lõpp)

the English book [ði'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'bʊk]

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse ainsuses ja mitmuses koos nimisõnaga:

1) kui olendit, eset või nähtust on juba varem mainitud või kui see olend, ese või nähtus on lugejale või kuulajale varem tuntud:

This is a rose. **The rose** is red.

She opens **the book** and reads seven lines. [Juttu on kindlast raamatust.]

He takes **the tram**. [Juttu on kindlast, teatud trammiliinist.]

2) kui olend, ese või nähtus on antud kohas või olukorras ainuke:

The teacher comes into the classroom.

3) kui nimisõna piiritleb täiend või täiendlause:

The letters he writes are interesting. (Kirjad, mis ta kirjutab, on huvitavad.)

Märkus. Kirjeldava täiendi puhul kasutatakse umbmää-
rast artiklit:

This is **a good book**. (See on hea raamat.) [Häid raamatuid on palju.]

2. ÜLDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE)

Eitav ja küsiv vorm (Negative and Interrogative Form)

Üldoleviku eitav vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldoleviku pöörete, eitava partikli **not** ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklita *to*) abil:

I do [du] not write
(mina ei kirjuta)
you do not write

he } **does** [dʌz] not write
she }
it }

we do not write
you do not write
they do not write

Lühivormid

I don't [dɒnt] write

you don't write

he } **doesn't** ['dʌznt] write
she }
it }

we don't write
you don't write
they don't write

Üldoleviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldoleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklita *to*) abil, asetades abiverbi aluse ette:

Do I write?
(Kas mina kirjutan?)
Do you write?

Does { he } write?
 { she }
 { it }

Do we write?
Do you write?
Do they write?

4 EXERCISE 1

Moodustage laused.

1. the, I, evening, to, a, in, like, book, read.
2. University, lives, she, far, the, from.
3. the, at, not, she, her, does, bus-stop, friends, meet.
4. they, do, well, read?

EXERCISE 2

Muutke laused eitavaiks.

Näidis. I speak English.
I do not speak English.

1. Tom studies very much.
2. Ann helps her mother.
3. She lives at Haapsalu.
4. You take a bus in the morning.
5. Kate likes to study.
6. Father leaves home at seven.
7. The lessons begin at ten.
8. John corrects the mistake.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad artikliga a (an) või the.

1. He is ... student. He is not ... teacher.
2. There is ... book on ... table. This is ... English book.
3. I have ... red pencil. ... pencil is in my pencil-box.
4. Show me ... pen. Where is ... pen? ... pen is in ... pencil-box too.
5. This is ... pear. ... pear is ripe.

EXERCISE 4

Andke vastandid.

In the morning, to go, near, to open, to be over, to sit down.

EXERCISE 5

Moodustage üldküsitudes.

Näidis. Tom lives at Tartu.
Does Tom live at Tartu?

1. James [džeimz] comes home at four.
2. My sister helps me to cook dinner.
3. Ann reads well.
4. She takes a tram.
5. My friend lives near the University.
6. You like to read good books.
7. Harry goes to the blackboard.

EXERCISE 6

4

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Ma olen Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli üliõpilane. 2. Õhtul Ann loeb ajalehte. 3. Õhtul valmistavad Kate ja Tom oma õppetükke. 4. Ma tulen koju kell neli. 5. Inglise keel ei ole raske. 6. Jane ei armasta kohvi. 7. Kate istub oma laua taha ja hakkab kirjutama.

EXERCISE 7

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Where do you live? 2. Is your friend a student of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute? 3. When do you go to the University? 4. When do you prepare your lessons? 5. Are your lessons interesting? 6. Do you study much? 7. Is English difficult for you? 8. Is the University far from your house?

EXERCISE 8

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

Teacher. A noun is the name of a thing. Who can give me a noun?

Tom. A cow.

Teacher. Very good. Another noun.

Ben. Another cow.

5 LESSON FIVE TIME, SEASONS AND MONTHS

The **school-year** in the universities of the **Soviet Union** begins in **autumn**. The **first term** lasts four **months** and a **half**: **September**, **October**, **November**, **December** and the first half of **January**.

The first three months are autumn months. In September the **weather** is **usually fine**, it is **quite warm** and the **sun shines brightly**. Sometimes it rains and is cold.

Winter begins in December. There are three winter months. December is the first winter month. The **other** two months are January and **February**. Winter is a cold season. It doesn't rain in winter, it often **snows**. The **days** are short and the **nights** are long.

We have no lectures in January. At the **end** of the term we have our **preliminary examinations** and **examinations** or **prelims**.

5 and **exams** for short. When the exams are over, we have our winter **vacation**. The **second** term **which** begins on the **seventh** of February lasts **till** the first of **July**. We **work** in February, **March, April, May** and **June**.

February is the **last** winter month. **Spring** begins in March. We **seldom** have warm weather in March. Fine days usually begin in May and June. The second term **ends** in June **with** examinations. We **finish** our studies; our **summer** vacation begins in July. It lasts two months, July and **August**. The new school-year begins in September.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

it is warm on soe

Asesõna it impersonaalses tähenduses jäetakse sageli eesti keelde tõlkimata.

it rains sajab vihma

it snows sajab lund

for short lühendatult

GRAMMAR

ARVSÕNA (THE NUMERAL)

Arvsõnad jaotatakse põhiarvsõnadeks (Cardinal Numerals) ja järgarvsõnadeks (Ordinal Numerals).

Põhiarvsõnad (Cardinal Numerals)

1 one [wʌn]	16 sixteen ['siks'ti:n]
2 two [tu]	17 seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]
3 three [θri:]	18 eighteen ['ei'ti:n]
4 four [fɔ:]	19 nineteen ['nain'ti:n]
5 five [faiv]	20 twenty ['twenti]
6 six [siks]	21 twenty-one ['twenti'wʌn]
7 seven ['sevn]	22 twenty-two ['twenti'tu]
8 eight [eit]	23 twenty-three ['twenti'θri:]
9 nine [nain]	30 thirty ['θɜ:ti]
10 ten [ten]	40 forty ['fɔ:ti]
11 eleven [i'levn]	50 fifty ['fifti]
12 twelve ['twelv]	60 sixty ['siks'ti]
13 thirteen ['θɜ:t'i:n]	70 seventy ['sevnti]
14 fourteen ['fɔ:t'i:n]	80 eighty ['eiti]
15 fifteen ['fif'ti:n]	90 ninety ['nainti]

100 a (või) one hundred ['hʌndrəd]

101 a (või) one hundred and one

222 two hundred and twenty-two

1,000 a (või) one thousand ['θauzənd]

1,001 a (*või* one) thousand and one
 100,000 a hundred thousand
 1,000,000 a (*või* one) million [ˈmiljən]
 2,000,000 two millions

Arvsõnad kuni 12-ni on lihtarvsõnad; arvsõnad 13-st kuni 19-ni on liitarvsõnad, mis moodustatakse sufiksi **-teen** abil (vastab eesti sufiksile **-teist**).

Kümnelisi tähistavad arvsõnad moodustatakse sufiksi **-ty** (vastab eesti sufiksile **-kümmend**) liitmise teel vastava lihtarvsõna tüvele.

Kümnelised ja ühelised ühendatakse sidekriipsuga: -

41 forty-one
 74 seventy-four

Tuhandeliste ja suuremate arvude kirjutamisel numbritega eraldatakse numbrid kolme koha kaupa komaga paremalt arvates:

1,515 one thousand five hundred and fifteen *või* fifteen hundred and fifteen
 13,425,607 thirteen million four hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and seven

Järgarvsõnad (Ordinal Numerals)

1st (the) first [fɔɪst]	20th (the) twentieth [ˈtwentiiθ]
2nd (the) second [ˈsekənd]	21st (the) twenty-first
3rd (the) third [θɜɪd]	22nd (the) twenty-second
4th (the) fourth [fɔːθ]	30th (the) thirtieth
5th (the) fifth [fiθ]	40th (the) fortieth
6th (the) sixth [siksθ]	50th (the) fiftieth
7th (the) seventh [ˈsevnθ]	60th (the) sixtieth
8th (the) eighth [eitθ]	100th (the) hundredth
9th (the) ninth [nainθ]	101st (the) hundred and first
10th (the) tenth	244th (the) two hundred and
11th (the) eleventh	forty-fourth
12th (the) twelfth	1,000th (the) thousandth
13th (the) thirteenth	1,000,000th (the) millionth

Järgarvsõnad moodustatakse vastavatest põhiarvsõnadest sufiksi **-th** [θ] liitmise teel tüvele. Eri tüvedest moodustatakse **first, second ja third**.

Kümnelisi märkivate sõnade lõpul olev **-y** muutub järgarvsõnade moodustamisel **ie**-ks.

Nimisõna, mida laiendavad järgarvsõnad, tarvitatakse harkult määrava artikliga:

He works in **the second shift**. (Ta töötab teises vahetuses.)

5 Kuupäevi loetakse mitut moodi:

November 7, 1917

- 1) the seventh of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen
- 2) November (the) seventh, nineteen seventeen
- 3) November seven, nineteen seventeen (eriti Ameerika Ühendriikides)

Murdarvsõnad (Fractional Numerals)

Lihtmurrude lugejaks (numerator) on põhiarvsõna, nime-
tajaks (denominator) on järgarvsõna, mida tarvitatakse nimi-
sõnana ja mis võib esineda ka mitmuses:

- $\frac{1}{5}$ a (või) one) fifth
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a half
 $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a fourth = a quarter
 $5\frac{3}{4}$ five and three quarters

Kümnenendmurrud (decimal fractions) eraldatakse
täisarvust punkti (mitte koma!) abil:

- 3.14 three point one four või three point fourteen
 0.7 (või .7) o [ou] point seven või nought [nɔ:t] point seven või
 point seven
 0.05 (või .05) o point o five või point o five.

Märkus. 0 (arvsõna null) = nought [nɔ:t], zero ['ziərou].
 0 (termomeetril) = zero ['ziərou]. Näit. 8 degrees below
 (above) zero.
 0 (aastarvudes) = o [ou]. Näit. 1905 nineteen o five.

EXERCISE 1

Vastake küsimustele.

1. When does school begin in the Soviet Union?
2. Which months are autumn months?
3. Is it very cold in autumn?
4. What is the weather usually like in September? (vt. märkus)
5. When does winter begin?
6. Is October a winter month?
7. Does it rain in January?
8. What are the days and nights like in winter?
9. What month comes after February?
10. When does the second term begin?
11. Which is the last winter month?
12. When do we finish our studies?

Märkus. What ... like? missugune?

EXERCISE 2

5

Pöörake üldolevikus.

I do not study in summer.
Do I meet my friends at the bus-stop?

EXERCISE 3

Lugege järgmised arvud ja kuupäevad.

13; 268; 81; 1,407; 24,369; 200,200; 19,450,211; 17.6; 0.01.
September 17; October 22; November 8; December 31; January
1; March 8; May 1; April 12, 1961; June 3, 1901.

EXERCISE 4

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

Näidis. Juunis on 30 päeva.
There are thirty days in June.

1. Detsembris on 31 päeva. 2. Veebruaris on 28 või 29 päeva. 3. Aastas on neli aastaega. 4. Aastas on 12 kuud. 5. Aastas on 365 või 366 päeva. 6. Laual on 11 raamatut. 7. Aias on 40 puud. 8. Meie klassis on 26 õpilast.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad sobivate sõnadega.

1. January is the ... winter month. 2. ..., ... and ... are winter months. 3. Winter is a cold ... 4. It often ... in winter. 5. ... is the third month of the year. 6. Spring begins in ... 7. There are ... spring months; they are ..., ... and ... 8. In summer the days are ... and the nights are ... 9. The ... is usually fine in July. 10. Our summer ... begins in July.

EXERCISE 6

Leidke vastandite paarid.

seldom, in the morning, cold, last, long, often, warm, night,
in the evening, go, day, short, first, come.

EXERCISE 7

Kirjutage lünkadesse puuduvad tähed.

1. In winter the ni——s are long. 2. Winter is a —old s——son. 3. The winter mon—— are De——mber, Jan——ry, and ——ruary. 4. In the ev——ing I r——d the n——spapers.

5 5. Engli— is not di—i—ult f— me. 6. I am a stud—
of the Tartu Stat— Univer—ty. 7. My fr—nd stud—s
very mu—.

EXERCISE 8

Muutke laused jaatavaiks.

N ä i d i s. I do not study English.
I study English.

1. I do not live in Tallinn. 2. Jane does not help mother to cook dinner. 3. You do not like to read much. 4. Our summer vacation does not begin in July. 5. I do not take the bus to the University. 6. He does not shut his book. 7. We do not speak English. 8. Fine days do not begin in May.

EXERCISE 9

Moodustage üldküsimused.

N ä i d i s. It is cold in winter.
Is it cold in winter?
I like to read.
Do you like to read?

1. We study English. 2. It is quite warm in September. 3. We are at home. 4. It often snows in winter. 5. I work much. 6. Spring begins in March. 7. February is the last winter month. 8. It rains in winter. 9. Father leaves home at nine.

EXERCISE 10

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Tavaliselt on juunis soe. 2. Aprillis sajab sageli vihma. 3. Juuni on esimene suvekuu. 4. Talvel me töötame palju. 5. Talvel ei saja vihma, sajab lund. 6. Mõnikord ma lahkun kodunt kell seitse. 7. Mõnikord on meie ingliskeelsed harjutused rasked. 8. Mu õde aitab mind harva. 9. Teine semester lõpeb juunis eksamitega. 10. Mulle meeldib lugeda ingliskeelseid raamatuid.

EXERCISE 11

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

A SHORT COMPOSITION

George is a schoolboy. He doesn't like to work much. One

day the teacher says to the pupils, "Open your copy-books. Take your pens and write about the last football match."

The pupils begin to write. George writes three words and puts up his hand. "I am ready, Teacher," he says and gives the teacher his copy-book.

The teacher opens his copy-book and reads: "Rain, no game."

6 LESSON SIX AT HOME

It is **Saturday afternoon**. **Everybody** is at home. Father is in his **study**. He is sitting in an **armchair** near the window. He is reading the newspaper. Father has a large **number** of books. There are **bookshelves** from the **floor** to the **ceiling**. Kate is also in father's study. She is standing **before** a bookshelf and **looking for** a book with **pictures** in it. There is also a **type-writer** on father's desk. Tom **wants to type** very much, **but** father does not **allow him** to, as he is **too small**.

Now Tom is **playing** with his dog Spot in the **dining-room**.

Mother and I are in the **kitchen**. We are preparing **supper**. When supper is **ready**, Kate and Tom help to **lay** the table. **After supper** Kate **washes up**.

It is **getting dark**. Father **switches on** the **light** and begins to read. I take my English text-book and sit down at my table.

"Ann, you are studying **again**! Is a **whole week full** of work not **enough** for you? Don't you **know that**

'All work and no play

makes Jack a **dull boy**,'" says Tom.

"What do you want me to do then?" — "**Let us have a game of draughts**." — "**All right**," I say and shut my book. Tom **brings the board** and the **men**. Tom takes the white **pieces** and I the black. We begin to play. Kate is also sitting at the table. She puts **away** her book and **watches** us play. Mother is sitting in an armchair and **listening** to the **radio**.

At ten o'clock the **children** say "**good-night**" to father and mother and go to bed.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

a large number of palju, suur hulk

Tom wants to type very much, but father does not allow him to Tom tahab väga masinal kirjutada, aga isa ei luba teda

Partiklit to tarvitatakse lauses ilma talle järgneva tegusõnata, kui ei taheta juba kord esinenud tegusõna korrata. Antud juhuil on selleks tegusõnaks to type.

too small liiga väike

Sõna **too** omadussõna ees tõlgitakse sõnaga 'liiga': **too cold** liiga külm, **too short** liiga lühike.

Spot [spɒt]

a book with pictures in it pildiraamat; piltidega raamat

to lay the table lauda katma

it is getting dark hakkab pimedaks minema (või pimenema)

all work and no play ainult töö ilma vaheldusefa (või mänguta)

Jack [dʒæk]

what do you want me to do? mida sa tahad, et ma teeksin?

let us have a game of draughts hakkame kabet mängima

she watches us play ta vaatab, kuidas me mängime

to go to bed magama minema

Nädalapäevad (The days of the week)

Sunday [ˈsʌndi] pühapäev

Monday [ˈmʌndi] esmaspäev

Tuesday [ˈtju:zdi] teisipäev

Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] kolmapäev

Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi] neljapäev

Friday [ˈfraidi] reede

Saturday [ˈsætəd(e)i] laupäev

Ainsus

Mitmus

child [tʃaɪld] (laps)

children [ˈtʃɪldr(ə)n] (lapsed)

GRAMMAR

1. OLEVIKU KESKSÕNA (THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE)

Oleviku kesksõna on verbi mittepöördeline vorm. Eesti keelde tõlgitakse oleviku kesksõna *des-* ja *mas-*vormi, *v-*kesksõna või kõrvallause abil:

She is standing before a bookshelf **looking for** a book with pictures in it. (Ta seisab raamaturiigi ees, **otsides** pildiraamatut.)

I watch **playing** children. (Ma vaatan **mängivaid** lapsi.)

I watch Tom **playing** with his dog. (Ma vaatan, kuidas Tom mängib oma koeraga.)

Oleviku kesksõna moodustatakse infinitiivile lõpu **-ing** lisamise teel:

to work — **working**

to help — **helping**

Seejuures tuleb silmas pädada järgmisi õigekirjutusreegleid:

1) Kui verb lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, liitub sellele lõpp **-ing**, ilma et vokaal **y** muutuks:

to study — studying
to play — playing

2) Kui verb lõpeb konsonandiga, mille ees on ühetäheline lühike rõhuline vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to get — getting
to begin — beginning

A g a: to look — looking
to meet — meeting

3) Kui verb lõpeb tumma **e**-ga, mille ees on konsonant, kaob **e** lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to live — living
to write — writing

Tummale **e**-le eelnev **i** muutub **y**-iks ja **e** kaob lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to tie [tai] (siduma) — tying
to lie [lai] (lamama) — lying

2. KESTEV OLEVİK (THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

Kestvad ajad väljendavad tegevust, mis kõnesoleval momendil parajasti toimub.

1) Kestev olevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** oleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi oleviku kesksõna (*ing*-vorm) abil:

Lühivormid

I am writing (mina kirjut-
tan)

you are writing

he }
she } is writing
it }

we are writing
you are writing
they are writing

I'm [aim] writing

you're [juə] writing

he's [hi:z] }
she's [ʃi:z] } writing
it's [its] }

we're [wiə] writing
you're [juə] writing
they're [ðeɪə] writing

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I am **not** writing

You are **not** writing

jne.

Lühivormid:

I'm not [aim nɒt] writing

you aren't [ɑɪnt] writing

he isn't ['iznt] writing

jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverb aluse ette:

Am I writing?

Are you writing?

Kestvat olevikku tarvitatakse, et vältendada tegevust, mis toimub kõnesoleval momendil olevikus (tegevuse alguse ja lõpu kohta pole midagi teada):

The children **are playing** in the garden.

3. ISIKULISED ASESONAD (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

Alusekääne Subjective Case		Sihitisekääne Objective Case	
Ainsus			
I	mina	me	mind, minule
you	sina	you	sind, sinule
he (meessugu)	tema	him	teda, temale
she (naissugu)	tema	her	teda, temale
it (kesksugu)	see, tema	it	seda, sellele teda, temale
Mitmus			
we	meie	us	meid, meile
you	teie	you	teid, teile
they	nemad	them	neid, neile

EXERCISE 1

Moodustage oleviku kesksõnad.

Näidis. to do — doing

to have, be, speak, cook, like, go, leave, sit, open, put, come, shut, shine, study, want, lay, know.

EXERCISE 2

Kirjutage õppetükist välja kõik kestva oleviku vormid.

6

EXERCISE 3

Lõpetage laused.

1. Sunday is the first day of the week.
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday

EXERCISE 4

Asendage nimisõnad isikuliste asesõnadega.

Näidis. I often meet **Henry** at the bus-stop.
I often meet **him** at the bus-stop.

1. I know Ann. 2. Kate watches Ann and Tom play. 3. Do you like John? 4. I am looking for a book. 5. We are playing with our friends in the garden. 6. Take your pen. 7. I want to meet Linda and Julia. 8. Tom helps mother to lay the table.

EXERCISE 5

Muutke laused eitavaiks.

1. Tom is playing with his dog Spot. 2. I am speaking English. 3. Ann is writing about her studies. 4. Father is washing up. 5. It is snowing now. 6. Our summer vacation begins in June. 7. Winter is a warm season. 8. Mother switches on the light.

EXERCISE 6

Täitke lüngad artiklitega a, an või the, kus vaja.

1. I have ... English book. ... book has many pictures in it. 2. Kate is sitting at ... table. She is writing ... exercise. 3. December is ... first winter month. 4. February is ... last winter month. 5. ... school-year in ... universities of ... Soviet Union begins in ... autumn. 6. In ... summer ... days are long and ... nights are short. 7. We are writing ... short composition. 8. Mother is sitting in ... armchair and listening to ... radio.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Tom ei aita lauda katta. 2. Kas sa jälle õpid? 3. Jaanuar on teine talvekuu. 4. Pimeneb. Ema paneb tule põlema. 5. Õhtusöök on valmis. 6. Isa kabinetis on raamaturiulid põrandast laeni. 7. Ma armastan lugeda head raamatut. 8. On sul kirjutusmasin? Ei ole. 9. Mis sa tahad, et ma teeksin? 10. Ma istun laua taga ja õpin. 11. Kate ei taha magama minna, ta tahab mängida.

EXERCISE 8

Moodustage üldküsimused.

Näidis. Kate is sitting at the table.
Is Kate sitting at the table?
Tom brings the board.
Does Tom bring the board?

1. It is Saturday afternoon. 2. She shuts her book. 3. He is looking for a book to read. 4. Kate and Tom help to lay the table. 5. We are preparing supper. 6. It is getting dark. 7. They are studying. 8. You switch on the light and begin to read.

EXERCISE 9

Leidke vastandite paarid.

In the morning, to work, good-night, near, to give, to play, ceiling, to take, in the evening, spring, good morning, far, floor, autumn, to begin, last, warm, to get up, cold, first, to go to bed, to finish.

EXERCISE 10

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Where is Father? 2. What is he doing? 3. Who has a great number of books? 4. Where is Kate? 5. What is she looking for? 6. Is there a typewriter on father's desk? 7. Why [wail] (*miks*) does father not allow Tom to type? 8. What is Tom doing in the dining-room? 9. What is mother doing? 10. Who helps to lay the table? 11. Why does father switch on the light? 12. What is Ann doing? 13. Who has a game of draughts? 14. Who takes the white pieces? 15. When do the children go to bed?

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

English professor: "What is the difference between an active and a passive verb?"

Student: "An active verb shows action and a passive verb shows passion."

7 LESSON SEVEN AT THE LIBRARY

It is Sunday morning. We have **already** had breakfast. Father is reading the newspaper and **smoking**. He likes a **cigarette** after breakfast. Mother has switched the **set** on and is listening to the **music**. Kate and Tom are playing with **some** other children in the garden. The window is open and we **can** see them **running about**.

I have just finished my book and want to go to the **library**. I **put on** my **overcoat** and hat and leave home.

Turning the street **corner** I see my friend Helen **walking** in the **same direction**.

I. **Hallo**, Helen! Where are you going?

Helen. To the library.

I. **So am I**. Let's go **together**.

Here is the library. It is a **beautiful** new two-storey **building**. We go up a **wide staircase** and **enter** a very large room. **Along** the walls we can see a number of bookshelves full of books. Here you can **find** books on **various subjects** and in **different languages**.

I **hand** my book to the **librarian**.

I. **May I take out another** book?

Librarian. **Certainly**, you may. Please, let me have your **card**. (*She turns to Helen*) **Would** you like to take out a book too?

Helen. Yes, I **should** like **something** in English, an **adaptation**. My English is very **poor**. I have learnt it for two years **only**.

Librarian. Here is an adaptation of the **novel** "Martin Eden" by Jack London. Have you **ever** read **anything** by Jack London?

Helen. (*Shakes her head*) No, I haven't. Thank you, I'll take it.

Meanwhile I have **chosen** a book I want to read.

Helen and I leave the library together. As the weather is fine, we take a **walk through the town park** and then **part**.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

we have already had breakfast me oleme juba hommikueinet sõnnud
with some other children (mõnede) teiste lastega

the window is open aken on lahti

turning the street corner pöördudes ümber tänavanurga

in the same direction samas suunas

where are you going? kuhu sa lähed?

so am I mina ka, mina samuti

Õeldis seisab aluse ees, kui varemõeldut korratatakse mõne teise lause aluse kohta. Korratatakse kas abi- või modaalverbi või täistähenduslikke verbe **to be** ja **to have**. Jaatuse puhul algab kordav lause sõnaga **so**, eituse korral sõnadega **neither, nor** või **no more**. Eesti keelde tõlgitakse need konstruktsioonid väljenditega **mina (sina jne.) ka, mina (sina jne.) ka mitte**: I am ready. So is he. They can speak English. So can we. (Nad oskavad rääkida inglise keelt. Meie ka.) Tom does not read English books. **Neither does Kate. No more does Kate.**

let's = let us

Käski- või kõneviisi väljendamiseks 1. ja 3. pöördes kasutatakse sõnaühendit, mis koosneb verbist **let**, isikulisest asesõnast sihitisekäändes või nimisõnast nimetavas käändes ja infinitiivist (ilma partiklita **to**): **Let me do it.** (Las ma teen seda.) **Let them play!** (Las nad mängivad!) **Let the boy go.** (Lase poisil minna. Lase poiss lahti.)

along the walls seinte ääres, piki seinu

you can find võib leida

Mõnikord kasutatakse umbisikulises tähenduses isikulist asesõna **you**.

please, let me have your card palun, andke mulle oma kaart.

would you like...? kas te soovite (või sooviksite)...?

Would küsi- või vormi 2. pöördes väljendab viisakat pöördumist kõnetatava poole ettepaneku või palvega.

I should like ma sooviksin

my English is very poor minu inglise keel on väga vilets; ma oskan inglise keelt väga halvasti

for two years only ainult kaks aastat

Martin Eden [ˈmɑrtɪn ˈiːdn]

Jack London [dʒæk ˈlʌndn]

Have you read [red] it? No, I haven't. Olete te seda lugenud? Ei ole.

Nii eitavaks kui jaatavaks lühivastustes korratatakse ainult vastava aja moodustamiseks kasutatavat abi- või modaalverbi ja täistähenduslikke verbe **to be** ja **to have**: Is he writing? No, he isn't. Yes, he is. Do you know it? No, I don't. Yes, I do. Is he a teacher? Yes, he is.

I'll take it = I shall take it. Ma võtan selle.

Antud lauses esineb lihttuleviku ajavorm.

meanwhile I have chosen a book I want to read vahepeal olen valinud raamatu, mida tahan lugeda.

Täiendlause ees jäetakse inglise keeles sageli ära sidesõna **that**: ... a book (that) I want to read

we take a walk (me) teeme jalutuskäigu

1. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESÖNAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) SOME JA ANY

Asesõnad **some** ja **any** (mõni, mõned, mingi, keegi, natuke, veidi) tähistavad ebamäära hulk.

Asesõna **some** tarvitatakse jaatavais lauseis, asesõna **any** eitavais lauseis ja küsilauseis. Mõlemaid asesõnu võib tarvitada nii omadussõnaliselt kui ka nimisõnaliselt:

There are **some** books on the table. (Laul on mõned raamatud.)

Are there **any** books on the table? (Kas laul on raamatuid?)
I do **not** see **any** books on the table. (Ma ei näe laul mingeid raamatuid.)

I want **some** help. (Ma vajan natuke abi.)

I do **not** want **any** help. (Ma ei taha mingit abi.)

Märkus. Asesõna **any** võib esineda ka jaatavas lauses tähenduses 'iga, ükskõik missugune':

You may take **any** book you like. (Te võite võtta ükskõik misuguse raamatu, mis teile meeldib.)

Umbmäärase arvu väljendamiseks mitmuses asendatakse umbmäärane artikkel umbmääraste asesõnadega **some**, **any**:

There is **a** girl in the garden.

There are **some** girls in the garden.

Asesõnadest **some** ja **any** tuletatud liitvorme **somebody** ['sambədi] (keegi), **someone** ['sʌmwʌn] (keegi), **something** ['sʌmθɪŋ] (midagi), **anybody** ['enibədi] (keegi), **anyone** ['eniwʌn] (keegi), **anything** ['eniθɪŋ] (midagi) tarvitatakse nimisõnaliselt:

I want **somebody** (*või someone*) to help me. (Ma tahan, et keegi mind aitaks.)

There is **something** on the table.

Is there **anybody** in the kitchen?

I do **not** see **anybody** there.

Märkus. Eitavas lauses võib kasutada ka eitavaid asesõnu **no**, **nobody**, **nothing**, kuid ainult sel juhul, kui verbi juures ei ole eitavat partiklit *not*.

I see **nobody** there. I see **no** books on the table.

7 2. MINEVIKU KESKSÕNA (THE PAST PARTICIPLE)

Reeglipäraste verbide mineviku kesksõna moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega infinitiivile:

to live — lived [ˈlɪvd] (elanud, elatud)
 to work — worked [wɜːkt] (töötanud, töötatud)
 to finish — finished [ˈfɪnɪʃt] (lõpetanud, lõpetatud)
 to switch on — switched on [swɪtʃt ən] (süüdanud, süüdatud)

Ebareeglipärastel verbidel on mineviku kesksõna jaoks erivorm:

Infinitiiv The Infinitive	Mineviku kesksõna The Past Participle
to choose [tʃuːz] (valima)	chosen [ˈtʃoʊz(ə)n] (valinud, valitud)
to find	found [faʊnd]
to go	gone [ɡɒn]
to have	had [həd]
to learn	learnt [ləɪnt]
to make	made [meɪd]
to put	put [pʊt]
to read	read [red]
to see	seen [siːn]
to shake	shaken [ˈfeɪk(ə)n]
to take	taken [ˈteɪk(ə)n]

3. TÄISMINEVIK (THE PRESENT PERFECT)

1) Täisminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to have** üldoleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõna abil:

	Lühivormid
I have written [ˈrɪtɪn] (ma olen kirjutanud)	I've [aɪv] written
you have written	you've [juːv] written
he } she } has written it }	he's [hiːz] } she's [ʃiːz] } written it's [ɪts] }
we have written	we've [wiːv] written
you have written	you've [juːv] written
they have written	they've [ðeɪv] written

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I have **not** written
you have **not** written
he has **not** written
jne.

Lühivormid:

I haven't ['hævnt] written või I've not written
he hasn't ['hæznt] written või he's not written
jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverbi aluse ette:

Have I written?

Has he written?

jne.

Täisminevik väljendab tegevust, mis toimus minevikus, kuid mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku. Eesti keelde tõlkimisel kasutatakse kas täis- või lihtminevikku.

I **have written** my exercise. (Ma kirjutasin harjutuse valmis.)
[Nüüd on mu harjutus tehtud.]

I **have read** this book. (Ma olen seda raamatut lugenud.)

4. MODAALVERBID (MODAL VERBS)

1) Modaalverbid on ebatäielikud verbid, sest ajavormidest on neil olemas ainult olevik ja minevik. Modaalverbidel puuduvad täielikult mittepöördelised vormid (infinitiiv, kesksõnad ja gerundium). Seetõttu ei saa neist moodustada liitaegu, s. t. aegu, mis moodustatakse abiverbi ja põhiverbi mittepöördeliste vormide abil.

2) Modaalverbidel puudub oleviku ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp-s:

Tom **can** read English books. (Tom oskab lugeda ingliskeelseid raamatuid.)

3) Modaalverbe tarvitatakse lauses koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga (ilma partiklita *to*). Modaalverbid koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga moodustavad lauses öeldise ja väljendavad tegevuse vajalikkust või võimalikkust.

Jaatav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsi vorm Interrogative
I can [kæn, kən] (ma võin; ma oskan) you can he } she } can it }	I cannot ['kænət] you cannot he } she } cannot it }	Can I? Can you? Can { he? she? it?
we can you can they can	we cannot you cannot they cannot	Can we? Can you? Can they?

Eitav lühivorm on **can't** [kɑnt].

Verb **can** väljendab oskust või võimelisust mingiks tegevuseks:

I **can** do it in the afternoon. (Ma võin seda teha õhtupoolikul.)

He **cannot** speak English. (Ta ei oska rääkida inglise keelt.)

Märkus. Partikkel **not** kirjutatakse põhisõnaga **can** kokku!
may

Jaatav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsi vorm Interrogative
I may [mei] (ma võin, ma tohin) you may he } she } may it }	I may not You may not he } she } may not it }	May I? May you? May { he? she? it?
we may you may they may	we may not you may not they may not	May we? May you? May they?

Eitav lühivorm on **mayn't** ['meint].

Verb **may** väljendab luba või viisakat palvet tähenduses 'võima, tohtima':

May I leave? (Kas ma tohin ära minna?)

Eitavas vastuses kasutatakse vormi **must not** [mast nɔt] (ei tohi):

May I smoke here? No, you **must not**. (Kas ma võin siin suitsetada? Ei või. [Ei tohi.])

EXERCISE 1

Tõlkige eesti keelde (Translate into Estonian).

1. Are there any interesting pictures in that book? 2. He has made some mistakes on the blackboard. 3. Do you know any new games? 4. He has chosen some books he wants to read. 5. Have you any brothers? Yes, I have two. 6. I should like to have some new bookshelves. 7. Are there any birds in the tree? 8. There are some ripe pears on the plate.

EXERCISE 2

Asetage lünkadesse some või any (Put some or any in the blanks).

1. We see ... pupils in the classroom. 2. We do not see ... teachers there. 3. Do you see ... mistakes on the blackboard? 4. There are ... newspapers on the table. 5. Are there ... warm days in autumn too? 6. There are ... new houses in our street. 7. We have ... friends in Tallinn. 8. There is ... coffee in the cup.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad sobivate sõnadega tekstist (Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text).

1. She ... to go to the library. 2. They go ... a staircase and ... a large room. 3. The teacher has books on ... subjects. 4. On the bookshelves there are books in ... languages. 5. I ... like to read this book in English. 6. Have you finished your book? No, ... 7. I cannot speak English. My English is ...

EXERCISE 4

Muutke laused jaatavaiks (Make the sentences affirmative).

1. The sun is not shining. 2. He does not study at school. 3. The newspapers are on the table. 4. Our summer vacation does not begin in June. 5. I have not seen Helen today. 6. It is not cold here. 7. We are not walking in the park. 8. They do

7 not live near the University. 9. They are not going in the same direction.

EXERCISE 5

Andke vastandid (Give antonyms).

to finish, near, last, black, to go to bed, the same, to come, large, yes, in the evening, to stand up, warm, to run, ceiling, often, night, winter

EXERCISE 6

Moodustage küsimused kursiivis trükitud sõnadele (Form questions on the words in italics).

1. They are going *to the library*. 2. I put on *my overcoat*. 3. *The weather* is fine. 4. Mother switches on *the set*. 5. They are speaking *English*. 6. Children go to bed *at ten*. 7. I have read *many English books*.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige sulgudes olevad sõnad inglise keelde (Translate the words given in brackets into English).

1. I am writing an exercise. (Tema ka.) 2. English is not (raske) for me. 3. The books on the table are in (erinevates) languages. 4. He (paneב pähe) his hat. 5. I (sooviksin) something by John Galsworthy ['gəʊlzwəði]. 6. When you have finished, you (võite) leave. 7. (Oskad) you read English books? Only (kohandatult). 8. Let's go (koos). 9. He does not like pears. (Mina ka mitte.) 10. Ann is going to the library. (Helen ka.)

EXERCISE 8

Tõlkige inglise keelde, kasutades lk. 64 antud mineviku kesk-sõnade tabelit.

1. Meie oleme juba lõunat söönud. 2. Ma olen õppinud inglise keelt ainult ühe aasta. 3. Ta on valinud huvitava aineala. 4. Ma olen seda raamatut juba lugenud. 5. Ann on oma kirjandi (composition) lõpetanud. 6. Nad käisid koos jalutamas (The Present Perfect).

EXERCISE 9

Vastake küsimustele (Answer the questions).

1. What has Ann finished? 2. Where does she want to go? 3. What does she put on? 4. Whom [hu:m] (keda) does she see

when turning the street corner? 5. Where is Helen going? 6. What can we see in the library? 7. What kind [kaind] (*liiki*) of books can you find in the library? 8. What does Helen want to read? 9. What is her English like? (*Missugune on tema inglise keel?*) 10. Which book does she choose? 11. Does Ann take out a book too? 12. Who takes a walk through the town park?

EXERCISE 10

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku (Translate into Estonian using the dictionary).

THE FIRST RAY

"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes into my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No, my room faces west."

8 LESSON EIGHT MY DAY OFF

Yesterday it was Sunday. It was my **day off**. I got up **late**, **later than usual**. I did not get up **until** it was already nine **a. m.** I **never** get up **early** on my days off. I opened the window and did my morning exercises. After that I washed and **dressed**. Then I had breakfast. I **looked at** my **watch**; it was half **past** ten. I wanted to go to the library, so I put on my overcoat and hat and went out. On my **way** to the library I met Helen who was going in the same direction. She said that she was also going to the library.

The weather was fine and we went for a walk. I came home at three o'clock. At a **quarter** past three I had dinner. After dinner I wrote some letters. But I did not read much. A friend of **mine rang** me **up**, and came to see me.

"Why did you not come to the lecture?" I **asked** him. "What did you do last night?"

"You see," he **answered**, "I was very **busy** at my **office**. At six o'clock we had a **meeting** which lasted till half past eight. Did you go to the lecture?"

"Yes, I did," I answered.

"Was it interesting?"

"Oh, yes, it was. Comrade B. is **such** a good **speaker**."

"**How long** did the lecture last?"

"It lasted **about** three **hours**, **many people** took part in the **discussion**."

We had supper together. At eight o'clock we went to the students' **club**. We had a good time there **dancing** till half past

ten. I got home at eleven. I was **tired** and went to bed at once.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

later than usual hiljem kui tavaliselt

I did not get up until it was already nine ma tõusin alles siis, kui kell oli juba üheksa

to do morning exercises hommikuvõimlemist tegema
on my way teel

to go for a walk jalutama minema

a friend of mine üks minu sõpra

Omastava asesõna nimisõnalist vormi tarvitatakse sageli eessõnaga *of* nimisõna järel, kui viimast kasutatakse umbmäärase artikliga.

last night eile õhtul

you see tead, teate

about three hours umbes kolm tundi

we had a good time there me veetsime seal lõbusasti aega

Kellaajad:

Kell on 1.00	It is one (o'clock)
„ 2.00	It is two (o'clock)
„ 3.00	It is three (o'clock)
„ 3.05	It is five minutes past three
„ 3.12	It is twelve minutes past three
„ 3.15	It is a quarter past three
„ 3.25	It is twenty-five minutes past three
„ 3.30	It is half past three
„ 3.37	It is twenty-three minutes to four
„ 3.40	It is twenty minutes to four
„ 3.45	It is a quarter to four
„ 3.55	It is five minutes to four
„ 4.00	It is four (o'clock)

GRAMMAR

1. VERBI PÕHIVORMID (THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE VERB)

Inglise keeles on verbil kolm põhivormi, millest on võimalik tuletada kõik teised verbi pöördelised ja mittepöördelised vormid. Need kolm põhivormi on:

1) **infinitiiv** (The Infinitive):

(to) work (töötama), (to) see (nägema)

2) **üldminevik** (The Past Indefinite):

(he) worked ([ta] töötas), (he) saw ([ta] nägi)

3) mineviku kesksõna (The Past Participle):
worked (töötanud, töötatud), seen (näinud, nähtud)

Märkus. Mõnede grammatikute järgi on verbi põhivorme neli, kusjuures neljandaks põhivormiks loetakse oleviku kesksõna (The Present Participle). Et see vorm aga tuleb alati reeglipäraselt verbi esimesest põhivormist, siis pole vajadust teda põhivormide hulka lugeda.

2. ÜLDMINEVIK (THE PAST INDEFINITE)

Reeglipärase verbi üldminevik moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega infinitiivile:

to work

Ainsus Singular	Mitmus Plural
I worked [wɜːkt] (mina töötasin)	we worked
you worked	you worked
he } she } worked	they worked
it }	

Siinjuures tuleb silmas pidada järgmisi õigekirjutusreegleid:

1) kui infinitiiv lõpeb **e-ga**, lisatakse üldminevikus ainult **-d**:

to live — I lived

to like — I liked

2) kui verb lõpeb **y-ga**, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** lõpu **-ed** ees **i-ks**:

to study — I studied

Märkus: Kui verb lõpeb **y-ga**, mille ees on vokaal, jääb **y** püsima:

to play — I played

3) kui verb lõpeb konsonandiga, mille ees on ühetäheline lühike rõhuline vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant lõpu **-ed** lisamisel:

to stop — I stopped

Ag a: to look — I looked

Reeglipäraste verbide lõppu **-ed** hääldatakse:

[d] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

to live — (he) lived [livd]

to play — (he) played [pleid]

[t] helitute konsonantide järel:

to stop — (he) stopped [stɒpt]

to watch (he) watched [wɒtʃt]

[ɪd] **d** ja **t** järel:

to want — (he) wanted [ˈwɒntɪd]

to hand — (she) handed [ˈhændɪd]

Ebareeglipärastel verbidel on üldmineviku jaoks eri vorm:

to see — (I) saw [sə]

to go — (I) went [went]

to say — (I) said [sed]

Märkus. Ebareeglipäraste verbide põhivormide tabel on toodud lk. 241—243.

Üldmineviku eitava vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vormi **did**, eitava partikli **not** ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklita *to*) abil:

	Lühivormid
I did not work (ma ei töötanud)	I didn't work
you did not work	you didn't work
he } she } did not work it }	he } she } didn't work it }
we did not work	we didn't work
you did not work	you didn't work
they did not work	they didn't work

Üldmineviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vormi **did** ja põhiverbi infinitiivi abil, asetades abiverbi aluse ette:

Did I work? (Kas ma töötasin?)

Did you work?

jne.

Üldminevik tõlgitakse eesti keelde lihtmineviku abil:

She **went** to the lecture. (Ta läks loengule.)

Üldminevikku tarvitatakse:

1) minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks, kusjuures lauses esinevad tavaliselt minevikku väljendavad määrused *yesterday, last week, last year* jne.:

*Yesterday I **got** a letter.* (Eile ma sain kirja.)

*Last month we **lived** in the country.* (Möödunud kuul me elasime maal.)

2) seotud jutustuses mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks minevikus:

*I **opened** the window and **did** my morning exercises. After that I **washed** and **dressed**. Then I **had** breakfast.*

3) minevikus toimunud harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks:

*We **had** three English lessons a week (nädalas) last month. When we **lived** in the country we **went** for long walks.*

4) kõrvallause oleviku asemel, kui pealause öeldis on minevikus:

*He **said** that his sister **was** a teacher.* (Ta ütles, et ta õde on õpetaja.)

3. ÜLDMINEVIK VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Jaataav vorm (Affirmative Form)

to be

to have

I **was** at home

(mina olin kodus)

you **were** at home

he

she

it

was at home

we **were** at home

you **were** at home

they **were** at home

I **had** a day off

(mul oli vaba päev)

you **had** a day off

he

she

it

had a day off

we **had** a day off

you **had** a day off

they **had** a day off

4. KESTEV MINEVIK (THE PAST CONTINUOUS)

Kestev minevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** üldmineviku pöörete ja põhiverbi oleviku kesksõna abil:

Jaatav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsiv vorm Interrogative
I was working (ma töötasin)	I was not working (ma ei töötanud)	Was I working? (Kas ma töötasin?)
you were working	you were not working	Were you working?
he } she } was working it }	he } she } was not working it }	Was { he } { she } working? { it }
we were working	we were not working	Were we working?
you were working	you were not working	Were you working?
they were working	they were not working	Were they working?

Eitavad lühivormid:

was not = **wasn't** [wəznt]

were not = **weren't** [wɛrɪnt]

Kestvat minevikku tarvitatakse, et väljendada tegevust, mis parajasti kõnesoleval momendil minevikus aset leidis. Kõnemoment võib olla piiritletud aega täpselt tähistava määrusega, nagu *then*, *at two o'clock* jne., või teise minevikus toimunud tegevusega.

At three o'clock he **was** still **working**. (Kella kolme ajal ta ikka veel töötas.)

I **was reading** a book when he came. (Ma lugesin raamatut, kui ta tuli.)

EXERCISE 1

Form sentences (Moodustage laused).

1. up, of, a, me, mine, rang, friend.
2. the, the, in, are, students, part, discussion, taking.
3. night, meeting, last, had, a, we.
4. usual, I, up, yesterday, later, got, than.
5. a, out, I, book, should, to, like, take.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. I ... much. (work)
2. Father ... home at nine. (come)
3. George [dʒɔːdʒ] ... to write. (begin)
4. I ... my English text-book and ... down at my table. (take, sit)
5. Mother ... in the kitchen. (be)
6. Kate ... me to lay the table. (help)
7. Mother ... in with a tray. (come)

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous (Muutke kestev olevik kestvaks minevikuks).

1. He is sitting in an armchair near the window.
2. She is standing before a bookshelf.
3. Father is typing a letter.
4. We are preparing supper.
5. It is getting dark.
6. I am going to the library.
7. Ann is reading a novel by Pushkin.

EXERCISE 4

Make the following sentences negative and interrogative (Muutke järgnevad laused eitavaiks ja küsivaiks).

1. Mother has laid the table.
2. We have played this game before.
3. They have walked through the town park.
4. You have chosen a book.
5. Kate has been at school all the time (*kogu aeg*).
6. George has read this book.
7. We have had a good time.
8. I have written many letters today.

EXERCISE 5

Make the following sentences negative.

1. Tom went to school.
2. I saw Helen.
3. The weather was fine.
4. After dinner I wrote some letters.
5. She came home at eleven.
6. Her friend rang her up.
7. The meeting lasted for three hours.

EXERCISE 6

Make the following sentences affirmative.

1. Did she come home at three o'clock?
2. I did not meet my friends at the bus-stop.
3. I did not know him.
4. Tom did not play with his dog Spot.
5. I did not get up late.
6. They did not find mother at home.
7. Did school begin in September?

8 EXERCISE 7

Read it.

What time is it? (Mis kell on?)

It is 7.00; 7.13; 8.30; 12.00; 12.15; 4.45; 5.00; 9.03; 2.58; 1.58.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Tom ütles emale ja isale head aega. 2. Ta läks kooli. 3. Ma leidsin mõned huvitavad raamatud. 4. Meie ei läinud kohe välja. 5. Ema lülitas raadio sisse. 6. Ma vaatasin kella; kell oli juba kolmveerand neli. 7. Me sõime koos lõunat. 8. Isa ei olnud kodus. 9. Kate aitas Annil nõusid pesta. 10. Tom mängis koeraga. 11. Isa tuli koju kell pool kümme. 12. Isa oli väga väsinud. 13. Ta läks kohe magama.

EXERCISE 9

Finish the sentences (Lõpetage laused).

1. I wanted to go out, so 2. She says that 3. The weather is 4. We help mother to 5. Please, may I 6. When it is fine we 7. They like to 8. When they have had breakfast they 9. I study English. So 10. When I am tired I

EXERCISE 10

Answer the questions.

1. When did Ann get up? 2. Why did she get up so late? 3. What did she do before breakfast? 4. Where did she want to go? 5. Whom did she meet on her way? 6. Where was Helen going? 7. What was the weather like? 8. What did Ann write after dinner? 9. Who rang her up? 10. Did he come to see her? 11. Where did they go at eight o'clock? 12. What did they do at the club? 13. When did Ann get home? 14. Why did she go to bed at once?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN HERE

An Englishman arrived at a hotel in France. On the door of the hotel he read the following words: "All languages spoken here."

He spoke to the waiter in English, German and Italian. No answer. Then, a little annoyed, he asked in French:

"Who is that speaks all languages here then?"

The waiter answered quietly: "The hotel guests."

9 LESSON NINE A DIALOGUE

Ann comes home from the University and finds mother waiting for her.

Mother. You have been away so long. Where have you been?

Ann. What is the time?

Mother. It is **nearly** three.

Ann. As late as that? We had to **fix** the time for our **next production** meeting and that was not **easy**. Many of us take part in the work of various **circles** and **sport-sections** in the afternoon.

Mother. Don't **take off** your **coat**. Will you go and **buy** some **food** for dinner? We have no **meat** for the **soup**.

Ann. What **shall** I buy?

Mother. Buy some **beef** and a **kilogram** of **mince** for **cutlets**. There is some bread, but we have no butter. And don't **forget** to buy **onions** at the **greengrocer's**. **In case** you see some **tomatoes**, take half a kilogram.

Ann. **Of course**, I'll buy some if there are any to be had. Shall I buy some **cheese** too?

Mother. No, don't, we have some at home.

Ann. All right. I shall buy some butter, mince for cutlets, some beef, tomatoes and onions. Is that all?

Mother. Don't forget to buy one or two boxes of **matches**. And **soap**! Don't forget about the soap. Put down on **paper** what you have to buy.

Ann. No **need** for that. I shall not forget to buy soap and matches. Give me some **money**, and I'll go. I **think** I shall bring some **fruit** too. (*Mother gives Ann some money.*)

Thank you. I'm off. I shall be back **soon**. So long!

Mother. So long.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

you have been away so long sa olid nii kaua ära

what is the time? mis kell on?

as late as that? (kas tõesti) nii palju?, (kas tõesti) nii hilja?

we had to me pidime; to have to pidama (midagi tegema)

production meeting tootmisnõupidamine

many of us paljud meist

will you go? kas sa läheksid?; ole kena ja mine

will küsiva vormi 2. pöördes väljendab viisakat pöördumist kõne-
tatava poole ettepaneku või palvega: Will you shut the window?
(Palun, kas te ei suleks akna!)

at the greengrocer's = at the greengrocer's shop juurviljakaupluses(t)

Iseseisev omastav esineb juhtudel, kui omastavas käändes seisval täiendil puudub põhisõna. Iseseisvat omastavat kasutatakse, kui põhisõna, mille täiendiks on omastavas käändes olev nimisõna, tähistab maja, kauplust, kontorit, ettevõtet jms.: I had supper at my friend's (house). (Ma sõin õhtust oma sõbra pool.)

- 9 if there are any to be had kui neid on saada
 don't forget about the soap ära sa seepi unusta
 no need for that selleks pole vajadust
 I'm off ma lähen!
 so long nägemiseni!

EBAREEGLIPÄRASEID VERBE (IRREGULAR VERBS)

- to buy [bai] (ostma) — bought [bɔ:t] (ostis) — bought [bɔ:t]
 (ostnud)
 to forget [fə'get] (unustama) — forgot [fə'gɒt] (unustas) — for-
 gotten [fə'gɒtn] (unustanud)
 to give [giv] (andma) — gave [geiv] (andis) — given [ˈgivn]
 (andnud)
 to think [θɪŋk] (mõtlemas) — thought [θɔ:t] (mõtles) — thought
 [θɔ:t] (mõelnud)
 to bring [briŋ] (tooma) — brought [brɔ:t] (tõi) — brought
 [brɔ:t] (toonud)

GRAMMAR

1. KÄSKIV KÕNEVIIS (THE IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Eitav vorm (Negative Form)

	Lühivorm
Do not think I have forgotten. (Ära arva, et ma olen unustanud.)	Don't [daʊnt] think I have forgotten.
Do not take off your coat!	Don't take off your coat!

Käskiva kõneviisi eitav vorm moodustatakse abiverbi to do, eitava partikli not ja põhiverbi infinitiivi abil.

2. ÜLDTULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE)

Üldtulevik moodustatakse abiverbide shall (1. pöördes ainsuses ja mitmuses) ja will (2. ja 3. pöördes ainsuses ja mitmuses) ning põhiverbi infinitiivi abil:

Affirmative

Affirmative		Lühivormid
I shall work (mina töötan)		I'll [aɪl] work
you will work		you'll [ju:l] work
he	} will work	he'll [hi:l] work
she		she'll [ʃi:l] work
it		it'll [ɪtl] work
we shall work		we'll [wi:l] work
you will work		you'll [ju:l] work
they will work		they'll [ðeɪl] work

Negative

I shall not work
 you will not work
 he }
 she } will not work
 it }
 we shall not work
 you will not work
 they will not work

Interrogative

Shall I work?
 Will you work?
 Will { he }
 { she } work?
 { it }
 Shall we work?
 Will you work?
 Will they work?

Eitavad lühivormid:

shall not = **shan't** [ʃɑnt]
 will not = **won't** [ˈwɒnt]

He won't be at home at six. (Ta ei ole kella kuue ajal kodus.)

Üldtulevikku tarvitatakse:

1) tulevikus asetleidva tegevuse väljendamiseks, kusjuures lauses esinevad tavaliselt tulevikku väljendavad määrused *tomorrow, next day, next week, next year* jne.:

I **shall finish** this book next week.
 He **will come** to the meeting in the evening.

2) harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks tulevikus:

As his institute is far from his house, he **will take** the tram.
 (Et instituut on ta kodust kaugel, hakkab ta sinna sõitma tram-miga.)

Lähemas tulevikus asetleidva tegevuse väljendamiseks tarvitatakse väljendit **to be going to** + **infinitiiv**:

I **am going to buy** a new dress. (Ma ostan [või kavatsen osta] uue kleidi.)

EXERCISE 1

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Future Indefinite.

1. It is not cold here.
2. I meet my friends at the bus-stop.
3. She does not answer my questions.
4. I take off my coat.
5. Mother gives Ann some money.
6. Everybody is at home.
7. I don't take a bus.
8. Father is in his study.

EXERCISE 2

*Fill in the blanks with **am, is, are, was, do, does, did, shall or will**.*

1. Listen! Kate ... playing the piano ['pjænou] (*klaverit*).
2. Mother ... preparing supper when father came home.
3. How many languages ... you study last year?
4. Who is this student? I ... not know him.
5. We ... finish our studies in June.
6. They ... buy some books next week (*järgmisel nädalal*).
7. It ... raining when we went out.
8. ... you go to bed early yesterday?
9. Hallo, Helen! Where ... you going?
10. I ... going to the library.
11. As he lives near the University, he ... not take the bus.

EXERCISE 3

*Fill in the blanks with **some or any**.*

1. Mother gave us ... ripe pears.
2. Is there ... soup for me?
3. I ate (*sõin*) ... cheese but I didn't take ... coffee at breakfast this morning.
4. Father gave Ann ... money.
5. Have you ... money?
6. I shall buy ... butter.
7. There are ... newspapers on the table near the window.
8. After dinner I wrote ... letters.
9. Are there ... armchairs in his office?
10. I did not meet ... friends there.

EXERCISE 4

*Explain the use of the Indefinite Pronouns **some** and **any**, translate the sentences into Estonian (Seletage asesõnade **some** ja **any** kasutamist, tõlkige laused eesti keelde).*

1. Turning the corner I saw some boys playing in the street.
2. Is there any soup left from dinner?
3. Go and buy some food for dinner.
4. Give me some English books to read.
5. I did not meet any friends at the students' club.
6. Did you meet any friends in the students' club?
7. Have you any letters to write? Yes, I have some.
8. Some people like to read in bed.
9. Don't forget to buy some fruit!

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with the pronouns me, him, her, it, us, you, them.

1. A friend of mine rang ... up.
2. I got a letter from Tanya yesterday. Do you know ...?
3. You cannot translate this exercise, let me help
4. Henry and Harry were not at the lecture today. I have not seen ... today.
5. My English is very poor, I have learnt ... for two years only.
6. We are going to the students' club; come with
7. Tom was playing with Spot in the garden. Did you see ...?
8. Father is in his study. Ask ... to come here, please.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with the article the were necessary (kus vajalik).

1. Ann and Mary meet at ... bus-stop at ten.
2. ... weather was fine.
3. ... second term ends in ... June with examinations.
4. It does not rain in ... winter.
5. Mother is in ... kitchen.
6. Ann came ... home at eight.
7. She switched on ... light and began to read.
8. Many people took part in ... discussion.
9. February is ... last winter month.
10. In ... afternoon we take ... part in ... work of various circles.

EXERCISE 7

Form questions to the words in space type (sõrendatud kirjas).

1. He will buy some cheese.
2. Ann bought two boxes of matches.
3. It is three o'clock.
4. Mary went to the library.
5. Here you can find books in different languages.
6. Father is at home.
7. I shall buy some onions.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Meil on laupäeval tootmisnõupidamine.
2. Ma kirjutan peale lõunat mõned kirjad.
3. Ma lähen ja ostan leiba.
4. Isa

andis mulle raha. 5. Tom ostis pirne. 6. Ma unustasin osta seepi. 7. Ema läks välja. Ta tuleb varsti tagasi. 8. Kell oli peaaegu kaheksa, kui ta tagasi tuli. 9. Me jõime teed kell viis. 10. Pärast õhtusööki ma hakkasin õppima. 11. Kell üksteist me läksime magama.

EXERCISE 9

Make the sentences negative.

Model. (Näidis) Open your books, children.

Don't open your books, children.

1. Shut the window. 2. Translate this exercise. 3. Switch on the set. 4. Help her to write a composition. 5. Buy some bread. 6. Ask Tom to take part in the discussion. 7. Wait for me. 8. Ask some money from your father. 9. Take some friends with you.

EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was waiting for Ann? 2. Why did Ann come home so late? 3. What do many students take part in? 4. What did mother ask Ann to buy? 5. What can you buy at the green-grocer's? 6. Do you eat (*sööte*) cheese? 7. Did Ann buy any cheese? 8. Do you like fruit?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

Mother asked her small daughter who was reading a book: "What are you reading, dear?"

"I don't know," answered the girl.

"You don't know? You were reading aloud, so you must know."

"I was reading aloud, Mummy, but I was not listening," the child explained.

*

"Mamma, I've got a stomach-ache," said Nellie, aged six.

"That's because you've been without lunch. Your stomach is empty. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon a lady called and, in the course of conversation, remarked that she had been having a bad headache all day.

"That's because your head is empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."

I've got = I have got mul on
 that's because see on sellepärast, et
 you'd feel better = you would feel better sa tunneksid end paremini
 in the course of kestel, jooksul
 she had been having tal oli olnud

10 LESSON TEN IN THE AFTERNOON

It is Tuesday afternoon. Ann and Helen are standing **in front of** the students' **hostel**. Aino meets them and they **discuss** their **plans** for the evening. They **decide** to go to the study library.

Aino. Come in for a **moment**. My **room-mates** are working at the **lab** and there's nobody **in** now. I'll show you the letter I got from my **pen friend** in **England**. He writes about university life in England.

Ann. I think we **ought** to **hurry** to the library to get **places** near one another. The place will soon be **filled up**. You can tell us all about this letter on our way there.

Helen. Ann's **right**. We **must** hurry. Let's go.

Ann. What does he write about?

Aino. He writes that their first term begins in October, and that they have three terms in all.

Ann. Have they got examinations at the end of **each** term?

Aino. I don't know. He doesn't write anything about it. I'll have to **ask** him to write something **more** about his studies.

Helen. Here we are.

The girls **leave** their coats and hats in the **cloak-room**. They enter a **reading-room** in the University study library. **Lots of** students come here to read and study every day. It's so **quiet** here.

There are some **vacant seats** near the windows. Ann sits down **beside** a boy who is writing something in his **notebook** **which** is **lying** on the table in front of him. He is taking notes. He is so busy that he does not **pay** any **attention** to Ann.

All the students are working very **hard**. No one is **talking**.

At six o'clock Aino and Helen leave the library. They meet Ann in the **hall**.

Aino. Hallo, Ann, we're going **back** to the hostel now. Are you coming with us?

Ann. No, I'm not. I must go to the **gym**.

Helen. All right, see you tomorrow.

Aino. So long!

Ann. So long, girls!

study library õpperaamatukogu
 come in for a moment tulge hetkeks sisse
 there's nobody in now = there is nobody in now praegu pole kedagi kodus
 near one another üksteise lähedal
 the place will soon be filled up varsti on kõik kohad võetud, varsti on kogu
 lugemissaal (rahvast) täis
 Ann's right = Ann is right Annel on õigus
 in all kokku, ühtekokku
 Have they got examinations...? On neil eksamid...?
 I'll have to ask him ma pean teda paluma
 something more veel midagi, rohkem
 here we are olemegi kohal
 he is taking notes ta teeb märkmeid
 see you tomorrow homme näeme

GRAMMAR

1. MODAALVERBID (MODAL VERBS) MUST JA OUGHT

must

1) Modaalverbil **must** on ainult üks vorm — olevik.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I must [mast] (ma pean) you must	I must not (ma ei tohi) you must not	Must I? (kas ma pean?) Must you?
he } she } must it }	he } she } must not it }	Must { he? she? it?
we must you must they must	we must not you must not they must not	Must we? Must you? Must they?

Eitav lühivorm on **mustn't** ['masnt].

2) Verb **must** väljendab kohustust, käsku (eitavas vormis — keeldu), paratamatust, oletust:

I **must** write two exercises. [kohustus]

You **must** stay at home to learn your lesson. [käsk] (Sa pead koju jääma oma õppetükke õppima.)

You **must not** do it again. [keeld] (Sa ei tohi seda enam teha.)

All men **must** die. [paratamatus] (Kõigil inimestel tuleb surra.)

He **must** be at home now. [oletus] (Ta peaks nüüd kodus olema, arvatavasti on ta nüüd kodus.)

3) Verbi **must** puuduvate vormide asemel tarvitatakse verbi **to have** vastavaid ajavorme, mille järel seisab infinitiiv partikliga **to**:

I **had to** buy a new dictionary. (Ma pidin ostma uue sõnaraamat.) [Üldminevik]

You **will have to** come back another time. (Teil tuleb teine kord tagasi tulla.) [Üldtulevik]

ought

1) Verbil **ought** on ainult üks vorm.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I ought [ɔ:t] (ma peaksin)	I ought not (ma ei peaks, ma ei tohiks)	Ought I? (kas ma peaksin?)
you ought	you ought not	Ought you?
he } she } ought it }	he } she } ought not it }	Ought { he? she? it?
we ought	we ought not	Ought we?
you ought	you ought not	Ought you?
they ought	they ought not	Ought they?

Eitav lühivorm on **oughtn't** ['ɔ:nt].

2) Verb **ought** väljendab nõuannet või üldistlaadi kohustust:

We **ought** to hurry. (Me peaksime kiirustama.)

Verbi **ought** järel kasutatakse infinitiivi alati koos partikliga **to**. Verb **ought** koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga viitab ka tulevikule:

You **ought to go** to the country in summer. (Te peaksite suvel maale minema.)

2. KÄSKLAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (ORDERS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks käsklauseis asendatakse käskiv kõneviis infinitiiviga (partikliga **to**).

Teacher. **Come** to the blackboard, Tom.

The teacher tells Tom **to come** to the blackboard.

2) Otsese kõne saatelause tegusõna **say** asendatakse tegusõnaga **tell** (käskima) või **ask** (paluma):

Aino says to Ann, "Come in for a moment."

Aino asks Ann to come in for a moment.

Mother says to Ann, "Buy some meat for the soup."

Mother tells Ann to buy some meat for the soup.

3) Keelu puhul seisab infinitiivi ees sõna **not**:

Mother says to Ann, "**Don't forget** about the soap."

Mother tells Ann **not to forget** about the soap.

EXERCISE 1

Change from the Present to the Past.

It is Tuesday afternoon. Ann and Helen are standing in front of the students' hostel. Aino meets them and they discuss their plans for the evening. They decide to go to the study library. Aino shows them a letter from her pen friend in England. They come to the library. The girls leave their coats and hats in the cloak-room. They enter a reading-room in the University study library.

Ann sits down beside a boy who is writing something in his notebook. He is taking notes. He is so busy that he does not pay any attention to Ann. All the students are working very hard. At six o'clock Aino and Helen leave the library.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Past.

Model. I must go home.

I had to go home.

1. I must finish this book by Monday (*esmaspäevaks*). 2. He must write two letters. 3. She must write a composition about her studies. 4. We all must work hard. 5. I must find the dictionary. 6. We must tell them all about our examinations. 7. He must show her how to do it.

EXERCISE 3

*Use **ought to** instead of **must** in Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Estonian.*

Model. I must finish this book by Monday.

I ought to finish this book by Monday.

Ma peaksin selle raamatu esmaspäevaks lõpetama.

EXERCISE 4

Find pairs of antonyms (Leidke vastandite paarid).

Far, sitting, doing nothing, may, here, begin, meet, standing, out, go, come out, something, must not, there, in, near, enter, busy, part, nothing, come, finish.

EXERCISE 5

Put in the words attention, taking, lab, hostels, hard, pen, reading-room, must, vacant, busy.

1. Many of our students live in . . . 2. In the morning the students have lectures, in the afternoon they are working at the . . . and in the . . . 3. The room is filled up, there are no . . . seats. 4. She is writing something in her notebook, she is . . . notes. 5. Have you got many . . . friends? Yes, I have. 6. Before the examinations we have to study . . . 7. You . . . not talk in the reading-room. 8. He was so . . . that he did not pay any . . . to us.

EXERCISE 6

Change the following sentences according to (vastavalt) the model.

Model. Come in for a moment.

I asked her to come in for a moment.

1. Show me the letter. 2. Look into the book. 3. Open the window. 4. Buy some bread. 5. Come with us. 6. Write about University life in England. 7. Put the book on the table. 8. Leave the coat in the cloak-room.

EXERCISE 7

Change from direct to indirect speech (Muutke otsene kõne kaudseks kõneks).

Model. She says to them, "Sing some songs!"

She tells them to sing some songs.

1. Helen says to Aino, "Come to the gym."
2. The teacher says to the students, "Write exercise two on page 58."
3. I say to Ellen, "Come back at five."
4. Mother says to the children, "Lay the table, please."
5. Tom says to his dog, "Lie down (heida pikali)."
6. Ann says to her friends, "Come to the production meeting on Wednesday at 6 (o'clock)."

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks.

Model. Tomorrow I some	pean ostma
cheese.	
Tomorrow I must buy some	
cheese.	

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. ... I ... you a question? | tohin esitada (<i>ask</i>) |
| 2. Who to the library? | peab ruttama |
| 3. I much about it. | ei saa öelda |
| 4. My friend at the lab. | peaks olema |
| 5. You your things lying about
(<i>vedelema</i>). | ei tohi jätta |
| 6. I to the gym. | peaksin minema |
| 7. Ann us at six o'clock. | peab lahkuma |
| 8. You it. | peaksite teadma |
| 9. ... she ... this exercise into Estonian? | oskab tõlkida |

EXERCISE 9

Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Ann meet her friends? 2. What do they discuss? 3. Where do they decide to go? 4. Who has got a letter? 5. What does her friend write about? 6. Where do the girls leave their coats and hats? 7. Why do lots of students come to the reading-room? 8. What are the students doing? 9. When do the girls leave the library? 10. Where must Ann go? 11. Where do the others go?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

"If the Dean doesn't take back what he said to me this morning, I'm going to leave college."

"What did he say?"

"He told me to leave college."

11

LESSON ELEVEN

SOVIET STUDENTS by M. Khil

Our great country is the first **socialist** country in the world. Every citizen in our country has the right to work and the

right to **education**. Soviet people do not **fear unemployment**, because it does not **exist** in our country. Our **young** people know only from books what unemployment is.

When our young boys and girls finish school, many **roads** are open to them. They are **free** to choose their **profession**. Some of them get work at different **factories**, or on **collective farms**, some **join** the Soviet **Army**, and many enter schools of **higher education**.

There are a great many universities and institutes in the Soviet Union. Our **Communist Party** and the Soviet **Government** give a good deal of attention to education. Most of the students get **stipends**, many of those who come from different towns and **villages** live in **comfortable** hostels.

At every institute there are reading-rooms and laboratories, where students can work, and good libraries, where they can get any book they like.

We are first year students. We love our Institute. It is very interesting to study here. We have lectures on various subjects. We have to work hard, but we are young and **strong** and ready to learn. We are not afraid of hard work. "No pains, no gains," so we take great pains with our lessons to gain as much knowledge as possible. The lectures and lessons are very interesting and we learn a lot of new things every day.

Our **working-day** lasts six hours, from half past eight in the morning till half past two in the afternoon. After the lessons we take part in the work of various circles and sport-sections, which give the students every **possibility** to **develop** their **talents**.

Besides we have very much to do at the Institute after **classes**, for we are Y.C.L. **members** and take an active part in the **public** life of the Institute. But "many hands make **light** work" and we are soon free to go home, have a **rest** and prepare our lessons.

Sometimes we go to the **cinema** or to the **theatre** together and then discuss the **film** or the **play** we have seen.

We, Soviet students, are **confident** of our future. Our Soviet Government **takes care of** us. We know that when we **graduate** we shall get interesting work, and we are **grateful** to our country for it. We shall **become** active **builders** of **Communism** and do all we can for the good of our socialist country.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

they have the right to work neil on õigus tööle
they are free to choose nad võivad oma tahtmise järgi valida
on collective farms kolhoosides
to join the army sõjaväkke minema
schools of higher education kõrgemad koolid

a great many väga palju
 give a good deal of attention to education pühendavad palju tähelepanu
 haridusele
 most of enamik
 many of those who ... paljud neist, kes ...
 they can get any book they like nad võivad saada iga raamatu, mis nad
 soovivad
 first year students esimese kursuse üliõpilased
 lectures on various subjects loengud mitmesugustelt ainealadelt
 we have to = we must
 to be afraid of (midagi) kartma
 no pains, no gains ilma vaevata ei saavuta midagi (inglise vanasõna)
 to take pains vaeva nägema
 knowledge teadmised (esineb inglise keeles ainult ainsuse vormis)
 as much as nii palju kui
 a lot of palju
 every possibility kõik võimalused
 Inglise keeles puudub abstraktseil nimisõnadelt tavaliselt mitmuse vorm.
 after classes pärast loenguid
 The Y.C.L. = the Young Communist League Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
 many hands make light work palju käsi teeb töö kergeks (inglise vanasõna)
 to have a rest puhkama
 to take care of (millegi, kellegi eest) hoolitsema
 for the good of (millegi, kellegi) hüvanguks

FOR STUDY (HARJUTAMISEKS, ÕPPIMISEKS)

Kasutades järgnevaid tabelleid moodustage võimalikult palju lauseid. Esimest tabelit kasutades saab moodustada 84 erinevat lauset. Näit.:

There is not a bag on the floor.
 Is there a box on the desk?
 There are some boxes on the shelf.
 There aren't any books on the table.
 Are there any bags on the floor?
 jne. jne.

TABLE No. 1

There is not There isn't Is there	a	book box bag	
There are	some		on the table on the desk on the floor
There are not There aren't Are there	any	books boxes bags	on the shelf

There is	a large number of	desks chairs pens pencils books boxes matches cups things dishes circles	here
There are	some no a lot of (only) a few twenty		
There are not Are there	any many		
There is	some no a lot of a great deal of (only) a little	chalk money meat bread butter fruit coffee	
There is not Is there	any much		

IRREGULAR VERB

to **become** [bi'kam] (saama, muutuma) — **became** [bi'keim] —
become [bi'kam]

GRAMMAR

1. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESONAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) MUCH, MANY, LITTLE, FEW, A LITTLE, A FEW

Umbmääraseid asesõnu **much** (palju), **little** (vähe), **a little** (pisut, natuke) tarvitatakse loendamatute nimisõnadega:

much ink [iŋk], snow, time, money (palju tinti, lund, aega, raha)

little ink, snow, time, money (vähe tinti, lund, aega, raha)

a little ink, snow, time, money (pisut tinti, lund, aega, raha)

Umbmääraseid asesõnu **many** (palju, paljud), **few** (vähe, vähesed), **a few** (mõned) tarvitatakse loendatavate nimisõnadega mitmuses:

many boys, books (palju poisse, raamatuid)

few boys, books (vähe poisse, raamatuid)

a few boys, books (mõned poisid, raamatud).

2. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESONAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) EACH JA EVERY

Asesõna **each** (iga, igaüks, kumbki) tarvitatakse niihästi omadussõnaliselt kui ka nimisõnaliselt:

Each season has its pleasures [ˈplezəz]. (Igal aastaajal on omad rõõmud.)

Each got an apple. (Igaüks sai ühe õuna.)

Asesõnal **every** (iga) on üldistavam tähendus ja teda tarvitatakse ainult omadussõnaliselt:

I go to the university **every** day.

Every citizen in our country has the right to work and the right to education.

Liitasesõnu **everybody**, **everyone** (kõik, igaüks), **everything** (kõik, iga asi) tarvitatakse ainult nimisõnaliselt. Asesõnadega **everybody**, **everyone**, **everything** tarvitatakse tegusõna ainsuses:

Everybody (või **everyone**) was present. (Kõik olid kohal.)

Everybody knows it. (Igaüks teab seda. Kõik teavad seda.)

Everything is ready. (Kõik on valmis.)

EXERCISE 1

Give the principal forms of the following verbs.

to take, make, say, go, have, get, lie, exist, join, enter, do

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. Many pupils join the Y.C.L. every year. 2. Tom thanks his friend for the book and leaves the room. 3. We finish our work at three o'clock every day. 4. We take part in the work of various circles. 5. We have to fix the time for our next meeting. 6. We help mother to cook dinner. 7. It does not rain in winter. 8. I want some more milk.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Future Indefinite

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. I ... to the production meeting tomorrow. | go |
| 2. The meeting ... at six o'clock. | begin |
| 3. I ... home at half past five. | leave |
| 4. On my way home I ... some fruit. | buy |

5. Mary ... some letters after dinner.
6. English ... difficult for her.
7. We ... dinner at two o'clock.

write	
be (not)	
have	

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. Our country is the first socialist country ... the world.
2. ... the Soviet Union every citizen has the right ... work and the right ... education.
3. Many ... us take part ... the work ... various circles.
4. Why did you not come ... the lecture?
5. I was busy ... the office.
6. The lecture lasted ... a quarter ... seven.
7. ... the book-shelves there are books ... different languages.
8. Mother was waiting ... Ann.
9. Ann came ... home very late (*hilja*).

EXERCISE 5

Make up sentences.

1. table, box, matches, I, of, a, the, on, found.
2. questions, not, she, my, answer, does.
3. country, unemployment, in, not, our, exist, does.
4. to, of, a, our, good, Party, deal, Communist, attention, education, gives.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1. Only in socialist countries there is no Every man or woman can get work.
2. When our students ... they will get interesting work.
3. Most of our students get ... and live in ... hostels.
4. Our young boys and girls are free to ... their profession.
5. Young people in capitalist [*kæpɪtəlɪst*] (*kapitalistlik*) countries are ... of their future. They have no ... to develop their
6. Our Soviet students are ... to learn and they do all they can for the ... of our socialist country.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with much, many, little, few.

1. Say ... and do
2. ... roads are open to us. (much, many)
3. We have ... work to do. (much, many)
4. It takes me very ... time to read this book through. (little, few)
5. I have read ... books in English. (little, few)
6. There are ...

circles I want to take part in. (much, many) 7. ... hands make light work. (much, many) 8. We have ... lessons every day. (much, many)

EXERCISE 8

Use **everybody** instead of the words in italics, make all the necessary changes in the sentence.

Model. *My friends* go to the production meeting.

Everybody goes to the production meeting.

1. *We* are free to choose our profession. (... his profession)
2. *They* have to work hard.
3. *Our students* take part in the work of various circles.
4. *Our young boys and girls* are ready to learn.
5. In a socialist country *every citizen* has the right to education.
6. *Ann and Helen* are making plans for the vacation.
7. *We* want to gain as much knowledge as possible.

EXERCISE 9

Translate into English.

1. Nõukogude Liit on esimene sotsialistlik riik maailmas.
2. Meie maal ei ole tööpuudust.
3. Igal nõukogude kodanikul on õigus tööle ja õigus haridusele.
4. Kõik teed on lahti meie ees.
5. Enamik meie üliõpilastest saab stipendiumi.
6. Meil on head laboratooriumid, kus üliõpilased võivad töötada.
7. Meie noored (inimesed) ei karda rasket tööd.
8. Tööpäev meie tehastes kestab seitse tundi.
9. Me oleme kindlad oma tulevikus.
10. Meie üliõpilastest saavad aktiivsed kommunismiehitajad.
11. Me teeme kõik oma sotsialistliku kodumaa hüvanguks.

EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. Which is the first socialist country in the world?
2. What rights have our citizens?
3. Why do Soviet people not fear unemployment?
4. What are our young people free to choose?
5. Where do they get work?
6. Who gives a good deal of attention to education?
7. What do most of our students get?
8. Where do our students live?
9. What is there at every institute?
10. How do our students work?
11. Why do our students take great pains with their lessons?
12. How long does their working-day last?
13. What do the students do after the lessons?
14. Where do our students develop their talents?

15. What will Soviet students get when they graduate?
16. What will our young people become?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

FATHER AND SON

F a t h e r. You know, Tom, when Lincoln was your age he was a very good pupil. In fact, he was the best pupil in his class.

T o m. Yes, Father, I know that. But when he was your age he was President of the United States.

12 LESSON TWELVE A STRANGE ANIMAL

Once, many, many years **ago** an Englishman **caught** a **hare**. He lived at Hampstead. Hampstead is part of London now, but at that time it was a little place near London. The **gentleman** was going to **send** the hare to his friend in London as a **present**. He put the hare into a bag and **called** his **servant**, an **Irishman**.

"Take this bag to my friend in London," he said. "You know where he lives. There is a **live** hare in it."

The Irishman took the bag and **set out**. On his way to London he stopped at an **inn** to rest a little and have some **beer**.

There were some **merry** young men in the inn. When they **heard** about the hare in the bag they decided to play a **trick** on the Irishman. They took the hare out of the bag and put in a cat.

When the Irishman had finished his beer, he took his bag and left. He did not know that the young men had taken out the hare and put a cat in his bag.

When he came to his **master's** friend he said: "Here is a present for you from my master, a live hare." With these words he opened the bag and the cat **jumped** out. The Irishman was so **surprised** that he could not say a word. But his master's friend **laughed** and said: "This is not a hare, this is a cat. I don't like cats. Take it back home."

And the Irishman set out for home with the cat in his bag. On his way home he again stopped at the inn. The merry young men were **still** there. They laughed merrily when they heard the Irishman's **story**.

He sat down to have some beer, and the merry young men again got his bag, took the cat out and put the hare back.

When the Irishman had finished his beer, he took his bag and went home. He did not know that the young men had put the hare back.

"Do you know, **sir**," he said to his master when he came home, "that you put a cat instead of a hare into the bag."

"**Nonsense!**" was the answer. "Open the bag."

The Irishman opened the bag and the hare jumped out. He was so surprised that he could not say a word. At last he said, "This is a **strange animal!** It is a hare in Hampstead, and a cat in London!"

NOTES TO THE TEXT

once, many, many years ago kord, palju, palju aastaid tagasi
Tavaline muinasjuttu algus on: **Once (upon a time) there lived ...** Elas(id) kord ...

Hampstead [hæm(p)stid]

to be part of (millegi) osa olema, (millegi) juurde kuuluma
at that time tol ajal

he was going to send ta kavatses saata

to be going to do parajasti teha kavatsema, lähemas tulevikus tegema
as a present kingituseks

to play a trick on (kellelegi) vingerpussi mängima

he could not say a word ta ei suutnud sõnagi lausuda

could [kud] on üldminevik sõnast can

with the cat in his bag kassiga kotis

the young men got his bag noormehed said ta koti oma kätte

sir härra, armuline härra

Sõna **sir** tarvitatakse Inglismaal võõraste või enesest kõrgemal seisvate isikute kõnetamiseks ilma nende nime lisamata.

at last viimaks, lõpuks

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 3

What	am I is he (she) are we (you, they)	going to do?
	am I is he (she) are we (you, they)	doing?
	have I (we, you, they) has he (she)	(just) done?

I	am going to carry am carrying have (just) carried	this chair into the garden
We	are going to open are opening have (just) opened	the door
Tom	is going to wash is washing has (just) washed	his hands
The Irish- man	is going to have is having has (just) had	some beer a drink
You	are going to write are writing have (just) written	a letter
Father and Mother	are going to listen to are listening to have (just) listened to	the six o'clock news

Translate the sentences which you form into Estonian!

IRREGULAR VERBS

to catch [kætʃ] (püüdma) — **caught** [kɔ:t] — **caught** [kɔ:t]

to send [send] (saatma) — **sent** [sent] — **sent** [sent]

to set [set] **out** (teele asuma) — **set out** — **set out**

to hear [hiə] (kuulma) — **heard** [hɜ:d] — **heard** [hɜ:d]

READING EXERCISE

[b] and [p]

A baby plays in its bed with a big ball.

Billy Button [ˈbʌtn] bought a buttered biscuit [ˈbiskit] in Paris [ˈpæris].

GRAMMAR

1. ENNEMINEVIK (THE PAST PERFECT)

1) Enneminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to have** üldmineviku pöörete ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõna abil:

I had written ['ritn]
(ma olin kirjutanud)
you had written

he }
she } had written
it }

we had written
you had written
they had written

Lühivormid

I'd [aid] written

you'd [ju:d] written

he'd [hi:d] }
she'd [ʃi:d] } written

we'd [wi:d] written
you'd [ju:d] written
they'd [ðei:d] written

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I had **not** written
you had **not** written
jne.

Lühivormid:

I hadn't ['hædnt] written *või* I'd not written
you hadn't ['hædnt] written *või* you'd not written
jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverb aluse ette:

Had I written?

Had you written?

jne.

Enneminevikku tarvitatakse:

1) tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis oli lõppenud teatud momendiks minevikus või eelnes teisele tegevusele minevikus:

That plant **had fulfilled** its yearly plan of production by the tenth of December. (See käitis täitis oma toodangu aastaplaani kümnendaks detsembriks.)

We **had finished** our work when he came.

2) tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis oli alanud enne teatud momenti minevikus ja sel momendil veel edasi kestis:

He **had been** ill for a week when I called on him.

(Ta oli nädal aega haige olnud, kui mina teda külastasin.)

2. MÄÄRSÖNA (THE ADVERB)

Inglise keeles eristatakse liht- ja tuletatud määrsõnu. Lihtmäärsõnad on niisugused määrsõnad, mis ei ole tuletatud teis-

test sõnaliikidest: **well** [wel] (hästi), **hard** (tublisti), **much** (palju), **quite** [kwait] (täiesti, üsna), **enough** [i'naʃ] (küllalt), **once** [wʌns] (kord), **very** (väga) jne. Enamik määrsõnu on tuletatud omadus- ja nimisõnadest järelliite (sufiksi) **-ly** abil:

glad (rõõmus) — **gladly** ['glædli] (rõõmuga, meelsasti)
 bright (hele, särav) — **brightly** ['braɪtli] (heledasti, säravalt)
 kind (lahke) — **kindly** ['kaɪndli] (lahkesti)
 day (päev) — **daily** ['deɪli] (iga päev)
 part (osa) — **partly** ['pɑːtli] (osaliselt)

Märkus 1. Kui omadussõna lõpuks on **-le**, millele eelneb konsonant, jäetakse **-le** ära ja liidetakse määrsõna lõpp **-ly**:

double ['dʌbl] (kahekordne) — **doubly** ['dʌbli] (kahekordselt)

Märkus 2. Kui sõna lõpeb **y**-ga, muutub **y** lõpu **-ly** ees **i**-ks:

merry ['meri] (lõbus, rõõmus) — **merrily** ['merili] (lõbusalt, rõõmsalt)
 easy ['iːzi] (kerge) — **easily** ['iːzili] (kergesti)
 ready (valmis) — **readily** ['redili] (meelsasti)

Pidage meeles:

true [truː] (tõsi, õige) — **truly** ['truːli] (tõesti, tõepoolest)
 whole [houl] (terve, kogu) — **wholly** ['houl(l)i] (täiesti, terve-nisti)

Tähenähtuse järgi jagunevad määrsõnad järgmiselt:

1) küsivad määrsõnad: when?, where?, how?, why?

When did you come? **Where** do you live?

Need määrsõnad võivad olla ka siduvateks sõnadeks, mis ühendavad kõrvallauseid pealausetega:

Tell me **where** you live. Show me **how** you do it.

2) a ja määrsõnad: now, then, often, never, sometimes, today, yesterday, tomorrow [tə'mərou] (homme) jt.

3) k o h a määrsõnad: here, there, everywhere ['evriwɛə] (kõikjal, igal pool), down, up, back, away jt.

4) m o o t u, h u l k a ja m ä ä r a tähistavad määrsõnad: very, too (liiga), only, much, little jt.

5) v i i s i määrsõnad: quickly (kiiresti), well (hästi), kindly, gladly jt.

6) s a g e d u s määrsõnad: often, sometimes, seldom, every day (morning, evening, week, month, year) jt.

Määrsõnade asend lauses (Position of Adverbs in the Sentence)

1. Kohamäärsõnad ja kindlat aega tähistavad ajamäärsõnad asetsevad kas lause alguses või lause lõpus:

Here they are.

They are **here**.

Yesterday I met my friend.

I met my friend **yesterday**.

2. Umbmäära aega ning sagedust tähistavad määrsõnad asetsevad lihtaegade puhul tavaliselt aluse ja öeldise vahel, lihtaegade puhul abi- ja põhiverbi vahel. Kui abiverbe on liitajas mitu, asetsevad mainitud määrsõnad esimese abiverbi järel:

I **often** saw him.

I have **often** seen him.

Märkus. Määrsõnad **sometimes** ja **soon** võivad seista ka lause alguses või lõpus ja määrsõna **already** ka lause lõpus:

I **sometimes** get up at seven.

Sometimes I get up at seven.

I get up at seven **sometimes**.

I have **already** finished my work.

I have finished my work **already**.

3. Kui lauses esineb mitut liiki määrsõnu või määruselisi ühendeid, on nende järjekord järgmine: umbmäära aega tähistav määrsõna, viisimäärsõna, kohamäärsõna, kindlat aega tähistav määrsõna:

I have **often** been waiting **patiently in the rain for hours and hours**. (Ma olen sageli tundide kaupa kannatlikult vihma käes oodanud.)

EXERCISE 1

Write in words and form sentences (Kirjutage sõnadega ja moodustage lauseid).

ai	'ɔfn	'duɪt
ju:	'sɑmtaɪmz	'teɪkɪt
wɪ:	'seldəm	'siɪt
ðei	'nevə	'nəuɪt
		kʌm 'hiə
		'gəʊ ðeə
		spi:k'ɪŋɡliʃ
		'telɪm
		'weɪtfəɪrɪm

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Past Perfect.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. He did not know that his friend ... back from Moscow. | come |
| 2. She came back, because she ... to take money with her. | forget |
| 3. Tom did not know where he ... his English book. | put |
| 4. He ... very busy at his office. | be |
| 5. She ... her friend for many years. | see (not) |

EXERCISE 3

Make the adjectives into adverbs. Fill in the blanks with adverbs.

- | | Adjectives |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The sun is shining | bright |
| 2. The young men laughed | merry |
| 3. Our students live very ... in their hostels. | comfortable |
| 4. I ... get up at seven. | usual |
| 5. You must choose your profession very | careful |

EXERCISE 4

Use the adverb in the right place. Form as many sentences as possible.

Model. I have had dinner. (already)

I have **already** had dinner.

I have had dinner **already**.

- It is hot in summer. (sometimes)
- Do you listen to the eight o'clock news? (usually)
- Aino writes to her pen friend in England. (often)
- We do not go to the University. (on Sundays)
- Father comes home at four. (always)
- It is half past five. (already)
- He has breakfast at eight. (usually)
- Tom tells me about his plans. (often)
- They laughed when they heard the Irishman's story. (merrily)

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English.

- Ma olen väga väsinud; ma olen töötanud kogu päeva (all

day). 2. Ma olin eile väga väsinud, sest ma olin töötanud kogu päeva. 3. Ta oli nii üllatunud, et ei osanud sõnagi lausuda. 4. Koduteel peatus ta jälle võõrastemajas. 5. Nad olid mänginud talle vingerpussi. 6. Nad otsustasid talle vingerpussi mängida.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English using the construction to be going to + infinitive.

Model. Ma kavatsen sulle esitada mõned küsimused.

I am going to ask you some questions.

1. Ma kavatsen oma sõbrale kirja kirjutada. 2. Ta kavatses õlut juua. 3. Ma kavatsen varsti oma kirjandi lõpetada. 4. Ma ei kavatse sõnagi öelda. 5. Ema hakkab lõunat keetma. 6. Ta hakkab tööle vabrikus. 7. Ma kavatsen minna bussiga (*to take a bus*).

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. What did the Englishman catch once? 2. Where did he live? 3. What is Hampstead now? 4. What was the gentleman going to do with the hare? 5. Where did he put the hare? 6. Who was to take it to London? 7. Why did the Irishman stop at an inn? 8. Who was there in the inn? 9. What did they decide to do when they heard about the hare? 10. Did they do it? 11. What did the Irishman not know? 12. What did he say to his master's friend? 13. What did they see when they opened the bag? 14. What did the master's friend say? 15. What did the Irishman do on his way home? 16. Who was still there? 17. What did the young men do when the Irishman had his beer? 18. What did the Irishman not know? 19. What did the servant say to his master when he came home? 20. Why was the Irishman so surprised when he opened the bag? 21. What did he say at last?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

MARK TWAIN IN FRANCE

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, was travelling in France. Once he was going by train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they came to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper.

"I'll probably protest loudly when you try to wake me up,"

he said to the conductor. "But do not take any notice, just put me off the train anyway."

Then Mark Twain went to sleep. Later, when he woke up, it was night-time and the train was in Paris already! He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. "I have never been so angry in all my life," Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. "You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train at Dijon," he said.

Dijon [diˈʒɔŋ]

just put me off the train anyway lihtsalt tõstke mind igal juhul rongist välja
you are not half so angry as ... teie pole pooltki nii vihane kui...

13 LESSON THIRTEEN A DIALOGUE

E n n. What did you do yesterday evening?

Th o m a s. First I thought of going to the cinema, but then a friend of mine came to see me and brought me a **ticket** for the **opera**. So I changed my **mind** and went to the theatre instead. The house was full. We **arrived** at the theatre a few minutes before the **curtain rose** and the **lights were put out**.

E n n. What was on?

Th o m a s. "The **Queen of Spades**."

E n n. Did you like it?

Th.: Oh, yes, I **enjoyed** it very much. The **singing** was **excellent**. P. **sang** the **leading** part. It's true, he has a beautiful strong **voice**.

E.: Who **conducted** the **orchestra**?

Th.: S. did. He **seems** to be a very good **conductor**. And the music was **wonderful**.

E.: How did you like the **scenery**?

Th.: I found it really beautiful.

E.: Where did you sit?

Th.: We sat in a **box**. **During** the **interval** we went to have a smoke. We met some more friends there and had an interesting talk about **Russian** music. After the **performance** Peter and I went for a walk in town. The weather was **mild** and there was **plenty of** snow everywhere. We came home late at night. And where did you **spend** yesterday evening?

E.: I was at home. We listened in to some music from Warsaw.

Th.: I see you are really **fond of** music. Do you play the piano **yourself**?

E.: Yes, I play a little Look! They are **putting up** a new **bill**. Oh! "**King Lear**" is going to be **staged**. M. will **probably** take the leading part. He is an excellent **actor** (**Pointing to a different bill**) By the way, Thomas, do you know anything about that play by Bernard Shaw?

Th.: Yes, it is really interesting. The other day a friend of mine went to see it. The **acting**, he says, was very good and he enjoyed it very much. I am sure you would like it.

E.: Are you going **straight** home?

Th.: Not quite. I shall call at the **Art Theatre** and buy a ticket for the new play you told me about the other day.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

I thought of going ma mõtlesin minna
to come to see külla tulema, vaatama tulema
a ticket for the opera pileet ooperietendusele
I changed my mind ma otsustasin ümber; to change one's mind otsust muut-
ma, (asja) ümber mõtlema
what was on? mida mängiti?
Queen of Spades Padaemand
to have a smoke suitsetama, suitsu tegema
we met some more friends me kohtasime veel teisigi sõpru
to have a talk juttu ajama
plenty of = a great deal of, much palju
Warsaw [ˈwɔɪsɔɪ] Varssavi
King Lear [liə] Kuningas Lear
by the way muide
Thomas [ˈtɒməs]
Bernard Shaw [ˈbɜːnəd ʃəʊ]
the other day hiljuti
not quite mitte päris
I shall call at the Art Theatre ma astun läbi Kunstiteatrist, ma lähen sisse
Kunstiteatrisse

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 5

Do Did Shall	I (we)	work in an office? have dinner at two o'clock? go out in the evening? listen to the radio?
Do Did Will	you (they)	play the piano? stay at home in the evening? switch on the light?
Does Did Will	he (she)	go to the theatre? go to the cinema? take a walk in the park?

Where	do did	I (you, we, they)	have dinner? study? work?
	does did	he (she)	
When	does did	the sun	shine?

IRREGULAR VERBS

to sing (laulma) — sang [sæŋ] — sung [sʌŋ]

to spend (veetma) — spent [spɛnt] — spent

READING EXERCISE

[t]

1. The teacher told us the tenth team [i:] will travel ['træv(ə)l] to a tourist ['tuərist] town by train.
2. He took a trip by tram to Tring.
3. Two return tickets to Tooting.
4. Time and tide wait for no man.

GRAMMAR

JUTUSTAVAD LAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks jutustavais lauseis asendatakse saatelause pealausega ja otsene kõne sihitilausega. Kõrvallauset ühendab pealausega sidesõna **that** (et):

Enn says [saatelause], "I like my room" [otsene kõne].

Enn says [pealause] **that** he likes his room [sihitilause].

2) Otsese kõne alus ja öeldis ning asesõnad muutuvad kaudses kõnes (nagu eesti keeleski) vastavalt lause sisule:

Thomas says, "**I shall** call at the Art Theatre."

Thomas says **that he will** call at the Art Theatre.

Toomas ütleb: "**Ma astun** sisse Kunstiteatrisse."

Toomas ütleb, et **ta astub** sisse Kunstiteatrisse.

3) Kui saatelause verbile järgneb kaudsihitis, mis märgib isikut või isikuid, kellele midagi öeldakse, asendatakse kaudse

kõne pealauses verb **say** verbiga **tell**, millele järgneb otse-sihitis:

Enn **says** to Thomas: "I was at home."

Enn **tells** Thomas that he was at home.

EXERCISE 1

Supply the missing forms (Andke puuduvad vormid).

Infinitive		choose				shut		
Past Indef.	went			told			shone	
Past Part.			rung		found			said

EXERCISE 2

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. I went to the theatre yesterday. 2. He brought me a ticket for the opera. 3. Robert did not want to stay at home. 4. He changed his mind. 5. I enjoyed it. 6. The singing was excellent. 7. P. sang the leading part. 8. I have heard him sing before. 9. I liked the scenery very much.

EXERCISE 3

Form questions to the words in space type.

1. We sat in a box. 2. During the interval we went to have a smoke. 3. We met some more friends there. 4. After the theatre we went for a walk. 5. The weather was mild. 6. We came home late at night. 7. He is fond of music.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks.

- Enn says, "I want to go to the cinema."
Enn says that to go to the cinema.
- Thomas says, "I have changed my mind."
Thomas says that changed ... mind.
- Ann says, "I shall go to the gym."
Ann says that go to the gym.
- Helen says, "I am fond of music."
Helen says that fond of music.

5. Aino says, "I got a letter from my pen friend in England."
Aino says that ... a letter from ... pen friend in England.
6. The students say, "We shall go to the theatre on Sunday."
The students says that ... go to the theatre on Sunday.
7. Helen and Ann say, "We listened in to some music from Warsaw."
Helen and Ann say that ... in to some music from Warsaw.
8. The girls say, "We were working at the lab."
The girls say that ... working at the lab.

EXERCISE 5

Put into indirect speech.

Model. Mother **says to** Ann, "Dinner is ready."

Mother **tells** Ann that dinner is ready.

1. Ann says to Helen, "Many roads are open to us."
2. The teacher says to us, "Every Soviet citizen has the right to education."
3. Helen says to Father, "I learn a lot of new things every day."
4. Tom says to Ann, "I have bought two tickets to the cinema."
5. Aino says to the girls, "Thomas is going to join the Army."
6. Enn says to his friend, "After graduating I shall get interesting work."
7. Father says to his son, "You are free to choose your profession."
8. George says to Henry, "The members of our club will meet tomorrow."

EXERCISE 6

Finish the sentences.

1. He seems to be ...
2. During the interval we ...
3. They spent the evening ...
4. I see you are really ...
5. By the way, do you know that ...?
6. I am sure ...
7. I changed my mind and ...

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. Instead ... going ... the cinema I went ... the theatre.
2. We had an interesting talk ... Russian music. 3. ... his

way ... home he again stopped ... the inn. 4. We came ... home late ... night. 5. Do you play ... the piano? 6. I waited ... him, but he did not come so I went ... a walk ... town. 7. ... winter there is plenty ... snow everywhere.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Mu vend ütleb, et ta armastab muusikat. 2. Ann kirjutab, et tal on uus sõber. 3. Ma tean, et sa elad kaugel ülikoolist. 4. Aino teab, et Helen peab minema raamatukogusse. 5. Me näeme, et isa on väsinud. 6. Meie üliõpilased teavad, et nad võivad olla kindlad oma tulevikule. 7. Enn ütleb, et pärast etendust ta läks otse koju. 8. Thomas ütleb, et talle meeldis näidend väga.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the following questions.

1. Where had Thomas first thought of going to? 2. Who had come to see him? 3. What had his friend brought him? 4. Where did they go? 5. What was on? 6. Did they like the opera? 7. What kind of a voice had P.? 8. Did he like the scenery? 9. Where did they sit? 10. What did they do during the interval? 11. Where did Enn spend his evening? 12. Does Enn play the piano? 13. Do you play the piano? 14. Are you fond of music? 15. What did Thomas want to do before going home?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

WHICH IS BETTER?

"It must be terrible for an opera singer to realize that he can never sing again."

"Yes, but it is much more terrible if he doesn't realize it."

THE PAINTER AND THE BANKER

A rich London banker asked a well-known painter to do a little thing for his album. The painter did it and asked one hundred pounds.

"Why," cried the banker, "it took you only five minutes to do it!" "Yes," answered the painter, "but it took me twenty years to learn how to do it in five minutes."

14

LESSON FOURTEEN

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY

Great Britain

Have a look at the **map** of the world! Can you see all the continents, **oceans**, **seas**, **rivers** and **mountains**?

Here is **Asia** — the largest of all the continents. **Africa** is not so large as Asia — it is smaller. It is the hottest continent. Where is **America**? It is **between** the **Pacific** and the **Atlantic** Oceans. Europe is smaller than Africa and bigger than **Australia**.

Where are the **British Isles**? They are in the **north-west** of Europe. The two largest **islands** are Great Britain and **Ireland**. There are three countries in Great Britain — England, **Scotland** and **Wales**. Scotland lies to the north of England and Wales to the **south-west**. Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain. Ireland is a smaller island than Great Britain. Great Britain is smaller than many other **European** countries.

The North Sea is to the **east** of Britain; to the west is the Atlantic Ocean and to the **south** is the English **Channel**. The **Irish** Sea lies between England and Ireland.

The **Gulf Stream**, which **washes** the western coast of England, makes the **climate** mild and **damp**. The summer is not hot and the winter is **comparatively** warm. On the whole, the weather is very **changeable**. There are **fogs** in autumn and winter.

The number of rivers in England is large but they are not long. The Thames, the Severn and the Dee are the most **important** rivers here. The longest river is the Severn. It is in the south-west of England. The Thames is not so long as the Severn — it is shorter.

The greater part of England is **level**. The **mountains** are almost all in the **western** part. The highest **summit** of Great Britain **rises** in **northern** Scotland. It is Ben Nevis.

Most of the people of Great Britain live in big towns and **cities**. More than eight million live in London — the **capital** of England. London lies on **both** **banks** of the Thames. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

have a look at the map vaata (või vaadake) kaarti
is not so large as ... ei ole nii suur kui ...
they are in the north-west of Europe nad on Euroopa loodeosas
Scotland lies to the north of England Sotimaa asub Inglismaast põhja pool
on the whole üldiselt
the Thames [temz]; the Severn [ˈsevə(ɪ)n]; the Dee [diː]
rises in northern Scotland kõrgub (või kerkib) Sotimaa põhjaosas
Ben Nevis [ben ˈnevis]

14 FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 6

It's	as large as	mine, yours (ours)
it is	as good as	yours (ours)
it was	as long as	his (hers, theirs)
it'll be	as short as	the other
it may be	larger than	the one I saw here
it can't be	longer than	the one on the left
	better than	the one on the right
	worse than	those others
	more interesting than	the first
		the new one

IRREGULAR VERB

to rise [raiz] (tõusma; kerkima) — rose [rouz] — risen ['rizn]

READING EXERCISE

[k]

The cook calls his cock and kittens into the kitchen.

GRAMMAR

1. MÄÄRAVA ARTIKLI TARVITAMINE MÖNINGATEL ERIJUHTUDEL (THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN SOME SPECIAL CASES)

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse:

1) omadussõnade ülivõrde ja järgarvsõnade ees:

He is **the best** pupil in **the second** group. (Ta on teise rühma parim õpilane.)

2) jõgede, merede, ookeanide ja kanalite nimede ees:

The longest river in England is **the Severn**. **The Irish Sea** lies between England and Ireland. **The Atlantic Ocean** is to the west of Britain and to the south is **the English Channel**.

3) mäeahelikkude nimede ees:

The Urals are rich in minerals. (Uraalid on rikkad mineraalidega.)

Märkus. Üksikute mägede ja mäetippude nimede ees artiklit ei kasutata:

The highest summit in Scotland is **Ben Nevis**.

4) maade ja piirkondade nimede ees, mis koosnevad üldnimest ja seda piiritlevast täiendist:

Where are **the British Isles**?

The Soviet Union is the first socialist country in the world.

2. OMASTAVAD ASESONAD (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Nimisõnaline vorm (Absolute Form)

Ainsus

mine [main] (minu oma)

yours [jɔːz] (sinu oma)

his [hiz]

hers [hɜːz]

its [its]

} (tema oma)

Mitmus

ours ['auəz] (meie oma)

yours [jɔːz] (teie oma)

theirs [ðeəz] (nende oma)

Omastava asesõna nimisõnalist vormi tarvitatakse:

1) varem esinenud nimisõna kordamise vältimiseks:

This is my book and that is **hers** (= her book).

My pen is as good as **yours** (= your pen).

2) eessõnaga **of** nimisõna järel, kui viimast kasutatakse umbmäärase artikliga, eitava asesõnaga **no** või näitavate asesõnadega **this** ja **that**:

A friend of **mine** rang me up. This is no matter of **yours**. (See asi ei puutu teisse.) Where is my book? That of **hers** is here, but **mine** isn't.

3. UMBMÄÄRANE ASESONA (THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN) ONE

Kui umbmäära-**st** asesõna **one** (üks, keegi) tarvitatakse nimisõnaliselt, on tal olemas mitmus **ones** ja omastav kääne **one's**.

Asesõna **one** tarvitatakse enamasti umbisikulises tähenduses ja siisugusel juhul jääb ta sageli eesti keelde tõlkimata:

One never knows what his answer may be. (Ei või kunagi teada, mida ta vastab.)

One must do **one's** duty. (Igaüks peab täitma oma kohust.)

Asesõna **one** tarvitatakse ka varem esinenud nimisõna korramise vältimiseks:

This book is more interesting than the **one** we read last week. (See raamat on huvitavam kui **see**, mida me lugesime möödunud nädalal.)

This pencil is longer than the **one** on the left. (See pliiats on pikem kui **see**, mis on vasakul.)

Märkus. Asesõna **one** ei tarvitata omastavas käändes oleva nimisõna järel:

My pen isn't very good. **Kate's** is much better.
(Minu sulle pole väga hea. **Kate'i oma** on palju parem.)

4. OMADUSSÕNA (THE ADJECTIVE)

Omadussõna on sõnaliik, mis tähistab mingi olendi, eseme või nähtuse tunnust või omadust.

Omadussõnad jagunevad liht-, tuletatud ja liitomadussõnadeks.

Lihtomadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mille koostises ei ole ees- ega järelliiteid, näit. **red, short, good, great, little**.

Tuletatud omadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mille koostises saab eraldada ees- ja järelliiteid, näit. **un|happy** (õnnetu), **ir|regular, beauti|ful, rain|y** (vihmane).

Liitomadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mis on saadud kahe sõna liitmise teel, näit. **dark-blue** (tumesinine), **red-hot** (tulikuum), **well-known** ['wel'noun] (hästi tuntud).

Kõige tüüpilisemad omadussõnade järelliited (sufiks) on:

- able, -ible: **eatable** (söödav), **comfortable, possible** (võimalik)
- al: **formal** (formaalne), **central** (keskne)
- ant, -ent: **important, different**
- ary, -ory: **elementary** (elementaarne), **contradictory** (vasturääkiv)
- ful: **useful** (kasulik), **helpful** (abivalmis)
- ic: **patriotic, heroic**
- ish: **yellowish** (kollakas), **bluish** (sinakas), **childish** (lapselik, lapsik)
- ive: **progressive, active**
- less: **useless** (kasutu), **helpless**
- ous: **famous** (kuulus)
- y: **rainy, dirty** (määrdunud), **sleepy** (unine)

Kõige enam tarvitatavad omadussõnade eesliited (prefiksid) on:

un-: unhappy, untrue (ebaõige)

in- (im-, il-, ir-): incorrect (ebaõige), impossible (võimatu), illegal (ebaseaduslik), irregular.

Inglise keeles on omadussõnal sama vorm ainsuses ja mitmuses, ja ta ei käändu:

This is a **red** rose. (See on **punane** roos.)

These are **red** roses. (Need on **punased** roosid.)

They went into a **large** room. (Nad läksid **suurde** tuppa.)

We came from a **large** room. (Me tulime **suurest** toast.)

Omadussõna inglise keeles muutub ainult võrdlemisel.

Omadussõnade võrdlemine (Comparison of Adjectives)

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

Omadussõnade kesk- ja ülivõrre moodustatakse kahel viisil:

a) lõppude **-er** ja **-est** liitmisega tüvele:

long — longer — (the) longest

b) määrsõnade **more** ja **most** lisamisega algvõrde ette:

interesting — **more** interesting (huvitavam) — (the) **most** interesting (**kõige** huvitavam)

1) Kõik ühesilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad võrdlusastmed sufiksile **-er** ja **-est** abil:

dark — darker — (the) darkest

cold — colder — (the) coldest

Märkus 1. Kui lõppkonsonandi ees on lühike vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant **-er** ja **-est** ees:

hot — hotter — (the) hottest

big — bigger — (the) biggest

Märkus 2. Kui omadussõna lõpeb **y**-ga, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** sufiksile **-er**, **-est** ees **i**-ks:

dry [drai] (kuiv) — drier [ˈdraiə(r)] — (the) driest [ˈdraiɪst]

merry — merrier — (the) merriest

Aga: gay — gayer — (the) gayest [y ees on täishäälik]

Märkus 3. Tumm e omadussõnade lõpus kaob sufiksile **-er**, **-est** ees:

fine [fain] (tore) — finer — (the) finest

late — later — (the) latest

Märkus 4. ng-lõpulistel omadussõnadel muutub g kuuldavaks lõppude **-er** ja **-est** ees:

long [lɔŋ] — longer [ˈlɔŋgə(r)] — (the) longest [ˈlɔŋgɪst]

2) Kahesilbilised omadussõnad, kui nende rõhk asetseb teisel silbil ja nad ei lõpe konsonantühendiga [ks], [kt], [pt], moodustavad võrdlusastmed sufiksrite **-er** ja **-est** abil:

polite [pəˈlaɪt] (viisakas) — **politer** — (the) **politest**
sincere [sɪnˈsɪə] (siiras) — **sincerer** — (the) **sincerest**

Ag a: correct [kəˈrekt] — **more** correct — (the) **most** correct

3) Kahesilbilised omadussõnad, kui nende rõhk asetseb esimesel silbil ja nad lõpevad **y-**, **el-**, **le-**, **er-** ja **ow-**ga, moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde sufiksrite **-er** ja **-est** abil:

happy — **happier** — (the) **happiest**
lazy [ˈleɪzi] (laisk) — **lazier** — (the) **laziest**
cruel [ˈkruəl] (julm) — **crueller** — (the) **cruellest**
simple [ˈsɪmpl] (lihtne) — **simpler** — (the) **simplest**
narrow [ˈnærou] (kitsas) — **narrower** — (the) **narrowest**

Ag a: useful — **more** useful — (the) **most** useful
nervous [ˈnɜːvəs] (närviline) — **more** nervous — (the) **most** nervous

4) Kolme- ja enamasilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad võrdlusastmed määrsõnade **more** ja **most** abil:

beautiful — **more** beautiful — (the) **most** beautiful
comfortable — **more** comfortable — (the) **most** comfortable

Vähendavad võrdlusastmed moodustatakse määrsõnade **less** ja **least** lisamisega algvõrde ette:

This book is **less** interesting than that. (See raamat ei ole nii huvitav kui too.) This was **the least** expected news. (See oli kõige vähem oodatud uudis.)

Kahe isiku, eseme või nähtuse võrdlemisel tarvitatakse kesk- võrde puhul omadussõna järel sidesõna **than** tähenduses 'kui':
He is younger **than** I. (Tema on noorem kui mina.)

Ülivõrde puhul tarvitatakse omadussõna ees määravat artiklit. Artikli asemel võib esineda ka omastav asesõna või nimi- sõna omastavas käandes:

the youngest brother
my youngest brother
Ben's youngest brother

Järgmiste omadussõnade võrdlusastmed moodustatakse eri tüvedest:

Algvõrre Positive Degree	Keskvõrre Comparative Degree	Ülivõrre Superlative Degree
good (hea) well (terve)	better { (parem) (tervem)	best { (parim) (terveim)
bad (halb) ill (haige)	worse { (halvem) (haigem)	worst { (halvim) (haigeim)
little { (vähe) (väike)	less (vähem) smaller (väiksem)	least (vähim) smallest (väikseim)
much (palju) many (palju) (ains.) (mitm.)	{ more (enam, rohkem)	{ most (kõige enam, kõige rohkem)

EXERCISE 1

Fill in c, ck or k.

ba—, o'—lo—, be—ause, —ind, cir—le, li—e, too—, —up,
musi—, —lub, le—ture.

EXERCISE 2

Find pairs of antonyms.

Unhappy, correct, small, worse, difficult, sad, cold, ill,
impossible, cruel, short, warm, important, kind, merry, well,
true, best, unimportant, easy, large, long, incorrect, untrue,
happy, worst, possible, better.

EXERCISE 3

Form the degrees of comparison from the following adjectives
(Moodustage võrdlusastmed järgnevaist omadussõnadest).

Comfortable, beautiful, important, difficult, dirty, easy, dry,
fine, great, mild, much, little, good.

EXERCISE 4

a) *Form adjectives from the following nouns*

sun, rain, fog, trick, sleep

Model: sun — sunny

b) *Fill in the blanks with adjectives.*

1. The sun was shining brightly, so it was a ... afternoon.
2. Last summer we had very much rain, it was a very ... summer.
3. They say that the weather in England is often bad, it is ... and ...
4. The merry young men wanted to play a trick on the Irishman, they were ...
5. It was already ten o'clock and the children felt ...

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English, using

a) *the negative suffix -less*

kodutu mees — a homeless man

abitu loom — ...

isatu poiss — ...

sõpradeta tütarlaps — ...

ematu laps — ...

b) *the suffix -ful*

peotäis lund — a handful of snow

kastitäis pirne — ...

taldrikutäis suppi — ...

klaasitäis õlut — ...

toositäis tikke — ...

kotitäis kingitusi — ...

EXERCISE 6

Rewrite as in the model.

Model. These are my books.

These books are mine.

1. This is your map.
2. That is her ticket for the opera.
3. Those are not my children.
4. Are these her pencils?
5. This is his typewriter.
6. That is their house.
7. This is my dark-blue dress.

EXERCISE 7

Use **the** where necessary.

1. ... Asia is ... largest continent. 2. Which is ... smallest?
 3. There are many islands in ... Pacific and ... Atlantic Oceans. 4. ... Italy ['it(ə)li] has ... best climate in ... Europe.
 5. ... Volga is ... longest river in Europe. 6. ... British Isles are in ... north-west of ... Europe. 7. ... highest summit in ... Scotland is ... Ben Nevis. 8. ... England is ... oldest capitalist country in the world. 9. ... capital of ... Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is ... Tallinn. 10. ... Pärnu River is ... longest river in ... E.S.S.R. 11. ... Tartu lies on both banks of ... Emajõgi.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the adverbs **always, usually, often, never, just, already, soon.**

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Helen goes to the library in the afternoon. | always |
| 2. She buys meat at that shop. | usually |
| 3. In winter it will snow. | often |
| 4. She has been to the mountains. | never |
| 5. Linda has bought a new dictionary (<i>sõnaraamatu</i>). | just |
| 6. She has found her copy-book. | already |
| 7. Our students will stage a play at the students' club. | soon |

EXERCISE 9

Change from direct into indirect speech.

- The teacher says, "The Gulf Stream washes the western coast of England."
- Ann says, "I don't like fogs."
- Helen says, "The climate of England is milder than ours."
- Father says, "There was very little snow in winter."
- Mother says, "I shall go to the mountains in summer."
- Ann says to Helen, "Mother will take me to the mountains in summer."
- Helen says to Ann, "I shall go to Moscow in July."
- Tom says to Henry, "I have never seen the ocean."
- Henry says to Tom, "I have seen the ocean only in films."

14 EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. What can we see on the map? 2. Which is the largest continent? 3. Which is the hottest continent? 4. Where is America? 5. Where are the British Isles? 6. How many countries are there in Great Britain? 7. Where does Scotland lie? 8. What is to the east of Britain? 9. What lies between England and Ireland? 10. What is the climate of England like? 11. What is the summer like? (the winter) 12. What do you know about the rivers of England? 13. Which is the highest summit of Great Britain? 14. Where do most of the people of Great Britain live? 15. What is London? 16. What is the capital of the Soviet Union?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Dick. Which is the longest word in the English language?

Harry. I don't know? Do you?

Dick. Yes, I do.

Harry. Well what is it?

Dick. Smiles.

Harry. That isn't very long. Only six letters.

Dick. Ah, but there's a mile between the first and the last letters.

Harry. Which word is shorter if you put another syllable on the end?

Dick. Oh, there's no answer to that question. You can't make a word shorter by putting a syllable on the end.

Harry. Oh, yes, you can. It's the word **short**. If you put the syllable **-er** on the end, it's shorter.

there's = there is

15 LESSON FIFTEEN COMRADE A'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON

Comrade A. is a teacher of English. She **teaches** at the Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages. In summer she went to England with a group of **tourists**. I met her at a **concert** the other day. That is what she told me on our way home.

"To see London was always my greatest wish.

People often say that the weather in London is always bad, worse than **elsewhere**, that London has fog or rain or both every day of the year. But it was not so during our **stay** there. Most of the days were fine and warm. There were no **clouds** in the sky. The sun was bright, and London **looked** beautiful. We stayed at a **hotel** near the British **Museum** and the University of London. The window of my room **faced** a street. Through that window I could see people and **endless** lines of buses, **motor-cars** and **taxis**. The English buses are different from ours: they are much higher, as they are **double-deckers** and have seats on **top** as well. Besides, they are red, **fearfully** red. The best way to see London is from the top of a bus.

The street traffic is very **heavy**: it is much heavier than that in Moscow. The English **policemen** are active men, always polite and always ready to help anyone as much as they can.

In some parts of London the streets look very much **alike**, as the houses are the same in **style** and **colour**. That is why one must be very **attentive** because one may easily get into the **wrong** street or into the wrong house. The houses are not very big, most of them are two-storeyed buildings with as many **front-doors** and as many little gardens as there are **families** in the house.

Sometimes the doors of the same house are of different colours."

Cde A. looked at the street clock.

"Oh, is it as late as that?" she said. "I have to be at the Institute at nine tomorrow. I'll come and see you on Sunday and tell you more about my stay in London."

I **thanked** Comrade A. and went home.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

that is what she told me ta jutustas mulle järgmist
every day of the year iga päev aasta ringi
London looked beautiful London oli ilus, London näis ilusana
we stayed at a hotel me peatusime hotellis
the British Museum Briti Muuseum (kuulus muuseum ja raamatukogu Londonis)
the window of my room faced a street minu toa aken oli tänava poole
from ours meie omadest
it is much heavier than that in Moscow see on palju tihedam kui Moskvas
look very much alike on väga sarnased
the same in style and colour stiililt ja värvitoonilt ühesugused
that is why sellepärast, seetõttu
one may võib

TABLE No. 7

I, we, you he, she, they	cannot can't	read all English books play the piano find good seats stage a play sing well
Can	I, we, you he, she, they	
I, we, you he, she, they	must must not mustn't	go there read much come before dinner meet these people enter the room
Must	I, we, you he, she, they	

IRREGULAR VERB

to teach (õpetama) — taught [tɔ:t] — taught [tɔ:t]

READING EXERCISE

[g]

The guests [gests] said good-bye to the girls at the gate.

[ŋ] or [n]

sung — sun
thing — thin
gong — gone

sing — sin
king — kin

GRAMMAR

KÜSILAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks küsilauseis asendatakse saatelause tegusõna **say** tegusõnaga **ask**.

Ann **says to** Helen, "Where are you going?"

Ann **asks** Helen where she is going.

2) Kaudses küsimuses on sõnade järjekord sama, mis jutustavas lauses, s. t. alus eelneb öeldisele.

Ann **says to** Helen, "What does **Aino** say about it?"

Ann **asks** Helen what **Aino** says about it.

3) Eriküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks jääb sidesõnaks sama küsiv sõna, millega otsene küsimus algas.

Ann says to Helen, "What are you reading now?"

Ann asks Helen **what** she is reading now.

4) Üldküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks kasutatakse sidesõnu **if** või **whether** (kas).

Ann says to Helen, "Do you read much?"

(Ann ütleb Helenile: "Kas sa loed palju?")

Ann asks Helen **if** she reads much.

(Ann küsib Helenilt, **kas** ta loeb palju.)

Ann asks Helen **whether** she reads much.

(Ann küsib Helenilt, **kas** ta loeb palju.)

5) Sihitlauseid ei eraldata inglise keeles komaga.

Ann says that she knows her address.

Ann asks her mother what the time was.

Ann asks her mother if she wants some coffee.

EXERCISE 1

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. She says to me, "What do you study?"
2. Ann says to Tom, "Where is your map?"
3. Helen says to her friend, "What is London like?"
4. I say to the teacher, "Where must I go?"
5. My friend says, "When can you come out?"
6. Tom says to his sister, "What are you writing?"
7. Helen says to Aino, "When did the letter come?"

EXERCISE 2

Change from direct to indirect speech.

Model. Henry says to Thomas, "Do you like the theatre?"

Henry asks Thomas whether (if) he likes the theatre.

1. Bob says to his friend, "Did you work at the library yesterday?"
2. Tom says to Thomas, "Did you find all the new words in your dictionary?"
3. Ann says to Aime, "Do you like to study?"
4. Elmar says to John, "Did you meet her at the bus-stop?"
5. I say to mother, "Did you buy any fruit?"
6. She says to me, "Did you go to the meeting yesterday?"
7. Ann says to Kate, "Did you go to school by bus?"

15 EXERCISE 3

Finish the sentences.

1. I ask her where she teaches. She says that ...
2. I want to know with whom she went to England. She says that ...
3. When the teacher says that she was in London her friend asks her what ...
4. When I ask her what the weather was like she says that ...
5. I ask her why one must be very attentive in some streets of London. She answers that ...
6. When we part after the concert she says that ...

EXERCISE 4

Change from the Present to the Past.

Model. He **can** sing well.

He **could** sing well.

1. We can take a walk after dinner.
2. Tom cannot go out to play because it is raining.
3. I must write some letters.
4. They can go to the library together.
5. I must go home soon.
6. Can you really play the piano?
7. I have to buy some cheese.
8. He has to work much.

EXERCISE 5

*Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs **look** and **see**.*

1. I ... out of the window, but it was dark, so I ... nothing.
2. ... at this picture. How many men can you ... in the picture?
3. Come and ... me in the afternoon.
4. Helen is ... for an interesting book to read.
5. ... at the little girl, she is helping her mother to lay the table.

EXERCISE 6

Much, many, little, few

Choose the right word.

1. There is ... snow in winter. (much, many)
2. He has read ... English books this year. (little, few)
3. There are not ... performances I have enjoyed so much. (much, many)

4. We have ... time, let's go in and take our seats. (little, few)
5. There was so ... rain this spring. (little, few)
6. There are ... people who change their minds. (little, few)
7. There are ... rivers in England but they are not long.
(much, many)

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

Model. May I leave the room? a) Yes, you may.
b) No, you mustn't.

1. May I read the exercise? 2. May I shut the door. 3. May I take a walk before dinner? 4. May I have another cup of coffee? 5. May I help you? 6. May I go out? 7. May I buy some fruit? 8. May I take your pen for a moment? 9. May I ask you a question? 10. May we go home?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

Use **must** and **may**.

1. Ma pean kirjutama kaks harjutust. 2. Kas ma pean selle harjutuse ka kirjutama? 3. Kas ma tohin akna avada? Jah, tohid. 4. Kas ma võin tule põlema panna? 5. Lapsed peavad kell kümme magama minema. 6. Kas me võime täna kinno minna? Jah võite. 7. Hakkab pimenema, ma pean tule põlema panema. 8. Ma pean ostma leiba (*some bread*). 9. Ta võib nüüd sisse tulla.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. What is Comrade A.? 2. With whom did she go to England? 3. What was the weather like during their stay in London? 4. Did they stay at a hotel? 5. What did the window of her room face? 6. What could she see through that window? 7. What are the English buses like? 8. What colour are the buses? 9. Which is the best way to see London? 10. What is its street traffic like? 11. Why is it that you may easily get into a wrong street in London? 12. How many front-doors have the houses? 13. What are your impressions of the biggest town you have visited?

15 EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian making use of the dictionary.

THE AMERICAN TOURIST IN ENGLAND

An American tourist came to London. He hired a guide to show him the city.

"How long did it take to build this house?" he asked his guide as they passed a large hotel building.

"Why, about six months."

"Six months!" exclaimed the American. "Why, it wouldn't take us more than six weeks to put up a building like that in New York."

They passed an office building which was quite new.

"And how long did it take to build that?"

"About four weeks," answered the guide.

"Four weeks!" said the American. "In New York we'd build a place like that in four days."

Nothing more was said until they approached the House of Parliament.

"Well, that's not a bad-looking place. How long did it take to build it?"

"Well, you may not believe me," answered the guide, "but that building wasn't there when I crossed the bridge last night."

How long did it take you to build this house? Kui palju aega teil kulus
niisuguse maja ehitamiseks?

it wouldn't [wudnt] take us more than meil poleks see rohkem aega võt-
nud kui ...

we'd = we would

that's not a bad-looking place see on päris ilus hoone

16 LESSON SIXTEEN A FISH STORY

Once a group of tourists who were staying at a hotel in Birmingham were having dinner in the **restaurant**. While they were eating fish, some of them told interesting stories about finding **pearls** and other **valuable** things inside fish.

An old gentleman, who up to now had listened **quietly** to their conversation, at last said:

"I've heard all your stories, and now I'll tell you one. When I was a young man I was **employed** in a large **importing** house in New York, and, as is usual with young **persons**, I fell in **love** with a pretty young girl. Very soon we were **engaged**. About two months before our **marriage** was to take place, I had

to go to Birmingham on very important **business**. I left my **sweetheart**, **promising** to write to her.

I stayed in Birmingham longer than I had **expected**. At last my work was done, and I could leave Birmingham. But just before I left for home, I bought a beautiful and very **expensive diamond ring**, **intending** to give it to my sweetheart.

On my way to New York, I was looking through a morning newspaper. **Suddenly** I saw an **announcement** of my sweetheart's marriage to another. This made me so angry that I **threw** the ring **overboard**. A few days later I was **dining** at a hotel in New York. The **waiter** brought some fish. While I was eating it, I **bit** on something **hard**. What do you think it was?

"The diamond ring," **cried** his **companions**. "No," said the old gentleman **sadly**, "it was a **fish-bone**."

NOTES TO THE TEXT

once kord, ükskord

up to now siiani, senini

at last viimaks, lõpuks

I was employed mind võeti tööle; ma töötasin

house firma, (suur) äriettevõte

as is usual with young persons nagu see on noorte inimeste juures tavaline

to fall in love with (kellesegi) armuma, (kedagi) armastama hakkama

to take place aset leidma, toimuma

Birmingham [ˈbæmɪŋəm]

on business äriasjus

before I left for home enne koduteele asumist

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 8

I you we they	have	done it taken it seen it been there come	now already today this week this month
he (she)	has	gone spoken to him told him about it kept it here begun it finished it	
have	I you we they		
has	he (she)		

Form as many sentences as you can. Find out when to use the Past Continuous.

I he she	was wasn't	doing it taking it coming going speaking to him helping him learning it answering the letter buying one opening the door shutting the window		you came in he came you saw me you spoke to me he went out they brought it you went in he went away your letter came you met me her brother came your sister saw me
we you they	were weren't		when while as	

IRREGULAR VERBS

to eat (sööma) — ate [et] — eaten ['i:tn]

to throw [θrou] (viskama) — threw [θru:] — thrown [θroun]

to bite [bait] (hammustama) — bit — bitten ['bitn]

READING EXERCISE

1	“hele” [l]	sõna ja silbi algul	clear ‘l’
	“tume” [l]	sõna ja silbi lõpul	dark ‘l’

1. Little Bill lives at a hotel near a library.
2. We like playing ball in the interval.
3. All is well that ends well.

GRAMMAR

VERBI MITTEPÕRDELISED VORMID (NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB)

Inglise verbil on kolm mittepõrdelist vormi: infinitiiv, partitsiip ja gerundium.

1. Verbi mittepöördelistel vormidel on niihästi verbi kui ka mõne teise sõnaliigi tunnused.

Infinitiivil ja gerundiumil on nii verbi kui ka nimisõna tunnused. Infinitiiv ja gerundium võivad olla lauses aluseks või sihitiseks (nimisõnaline funktsioon) või kuuluda liitõeldise koosseisu (verbaalne funktsioon).

To see London was always my greatest wish [alus].

He did not want **to come** with us [sihitis].

We shall **go** there at once [liitõeldise osa].

Swimming is not allowed here [alus]. (Ujumine pole siin lubatud.)

He stopped **writing** [liitõeldise osa]. (Ta lõpetas kirjutamise.)

Partitsiibil (kesksõnal) on verbi ja omadussõna, mõnikord verbi ja määrsõna tunnused. Partitsiip võib olla lauses täiendiks, õeldistäiteks või määruseks (omadussõnaline ja määrsõnaline funktsioon) või kuuluda liitõeldise koosseisu (verbaalne funktsioon).

He watched the **rising** sun [täiend].

The glass is **broken** [õeldistäide].

When **going** home, I met my friend [ajamäärus].

The books are still **lying** on the table [liitõeldise osa].

2. Verbi mittepöördelised vormid väljendavad aega suhteliselt, s. o. nad näitavad kas mittepöördelise vormiga tähistatav tegevus toimub samal ajal või enne verbi pöördelise vormiga tähistatud tegevust. Sõltuvalt verbi pöördelise vormi ajavormist võib verbi mittepöördeline vorm vihjata olevikule, minevikule või tulevikule:

Opening the door, one can look out on the terrace [olevik].
(Avades ukse, võib vaadata välja terrassile.)

Opening the door, he went out on the terrace [minevik].
(Avanud ukse, läks ta välja terrassile.)

Opening the door, you will come out on to the terrace [tulevik].
(Kui sa avad ukse, pääsed sa välja terrassile.)

3. Infinitiiv ja partitsiip koos abiverbidega aitavad moodustada verbi liitaegu.

Infinitiiv koos abiverbiga **to do** aitab moodustada üldoleviku ja üldmineviku eitavat ja küsivat vormi; infinitiiv koos abiverbidega **shall, will** aitab moodustada üldtulevikku:

Does he **read** much?

I did not **know** it.

We shall **meet** these people tomorrow.

He will **come** soon.

Oleviku partitsiip koos abiverbiga **to be** aitab moodustada kestvaid ajavorme:

Tom is **playing** with Jack.

What were you **talking** about? (Millest te rääkisite?)

Mineviku partitsiip koos abiverbiga **to have** aitab moodustada perfekt ajavorme:

I have **seen** this film.

Mittepöördeliste vormide tõlkimine eesti keelde (Translating the Non-Finite Forms into Estonian)

Eesti keelde tõlgitakse:

1) infinitiiv — *ma-* ja *da-*tegevusnime ja mõnikord kõrvallause abil:

They began **to study** together. (Nad hakkasid koos **õppima**.)

She wants **to help** me. (Ta tahab mind **aidata**.)

I want you **to play** the piano. (Ma tahan, et sa mängiksid klaverit.)

2) oleviku partitsiip — *des-* ja *mas-*vormi või kõrvallause abil. Kui oleviku partitsiip esineb täiendina nimisõna ees, tõlgitakse ta eesti keelde *v*-kesksõna abil:

We sat **working**. (Me istusime, **tehes tööd**.)

I found her **sitting** at the breakfast table. (Ma leidsin ta **istumas** hommikulauas.)

Here is a letter **announcing** his arrival. (Siin on kiri, **mis teatab** ta saabumisest.)

A **barking** dog let nobody enter. (**Haukuv** koer ei lasknud kedagi sisse.)

3) mineviku partitsiip — *nud-* ja *tud-*kesksõna või kõrvallause abil:

He has **finished** his composition. (Ta on oma kirjandi **lõpetanud**.)

My work is **done** for today. (Tänaseks on mu töö **tehtud**.)

I ate some bread and cheese **left** over from breakfast. (Ma sõin leiba ja juustu, **mis oli** hommikusöögist **järele jäänud**.)

4) gerundium — teonime, infinitiivi ja kõrvallause abil:

Reading good books is useful. (Heade raamatute **lugemine** on kasulik.)

Last year they began **building** a new school house. (Möödunud aastal alustasid nad uue koolimaja **ehitamist**. Möödunud aastal hakkasid nad **ehitama** uut koolimaja.)

He is fond of **talking** about himself. (Ta armastab **rääkida** iseenesest.)

I don't like his **coming** home so late. (Mulle ei meeldi, et ta nii hilja koju **tuleb**.)

EXERCISE 1

Change the sentences according to the model.

Model. Harry **has just written** a letter.

Harry **is going to write** a letter.

Harry **is writing** a letter.

1. I have just read Harry's letter.
2. Ann has just taken her hat and coat off.
3. He has just typed a letter.
4. They have just sat down.
5. What have you just done?
6. He has just washed his hands.
7. We have just listened to the news (*päevauudised*).

EXERCISE 2

Write questions to which the words in italics are the answers.

1. No, father is not in.
2. Yes, Tom is having breakfast.
3. He is sitting *at the table*.
4. Mr. Winter is *having a smoke*.
5. *The old man* was listening to their conversation.
6. Mrs. Black is going to buy *some food*.
7. There is *a cup of coffee* on the table.
8. The boys are going to *have a rest*.
9. Mr. Black has a newspaper in his *left hand*.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with participles.

1. The tourists were ... fish. (eat)
2. The old gentleman said, "I have ... all your stories." (hear)
3. As a young man he had ... in love with a pretty young girl. (fall)
4. He was ... at a hotel in Birmingham. (stay)
5. He had ... to write to his sweetheart. (promise)
6. He had ... a beautiful ring for her. (buy)
7. One day he was ... the morning newspaper. (read)
8. He had ... an announcement of his sweetheart's marriage to another. (see)
9. He had ... the ring overboard. (throw)
10. He has not ... it. (find)

16 EXERCISE 4

Change to the Present Perfect.

Model. He **is going to have** a smoke.
He **has had** a smoke.

1. I am going to leave my motor-car in front of the house.
2. She is going to buy some fruit.
3. Mary is going to lay the table.
4. Ann and Helen are going to walk to the library.
5. Mother is going to read the newspaper.
6. Father is going to work in the garden.
7. We are going to have breakfast.
8. She is going to make coffee.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. When we were ... Moscow, we stayed ... an hotel. 2. We dined ... a restaurant. 3. They met some ... their friends there. 4. He had to go ... Leningrad ... business. 5. ... a few days later I intended to leave ... home. 6. A friend ... mine wanted to come ... me. 7. We came ... bus.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Töötades aias ma ei näinud, kui isa välja läks. 2. Ta istus laua ääres, lugedes ajalehte. 3. Süües kala hammustas ta midagi kõva. 4. Ma hakkasin seda raamatut lugema, kavatsedes ta laupäevaks (*by Saturday*) lõpetada. 5. Ma läksin välja, lubades kell kaks tagasi tulla. 6. Ta jutustas meile huvitavaid lugusid oma elust. 7. Ema kuulas meie jutuaajamist pealt. 8. Ma kirjutasin talle, lootes varsti vastust saada. 9. Pöördudes ümber nurga, nägin oma sõpra samas suunas minemas.

EXERCISE 7

Make up sentences.

1. to, to, on, go, had, he, business, Moscow.
2. the, them, I, breakfast, door, opening, having, found.
3. to, these, you, pearls, buy, going, are?
4. the, in, of, of, and, big, most, towns, people, cities, live, Great Britain.

EXERCISE 8

16

Answer the following questions.

1. Where were the tourists staying? 2. What were they eating? 3. What were they talking about? 4. What did the old gentleman do? 5. What did he say at last? 6. Where was he employed as a young man? 7. Whom had he fallen in love with? 8. Why had he to go to Birmingham? 9. What had he promised his sweetheart when he left her? 10. What did he do before leaving for home? 11. What had he intended to do with this ring? 12. What did he see on his way to New York in a newspaper? 13. What did he do? 14. What happened a few days later? 14. What was this hard thing?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Mrs. Brown. Oh, Tom, I've lost my ring. I can't find it anywhere.

Mr. Brown. Oh, you're always losing things. When did you see the ring last? Do you remember?

Mrs. Brown. Oh, yes. I took it off my finger when I was washing my hands before dinner. I've looked everywhere for it.

Mr. Brown. Perhaps it went under the bed. Have you looked there?

Mrs. Brown. You know I can't get down on my knees and get under the bed, Tom. Why don't you get down on your knees and look for it?

Mr. Brown. Yes, dear, you are too large to get under the bed. All right, I'll get down and look under the bed for your ring.

17 LESSON SEVENTEEN

LONDON

To know London is to know the **contrasts** of a big capitalist city, to know two different worlds **within** one city, with the different lives they live. "Two **nations**" — that is what V. I. Lenin called the London contrasts in **richness** and **poverty**.

It is said that the best way to see London is from the top of a bus. In this way you can see the **main** streets and **squares**, the **historical monuments** and the parks of the West End. Theatres, clubs, museums, restaurants, **shops** and hotels are **situated**

17 there. You will not find any business **firms** there. They are all **concentrated** in the part of London which is called the City. The City **occupies** only a little more than one square mile but it is the **heart** of the business life of the country.

The political **centre** is Whitehall. All the government offices are in this street; at the end of it on the bank of the Thames you can see the Houses of Parliament. **Though** there is only one building there it is called the Houses because it is **divided** into two **chambers** — the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

On the other side of the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It is a fine old building **founded** in 1049. Many great Englishmen such as Darwin, Dickens, Tennyson and Chaucer are **buried** there.

But you cannot see the life of the working people from the top of a bus. Few rich people enjoying the beautiful buildings of the West End know that a five minutes' walk from almost any point of it will bring them to a **slum**. Side by side with wide streets **like** Oxford Street, Regent Street, Trafalgar Square and others is St. Giles — the heart of the London slums. There you will find quite a different world, a world of poverty, unemployment and **disease**.

In these slums one can find the worst houses of London. The capitalists who **own** these houses do not live there themselves. The streets are narrow and dirty, the houses are **overcrowded**. These are the parts of the city where the poorest of the **poor**, the **workers** and the **unemployed** live.

There are plenty of books **describing** the most beautiful places of capitalist cities, but it is only in books by progressive **writers** that you can find the **truth** about the **conditions** of the working people in London, New York and other big capitalist cities.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

it is said that ... räägitakse, et ...

in this way niimoodi

the West End Londoni läänepoolne osa (jõukama kihi asukoht)

are situated asuvad

is called nimetatakse

the City Londoni kesklinn

one square mile üks ruutmiil

Whitehall ['(h)wait'hɔ:l]

the Houses of Parliament (Inglise) parlamendihoone

the House of Commons (Inglise) alamkoda, saadikutekoda

the House of Lords (Inglise) ülemkoda, lordide koda

Westminster Abbey ['wes(t)minstə(r)'æbi] Inglise kuningate kroonimiskirik, kuhu on maetud paljud kuulsad inglased

Darwin ['daɪwɪn], Charles ['tʃaɪlɪz] inglise looduseuurija (1809—1882)

Dickens ['dikinz], Charles inglise kirjanik (1812—1870)
 Tennyson ['tenisn], Alfred ['ælfrið] inglise luuletaja (1809—1892)
 Chaucer ['tʃɔ:sə], Geoffrey ['dʒefri] inglise luuletaja (u. 1340—1400)
 side by side kõrvuti

Oxford Street ['ɒksfəd stri:t]

Regent Street ['ri:ɪdʒ(ə)nt stri:t]

Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə 'skwɛə]

St. Giles [s(ə)n(t) 'dʒaɪlz]

but it is only in books by progressive writers that you can find ... ainult progressiivsete kirjanike teostest võib leida ...

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 10

Form 20 sentences that make sense (Moodustage 20 lauset, millel on mõte).

He'll see me	if	I do it
he won't see me	when	I take it
he can't see me	till	I go to London
he'll come here	until	I begin it
he won't come	before	I finish it
here	because	I tell him
	as soon as	I stay
	since	I put it here
		I give you one
		I ask for it
		I go

READING EXERCISE

I

Clear [l]

leave, live, large
 London, lord, lot
 early, English, England
 black, language, look

II

Dark [ɫ]

child, girl, building
 will, bell, pale
 shall, doll, cold

GRAMMAR

1. MÄÄRAVA ARTIKLI TARVITAMINE MÕNINGATEL ERIJUHTUDEL (THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN SOME SPECIAL CASES)

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse:

1) ilmakaarte nimetuste ees:

Scotland lies to **the north** of England.

2) laevade, lennukite, ajalehtede, ajakirjade jms. nimede ees:

The "**Lenin**" is the first atomic ice-breaker.
I read about it in the "**Daily Worker**".

3) organisatsioonide, asutuste ja ettevõtete nimede ees:

The Communist Party, the Lenin Library, the British Museum, the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

M ä r k u s. Ülikoolide nimetusi võib tarvitada ka ilma artiklita:

Now he is a student at **Tartu State University**.

4) nimisõna tähenduses kasutatavate omadussõnade ja partitsiipide ees:

Slums are the parts of the city where the poor and the unemployed live.

5) perekonnanimede ees mitmuses, kui mõeldakse tervet perekonda:

The Ivanovs went to Moscow.

6) rahvuste nimetuste ees, kui mõeldakse tervet rahvust:

The Russians are a very hospitable people. (Venelased on väga külalislahke rahvas.)

2. ARTIKLI PUUDUMINE (ABSENCE OF THE ARTICLE)

Artiklit ei tarvitata:

1) isikute, linnade, maade nimede ees (välja arvatud erijuhud):

Tom is a schoolboy. Tallinn is the capital of Estonia.

2) tänavate, väljakute ja parkide nimede ees:

There are many big shops in Oxford Street. Trafalgar Square is not very far from St. Giles — the heart of the London slums.

Mõnede linnaosade, tänavate jne. nimesid tarvitatakse erandlikult määrava artikliga:

the City, the West End, the High Street, the Red Square [viimane mõnikord ka ilma artiklita].

3) üldnimede ees mitmuses, kui ainsuses esineb nende ees umbmäärane artikkel:

Children like toys. (Lapsed armastavad mänguasju.)

4) ütte ees:

Come here, boy!

5) ainenimede ees:

We cannot live without water.

Märkus. Piiritleva täiendi puhul tarvitatakse ainenimede ees määravat artiklit:

The water in this glass is hot.

6) loendamatute abstraktsete nimisõnade ees:

I like music.

Aga: The music by Chopin I like most of all.

7) aastaegade, kuude ning nädalapäevade nimetuste ees:

In summer it is hot. School begins in September. I shall be back on Monday.

Aga: The summer of 1962 was cold and rainy. The May of 1961 was very warm.

Märkus. Artiklit ei kasutata, kui nimisõna ees tarvita-takse omadussõnu **last** (möödunud) ja **next** (järgmine).

I saw her last Monday. The conference will take place next autumn. (Konverents toimub järgmisel sügisel.)

8) söögiaegade nimetuste ees:

Dinner is ready.

Aga: The dinner is very good here. We had a very good dinner yesterday.

3. OLEVIKU TARVITAMINE AJA- JA TINGIMUSMÄÄRUSLAUSEIS

Olevikku tarvitatakse tuleviku asemel aja- ja tingimus-määruslauseis, mis algavad sidesõnadega **when**, **before**, **after**, **as soon as** (niipea kui), **while** (sel ajal kui, kuna), **till**, **until**, **if**, **in case** (juhul kui), **suppose** (oletades et):

We shall wait until she comes. (Me ootame, kuni ta tuleb.)

- 17 As soon as she comes, we shall start working. (Niipea kui ta tuleb, hakkame tööle.) If it does not rain, we shall go for a walk tomorrow. (Kui ei saja, läheme homme jalutama.)

EXERCISE 1

Translate into English. Give the three principal forms.

Model. nägema — to see, saw, seen

ostma, saatma, teadma, ütlema, valima, leidma, õpetama, sööma, lugema, muutuma.

EXERCISE 2

Use the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

1. If it ... fine, we ... for a walk tomorrow. (be, go)
2. We ... dinner as soon as father ... home. (have, come)
3. I ... the book before he ... to have it back. (finish, want)
4. They ... to the theatre if they ... tickets. (go, get)
5. If you ... the letter now, he ... it tomorrow. (send, get)
6. I ... to the library when I ... my day off. (go, have)
7. I ... him about it when I ... him. (tell, see)

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Tom is ... pupil in his class. | good |
| 2. Ann's composition was ... than Helen's. | good |
| 3. The weather is cold. Put on a ... coat. | warm |
| 4. Last Wednesday was ... day in April. | warm |
| 5. The weather was ... in the morning than it is now. | bad |
| 6. London slums consist of ... houses. | bad |
| 7. ... way to see London is from the top of a bus. | good |
| 8. The street traffic in London is much ... than that in Moscow. | heavy |

Supply the articles where necessary.

1. ... Houses of Parliament are situated on ... bank of ... Thames. 2. The building is called ... Houses because it is divided into two chambers — ... House of ... Commons and ... House of ... Lords. 3. On ... other side of ... Houses of ... Parliament is ... Westminster Abbey. 4. ... most beautiful buildings are situated in ... West End. 5. ... political centre is ... Whitehall. 6. ... finest parks are on ... left hand of ... Thames. 7. On ... Sunday afternoons there are very many people in ... Hyde Park.

EXERCISE 5

Finish the sentences.

1. It is said that ... 2. If you are not busy ... 3. I know that ... 4. V. I. Lenin called the London contrasts ... 5. On my way home I ... 6. The streets in the slums are ... 7. St. Giles is ...

EXERCISE 6

Form nouns to the following verbs.

Model. work — worker

teach, play, sing, help, found, write, speak, smoke, build, employ.

EXERCISE 7

Find pairs of antonyms.

on, poverty, big, less, begin, better, poor, off, new, finish, broad, worse, much, few, richness, many, small, easy, narrow, more, little, old, difficult, rich.

EXERCISE 8

Put into Indirect Speech.

Model. He asks me, "Are you fond of music?"
He asks me whether I am fond of music.

1. She asks him, "Are you going home by bus?"
2. He asks her, "Are there any business firms in the West End?"
3. I ask him, "Have you been to London?"
4. The teacher asks the boys, "Are many great Englishmen buried in Westminster Abbey?"
5. He asks us, "Can you see the life of the working people from the top of a bus?"
6. You ask me, "What do progressive writers write about the conditions of the working people in London?"

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with the Present or Past Participle.

reading, read

1. The students ... at that table will soon leave the reading-room.

I want to write down the names of all the books ... during the first term.

writing, written

2. A letter ... in pencil is sometimes difficult to read.
The girl ... the exercise on the blackboard is Mary.

building, built

3. The men ... that house are all good workers.
All the new houses ... in our town are comfortable to live in.

expecting, expected

4. The long ... letter came at last.
He went to the cinema ... to see something interesting.

EXERCISE 10

Translate into English.

1. Ta suurim soov oli astuda (*to enter*) Moskva ülikooli.
2. Ta läks Moskvasse ühe turistide grupiga.
3. Igal pool võis ta näha lõbusaid inimesi.
4. Moskva väljakuil ja parkides on palju ilusaid ajaloolisi mälestusmärke.
5. Seal on palju teatreid ja muuseume.
6. Punane väljak asub Moskva südames.
7. Moskvas pole rāpaseid tänavaid. (*There are no ...*).

Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the two different worlds in London? 2. Which is the best way to see London? 3. What can you see in this way? 4. What is situated in the West End? 5. What is the centre of London called? 6. What centre is Whitehall? 7. Why is the seat of the British Government called the Houses though there is only one building there? 8. Who are buried in Westminster Abbey? 9. How far are the slums from the West End? 10. What will you find in St. Giles? 11. What do the slums consist of? 12. Where can you find the truth about the conditions of the working people in London?

EXERCISE 12

Translate into Estonian.

HE UNDERSTOOD!

Two Americans were travelling in Spain. One morning they came into a little restaurant for lunch. They did not know Spanish, and the waiter did not know English. They wanted him to understand that they wanted some milk and sandwiches.

At first they pronounced the word 'milk' many times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter could not understand them.

At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was finishing his drawing, when the waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

"You see," said one of the travellers, "what a pencil can do for a man who has difficulties in a foreign country?"

The waiter was back again some time after, but he brought no milk.

He put down in front of the two men two tickets for a bull-fight!

they wanted him to understand nad tahtsid talle selgeks teha
who has difficulties in a foreign country kellel on välismaal (keelelisi)
raskusi

"This is Mayakovsky Square, isn't it?" asks a **visitor** from England. "Isn't that his **statue** over there?"

"Yes, it is. Now we have **reached** Gorky Street. This is one of the busiest **crossings**. But cars no longer **line up** at the crossing to wait for the **green** light. Now they **pass** through a **tunnel** that goes **under** it."

"What are these buildings over there?"

"The one at the corner is the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The building next to it is the Operetta. This building is the Peking Hotel. There is the "Moskva" cinema over there and the **Puppet** Theatre is **further** away on the other side of the square."

"Let's go down Gorky Street."

Gorky Street is one of the busiest streets and **shopping** centres in Moscow. It goes down to the Red Square. Traffic is very heavy and one has to watch the traffic lights and to be very careful when crossing the street. There are shops on both sides of the street, book shops, **florists'**, sports-shops, **department stores**, **grocers'**, etc. There are also hotels, restaurants, **cafés**, theatres and cinemas.

Here is Pushkin Square with a beautiful statue of Pushkin. Over there you can see the "Russia" cinema, which has just been built. It is one of the biggest cinemas in Moscow.

The street is lined with **lime** trees. They make the **air** fresher.

The red building over there is the Moscow City Soviet. **Opposite** it we see a monument to the founder of Moscow, Yuri Dolgoruki.

"What is that large **brick** building, facing the square?"

"It's the **History** Museum and **beyond** it is the Red Square."

"Let's go to the Red Square now."

At the Red Square.

"So here I am at last, on the Red Square which I have always wanted to see. And there is the Lenin **Mausoleum**. We must go there." The two men walk **across** the square to the Lenin Mausoleum.

"I love those old Kremlin walls and **towers** with the red **stars** and that big clock that **chimes out** the quarter hours," says Sergei. "Those old walls and the new stars speak to us of history, of the historic changes that have taken place."

"It must be wonderful to watch the **demonstrations** from those **stands**."

"It is. And I **hope** you will come to Moscow again next autumn and will be here on November 7, the day of the Great October Socialist **Revolution**."

NOTES TO THE TEXT

this is Mayakovsky Square, isn't it? see on Majakovski väljak, eks ole?
 one of the busiest crossings üks kõige liiklusrohkemaid ristteid
 no longer enam ei
 over there seal (eemal)
 at the corner nurga peal
 the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall Tšaikovski-nimeline Kontserdisaal
 Operetta [ɔpə'retə] operetiteater
 Peking ['pi:kin]
 the Puppet Theatre Nukuteater
 further away seal kaugemal
 on the other side teisel pool
 shopping centre ostukeskus
 the Red Square Punane väljak
 one has to watch peab jälgima, tuleb jälgida
 on both sides mõlemal pool
 etc. = et cetera [it'setrə] (= and so on) ja nii edasi
 which has just been built mis on just äsja ehitatud
 the Moscow City Soviet Moskva linnanõukogu
 chimes out the quarter hours lööb veerandtunde
 on November 7 *lugege*: on the seventh of November
 the Great October Socialist Revolution [ðə'greit ək'toubə 'souʃəlist revə-
 'lu:f(ə)n] Suur Sotsialistlik Oktoobrirevolutsioon

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 11

he says		is	very early
he tells me		was	very late
he thinks	(that) it	will be	easy
he knows		isn't	open
I say		wasn't	shut
I know		won't be	normal
		looks	quite different
		looked	the same thing
		must be	
		can't be	
		may be	

he said he told me he thought he knew I said I knew I didn't know	(that) it	was had been would be wasn't hadn't been wouldn't be looked would look had to be couldn't be might be	very early very late easy open shut normal quite different the same thing
---	-----------	---	--

READING EXERCISE

[h]

Huck hurried home with a heavy heart.

Harry held his hat in his hand.

Henry had a house of his own [oun].

GRAMMAR

1. AEGADE JÄRJESTUS (SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

Inglise keeles sõltub kõrvallause verbi aeg pealause verbi ajast.

1) Kui pealause verb on üldolevikus, täisminevikus või üldtulevikus, võib kõrvallauses esineda ükskõik milline aeg vastavalt lause mõttele:

He says that he is a student.

He says that he **will be** a second-year student next year.

I have heard that he **is** ill.

I have heard that he **has been** ill for a month.

He will certainly say that he **does not like** it. (Ta kindlasti ütleb, et see talle ei meeldi.)

2) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus, tarvitatakse kõrvallauses samaaegse tegevuse väljendamiseks oleviku asemel üldminevikku:

He said that he **was** a student. (Ta ütles, et ta on üliõpilane.)

3) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus ja kõrvallause tegevus eelneb pealause tegevusele, tarvitatakse kõrvallaus-
ses enneminevikku:

He said that he **had lost** his fountain pen. (Ta ütles, et ta **on kaotanud** oma täitesulepea.)

4) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus ja kõrvallause tegevus järgneb pealause tegevusele, tarvitatakse kõrvallaus-
lauses üldtuleviku asemel kaudset tulevikku:

He said that he **would come** on Sunday. (Ta ütles, et ta **tuleb** pühapäeval.)

2. KAUDNE TULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST)

1) Kaudne tulevik moodustatakse abiverbide **should** ja **would** ning põhiverbi infinitiivi abil. Ainsuse ja mitmuse 1. pöördes kasutatakse abiverbi **should**, ainsuse ja mitmuse 2. ja 3. pöördes abiverbi **would**:

Affirmative	Negative
I should go (ma lähen)	I should not go
you would go	you would not go
he } she } would go it }	he } she } would not go it }
we should go	we should not go
you would go	you would not go
they would go	they would not go

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I should = **I'd** [aid]
 you would = **you'd** [ju:d]
 he would = **he'd** [hi:d]
 she would = **she'd** [ʃi:d]
 we would = **we'd** [wi:d]
 you would = **you'd** [ju:d]
 they would = **they'd** [ðeɪd]

Eitavad lühivormid:

should not = **shouldn't** ['ʃudnt]
 would not = **wouldn't** ['wudnt]

2) Kaudset tulevikku tarvitatakse sihitislausetes, kui pealause verb seisab minevikus. Kaudne tulevik väljendab tegevust, mis mineviku seisukohast vaadelduna leiab aset tulevikus. Eesti keelde tõlkimisel kasutatakse olevikku.

She said that she **would come** in time. (Ta ütles, et ta **tuleb** õigeaks ajaks.)

EXERCISE 1

Read quickly, changing from the affirmative to the interrogative.

1. They crossed the street at the corner.
2. You waited for the bus a long time.
3. The cars lined up at the crossing.
4. Your lessons begin at eight in the morning.
5. Father read the newspaper to us last night.
6. Everybody listens to him with interest (*huviga*).
7. Your friends visit you every summer.
8. Gorky Street goes down to the Red Square.

EXERCISE 2

much, many

1. Our schools use ... chalk every day.
2. There are ... lime trees in our park.
3. There was very ... snow on the ground last winter.
4. You need very ... bricks to build a house.
5. There are ... books about Moscow at our school library.
6. The greatest wish of ... people is to see Moscow.
7. There are ... shops in Gorky Street.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. There were lots of people in ... street.
2. ... sun was very hot that day.
3. We returned to ... town in ... August.
4. Did you go there by ... bus?
5. Tom and Kate went to ... school together.
6. I can write those exercises in ... evening.
7. I'll meet you at ... post-office at five.
8. ... sun does not shine at ... night, it shines by ... day.
9. There is ... "Moskva" cinema over there.
10. If there is ... green light on you can

cross the street. 11. There is ... book shop over there. 12. Here is ... Pushkin Square with ... beautiful statue of ... Pushkin.

Märkus. Vaata lk. 239 "Artikkel püsivais sõnaühendeis".

EXERCISE 4

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause (Pange pealause üldminevikku ja tehke kõrvallauses vastavad muudatused).

Model. He **says** that he **is** in Moscow for the first time.

He **said** that he **was** in Moscow for the first time.

1. She says that there is a tunnel that goes under the crossing. 2. She says that Gorky Street is one of the busiest streets in Moscow. 3. They say that one has to watch the traffic lights. 4. I know that there are shops on both sides of the street. 5. He says that the History Museum faces the square. 6. My friend says that the big clock chimes out the quarter hours. 7. I can see that the two men walk across the square to the Lenin Mausoleum. 8. He says that he wants to see Moscow in winter. 9. She says that she likes to walk along streets lined with trees.

EXERCISE 5

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. He **says** that he **was** in Moscow in May.

He **said** that he **had been** in Moscow in May.

1. She says that the traffic was very heavy.
2. I know that there was a concert in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall on Friday.
3. My friend says that she went shopping.
4. I am sure that he entered the big department store at the corner.
5. Sergei says that he has watched many demonstrations from those stands.
6. He says that he has always wanted to see the Lenin Mausoleum.

7. I know that he has always liked history.
8. He says that he loved those old Kremlin towers when still a child (*juba lapsena*).

EXERCISE 6

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. I **hope** he **will** visit us soon.

I **hoped** he **would** visit us soon.

1. I say that I shall come back by five.
2. He says that he will pass through a tunnel.
3. She says that she will stay at the Peking Hotel.
4. They say that they will go shopping after dinner.
5. She says that she will have a cup of coffee at the café.
6. The girls say that they will wait for the big clock to chime.
7. Helen says that she will buy two tickets to the Puppet Theatre.
8. I know that he will be here on November 7, the day of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

EXERCISE 7

Finish the sentences.

1. One has to watch the traffic lights when 2. In Gorky Street there are many shops such as 3. One of the biggest cinemas in Moscow is 4. Trees lining the street make 5. The founder of Moscow was 6. There is a demonstration on the Red Square on 7. The big clock of the Kremlin Tower chimes out

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Ma tulin külastama oma sõpra Moskvast. 2. Ta õpib Moskva Ülikoolis. 3. Ta on kommunistlik noor (*a young*

Communist) ja väga hea (*excellent*) üliõpilane. 4. Kuna oli suvi, polnud tal loenguid. 5. Me sõitsime bussiga Gorki tänavale. 6. Me astusime sisse raamatukauplustesse ja universaalkauplustesse. 7. Me ostime mõned ingliskeelsed raamatud. 8. Siis me läksime Punasele väljakule. 9. Ma tahtsin näha Lenini Mausoleumi. 10. Seal oli palju inimesi, kes seda näha tahtsid. 11. Me pidime asuma järjekorda (*to line up*). 12. Me ootasime tund aega, enne kui saime Mausoleumi siseneda. 13. Ma jäin Moskvasse kümneks päevaks. 14. Mulle meeldis Moskva väga.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. Who had come to visit Moscow. 2. Why do cars no longer line up at the crossing in Gorky Street? 3. When is it not allowed (*millal pole lubatud*) to cross a street that has traffic lights? 4. Where is the greatest shopping centre in Moscow? 5. What is the traffic in Moscow like? 6. What kind of shops do you know? 7. Do you like shopping? 8. Why are streets lined with trees? 9. Are there any streets lined with trees in your town? 10. Who was the founder of Moscow? 11. What is there on the Red Square? 12. What do the red stars of the Kremlin speak of? 13. When are there demonstrations on the Red Square?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

The bus in which I happened to be travelling was crowded this morning. A passenger sitting next to the window suddenly closed his eyes and turned his head aside. The man next to him asked, "Are you ill? Can I do anything for you?"

"I'm quite well," the other answered, "I just hate to see old ladies standing."

can I do anything for you? kas ma saan midagi Teie heaks teha?

19 LESSON NINETEEN

ROAD SAFETY By A. S. Hornby

Every year **several** thousand people are **killed** on the roads in Great Britain. Every year between one and two hundred thousand people are **injured**. These people are killed or injured in road **accidents**.

If you are in England and if you listen to the eight o'clock news from the B.B.C., you will often hear news of road accidents. You may hear something like this:

'On Monday evening last, at about twenty minutes to ten, a **cyclist** was **knocked down** by a **motor-van** at the **junction** of Oak Road and High Street in Croydon, Surrey. The cyclist has **since died** from his **injuries**. Will anyone who saw the accident please **communicate** with New Scotland Yard, **telephone number** Whitehall 1,2,1,2.'

Accidents are often **caused** by **carelessness**. There are **rules** that help to make the roads **safe**, but people do not always **obey** the rules. They are **careless**. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer.

Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Look left, look right, look left again. Then, if you are sure that the road is **clear**, that there is nothing coming, it is safe to cross the road. If you see small children, or very old people, or **blind** people, waiting to cross the road, it is a kind **act** to help them to cross the road in safety.

We must teach young children to cross the road safely. We must always give them a good **example**. Small children ought not to play in the streets.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

road safety liiklemisohutus

Hornby [ˈhɔːnbɪ]

road accidents liiklusõnnetused

B.B.C. = British Broadcasting Corporation Briti Ringhääling

something like this midagi taolist, midagi niisugust

on Monday evening last möödunud esmaspäeva õhtul

Oak Road [ouk roʊd]

Croydon [ˈkrɔɪdn] Londoni lõunapoolne eeslinn

Surrey [ˈsəri] krahvkond Kagu-Inglismaal

will anyone who saw the accident please communicate with New Scotland Yard palume igahüte, kes nägi õnnetust pealt, astuda ühendusse New Scotland Yardiga

New Scotland Yard [ˈnjuː ˈskɒtlənd ˈjɑːd] Londoni kriminaalpolitsei peakorter; inglise kriminaalpolitsei

Whitehall 1,2,1,2 loe: Whitehall one-two-one-two

before crossing the road enne tee ületamist

look both ways vaadake mõlemale poole

that the road is clear et tee on vaba

that there is nothing coming et ei ole midagi tulemas

TABLE No. 13

It's it isn't is it isn't it it was it wasn't was it wasn't it it may be it must be it can't be it couldn't be it ought to be	done taken known understood begun finished forgotten given written put here brought	by	me you him her us them someone
---	---	----	--

READING EXERCISE

[θ]

Theodore Thistle threw a sack of thimbles into the throng.

GRAMMAR

PASSIIV (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Inglise keeles on passiiv selline tegumood, mis näitab, et lause alus ei ole tegevuse teostajaks, vaid et temaga midagi tehakse, et tegevus on suunatud alusele. Passiiv on olemas ainult sihilistel verbidel.

Passiivi ajavormid moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** vastavast ajavormidest ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast (3. põhi-vormist).

19 Passiivi üldolevik (The Present Indefinite Passive)

to call (hüüdma) — called — called

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am called (mind hüütakse)	I am not called (mind ei hüüta)	Am I called? (Kas mind hüütakse?)
you are called	you are not called	Are you called?
he } she } is called it }	he } she } is not called it }	Is { he } she } called? it }
we are called	we are not called	Are we called?
you are called	you are not called	Are you called?
they are called	they are not called	Are they called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'm called, you're called, he's called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I'm not called, you're not called, he's not called jne. *või* you aren't called, he isn't called jne.

Passiivi üldminevik (The Past Indefinite Passive)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was called (mind hüüti)	I was not called (mind ei hüütud)	Was I called? (Kas mind hüüti?)
you were called	you were not called	Were you called?
he } she } was called it }	he } she } was not called it }	Was { he } she } called? it }
we were called	we were not called	Were we called?
you were called	you were not called	Were you called?
they were called	they were not called	Were they called?

I wasn't called, you weren't called, he wasn't called jne.

Passiivi tarvitamine (The Use of the Passive Voice)

Passiivi tarvitatakse:

1) kui tähelepanu on pööratud sellele, kellega või millega midagi tehakse:

The man **was run over** by a motor-car. (Mees jäi auto alla.)
[Tähelepanu on pööratud mehele, kes jäi auto alla, mitte aga autole, mis mehe alla ajas.]

2) kui tegevuse teostaja ei ole teada:

He **was killed** in the war. (Ta tapeti sõjas. Ta sai sõjas surma.)

3) kui tegevuse teostajat pole põhjust mainida:

Smoking **is not allowed** here. (Siin ei lubata suitsetada.)
[Kes ei luba, see pole antud olukorras tähtis.]

Aktiivilause muutmine passiivilauseks

Aktiivilause muutmisel passiivilauseks saab aktiivilause sihitisest passiivilause alus ja aktiivilause alusest passiivilause sihtis, millele eelneb eessõna **by**; aktiivilause öeldis asetatakse vastavasse passiiviaega:

a) Tom **paints** a picture. (Tom maalib pilti.)

A picture **is painted** by Tom.

b) He **gave** me a book.

I **was given** a book (by him).

A book **was given** to me (by him).

a) Aktiivilause sihitisest 'a picture' saab passiivilause alus ja aktiivilause alusest 'Tom' passiivilause sihtis, millele eelneb eessõna **by**. Et aktiivilause öeldis on üldolevikus, siis asendatakse see passiivilauses passiivi üldolevikuga.

b) Kui aktiivilausel on kaks sihitist, otse- ja kaudsihtis, siis on ka võimalik moodustada kaks passiivikonstruktsiooni. Ühel juhul saab aktiivilause kaudsihtisest 'me' passiivilause alus 'I' ja aktiivilause otsesihitis 'a book' jääb ka passiivilauses otsesihitiseks. Teisel juhul saab passiivilause aluseks aktiivilause otsesihitis 'a book' ja aktiivilause kaudsihtis 'me' muutub passiivilause eessõnaliseks sihitiseks 'to me'. Kui aktiivilause aluseks on isikuline asesõna, võib see passiivilauses ära jääda.

19 Ingliseelse passiivilause tõlkimine eesti keelde

Kui ingliskeelses passiivilauses tegevuse teostaja ('by' + sihitis) on mainitud, kasutatakse tõlkimisel isikulist tegumoodi; kui tegijat ei ole mainitud, kasutatakse tõlkimisel tavaliselt umbisikulist tegumoodi:

The monkey **was laughed at** by everybody. (Kõik naersid ahvi.)

This house **was built** two years ago. (See maja ehitati kaks aastat tagasi.)

EXERCISE 1

Read.

12 men, 42 pupils, 21 chairs, 13 new words, 30 years, 365 days, 1,220 motor-cars, 100 buses, 18 newspapers, 1,274,685 people.

EXERCISE 2

Translate into Estonian.

1. Thousands of people are killed in road accidents in England every year. 2. In our country children are sent to school when they are seven years old. 3. At English lessons some exercises are written on the blackboard. 4. Grammar mistakes are often made by the students. 5. We are given a good model. 6. We were promised a day off. 7. They were expected to dinner.

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Present Indefinite Passive to the Past Indefinite Passive.

1. Two books are given to him as presents. 2. Accidents are often caused by carelessness. 3. I am asked three questions. 4. Fish is brought by the waiter. 5. A fish story is told by an old gentleman. 6. The boy is called Dick. 7. A picture of a dog is drawn by Kate.

Translate into English using only the Passive.

1. Tartu ülikool asutati 1632. a. 2. Tallinn asutati 12. sajandil (*century*). 3. Kaks kirja saadeti sinna esmaspäeval. 4. Selles koolis ei õpetata saksa keelt (*German*). 5. Kõik vanad viihukud visati minema. 6. Lastel ei lubata mängida tänavatel. 7. Selle pildi tegi minu väike õde. 8. Selle vingerpussi mängisid iirlasele lõbusad noormehed.

EXERCISE 5

Change from the Passive to the Active.

Model. We were asked many questions by the teacher.
The teacher asked us many questions.

1. The newspaper is read by father every day.
2. Supper was prepared by mother.
3. Kate was sent by mother to buy some bread.
4. An English book was chosen by Helen.
5. This book was put on the top shelf by father.
6. The story is known to me.
7. The door was quietly opened by a little girl.
8. They were brought fish by the waiter.

EXERCISE 6

Change from the Active to the Passive.

Model. Father writes many letters.
Many letters are written by father.

1. Helen reads many English books.
2. She read some interesting stories to me.
3. Carelessness causes accidents.
4. A motor-van knocked down a cyclist.
5. They built a new hotel in four months.
6. That big clock chimes out the quarter hours.
7. Many people watched the demonstrations.

19 EXERCISE 7

Answer the following questions.

1. How many people are killed on the roads in Great Britain every year? 2. What will you often hear when listening to the eight o'clock news from the B.B.C.? 3. What are accidents often caused by? 4. What helps to make the roads safe? 5. Do people always obey the rules? 6. What have we to do before crossing the road? 7. When is it safe to cross the road? 8. What is a kind act? 9. What must we teach young children? 10. Whom must we always give a good example? 11. Where ought small children not to play?

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with if or when.

Märkus. Sidesõna **if** tarvitatakse tingimusmääruslauses, sidesõna **when** ajamääruslauses.

1. ... you have money, you can buy things. 2. ... you have no money, you can't buy things. 3. ... it gets dark, we switch the lights on. 4. ... we go out of the room, we switch the lights off. 5. ... will the bus leave? 6. ... you shut your eyes, you cannot see. 7. ... you open your eyes, you can see. 8. ... you have a piece of chalk, you can write on the blackboard. 9. ... you haven't any chalk, you can't write on the blackboard. 10. ... does spring begin?

eye [ai] silm

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

JUSTICE

This happened in London. A judge woke up late one morning. He had to be in Law Court at nine o'clock. It was already eight. He washed, dressed, had breakfast and set off for the Court which was about four miles from his house. It was eight-thirty already. He called a taxi and said: "To the Court and make it quick!"

The driver started off, slowly with great care, looked to the left and right, calmly stopped at all traffic lights and just as calmly started off again.

The judge became more and more impatient.

When they finally arrived at the Court it was a quarter past nine.

The judge jumped out and cursed the taxi driver.

But the driver answered him pleasantly:

"Look, Sir, last month you fined me for speeding. Now I take more care."

make it quick! tee kähku!

20

LESSON TWENTY

POST HASTE

After Colin Howard

"I say, I am **pleased** to see you," said the little man standing by the **letter-box**.

"Oh, hallo!" I said, stopping. "Simpson, isn't it?"

The Simpsons were **newcomers** to the town, and my **wife** and I had only met them once or **twice**.

"Yes, that's right!" answered Simpson.

"I **wonder** if you could give me some money." I put my hand into my **pocket**. "You see," — he **continued**, "my wife gave me a letter to post, and I've just noticed it isn't **stamped**. It must go tonight — it really must! And I don't think the **post-office** will be open at this time of night, do you?"

It was about eleven o'clock and I agreed that it seemed so.

"I thought, you see, I'd get stamps out of the **machine**," explained Simpson, "only I find I have no small **change** about me."

"I'm **sorry**, but I'm afraid I haven't **either**," I said.

"Oh, dear me!" he said.

"Maybe somebody **else** has," I said.

"There isn't anyone else."

We both looked up and down the street, but nobody could be seen **around**.

"Yes, well!" I said intending to **move off**. But he looked so **sad** standing there with a blue **unstamped envelope**, that I couldn't really leave him **alone**.

"I'll tell you what," I said. "You'd better walk along with me to my place — it's only a few streets off — and I'll try to find some change for you there."

"It's really very good of you!" said Simpson.

At home we **managed** to find the money he needed. He thanked me and left.

post haste posti kiirusega; suure kiiruga
 I say kuule (*või* kuulge)
 I am pleased to see you mul on hea meel teid näha
 Simpson, isn't it? Simpson, eks ole?
 that's right! = that is right! õigus!, õige!
 I wonder if you could give me ega te ei võiks mulle anda
 at this time of night nii hilisel kellaajal
 you see teate (*või* tead)
 I have no small change about me mul pole peenraha kaasas
 I haven't either minul ka ei ole
 oh, dear me! oi armas aegl, oi heldeke!
 I'll tell you what ma ütlen teile, mida teha
 you'd better walk along with me to my place tulge parem minuga minu
 poole kaasas
 it's only a few streets off see on ainult mõni tänav edasi
 we managed to find meil õnnestus leida

GRAMMAR

KINNITAVAD LÜHIKÜSIMUSED (TAG-QUESTIONS)

Kinnitavateks lühiküsimusteks nimetatakse jaatavale või eitavale lausele lisatud lühiküsimusi. Selline küsimus esitatakse eesmärgil saada jutustavas lauses väljendatud mõttele kinnitust. Lühiküsimuses korratakse jutustava lause abi- või modaalverbi ja alust. Kui jutustav lause on jaatav, on lühiküsimus eitav ja vastupidi. Lühiküsimuses on ebatavaline sõnade järjekord, s. t. abi- või modaalverb eelneb alusele.

Jutustavat lauset hääldatakse langeva intonatsiooniga, lühiküsimust aga kas tõusva või langeva intonatsiooniga.

Kui küsimuse vastust ette ei ole teada, esineb lühiküsimuses tõusev intonatsioon, vastupidisel juhul aga langev intonatsioon.

Kui jutustav lause sisaldab tingimuslauset, mis algab sõnaga *if*, esineb tingimuslauses tõusev intonatsioon.

It's ↘ hot today, ↗ isn't it? (Täna on kuum ilm, eks ole?)
 It isn't ↘ cold today, ↗ is it? (Täna ei ole külm ilm, ega ju?)
 Pens are for ↘ writing with, ↗ aren't they?
 The boys are not in ↘ bed now, ↗ are they?
 This is ↘ your book, ↗ isn't it?
 These books are ↘ yours, ↗ aren't they?
 That is ↘ Tom's book, ↗ isn't it?
 Those books are ↘ yours, ↗ aren't they?
 There is a ↘ book on the table, ↗ isn't there?
 There's ↘ nothing on this plate there, ↗ is there?
 You are reading ↘ English now, ↗ aren't you?
 Tom has a ↘ dog, ↗ hasn't he?

You've read about sixty ↓ pages of this book, ↓ haven't you?
 Ann will be ↓ twenty in June, ↑ won't she?
 Mary'll come ↓ soon, ↑ won't she?
 Tom won't spend his summer in the ↓ country, ↑ will he?
 If you have a ↑ pen, you can ↓ write, ↓ can't you?

READING EXERCISE

Read the preceding tag-questions with correct intonation.

EXERCISE 1

Translate the preceding tag-questions into Estonian.

EXERCISE 2

Add tag-questions to the sentences (Lisage lausetele kinnitavaid lühiküsimused).

1. It is easy to write this exercise.
2. They have no children.
3. They have a car.
4. There are five letters in the word 'smoke'.
5. Ann is going to write a letter.
6. You will prepare supper.
7. You won't get home before me.
8. Yesterday was Friday.
9. You'll have another cup of coffee.
10. You have read this book.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with as ... as or not so ... as.

1. Tartu is ... big ... Tallinn. 2. Is this book ... interesting ... the one you read before that. 3. Is it ... warm in April ... it is in May? 4. In autumn the days are ... long ... they are in summer. 5. There are ... many days in February ... there are in March. 6. I shall return ... soon ... I can. 7. We hurried to the post-office ... quickly ... we could.

20 EXERCISE 4

Form general questions (Moodustage üldküsimused).

1. to, any, have, post, you, letters?
2. the, this, of, at, be, will, time, night, post-office, open?
3. the, that, not, you, was, did, stamped, notice, letter?

Form special questions (Moodustage eriküsimused).

1. the, they, and, up, did, down, why, look, street?
2. the, will, place, meeting, next, production, when, take?
3. a, off, only, what, few, was, streets?
4. the, of, is, what, London, called, centre?

EXERCISE 5

vähem, rohkem

Fill in the blanks.

1. Jack has ... stamps than Peter. (vähem)
2. Harry has ... money about him than Dick. (rohkem)
3. There is ... snow this winter than there was last year. (rohkem)
4. Ann drinks ... milk than her brother because she doesn't like it.
5. Mother is busy all the time, she has ... free time than we have.
6. I have read ... English books than my sister has. (vähem)
7. You make ... mistakes now than you did last September. (vähem)
8. There are ... schools at Tartu now than there were ten years ago. (rohkem)

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with personal or possessive pronouns.

1. The Simpsons were newcomers to the town. Mr. Brown had only once met ... and ... wife.
2. Mr. Simpson said that ... wife had given ... a letter to post.
3. "Could ... give ... some money," asked Mr. Simpson.
4. Mr. Brown put ... hand in ... pocket. He said, "... have no small change about ... am afraid ... can't help"

5. "But the letter must go tonight — ... really must. ... thought, ... see, ...'d get stamps out of the machine," explained Mr. Simpson.

EXERCISE 7

Translate into English.

1. Keegi (a) väike mees seisis kirjakasti juures. 2. Ta tah-
tis kirja posti panna, kuid ta kirjal ei olnud marki (*but there
was no stamp ...*). 3. Ta oli uustulnuk sellis linnas. 4. Ta
palus mind ennast aidata. 5. Postkontor ei olnud nii hilisel ajal
lahti. 6. Mul polnud peenraha kaasas, et saada marke automaa-
dist. 7. Ma palusin tal tulla endaga kaasa minu poole. 8. Kodus
ma leidsin tema jaoks raha. 9. Ta tänas mind ja lahkus.
10. Mul oli hea meel, et sain teda aidata.

EXERCISE 8

Answer the questions.

1. Whom did he see standing by the letter-box? 2. Who was
a newcomer to the town? 3. What did he ask him? 4. What
had his wife given him? 5. What did Mr. Simpson notice when
he wanted to post the letter? 6. What time was it? 7. Why
could he not get stamps out of a stamp-machine? 8. Was there
anybody else in the street? 9. Why could he not leave Mr.
Simpson alone? 10. Where did they go? 11. Did they find any
money? 12. What did Mr. Simpson do?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

A.: Can you tell me where the sun rises?
B.: Yes, I can, it rises in the East and sets in the West.
A.: What is the shape of the earth?
B.: The earth is a big ball, not quite round, but a little flat-
tened; it turns round upon its axis, and at the same time
it moves round the sun.
A.: How many hours does the earth take to turn quite round
on its axis?
B.: It takes twenty-four hours to turn quite round upon its
axis, and one year to go round the sun.

21

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

POST HASTE (Continued)

I watched Simpson take several **steps** up the street and then **return** to me.

"I say, I am sorry to **trouble** you again," he said. "The fact is we are still quite **strangers** round here and — well, I'm rather **lost**, to tell you the truth. Will you tell me the way to the post-office?"

I did my best. It took me some minutes to explain to him where the post-office was. As I was not sure whether he had understood me I decided to come along with him. I **led** the way to the post-office. Simpson put a **penny** into the **automatic** stamp-machine. The **coin**, **however**, passed through the machine without any **result**.

"It is empty," I explained. Simpson was so **excited** that he **dropped** the letter on the **ground** and when he **picked** it **up** there was a large black **spot** on its **face**.

"Dear me," he said, "my wife told me to post the letter to-night. After all it is not so important, but you don't know my wife. I had better post it now."

Suddenly I **remembered** that I had a book of stamps at home. "It will be posted," I said. "But we'd better hurry, or we shall **miss** the post." It took rather a long time to find the book of stamps. But when we found it, we saw after all that it was empty. The last thing I could **advise** him to do was to post the letter unstamped.

"Let the other man pay double **postage** on it in the morning."

I took him by the **arm** and **accompanied** him to the post-office in time for the **midnight** collection. He dropped in his letter and then, to finish off my **job**, I took him home.

"I am so grateful to you, really," he said when we reached his home. "That letter — it's only an **invitation** to dinner, to Mr. . . . Dear me!"

"Why, what's the **matter**?"

"Nothing. Just something I've remembered."

"What?"

But he **remained** silent. He just opened his eyes and his **mouth** and looked at me like a **wounded** goldfish, **hurriedly** said "Good-night," and quickly went inside.

All the way home I was wondering what it was he had remembered.

But I stopped wondering the next morning, when I had to pay the **postman** double postage for a blue envelope with a large black spot on its face.

I watched Simpson take several steps up the street ma jälgisin, kuidas Simpson läks mitu sammu tänavatpidi edasi
I am sorry to trouble you again palun vabandust, et ma teid uuesti tülitän; kahjuks pean teid uuesti tülitama
the fact is ... asi on selles, et ...
round here siin kandis, siin ümbruskonnas
well, I'm rather lost noh, ma olen päris eksinud, ma ei oska kuhugi minna
to tell you the truth tõtt öelda
will you tell me the way ... kas te juhataksite mulle teed ...
I led the way to the post-office ma läksin temaga koos postkontorisse
tonight täna õhtul
after all kõigest hoolimata, lõppude lõpuks
I had better post it now peaksin ta ikkagi praegu posti panema
we shall miss the post me ei jõua posti väljavõtmise ajaks kohale
by the arm käevangu
in time for the midnight collection parajasti kesköise postikogumise ajaks
I took him home ma saatsin ta koju
what's the matter? mis on?

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 14

it will it won't will it won't it	be	done taken known understood begun finished forgotten given written put here brought	by	me you him her us them someone else somebody else
--	----	---	----	--

IRREGULAR VERBS

to lose [luɪz] (kaotama) — lost — lost
to lead [liɪd] (juhtima) — led — led

READING EXERCISE

[s]

1. In silence he sat on the sands of the silvery sea.
2. Silly Sally sat on some short sticks.
3. Don't be too fussy about Bessy kissing a little pussy.

21 GRAMMAR

1. PASSIIVI ÜLDTULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE PASSIVE)

Passiivi üldtulevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** üldtuleviku vormidest ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast (3. põhivormist).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I shall be called (mind hüütakse)	I shall not be called (mind ei hüüta)	Shall I be called? (Kas mind hüütakse?)
you will be called	you will not be called	Will you be called?
he } will be called she } it }	he } will not be she } called it }	Will { he } be called? { she } { it }
we shall be called	we shall not be called	Shall we be called?
you will be called	you will not be called	Will you be called?
they will be called	they will not be called	Will they be called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'll be called, you'll be called, he'll be called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I shan't be called, you won't be called, he won't be called jne.

2. KINNITAVAD LÜHIKÜSIMUSED ABIVERBIGA TO DO (TAG-QUESTIONS WITH AUXILIARY VERB TO DO)

Kui jutustavas lauses esineb ajavorm The Present Indefinite, tarvitatakse lühiküsimuses abiverbi **to do** üldoleviku vorme, kui jutustavas lauses esineb ajavorm The Past Indefinite, tarvitatakse lühiküsimuses abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vorme:

Father **gets** home at a quarter to six every day, **doesn't he?**

Ann **does not go** to the University on Sunday, **does she?**

Bob and Dick **sleep** in the same room, **don't they?**

They **don't sleep** in the same bed, **do they?**

Cde. Kask **began** to study English a few months ago, **didn't he?**

Mary **didn't go** to the library, **did she?**

EXERCISE 1

21

Conjugate in the Past and Future Indefinite (Pöörake üldminevikus ja üldtulevikus).

I am asked many questions by the teacher.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Future.

1. Pennies are dropped into the automatic stamp-machine.
2. Many letters are written and posted before holidays. 3. Many new houses are built in our town. 4. These books are read by thousands of people. 5. Double postage is paid on these letters. 6. It is done in a different way (*teistmoodi*). 7. He is asked a lot of questions. 8. We are shown how to do it.

EXERCISE 3

Add tag-questions.

1. He used to play football.
2. She played the piano well.
3. It looks like rain.
4. You went by bus.
5. It takes about three hours to read it through.
6. You like living here.
7. My friends come to see me sometimes.
8. It doesn't take him long to get here.

EXERCISE 4

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann says that she is busy.
Ann said that she was busy.

1. Mr. Simpson says that he wants to buy some stamps.
2. The old gentleman says that he has a story to tell.
3. I say that I am looking for a book to read.
4. Mother says that Tom is in the garden.
5. I know that she takes the bus.

6. I explain that the stamp-machine is empty.
7. He says that he is so grateful to me.
8. I find that there are no stamps in the book of stamps.
9. He says that the letter is only an invitation to dinner.

EXERCISE 5

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann says that she was busy.

Ann said that she had been busy.

1. He says that he did his best.
2. He says that he found the letter unstamped.
3. I know that he was ill for two days.
4. Father says that he paid double postage on a letter.
5. The Irishman doesn't know that the merry young men played a trick on him.
6. He does not know that they took the hare out and put a cat in his bag.

EXERCISE 6

Change from the Active into the Passive Voice.

1. He dropped the letter on the ground.
2. We found some small change.
3. He paid double postage in the morning.
4. The Simpsons invited him to dinner.
5. They switched on the lights.
6. The waiter brought some fish.
7. He found the letter unstamped.
8. We asked him to sing some songs.
9. We spent the day in the country.

EXERCISE 7

much, many; little, few

1. ... coffee, 2. ... stamps, 3. ... cheese, 4. ... snow, 5. ... time, 6. ... tickets, 7. ... music, 8. ... conversation, 9. ... poverty.

Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. I ... several letters today. He ... several letters yesterday. (write) 2. Mary ... a new hat this morning. Ann ... a new hat Monday last. (buy) 3. Father ... a lot today. Cde. Kask ... a lot yesterday. (work) 4. We ... to the theatre this month. (be) They ... to the theatre last month. (go)

EXERCISE 9

Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Ann knew that mother ... for her. | wait |
| 2. When she came home, mother ... dinner. | prepare |
| 3. Ann ... off her coat and ... to help her mother. | take, begin |
| 4. The children ... the table when father entered. | lay |
| 5. It was evening. Father ... in his study. Kate ... a book, the others ... to her. | sit
read, listen |

EXERCISE 10

Translate into English.

1. Ma teadsin, et isa on kodus. Kate teadis, et ilm on halb. 3. Tom nägi, et ta käed on mustad. 4. Ester ütles, et ta on seda raamatut lugenud. 5. Ta ütles, et ta tahab kirja posti panna. 6. Ta ütles, et ta ei tea, kus postkontor on. 7. Väike poiss seletas, et ta oli teelt eksinud (*to lose one's way*). 8. Tütarlaps ütles, et ta oli rongist maha jäänud (*to miss the train*). 9. Ma teadsin, et ma ei saa teda aidata. 10. Ta ütles, et ta oli kõik oma raha ära raisanud (*to spend*).

EXERCISE 11

Answer the questions.

1. What did Simpson do? 2. What did he say when he came back? 3. What did he want me to do? 4. What did I try to explain to him? 5. Did he understand anything? 6. What did I decide to do? 7. What happened (*mis juhtus*) when Simpson put a penny into the automatic stamp-machine? 8. Why did he not get a stamp out of the machine? 9. What did Simpson drop? 10. What was there on the face of the envelope? 11. What did

I remember? 12. Did we find any stamps? 13. What was the last thing I could advise him to do? 14. Where did we go then? 15. What kind of a letter was it? 16. Why did Mr. Simpson leave me so hurriedly? 17. What did I receive next morning?

EXERCISE 12

Translate into Estonian.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

A sailor came to a fishing village. He had no watch with him. He was tired and hungry after his long walk and he asked a fisherman, "What's the time?"

"Just twelve," was the answer.

"Really?" said the sailor. "I thought that it was more than that."

"It's never more in this country," said the fisherman, "After that it begins again at one."

22 LESSON TWENTY-TWO ROAD TO THE STARS

After Y. Gagarin

"Only a few minutes are left before the **start**," I said. "I am saying good-bye, dear friends, as people always say to each other when leaving on a long **journey**. I should love to **embrace** all of you, friends and strangers, near and far!"

And already on the **iron landing** before entering the **cabin**, I raised both my arms and said:

"See you soon!"

I entered the cabin which **smelled** of the **wind** of the **fields** and was placed in my seat; the **hatch** was **closed** without any **noise**. I was alone with the **instruments** now lit not by **sunlight** but by **artificial lighting**. I heard everything that was being done **outside** the ship, on the earth which had become still dearer to my heart. I **reported**:

"Hallo, 'Earth'! I am 'Cosmonaut'. I have **tested** the **communications**."

Several minutes before the start I was told that my face could well be seen on the **television screen**. I was also told that I had a **pulse** of 64.

I answered:

"My heart **beats normally**. I feel fine; I have put on the **gloves**, closed the **helmet** and am ready for the start."

I heard all the starting **commands**.

Finally the **order** was given:

"**Lift off!**"

I answered:

"Off we go! Everything is **normal**."

I looked at my watch. It was seven minutes past nine Moscow time. I heard a **roar**. The big ship **shuddered**, and slowly, very slowly lifted from the earth. The roar was not **louder** than that which one hears in the cabin of a **jet aircraft**.

I felt as though something was **pressing** me to my seat. I could **hardly** move my hands or feet. I knew that this **state** would not last long, that it would pass as soon as the ship would begin to **orbit**.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

when leaving on a long journey pikale reisile asudes

I should love ma sooviksin

all of you teid kõiki

see you soon! peatse nägemiseni!

lift off! tõus!

off we go! läheb lahti!

as though just nagu

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 15

I wonder	if it's here
he's wondering	if it's mine
I often wonder	if he's tired
I don't know	whether he is often here
it doesn't matter	whether he wants to go back
I really want to know	what it is
you really can't know	where I am
you certainly know	where you are
	what he does
	which one it is
	what they are
	how you do it

to beat [birt] (lööma) — beat [birt] — beaten [ʼbirtn]

READING EXERCISE

[s] [z] [ʃ]

1. The shade he sought and shunned the sunshine.
2. She sells sea-shells in a salt-fish shop.

GRAMMAR

PASSIIVI KESTVAD AJAD (CONTINUOUS TENSES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Passiivi kestvaid aegu on ainult kaks: passiivi kestev olevik (The Present Continuous Passive) ja passiivi kestev minevik (The Past Continuous Passive).

Passiivi kestev olevik (The Present Continuous Passive)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am being called (mind kutsutakse) you are being called	I am not being called (mind ei kutsuta) you are not being called	Am I being called? (Kas mind kutsutakse?) Are you being called?
he } she } is being called it }	he } she } is not being called it }	Is { he } she } being called? it }
we are being called you are being called they are being called	we are not being called you are not being called they are not being called	Are we being called? Are you being called? Are they being called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'm being called, you're being called, he's being called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I'm not being called, you're not being called *või* you aren't being called, he's not being called *või* he isn't being called jne.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was being called (mind kutsuti)	I was not being called (mind ei kutsutud)	Was I being called? (Kas mind kutsuti?)
you were being called	you were not being called	Were you being called?
he } she } was being called it }	he } she } was not being called it }	Was { he } she } being called? it }
we were being called	we were not being called	Were we being called?
you were being called	you were not being called	Were you being called?
they were being called	they were not being called	Were they being called?

Eitavad lühivormid:

I wasn't being called, you weren't being called, he wasn't being called jne.

This little child **is not being taken** care of. (Selle väikese lapse eest ei hoolitseta.) When the mistakes **were being explained**, Tom was thinking about fishing. (Sellal kui vigu seletati, mõtles Tom kalastamisele.)

EXERCISE 1

Give the three principal forms of the following verbs.

Model. to see — saw — seen

to pay, to feel, to lead, to show, to become, to begin, to bring, to teach, to try, to decide, to study, to love.

EXERCISE 2

Find what suits together (Leidke, mis sobib kokku).

a lamp	tells us the time
a hatch	is a drink
coffee	is an opening (<i>avaus</i>) in the deck (<i>tekk</i>) of a ship
the sun	gives artificial lighting
cheese	is a small room in a ship
the postman	is food
a cabin	brings us letters
a watch	gives us light

Change the verb of the main clause from the Present Indefinite to the Past Indefinite, make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann **says** that she **will come** to the theatre.

Ann **said** that she **would come** to the theatre.

1. She knows that father will return home late. 2. She says that she will leave his supper on the kitchen table. 3. I want to ask him what he will do in the afternoon. 4. He says that he will be busy writing letters. 5. I know what he will answer. 6. The children know that father will tell them interesting stories. 7. I wonder if he will come in time. 8. He says that he will test the communications.

EXERCISE 4

Change from the Active to the Passive.

1. Kate is writing an exercise. 2. Mother is preparing dinner. 3. Tom was writing a composition at school. 4. They are teaching English in this school. 5. They use artificial lighting to light the instruments. 6. Some forces (*jōud*) were pressing Gagarin to his seat. 7. They were testing the communications. 8. They are building new laboratories at our Institute.

EXERCISE 5

Rewrite (kirjutage uuesti) these sentences by changing the words in italics from plural into singular. Make any other necessary changes.

Model. Those *men* want to go to London.

That man wants to go to London.

1. *They* switch the lights off when they go out of the room. 2. These *girls* are tired. They will go to bed. 3. Do these *boys* have dinner at home? No, they have dinner at a restaurant. 4. These are socialist *countries*. 5. Can these *women* speak English? 6. These *children* have dirty faces. 7. Do these *girls* often go to the cinema? 8. These *men* eat a lot of meat.

EXERCISE 6

22

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1. People whom we do not know are ... to us. 2. If there is no sunlight our rooms are ... by artificial lighting. 3. I ... my hat and gloves when I leave home. 4. Father is working in his study, don't make any 5. When the final order was given, the ship slowly ... from the earth. 6. I am ..., all the others have gone out. 7. When my pulse is 68 I can say that my heart ... normally.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. They were newcomers ... the town. 2. He did not know that the post-office was not open ... that time ... night. 3. Have you any money ... you? 4. I wanted him to come ... my place. 5. He dropped the letter ... the ground. 6. He dropped his letter ... the letter-box ... last and I accompanied him ... home. 7. I had to pay double postage ... the letter ... the morning. 8. There it was — a blue envelope ... a large black spot ... its face.

EXERCISE 8

much, many; little, few; a little, a few

Translate into English.

1. Möödunud talvel oli palju lund. 2. Ta astus mõned samud piki tänavat. 3. Paljud sõbrad olid tulnud talle head aega ütlema. 4. Reaktiivlennuki mootor teeb palju müra. 5. Supiks on siin liiga vähe liha. 6. Siin on lugemiseks liiga vähe valgust. 7. Sügisel on palju puuvilja. 8. On sul pisut aega? Jah on. 9. Taldrikul on vähe leiba. 10. Taldrikul on mõned leivaviilukad. 11. Kas koosolekul oli palju inimesi? 12. Mul on väga vähe aega.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. How much time was left before the start? 2. What did Gagarin say before entering the cabin? 3. What did his cabin

smell of? 4. How was the hatch closed? 5. Why were the instruments lit by artificial light? 6. What had become still dearer to his heart? 7. What did Gagarin test? 8. What was he told several minutes before the start? 9. What did he do before he was ready for the start? 10. What was the final order? 11. What time was it? 12. How did the big ship lift from the earth? 13. What was the roar like? 14. What did he feel? 15. When would this state pass?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

A.: You were at the Lenin Stadium the other day, weren't you?

B.: Of course, I was. Don't you know I'm a hockey fan?

A.: So am I. But I have just come back to Moscow and couldn't even see the last match on the TV programme.

B.: It was a thrilling match. Both the Soviet and the Swedish teams were wonderful.

A.: What was the score? Did we win?

B.: No, the match ended in a draw: four to four and the Swedish team won the World Championship. I didn't expect our team to lose.

A.: Neither did I. I hope next year they will win the championship.

(A year later)

B.: Do you remember our talk about the match where the Swedish hockey team won the World Championship? You know, they lost this time in Stockholm.

A.: I was sure our team would win this time. I was right, wasn't I?

23

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

ROAD TO THE STARS (Continued)

The earth called my attention:

"Seventy **seconds** have passed since the **take-off**."

I answered:

"I hear you: seventy. I feel well. Am continuing **flight**. The **G-forces** are **increasing**. Everything is all right."

I replied in a cheerful voice, but to myself I thought: Is it really only seventy seconds? The seconds seem like minutes.

The surface of the earth could be seen in the distance through the portholes. Just then the *Vostok* was flying over a broad Siberian river. I could clearly see the sunlit, taiga-overgrown islands and banks.

The earth was again calling me.

"I hear you clearly," I replied. "I feel well. Everything is normal. The G-forces are increasing. I see the earth, land, forests, clouds..."

The G-s were indeed increasing. But to my mind they were greater in the centrifuge.

Using up their fuel, the stages dropped off one by one and the moment came when I could report:

"The rocket-carrier has separated according to the programme. I feel well."

The ship entered its orbit, and I did not feel my weight any more. I had read about the state of weightlessness in books by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky already when I was a boy. At first I felt uncomfortable, but I soon got used to it, found how to move about and continued with the flight programme. "I wonder what the people on earth will say when they learn of my flight?" I thought.

One quickly gets used to the state of weightlessness and all that remains is an extraordinary lightness in one's body. What happened to me during this time? I left my seat and hung in the air between the ceiling and floor of the cabin. I felt wonderful when the gravity pull began to disappear. I suddenly found I could do things much more easily than before. You neither sit nor lie, but just keep floating in the cabin. All the loose things also float in the air and you watch them as in a dream. The pencil, the note-book... Drops of water floated about freely in space until they stuck to the porthole glass like dew on a flower.

I worked all the time. I kept an eye on the instruments in the cabin. I made notes in the log with a pencil without taking off my gloves. It was not difficult to write. For a moment forgetting where I was I put the pencil down beside me and it floated away. I did not try to catch it. I was in communication with the earth by radio, and at the same time a tape-recorder took down everything I said on its narrow running tape.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the earth called my attention maa võttis minuga ühenduse
to myself I thought endamisi ma mõtlesin
to my mind minu arvates

using up their fuel olles ära kasutanud oma kütuse
 one by one ükshaaval, üksteise järel
 but I soon got used to it kuid varsti ma harjusin sellega
 all that remains ainus, mis jääb
 you ... just keep floating in the cabin te ... lihtsalt hõljute kabiinis
 I kept an eye on ... ma pidasin silmas ..., ma jälgisin...

IRREGULAR VERBS

to fly [flai] (lendama) — flew [flu:] — flown [floun]
 to overgrow [ouvə'grou] (üle kasvama) — overgrew [ouvə'gru:]
 — overgrown [ouvə'groun]
 to hang [hæŋ] (rippuma) — hung [hʌŋ] — hung [hʌŋ]
 to lie [lai] (lamama) — lay [lei] — lain [lein]
 to keep [ki:p] (pidama, hoidma) — kept [kept] — kept

READING EXERCISE

[r]

1. Are you training for a race? No, I am racing for a train.
2. Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.

GRAMMAR

NÄITAVAD ASESONAD JA MÄÄRUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND THE ADVERBIALS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

Otseses kõnes esinevad näitavad asesõnad ja määrused, mis tähistavad kõnelejale lähedast eset, olendit, tegevusaega või -kohta, asendatakse kaudses kõnes kaugemalasuvat eset, olendit, tegevusaega või -kohta tähistavate sõnadega:

Otses kõnes

this
 these
 now
 yesterday
 the day before yesterday
 last evening
 today
 last night
 tomorrow
 the day after tomorrow
 next year
 ago
 here

Kaudses kõnes

that
 those
 then, at that time
 the day before
 two days before
 the evening before
 that day
 the night before
 the next day, the following day
 two days later
 the next year, the following year
 before
 there

He said, "I have painted **this** picture." He said that he had painted **that** picture. He said, "I met my friend at the bus-stop **yesterday**." He said that he had met his friend at the bus-stop **the day before**. Ann said to Helen, "I shall go to the theatre **tomorrow**." Ann told Helen that she would go to the theatre **the following day**.

EXERCISE 1

Give the principal forms of the following verbs.

to say, to send, to spend, to listen, to hear, to tell, to see, to try, to lie, to lay, to hurry, to show, to know, to speak, to forget, to leave.

EXERCISE 2

to say, to speak, to tell

1. Yesterday I came to see my friend. He ... "Peter and I shall go to the country on our day off. Do you want to come with us?" 2. What did your teacher ... you? 3. Our teacher always ... "Comrade Kask ... English well." 4. What did you ... about after work yesterday? 5. Did I ... that? 6. "We got up early on Sunday," my sister ... 7. He ... very well. He is a good speaker. 8. "We shall ... English after our lesson too," Comrade Kask ... 9. Don't ... him about it. 10. Our father always ... that we must work hard at our English.

EXERCISE 3

Change into Indirect Speech.

1. He said, "I read about it two days ago." 2. Helen said, "We had a production meeting last evening." 3. Tom said to Kate, "I shall not write any letters today." 4. I said, "I have never seen anything more beautiful than this." 5. Ann said, "These pears aren't ripe." 6. Mother said to father, "I need the money today." 7. Ellen said, "My friend came to live with us about three weeks ago." 8. "He lives here," Aino replied. 9. He said, "I met her for the first time last year." 10. My friend asked me, "What did you do after the lessons yesterday?"

23 EXERCISE 4

Translate into Estonian.

1. I can't do that without your help.
Help me, if you can.
2. The buses stop here.
Where is the next stop?
3. The ship entered its orbit.
The ship began to orbit.
4. I wonder what they will say to it.
This ship was a real wonder.
5. All loose things kept floating in the air.
It is too hot here, you must air the room.

EXERCISE 5

Find the pairs of synonyms.

wide, indeed, beside, enter, tell as news, broad, answer, stay in the same place, near, part, really, reply, come in, disappear, separate, report, be lost, remain.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary.

1. He could not understand what happened ... him ... this time. 2. All the loose things kept floating ... the air and he watched them as ... a dream. 3. The space-ship was flying ... our beautiful earth. 4. ... first the English pronunciation seemed so strange ... me, but I soon got used ... it. 5. Mother kept an eye ... the children playing ... the garden. 6. Everything was taken down ... a narrow running tape.

EXERCISE 7

Change the verb of the main clause to the Past Indefinite, make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

1. He says that he has used up all the fuel. 2. He reports that the rocket-carrier has separated according to the programme. 3. He writes that he has read about the state of weightlessness in books by Tsiolkovsky. 4. She says that she feels well. 5. He says that this has happened many times before. 6. I wonder what the people on the earth will say about that.

Translate into English.

1. Lennu algusest on möödunud üks minut. 2. Minutid näivad tundidena. 3. Minu toa aknast võis näha elavat (*lively*) tänavaliiklust. 4. Ma nägin inimesi ruttamas piki tänavat. 5. Ma võisin selgesti kuulda käsku, mille andis üks väike poiss teisele, "Vaata ette (*look out*), enne kui sa lähed üle tänavaga." 6. Kosmoselaeva (*space-ship*) kanderakett eraldus vastavalt programmile. 7. Ma harjusin kiiresti kaaluta olekuga. 8. Kosmonaut Gagarin ütles, et ta harjus kergesti kaaluta olekuga. 9. Ta ütles, et ta tegi märkmeid laevapäevikusse.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. When did the earth call Gagarin's attention? 2. What did Gagarin report? 3. What did he think to himself? 4. What could be seen through the portholes? 5. What could he see when the *Vostok* was flying over a Siberian river? 6. What was increasing? 7. When did the stages drop off? 8. When did he feel his weight no more? 9. What does one feel in the state of weightlessness? 10. What happened to Gagarin during this time? 11. What did all the loose things do? 12. What happened to his pencil when he put it beside him?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

A SAD STORY

Three young men had a holiday in New York and were staying at a forty-five floor hotel. They went to the theatre and returned to the hotel at a late hour. The night clerk greeted them with the sad news: "The lifts do not work."

"We do not mind walking upstairs," said one of them, "but we shall leave our overcoats down here." Then he turned to his friends and said:

"To make the time fly fast, I shall tell you merry stories for the first fifteen floors. On the next fifteen floors you, Bill, will sing songs. Then for the last fifteen floors you, Bob, will tell us sad stories."

So they started their long climb. Tom told merry stories. Bill sang songs. And soon they reached the thirtieth floor.

"Now, Bob, it is your turn to tell us some sad stories," said Tom.

And Bob cried: "Oh, I have a very sad story to tell you. We have left our keys downstairs."

to make the time fly fast et aeg läheks kiiresti

24 LESSON TWENTY-FOUR KARL MARX IN ENGLAND

Karl Marx, founder of **scientific socialism**, came to England on August 26th, 1849 and remained there until his **death** on March 14th, 1883.

We must not forget that he lived in the country of the **Industrial** Revolution and of the first industrial working class. The house where he lived in South West London is still standing. Marx became a regular reader of the library of the British Museum. It was here that he studied most of the **material** for "**Capital**" and wrote it down. English **experience** served Marx as one of the most important **sources** from which he developed his **theories**.

From the very **beginning**, Engels was his best friend. He lived near the Regent Park **Zoo** and could walk to Marx's house in Hampstead. It was a quarter of an hour's walk. At times it was only his **financial** help which was **able** to **save** the Marxes from **starvation**.

The last 15 years of Marx's life were the busiest for him. It was at that time that he wrote his "Critique of the Gotha Programme" and **corresponded** with socialists all over the world. He was very ill, **nevertheless** he wanted to finish the second and third **volumes** of "Capital".

Karl Marx died at his desk in his study and was buried **nearby** in Highgate **Cemetery**. The Marx **Memorial** Library at Clerkenwell Green, near the City, is **housed** in a building once used by Lenin.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

it was here that he studied siin ta uuris (või töötas) läbi
from the very beginning päris algusest peale

Engels [ˈɛŋɡəlz]

a quarter of an hour's walk veerand tunni tee, veerandtunniline käik
at times mõnikord, vahetevahel

the Marxes [ðəˈmaɪksɪz] Marksid

Perekonnanimede ees mitmuses tarvitatakse määravat artiklit.

"Critique of the Gotha Programme" [kri'ti:k əv ðə'goutə 'prougræm] "Gotha programmi kriitika"
 all over the world üle kogu maailma, kogu maailmas
 Highgate Cemetery [ˈhaigit 'semitri] Highgate'i kalmistu
 Clerkenwell Green [ˈklaɪk(ə)nw(ə)l gri:n]

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 16

Time

this	morning (afternoon, evening) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
next last	Sunday (Monday, etc.) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
tomorrow last	evening night
tomorrow yesterday	morning (afternoon, evening)
the day	after tomorrow before yesterday

TABLE No. 17

at	two o'clock, half-past three, etc.
on	Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) May the first (the second of June, etc.)
in during	January (February, etc.) (the) spring (summer, etc.) (the year) 1960

24 *Form sentences making use of the adverbials of time (ajamäärused) in tables No. 16 and No. 17.*

READING EXERCISE

[w]

Whether the weather is cold,
Or whether the weather is hot,
You will have to put up with the weather
Whether you like it or not.

GRAMMAR

SIDUVAD ASESONAD (RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

Siduvad asesõnad seovad täiendlauseid pealausetega, olles ühtlasi vastava täiendlause aluseks, sihitiseks või täiendiks. Pealauses on alati mingi sõna, millele siduv asesõna viitab. Seda pealauses esinevat sõna nimetatakse põhisõnaks (Antecedent [ænti'si:dənt]).

Kui põhisõna tähistab inimest või kõrgemal arenemisastmel seisvat looma, tarvitatakse täiendlause alguses siduvaid asesõnu **who, whose, whom**:

The man **who** is standing at the bus-stop is a well-known sportsman. This is the girl **whose** father is a doctor. This is the student **whom** we have elected chairman. (See on üliõpilane, kelle me valisime koosoleku juhatajaks.)

Kui põhisõna tähistab eset, abstraktset mõistet või looma, siis tarvitatakse täiendlause alguses siduvat asesõna **which**:

Where is the article **which** you have translated?

Siduvat asesõna **that** tarvitatakse piiritleva täiendlause alguses niihästi elusolendite kui ka esemete ja abstraktsete mõistete kohta:

Bring me the book **that** you spoke about.

The doctor **that** (= whom) I visited yesterday is a specialist in heart diseases. (Arst, kelle juures ma eile käisin, on südamehaiguste eriarst.)

Asesõna **that** tarvitatakse ka juhul, kui esineb kaks põhisõna, millest üks tähistab olendit, teine aga eset või abstraktset mõistet:

All the passengers and all the goods **that** were on board the ship were saved. (Kõik reisijad ja kogu kaup, mis oli laeval, päästeti.)

Siduvad asesõnad jäävad kõnekeeles sageli ära, kui nad on piiritleva täiendlause sihitiseks (mitte aluseks!):

In the room I saw a tall man (**whom**) I didn't know.
Here is the picture (**which**) you asked for.

Kui siduv asesõna esineb koos prepositsiooniga, seisab see kas sidesõna ees või täiendlause lõpul (siduva asesõna **that** puhul või siduva asesõna ärajätmise korral ainult öeldise järel). Kui öeldisele järgneb sihitis, seisab prepositsioon sihitise järel:

1. The house **in which** I live is large.
2. The house **which** I live **in** is large.
3. The house **that** I live **in** is large.
4. The house I live **in** is large.

1. The young man **to whom** I spoke is my fellow student.
2. The young man **whom** I spoke **to** is my fellow student.
3. The young man **that** I spoke **to** is my fellow student.
4. The young man I spoke **to** is my fellow student.

1. The book **about which** I told you is in Russian.
2. The book **which** I told you **about** is in Russian.
3. The book **that** I told you **about** is in Russian.
4. The book I told you **about** is in Russian.

Alus-, öeldistäide- ja sihitislauseid seovad pealausega asesõnad **who, whose, whom, what** ja **which**:

What is said is quite true [aluslause].

The problem was **which** road to take [öeldistäidelause].

I don't know **who** was here before [sihitislause].

EXERCISE 1

Form nouns from the following words.

to act, to adapt, to announce, to answer, to begin, to change, to communicate, to dine, to discuss, to drop, to injure, to know, to orbit

EXERCISE 2

Form adjectives from the following words.

care, colour, end, England, fear, fog, gold, help, live, mud, pleasure, possibility (*võimalus*), stranger, sunlight (*päikesevalgus*), truth, attention

24 EXERCISE 3

Translate into Estonian paying attention to the prepositions.

1. It is **about** six o'clock now. 2. I did not see him **on** Friday. 3. All the family were together **at** dinner. 4. He stayed in Leningrad **for** a few days. 5. This happened **in** 1944. 6. Winter begins **in** December. 7. I have not seen him **since** yesterday. 8. He will come back **on** Monday. 9. He will come back **by** Monday next. 10. The lectures begin **at** eight o'clock. 11. I have been very busy **during** this week.

EXERCISE 4

Use the Relative Pronouns who, whose, whom, that, which.

1. This book ... was given to me by Harry has 345 pages. 2. The dog ... ran away with my meat is Tom's. 3. The woman ... spoke next was a newspaper writer. 4. The film ... we saw yesterday is not a very good one. 5. The man ... you saw in my office yesterday was Mr. Brown. 6. Mr. Peters, ... you heard in that discussion, has worked in newspaper offices for fifteen years. 7. Do you like the story ... we are reading?

EXERCISE 5

Rewrite the sentences according to the model (Kirjutage laused ümber vastavalt mudelile).

Model. Take the book **about which** I spoke.

Take the book **which** I spoke **about**.

Take the book **that** I spoke **about**.

Take the book I spoke **about**.

1. The shop at which I buy my tea is closed between one and two o'clock.
2. The people about whom we were talking have gone to the country.
3. The girl to whom I gave the book is your sister.
4. Is this the box in which you keep your knives?

EXERCISE 6

Supply for or since.

1. Tom has been away from school ... two weeks.

2. The children have been in the country ... Tuesday.
3. I haven't had a letter from Mary ... September last.
4. I haven't been to the cinema ... five weeks.
5. She has been at her desk ... four hours.
6. We have lived here ... last summer.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. When did Karl Marx come to England? 2. For how many years did he remain there? 3. When did he die? 4. What did he study in the library? 5. What was one of the most important sources for his theories? 6. Who was Marx's best friend? 7. Where did Engels live at that time? 8. How far was it from Marx's house? 9. What saved the Marxes from starvation? 10. Whom did Marx correspond with? 11. What did he write? 12. How did he die? 13. Where was he buried? 14. Where is the Marx Memorial Library housed?

EXERCISE 8

Speak about your studies and your working day. Make use of the vocabulary given below (Kasutage allpool toodud sõnavara).

1. MY STUDIES

a lesson, a lecture, to speak, to write, to make notes, to make mistakes, to correct the mistakes, to prepare, to work hard at (*millegi kallal tublisti töötama*), together, to translate, to read, a library, from the library, to know, well, badly.

2. MY WORKING DAY

to get up, early, to wash, to dress, to go by bus, at the bus-stop, a building, high, to hurry, to work hard, to be busy, production meeting, to discuss, important, question, to last, to come home (*koju jõudma*).

25 LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

WEATHER AND SEASONS

After C. E. Eckersley

When two English people meet, their first words will be "How do you do?" or "How are you?" and after the **reply** "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next **remark** is almost **certain** to be about the weather. "It's a lovely morning, isn't it?" or "Isn't it hot today?" and the other person will reply, "Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having. There is hardly any wind at all. I hope it will keep fine; it seems almost too good to last."

Or perhaps the day is **dull**; it is raining a little, the sky is grey, and everyone is wearing a **mackintosh** or carrying an **umbrella**. As the cars and buses go along the street they **splash** the water and **mud** on the **passers-by**.

Gradually it gets darker; a thick fog is **spreading** over London. The lamps are lit in the streets and in the shops; cars and buses **put** on their lights and can only **crawl** along. As one friend **bumps** into another, he says, "Isn't it a **beastly** day?" "Yes," replies the other, "you can hardly see a **yard** in front of you."

Then comes winter. The sky is grey. **Snowflakes** **fall** from the grey sky and we say, "It's **snowing**." When there has been a good fall of snow the ground is **covered** with a white **sheet**. There are **loads** of snow on the **branches** of the trees, and you say, "What **deep** snow!" and your friend will return, "Yes, the snow lies deep."

Then a **frost sets in**. The ground is like iron and rings under our feet, the frost **sparkles** on the branches, and **icicles** hang from the **roofs** of the houses.

It is still **freezing** hard and the **ponds** are frozen over. There are **crowds** of people on them **sliding** and **skating**, and here is a merry group of school-boys having a **fight** with **snowballs**. It is very **pleasant** while the frost lasts.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

how are you? kuidas käsi käib?

it is almost certain to be on peaaegu kindlasti

it's wonderful weather we are having ilm on meil (tõesti) suurepärase

there is hardly any wind at all pole peaaegu üldse tuult

I hope it will keep fine ma loodan, et ilm püsib ilusana

it seems almost too good to last ta näib olevat liiga hea, et kesta

isn't it a beastly day? kas pole vastik ilm?

it's snowing lund sajab

a good fall of snow tugev lumesadu

the snow lies deep lumi on sügav

frozen over kinni külmunud

to have a fight with snowballs lumesõda pidama

TABLE No. 18

I was here I was there I was wait- ing	for	a few minutes a quarter of an hour half an hour the whole morning two days three weeks two months three years a short time a long time an hour and a half	wasn't I?
I have been here I've been there I've had it			haven't I?
I did it I used it I had it			didn't I?

TABLE No. 19.

these are those are these are not those are not are these are those these things are call- ed I want a few let me have some are there many there aren't many do you want some more	knives cups plates matches pens pencils copy-books flowers pictures tapes
---	--

IRREGULAR VERBS

to spread [spred] (levima) — spread [spred] — spread [spred]
 to fall [fɔ:l] (langema) — fell [fel] — fallen [ˈfɔ:l(ə)n]
 to set [set] in (algama) — set in — set in
 to freeze [friz] (küluma) — froze [frouz] — frozen [ˈfrouzn]
 to fight [fait] (võitlema) — fought [fɔ:t] — fought [fɔ:t]

READING EXERCISE

[tʃ] or [dʒ]

1. Charles will join James in June.
2. Children like to munch [mʌntʃ] chocolate [ˈtʃɒk(ə)lɪt] for a change.

EXERCISE 1

Read the dates (Lugege kuupäevad).

1. The 7th of November.
2. December 31st.
3. The 3rd of July.
4. January 1st.
5. On September 22nd.
6. The 15th of May.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

1. Charles is a worker. Harry is ... friend. Did you see ... yesterday? 2. Mary is reading a letter. ... comrades are listening to ... 3. English experience was one of the most important sources from which Marx extracted ... theories. Engels was ... best friend. 4. Mrs. Brown has lost ... ring. ... cannot find ... anywhere. ... took ... off ... finger when ... was washing ... hands before dinner.

EXERCISE 3

Conjugate in the Present Indefinite Tense.

I wash my hands
you wash your hands
etc.

Conjugate in the Future Indefinite Tense.

I shall do it myself
you will do it yourself
etc.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with any or some.

1. Give me ... water to drink.
2. Mother gave us ... milk for supper.
3. Are there ... cups on the top shelf?
4. I gave my

friends ... books to read. 5. You may take ... book you like. 6. There are ... windy days in autumn. 7. Sometimes there is hardly ... wind at all. 8. ... people never carry an umbrella with them.

EXERCISE 5

some, any

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. There are some lamps lit in the shops. 2. There are some stamps in the automatic stamp-machine. 3. I want to post some letters. 4. There were some strangers at our last lecture. 5. You will not find any business firms there. 6. There were some clouds in the sky. 7. I met some of my friends at concert the other day. 8. We listened in to some music from Moscow.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Täna on ilus hommik, eks ole? 2. Ma loodan, et ilm püsib ilus. 3. Täna on kaunis külm. 4. Praegu tuleb pisut vihma. (Present Continuous) 5. Kui vihma sajab, kannavad kõik (*everyone*) vihmamantleid. 6. Autod pritsivad vett ja pori jala-käijaile. 7. Londonis on sageli tihedaid udusid. 8. Siis panevad autod oma tuled põlema. 9. Talvel sajab lund, mitte vihma. 10. Maapind on kaetud lumega. 11. Majade katustelt ripuvad jääpurikad.

EXERCISE 7

Read and translate.

1. What was the weather like yesterday?
It was rather hot.
2. What is the weather like in June?
It is warm and sunny.
3. What does your garden look like in spring?
It looks lovely.
4. What is summer like in our country?
It is not too hot and sometimes it is rather rainy.
5. What do ponds look like when it is freezing hard?
They are frozen over and look like glass.

6. What does your room look like?
It is warm and light.
7. What is your house like?
It is beautiful.

EXERCISE 8

Answer the questions.

1. What do two English people say when they meet?
2. What does London look like on a foggy day?
3. When do you say "What deep snow!"?
4. What does everything look like when a frost sets in?
5. Which season do you like best? And why?
6. When can school-boys have a fight with snowballs?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

A RAINY DAY EPISODE

It was raining hard, but when I went to get an umbrella, I found that out of the five umbrellas we have at home there was not one I could use. I decided to take all the five umbrellas to an umbrella-maker.

So I took them, left them at the umbrella-maker's, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I went to dine in the afternoon, it was still raining hard. I went to a nearby restaurant, sat down at a table and had been there only a few minutes when a young woman came in and sat down at my table. I was the first to finish and when I got up, I absent-mindedly took her umbrella and started for the door. She called out to me and reminded me that I had taken her umbrella. I returned it to her with many apologies.

In the evening I called for my umbrellas, bought a newspaper and got on a tram. The young woman was in the tram too. She looked at me and said, "You've had a successful day today, haven't you?"

I would call for the umbrellas ma tulen vihmavarjudele järele
 I was the first to finish mina lõpetasin esimesena
 I started for the door ma hakkasin ukse poole minema
 I got on a tram ma läksin trammi peale

26

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

WEATHER AND SEASONS (Continued)

When spring comes the snow begins to **melt**. We say, "It **thaws**." The sun **grows** warmer and under the bright **sunrays** the **icy** sheet on the rivers and **lakes** begins to melt too. Soon there is plenty of water everywhere.

Small **rivulets** **flow** down the streets. The air is fresh and there are young **buds** on the trees. The first **crocuses** **appear** in the parks. The buds gradually **turn into** small young leaves. The **blossoms** on the fruit-trees fill the air with **fragrance**. It is just the day for a good country walk; let us have a **tramp** down the country **lanes** and in the **meadows**.

There are often heavy **showers** in April. But after a shower everything looks fresh and gay again. **Soft** white clouds are floating across the blue sky, and the sun is shining brightly. **Raindrops** and dew-drops shine on every small green leaf and every **blade** of young grass.

The **farmer** has **ploughed** his fields and the new **corn** is just beginning to appear **above** the ground.

By and by the sunrays become hot, the days are long, the nights are short and warm — summer has come. When it is hot there are **thunderstorms**. You can't **even** believe there will ever be an end to the loud rolls of thunder, the **lightning** and the **downpour**. But suddenly it is over. After such a heavy fall of rain all the **plants** are **refreshed**. Everything looks fresh and bright. The rivers are **glittering** in the sun, the sea is **calm** — what fine weather.

Soon autumn and **harvest** time will come. When the corn has turned ripe and **golden** the farmer will **reap** it and put it in the **barn**. There is good **reason** for the farmer to be happy when the harvest has been good.

Though there is usually much rain, mud and fog in autumn there may even be a **spell** of sunny weather in September. It is called Indian summer. The sky seems high, the sun shines and the earth is covered with fallen leaves. It is such a pleasure to watch the yellow and red leaves fall on the **paths** in the parks and gardens. Let's go for a walk!

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the icy sheet jääkate
blade of grass rohulible
by and by peagi, varsti
a roll of thunder kōuemürin

a heavy fall of rain tugev vihmahoog
 there is good reason for the farmer to be ... talumehel on küllalt põhjust
 olla ...
 a spell of sunny weather päikesepaisteliste ilmade periood
 Indian summer järelsuvi, hilissuvi, «vananaiste suvi»
 to watch the leaves fall vaadelda lehtede langemist

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 20

This box	is	as	large	as	that box.
This line	is	as	long	as	that line.
Your exercises	are not	so	easy	as	mine.
That tree	isn't	as	high	as	this tree.
Tom	isn't	as	strong	as	his brother.
Mr. Green's motor-car	isn't	as	large	as	Mr. Brown's.

Märkus. Võrdluse puhul tarvitatakse inglise keeles alg-
 võrdega ja atavais lauseis sidesõnu as ... as (nii ... kui,
 niisama ... kui), eitavais lauseis not so ... as või not
 as ... as (mitte nii ... kui).

TABLE No. 21

Ann has Ann hasn't	as many	books pens flowers friends	as	Mary her sister the others
	as much	time milk bread money		

There are	more fewer	students	in my class	than	in your class
		books	on this shelf		on that shelf
		chairs	in this room		in that room
		pages	in this book		in that book
There is	more less	milk	in this glass	than	in that glass
		meat	on my plate		on your plate
		fruit	in this garden		in that garden
		fish	in this river		in that river

IRREGULAR VERB

to grow [grou] (muutuma; kasvama) — **grew** [gru:] — **grown** [groun]

READING EXERCISE

[i]

1. Bill and Nick drink milk in the evening.

[e]

2. Meg and Nelly went to bed at ten.

[æ]

3. The black cat is glad to catch a fat rat.

EXERCISE 1

Add the missing forms.

show			say		lay			
	stuck			spoke		lay	went	
		written		done		eaten		flown

26 EXERCISE 2

Find what belongs together.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. In winter the ground | have a fight with snowballs. |
| 2. In autumn the corn | looks fresh again. |
| 3. When the frost sets in the rivers | plough their fields. |
| 4. After a heavy fall of rain everything | fill the air with fragrance. |
| 5. On a sunny day the rivers | turns ripe. |
| 6. The blossoms of the fruit-trees | are frozen over. |
| 7. After a good fall of snow the school-boys | are glittering. |
| 8. When spring comes the collective farmers | is covered with snow. |

EXERCISE 3

Form questions to the words in space type.

1. When spring comes the snow begins to melt. 2. There is plenty of water everywhere. 3. The first crocuses appear in the parks. 4. The buds gradually turn into small young leaves. 5. There are often heavy showers in April. 6. After a shower everything looks fresh and gay again. 7. Soft white clouds are floating across the blue sky. 8. The farmer has ploughed his fields. 9. When it is hot there are thunderstorms. 10. After such a heavy fall of rain all the plants are refreshed. 11. Everything looks fresh and bright.

EXERCISE 4

*Fill in the blanks with **can, may, must** or their equivalents.*

1. Kate is only seven years old, but she ... already read. 2. ... I do it now, or ... I do it later? 3. Children ... not play ball in the street. 4. I want to come with you, ... I? 5. The room was so dark that we ... see nothing. 6. Everybody ... dress warmly on cold days. 7. As he ... not find his pen, he ... to buy a new one. 8. You ... to work better tomorrow if you go to bed early tonight.

Fill in the blanks with the articles a, the where necessary.

1. When ... spring comes ... snow begins to melt. 2. ... sun grows warmer and warmer. 3. ... soft white clouds are floating across ... blue sky. 4. ... first spring flowers appear in ... parks and in ... meadows. 5. I like ... good country walk on ... such ... day. 6. In ... summer it is hot in ... day-time and even ... nights are warm. 7. Soon ... autumn and ... harvest time will come. 8. When ... corn has turned ripe and golden ... farmer will reap it and put it in ... barn. 9. Let us go for ... walk.

EXERCISE 6

Finish the following sentences.

1. I shall go to the country **when** 2. We shall visit Comrade N. **if** 3. Stay here **till** 4. We shall finish this work **before** 5. My sister will go to Leningrad **as soon as** 6. I shall give you this book **after**

EXERCISE 7

Translate into English.

1. Aprillis sajab sageli vihma. 2. Kõik muutub roheliseks. 3. Mai on kõige ilusam kuu. 4. Kevadlilled ilmuvad aasadele. 5. Taevas on sinine. 6. Päike paistab heledasti. 7. Jõed ja ojad sädelevad päikese käes. 8. Me teeme pikki jalutuskäike maale. 9. Meie veedame oma suvevaheaja maal. 10. Kuid suvi ei kesta kaua. 11. Varsti tuleb sügis. 12. Ja kool algab esimesel septembril.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Lucy. Look at those clouds! How black they are! There's a thunderstorm coming on. Aren't you afraid?

Little Nancy. Oh, no! I like it. See what a flash of lightning!

Lucy. Yes, and there's a clap of thunder. The first thunder this year.

Little Nancy. Shall I turn off the radio?

Lucy. What? The thunder is so loud I can't hear you.

Little Nancy. I say I shall turn off the radio. Mummy says it's better to turn it off during a thunderstorm.

Lucy. Then do, dear. And I'll shut the window. A gust of wind may break the pane.

Little Nancy. Oh, what a shower!

Lucy. It'll lay the dust and revive the flowers in the garden.

then do siis tee seda

27 LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

'THE DAY OF OUR GLORY'

By James Aldridge

When I was a boy we had to learn the Marseillaise as part of our French **instruction**. At first we all sang it without knowing what we were singing, but our French teacher, who was a **Canadian**, told us one day what it meant, **literally**, in English.

"Let us go, children of our country," she translated, "The day of our glory has arrived. **Against us tyranny**. But our **bloody standard** has been raised." And so on until: "To **arms**, citizens. Form your **battalions**. Let us **march**..."

In literal English it, in fact, **embarrassed** us boys. And suddenly I understood for the first time in my young life what the French revolution must have meant.

Republicanism, citizens **arising**, arms against tyranny. But it took me many years to **connect** them all up with our own lives, with work, **politics**, class and the tyrannies of my day. It took me years to see the world through the eyes of the **original** feeling in the Marseillaise, and through the eyes of the working man — the man who has always carried the world on his back and who has always had to fight revolutions.

Many years later, when I was standing for the first time in Red Square on May Day, I felt once more what I had felt that day as a boy when I understood the Marseillaise. For the first time in my life I felt just how **victorious** a working class had been, because here was the result of it: republicanism, citizens who had risen, men who had fought bitterly against tyranny. It had finally come to success.

Since then I have always connected the Marseillaise and May Day quite closely — the song of a revolution with those **masses** and masses of people marching through Red Square carrying children on their **shoulders** and **waving bunches** of flowers.

The working class has **proved** that it can be victorious, that it can do anything and more than any other **ruling** class can do. So we **recognize** our own future in May Day. When the day comes and we all recognize that everything depends on the working man and he recognizes it himself, then this old day of **international solidarity** will become the first real holiday.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

Against us tyranny. Meie vastu on türannia.
 Siin on tegemist elliptilise ehk väljajäätelise lausega, milles puudub öeldis is (= against us is tyranny).
what the French revolution must have meant mida Prantsuse revolutsioon pidi olema tähendanud
who has always had to fight revolutions kes on alati pidanud tegema revolutsioone
it had finally come to success lõpuks oli seda krooninud edu
it can do anything and more than any other ... ta suudab teha kõike ja rohkem kui ükski teine ...

IRREGULAR VERB

to arise [ə'raiz] (üles tõusma) — **arose** [ə'rouz] — **arisen** [ə'rɪzn]

READING EXERCISE

[iə]

1. He fears the mere idea of tears.
2. Cheers! The beer is nearly here.
3. He merely peered at the deer.

GRAMMAR

1. PASSIIVI TÄISMINEVIK (THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE)

Passiivi täisminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** täisminevikust ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have been called (mind on kutsutud) you have been called he } has been she } called it }	I have not been called (mind ei ole kutsutud) you have not been called he } has not been she } called it }	Have I been called? (Kas mind on kutsutud?) Have you been called? Has { he } been { she } called? { it }
we have been called you have been called they have been called	we have not been called you have not been called they have not been called	Have we been called? Have you been called? Have they been called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I've been called, you've been called, he's been called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I haven't been called, you haven't been called, he hasn't been called jne.

He **has been asked** many questions. (Talle on esitatud palju küsimusi.) Many new school-houses **have been built** in our town. (Meie linnas on ehitatud palju uusi koolimaju.)

2. PASSIIVI ENNEMINEVIK (THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE)

Passiivi enneminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** enneminevikust ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been called (mind oli kutsutud)	I had not been called (mind ei olnud kutsutud)	Had I been called? (Kas mind oli kutsutud?)
you had been called	you had not been called	Had you been called?
he } had been called she } it }	he } had not been called? she } it }	Had { he } been called? { she } { it }
we had been called	we had not been called	Had we been called?
you had been called	you had not been called	Had you been called?
they had been called	they had not been called	Had they been called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'd been called, you'd been called, he'd been called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I hadn't been called, you hadn't been called, he hadn't been called jne.

On March 18, 1965, people all over the world learnt that a new space-ship **had been brought** to its orbit with two men, Pavel Belyayev and Aleksei Leonov, on board. (18. märtsil 1965 saidinimesed kogu maailmas teada, et orbiidile on viidud uus kosmoselaev kahe mehega, Pavel Beljajevi ja Aleksei Leonoviga pardal.) Cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov **had been televised** when he left the ship in space. (Televisioonis näidati kosmonaut Aleksei Leonovit, kui ta lahkus kosmoselaevast maailmaruumi.)

EXERCISE 1

Conjugate in the Present Perfect Passive.

I have been asked to write about May Day
you
etc.

I have been given a book on French Revolution
you
etc.

27 EXERCISE 2

Form sentences.

1. through, of, on, Red, are, Day, Square, people, May, masses, marching.
2. on, little, their, children, men, shoulders, carrying, are.
3. and, of, are, red, flags, bunches, children, flowers, waving.
4. the, the, in, been, working, victorious, has, Union, class, Soviet.
5. up, it, built, Socialism, has.
6. and, on, to, its, our, now, way, is, Communism, class, working.

EXERCISE 3

Find pairs of synonyms.

near, all things, word for word, must, in the beginning, everyone, everything, teaching, flag, close, real, unite, have to, at first, literally, not artificial, standard, connect, instruction, everybody

EXERCISE 4

Put into Indirect Speech.

1. James Aldridge said, "Our French teacher translated the Marseillaise into English, literally."
2. He said, "This literal English translation embarrassed us."
3. He asked, "Have you ever understood it?"
4. He said, "I visited Moscow on May Day."
5. He wrote to his friend, "I saw masses of people marching through Red Square."
6. The teacher said, "Men have fought bitterly against tyranny."
7. She said, "Some day the working class of the capitalist countries will be victorious too."

EXERCISE 5

Change from the Active into the Passive.

Model. We have read this book.

This book has been read by us.

1. They have raised the standard of the revolution.
2. We have written two exercises for today.
3. The students have done much today.
4. The old gentleman has told us many interesting stories.
(2 varianti)
5. Mr. Simpson has posted the letter.
6. They have built good new laboratories.
7. The boys have learnt a revolutionary song.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English using the Present or Future Indefinite.

1. Kui ma ei ole pühapäeval kinni (*busy*), ma lähen oma sõpra vaatama. 2. Meie läheme homme jalutama, kui vihma ei saja. 3. Niipea kui Ann tagasi tuleb, hakkame me lõunat keetma. 4. Ma hakkan raadiot kuulama, kui tund on läbi. 5. Ma töotan aias, kuni hakkab pimedaks minema. 6. Te võite siia jääda, kuni ma raamatukogust tagasi tulen.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. What was part of Aldridge's French instruction? 2. How did they sing the Marseillaise? 3. What embarrassed the boys? 4. What had taken Aldridge many years to understand? 5. What did he feel when he was standing in Red Square on May Day? 6. What did he watch on May Day? 7. What has the working class of the Soviet Union proved? 8. When will May Day become a real holiday for the whole world?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

THE STORY OF A STATUE

The Statue of Charles I has a very amusing history. After the English Civil War (1642—1646) it was taken down and sold to a cutler. He immediately made great numbers of knives and forks with bronze handles. He told everybody that they were the best knives and that he had made them from the metal of the statue. They were quickly bought, both by the

friends and the enemies of the late monarch. The cutler soon made a lot of money and retired from business.

Some time after the Restoration the government wanted to put up a new statue to the memory of Charles I. When the cutler heard of this he told the government that he had hidden the old statue and that he would sell it to them at a moderate price. They agreed and the monument was put up again in the place where it stands now.

Charles I *loe*: Charles the First; Inglise kuningas (1600—1649), valitses aastail 1625—1649

great numbers of suur hulk

the late monarch ['mənək] hiljuti surnud kuningas (või valitseja)

the Restoration [resto'reiʃ(ə)n] Stuartite võimu restauratsioon Inglismaal (a. 1660)

at a moderate price mõõduka hinnaga

28 LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT AT A COLLECTIVE FARM

Maria Saar took her children to the country for the summer. They stayed with her **parents** at a collective farm. It was a beautiful place. The village was situated on the bank of a large river and there was a forest not far away.

The children got up early in the morning, ran down to the river for a **swim** and then returned to help mother prepare breakfast. After breakfast mother did what was necessary about the house and then they went to the woods or to the river. Mother often took **little** Siiri with her to the **poultry** farm, where Siiri **used to** watch **grandmother** feed the poultry.

The boys helped to **hoe**, **weed** and **water** the plants. Even little Siiri helped.

They also went to the woods together with their **grandfather** and had long walks there. They went to **pick berries** and gather **mushrooms**.

The collective farm was **specializing in** dairy farming. It had **greatly** increased its milk **output**. They had a great number of **cattle**. The collective farmers had **improved** the **fodder supply** by growing more **maize**. More **mineral fertilizers** were being used.

The number of poultry was also increasing. **Electricity** was being used on a large **scale**. Many tractors and other machines worked in the fields of the collective farm.

The **hay-crop** was good and so were the other crops.

The Saars came back to town before the **harvesting** was over. The children were **tanned** and **rosy-cheeked**, strong and **healthy**. They enjoyed their summer vacation very much. Now they were **eager** to go back to school again.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

collective farm kolhoos
 not far away mitte kaugel, lähedal
 ran ... for a swim jooksid ... ujuma
 mother did what was necessary about the house ema tegi vajalikud kodused
 toimetused
 to the woods metsa (inglise keeles kasutatakse mitmuse vormi)
 poultry farm linnufarm
 Siiri used to watch Siiril oli harjumuseks vaadata (kuidas ...)
 dairy farming piimakarja pidamine
 by growing more maize kasvatades rohkem maisi
 mineral fertilizer mineraalväetis
 on a large scale laialdaselt, suures ulatuses
 in the field põllul
 they were eager to go back to school again nad tahtsid väga jälle kooli
 minna

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 23

There's nothing at all
 there isn't anything at all
 there wasn't anything at all
 there's hardly anything
 there are hardly any
 I can hardly see anything
 I could hardly see anything

on the table
 on the floor
 on the ground
 on the ceiling
 on the wall
 in the box
 in the town
 in the street
 in the country
 in the room

It's the this is the I think it's the I may say it's the he says it's the	first	time	I've	seen it
	second		he's	played it
	third		she's	looked at it
	fourth		we've	been here
	fifth		you've	been there
	sixth		they've	used it
	seventh		the	tried it
	eighth		others	heard it
	ninth		have	wanted it
	tenth			spoken to him
	eleventh			made a mistake
	twelfth			had it

READING EXERCISE

Tähenduslikult eriti tähtsate sõnade tugev rõhutamine lauses.
There was a 'smell of "hot 'bread in the air.

..- - - - -

He 'heard a "noise in the room.

- - - - -

'Bob has de'cided to 'sleep at "home tonight.

- - - - -

EXERCISE 1

Form adjectives from the following nouns.

snow, ice, fog, grass, rose, sun, dust, cloud, smoke, noise, wind, frost, rain.

EXERCISE 2

*Change from the Passive to the Active. For the subject (alusks) use **we**, **you**, **they** or somebody's name.*

1. All the words on the blackboard were wiped out. 2. Some tables will be brought here from the other room. 3. All the parents were invited to the meeting. 4. That same evening we were taken home by bus. 5. Two foreign languages are taught at this school. 6. The letter was posted at last. 7. The books were returned to the library in time.

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. ... the summer vacation the children stayed ... their parents ... a collective farm. 2. The village was situated ... the bank ... a large river. 3. The collective farmers were working ... the fields. 4. Little Siiri went ... her grandmother ... the poultry farm. 5. The children often went ... the woods. 6. Sometimes they came ... home late ... the afternoon, hands full ... flowers and bags full ... mushrooms. 7. They went ... bed tired but happy. 8. ... night they slept ... any dreams.

EXERCISE 4

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Maria Saar take the children for the summer? 2. With whom did they stay there? 3. Where was the village situated? 4. What did the children do before breakfast? 5. What did mother do after breakfast? 6. Where did they go after that? 7. Why did Siiri like to go to the poultry farm? 8. How did the boys help the collective farmers? 9. What did they bring home from their walks to the woods? 10. What was this collective farm specializing in? 11. What had it increased? 12. How had the collective farmers improved the fodder supply? 13. What were the crops like? 14. When did the Saars come back to town? 15. What were the children like when they returned from their summer vacations? 16. What do you intend to do in summer?

EXERCISE 5

Translate into Estonian.

THEY TOSSED FOR IT

Two school-boys were invited by their aunt to spend their holiday in the country. The aunt told them that she would be glad to have only one of them as her room was too small for both. Soon one of the brothers arrived and was asked by the aunt how he and his brother had decided who was to come. The boy answered:

"We tossed for it."

"Oh, indeed," said the aunt, "and you, of course, were the winner?"

"No," answered the boy, "I lost."

29 LESSON TWENTY-NINE

THE END OF THE TERM

I

An **end-of-term** social and **dance** is being held at the Students' Club next Saturday evening, but not everything has been **arranged** yet. The **Organizing Secretary** has been taken ill, so at the last minute Ann has been **put in charge of the arrangements** instead. She tried to get out of it, but nobody else would take it on. Besides, she was the best person for the job.

And here she is in the big hall, with lots of other students **crowding** round her.

A n n. Is that the **stage**? We must have it raised — it's too **low**. You boys, why are you hanging about here? I want the stage raised about 30 **centimetres**. You can get on with that while I see about the curtain.

M a r y. Now look, Ann, isn't the curtain an **awful** colour! Can't we get it **dyled**?

A n n. Of course it's awful. Besides, it isn't hanging **properly**. Peter, you find a **ladder** and take the curtain down, please. But we can't do without a curtain; that would **spoil the show**. We'll put it back when we've had it **dyled** and **pressed**.

P e t e r. Isn't the **band** here yet?

A n n. They were supposed to be here at five o'clock. Well, we must **carry on** without them.

P e t e r. What's on the programme?

A n n. John was going to sing some Italian **songs** but he has dropped out. **Never mind**, at least we can **count** on Jack to play his **accordion**. Besides, John hasn't much of a voice.

P e t e r. But we must have something else to fill up the programme.

H e l e n. Tony has a **nice** voice. He could sing a song or two.

A n n. Yes, I know, but we have enough **singers** already. Can't he do something else?

H e l e n. He could do some tricks.

A n n. That's a good idea!

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the Organizing Secretary has been taken ill korraldav sekretär on haigestunud

Ann has been put in charge of the arrangements Ann on pandud kõige korraldamise eest vastutama

to get out of (millestki) lahti saama, vabanema

but nobody else would take it on aga keegi teine ei taha seda enda peale
 võtta
 the best person kõige sobivam isik
 you can get on with that te võite sellega pihta hakata
 I see about the curtain mina hoolitsen eesriide eest
 can't we get it dyed? kas me ei saa seda värvida lasta?
 to do without a curtain ilma eesriideta läbi ajama
 that would spoil the show see rikuks etenduse
 they were supposed to be here nad pidid siin (või kohal) olema
 he has dropped out ta on välja langenud
 never mind pole viga
 John hasn't much of a voice Johnil pole suurem asi hää
 a song or two paar laulu

READING EXERCISE

Read the words; write them, using English letters.

[ə'reindʒ]	[ilek'trisiti]
[ə'reindʒmənt]	[kə'lekʃ(ə)n]
['viktəri]	[kə'lektiv]
[vik'tɔ:riəs]	['nesisəri]
[intə'næʃn(ə)l]	['speʃ(ə)laiz]
[sɒli'dæriti]	['speʃəlist]
[in'dʌstriəl]	[in'kri:s]
[fai'nænʃ(ə)l]	[mə'ʃi:n]

EXERCISE 1

Put the verbs in brackets (sulgudes) into the Present Continuous Passive, the Past Continuous Passive or the Present Perfect Passive.

1. Many houses (to build) in Tallinn now. 2. Two years ago that house still (to build). 3. The windows in the house (not to open) for three days at least. 4. Two of the tea cups (to break). 5. I want to know what (to do). 6. I see that her new dress (to spoil). 7. He says he won't come with us as he (not to invite). 8. You ought to do as you (to tell). 9. Don't speak before you (to ask). 10. The question that (to decide) at the meeting is very important.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Active into the Passive.

Model. Somebody has told them to come next week.

They have been told (by somebody) to come next week.

1. Somebody has left the door open.
2. Nobody has slept in her room for months.
3. Has anybody answered your question properly?
4. Nobody has ever spoken to her like that before.
5. Has anybody asked you to come?
6. Whom are they putting in charge of the arrangements?
7. Have you arranged everything?
8. Somebody has taken my pen from my desk while I was in the other room.
9. My friend is inviting me to dinner.
10. Haven't they found the mistake yet?

EXERCISE 3

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Past Indefinite, the Future Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite Passive.

"Don't come to see me tomorrow. I probably (to be) busy all day. I (to work) at my diploma paper (*diplomitöö*) now."

"You (not to finish) your diploma paper yet? I (to finish) mine long ago. It (to take) me three months to write it. Of course I (to collect [*koguma*]) all the material before I (to begin) writing."

"You (to hand over) your diploma paper to the professor?"

"No, I (not to be) to the University these last months (*vii-mastel kuudel*). I (to be) ill, you (to know)."

"You (to write) your diploma paper while you (to lie) in bed?"

"Oh, no, I just (to finish) it when I (to be taken) ill. But I am afraid you (not can) to find a place in the library if we (not to stop) talking."

"Oh, that's all right. I (to go) to the library after lectures. Then I (to have) enough time to look through the books I (to read) just now."

"Well then, when I (to see) you?"

"Come next Saturday. I hope my paper (to be) ready by that time."

EXERCISE 4

Form sentences, making use of the following expressions.

to be taken ill, at the last minute, to get out of something, to take something on, to hang about, to do without something,

to have something dyed, to be supposed to, to carry on, to drop out, to count on somebody

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. We had a very good time at the ... social last week.
 2. Everybody thought that Ann was the best person for the
 3. Who is ... the arrangements? 4. Lots of students ... round Ann.
 5. I want the stage ... about thirty centimetres. 6. The curtain is an ... colour.
 7. When was the band ... to be here? 8. I am afraid we shall have to ... without them.
 9. Don't you see that the curtain isn't hanging ...? 10. I can't take the curtain down because I can't find a
 11. We could ... the programme with one or two Italian songs.

EXERCISE 6

Answer the questions.

1. Where is the end-of-term social to be held? 2. Why isn't everything ready? 3. What did Ann try to do? 4. Why was she put in charge of the arrangements? 5. What does she say about the stage? 6. How much does she want it raised? 7. Who is to raise it? 8. Why does Mary want to get the curtain dyed? 9. Who has dropped out of the programme? 10. What does Ann say about John? 11. What does she say about Jack? 12. Who is good at doing tricks? 13. Are you fond of music? 14. Who is the best singer in your group?

EXERCISE 7

Translate into Estonian.

MARK TWAIN AT THE OPERA

A rich man once invited Mark Twain, the famous American writer and humorist, to the opera, where he and his wife had their own box. During the performance the rich man's wife talked all the time. She also talked rather loudly. She talked so much that it was often difficult for Mark Twain to listen to the opera.

Towards the end of the performance she turned to Mark Twain and said:

"Oh, my dear Mr. Twain, I do want you to be with us again next Friday night. I'm sure you'll like it — the opera will be Carmen."

"Thank you very much," said Mark Twain politely. "That will be fine. I have never heard you in Carmen."

I do want you to be with us ma väga tahaksin, et te oleksite meiega

30 LESSON THIRTY THE END OF THE TERM

II

Ann. Oh, there you are, Tony. You must do some tricks on Saturday. The fifth **item** on the programme.

Tony. All right, Ann. I'll **try** my best ones.

Ann. Now let me see: Elsa, you'll stand up and sing **folk-songs**, and make everybody else join in, but I want that to end the concert with. Well, girls, don't you know anybody else who can do some sort of turn?

Helen. What about that new **Kazakh** girl? Tony, will you find out if she can do anything?

Tony. With pleasure, Helen.

Ann. Ah, there's Tom. And where's everybody else?

Mary. George has a meeting, but that ought to have finished an hour ago.

Ann. Well, we can't wait any longer. Let's begin the **practice**. What! Hasn't the stage been raised yet? **Good heavens**, can't I get anything done? I thought the job had been finished hours ago. If I wasn't a **well-brought-up** girl, I should **call** you **names**. Do hurry up! By the way, Jack, are you seeing to the food and **drinks**? You had better have the cups and glasses sent on Saturday morning.

Jack. How many people are expected — does anybody know?

Helen. Not less than 200 or 300 people.

Ann. All right, now we can begin. Are you sure that the stage is safe? It doesn't look very **steady**.

Peter. Who comes first?

Ann. Tony is going to tell some **jokes**. But we can't start with him.

Helen. What about Maria's **violin solo**?

Ann. Oh no — I know, we'll begin with your little dance, Lily.

You go up on the stage and get on with the dance!

Peter. Here comes the orchestra.

Ann. Good! Up on the stage boys!

The stage **carpenter** tries to **warn** Ann, but she takes no notice. The members of the band take their places and the conductor raises his **stick**. Lily is all ready to begin her dance. At the first **note** of the music the whole stage **gives way** and falls down with a loud **bang**. Nobody is **hurt** but everybody else in the hall laughs and laughs.

Ann. Wonderful! We must **practise** that and have it on Saturday night. It will be the **highlight** of the evening.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

now let me see las ma mõtlen natuke
make everybody else join in tõmba teised ka kõik kaasa
I want that to end the concert with ma tahan sellega kontserdi lõpetada
who can do some sort of turn kes võiks midagi uut pakkuda; kes võiks
asja elustada
ought to have finished oleks pidanud lõppema
good heavens! taeva pärast!
do hurry up! no tehke kiiresti!
are you seeing to the food and drinks? kas sina hoolitsed toidu ja jookide
eest?
you had better have the cups sent sa peaksid pigem laskma tassid saata;
oleks kõige parem, kui sa laseksid tassid saata
get on with the dance hakka tantsuga pihta
she takes no notice ta ei pane tähele
take their places istuvad oma kohtadele
Lily is all ready to begin Lily on täiesti valmis alustama
nobody is hurt keegi ei saa haiget
the highlight of the evening õhtu hiilgenumber

IRREGULAR VERB

hurt [hæ:t] (vigastama; haiget saama) — **hurt** — **hurt**

EXERCISE 1

*Which tenses have been used (Milliseid aegu on kasutatud)?
Translate the sentences into Estonian.*

1. Lots of books, papers and magazines are being read every day. 2. I don't like to be told what to do. 3. He is said to be the best student of his group. 4. She is expected to come the day after tomorrow. 5. I was told not to ask any questions. 6. She has been brought up very badly. 7. The new students were being shown where their lecture-room was when the lecturer came. 8. These books must not be taken out of the library. 9. Lots of new houses have been built in our town this year. 10. Aino was given a nice present by her room-mates.

30 EXERCISE 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Passive.

1. After the curtain (to dye) and (to press) she put it up again. 2. He told me that Mary wouldn't be able to come as she (to be taken ill). 3. I told her that she ought to do as she (to tell). 4. He didn't go because he (not to invite). 5. I thought that the letter (to send) days ago. 6. She asked what (to do) during the time she was ill. 7. The question (to discuss) before breakfast. 8. The window (to close) and we couldn't open it.

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Active into the Passive.

1. They have done this in less than (*vāhem kui*) five weeks.
2. Have they raised the stage?
3. They have just sent him some very interesting new books.
4. The postman has just brought this letter for you.
5. They will ask you three questions at least.
6. Has nobody ever told you anything about it?
7. I am sure they will arrange everything in time.
8. Mother saw that the children had eaten all the pears.
9. They are building a new school in that fishing village.
10. My room-mates were discussing a new novel.
11. We were watching him.
12. We are doing nothing about it.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. Maria's violin solo was the ... of the evening. 2. I want to keep the singing of folk-songs as the last ... on the programme. 3. Elsa will start singing and make everybody else 4. The ... must be raised at least 30 centimetres. 5. We must make this table ... before we put the plates and glasses on it. 6. We didn't ... so many people at the meeting last night. 7. It isn't ... to drive at such speed in a busy street like this. 8. We shall have to send for the carpenter to make the ... steady. 9. If you want to learn English well, you must ... speaking it every day. 10. Everybody ... at the jokes Tony told.

EXERCISE 5

30

Form nouns.

arrange	study	teach
practise	live	historic
meet	sing	please
paint	possible	careful
write	safe	think

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Maria viiulipala on kava kuues number. 2. Jack on kõige sobivam isik jookide eest hoolitsemiseks. 3. Ann hoolitseb (tulevik) toitude eest. 4. Katsu leida kedagi mulle appi (*to help me*). 5. Meie laseme kardinad värvida. 6. Me peame alustama ilma orkestrita. 7. Kuidas sinu trikkidega jääb? 8. Nüüd me võime alustada. 9. Oled sa kindel, et me oleme küllalt harjutanud? Muidugi oleme. 10. Sellest saab õhtu hiilgenumber.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. What does Ann decide to have as the fifth item on the programme? 2. What does Tony say? 3. What does Ann want to end the programme with? 4. What is Tony ready to find out? 5. Who comes in? 6. Where is George? 7. What does Ann want to do? 8. What does she ask Jack? 9. What does she tell him he had better do? 10. What does Jack want to know? 11. How many people are expected to come to the end-of-term social? 12. What do they decide to begin the programme with? 13. What happens at the first note of the music? 14. Is anybody hurt?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Three men came to a station a few minutes after ten o'clock one evening and one of them asked the porter, "At what time is the next train for London?"

"You have just missed one. They go every hour; the next one is at eleven o'clock," answered the porter.

"That's all right," they said. "We shall go and have a drink." And they went to the refreshment room.

A minute or two after eleven o'clock they came running along the platform and asked the porter. "Where is the train?"

"It went at eleven o'clock as I told you."

"That's all right," they said. "We shall go and have another drink."

"The next train is the last one; if you miss that, you won't get to London tonight," the porter called after them.

Twelve o'clock came and the last train was just starting out when the three men came running as fast as they could.

Two of them, who were tall and had long legs, caught the train just as it was pulling out, but the third one, who was short and fat, couldn't run fast enough and so the train went, leaving him behind. He remained on the platform looking at the disappearing train and laughing. He laughed so hard that tears came into his eyes.

"Did you see those two fellows who got on the train and left me here?" said the man to a porter, who happened to be standing by. "Yes, I did," answered the porter.

"Well, it was I who was going to London, they came only to see me off."

KODULEKTÜÜR

ENGLISH HUMOUR

What is the difference between a teacher and an engine-driver?

One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

*

"Man has invented the machine and he stands confused in front of the force he has created," says an English statesman.

Those who have tried to get newspapers from a faulty automatic machine will understand the feeling.

*

"The poets of today," says a critic, "do at least put plenty of fire into their verses."

The trouble with some of them is that they do not put enough of their verses into the fire.

*

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a carpet?

One is shaken up and taken and the other is taken up and shaken.

*

Teacher. What's wrong in the sentence. "Ann didn't go to the library as she had had a birthday."

Student. If the sentence which had 'had had' had had 'had', it would have been correct.

*

WHY WAS SHE ANGRY?

A young man was in love with a beautiful girl. One day she said to him: "It is my birthday tomorrow." "Oh," said the young man, "I'll send you roses, one rose for each year of your life."

The same evening he went to a florist's. As he knew that the girl was twenty-two years old, he paid for twenty-two roses and asked the florist to send them to the girl the next day.

The florist knew the young man very well as he had often bought flowers in his shop before. When the young man left the shop, the florist thought: "This young man is a very good customer. I think that my price was too high. I'll send ten more roses."

He did so. The next morning thirty-two roses were sent to the girl. When the young man came to see her she didn't want to speak to him. And he never knew why she was so angry with him.

WHY THE CAT IS ALWAYS IN THE KITCHEN

An African Story

Long, long ago when the cat was not yet a domestic animal it was afraid because it was small and weak. One day it saw a fox and thought: "This must be the biggest and strongest animal. I will follow it and it will protect me." The cat followed the fox through the forest. After a short time a lion came and the fox, who was afraid, ran away. The cat looked at the lion and thought: "This must be the strongest animal, because even the fox was afraid of it. I will follow it and it will protect me."

The cat followed the lion through the forest. Suddenly a large elephant came through the trees. The lion was afraid and ran away. The cat looked at the elephant and thought that this was probably the strongest animal, of whom even the mighty lion was afraid. And the cat followed the elephant.

A man was hunting in the forest and when he saw the huge elephant he threw his spear. The spear went through the elephant and the elephant was killed. When the cat saw this, he knew that the man was stronger than the elephant. So he followed the man, who went to his home.

The man's wife greeted her husband and the man gave his spears and weapons to her. The cat thought: "Women must be more important than men, because this strong man has given his weapons to his wife. I will follow her and she will protect me."

The cat followed the woman, whose kitchen was warm and comfortable, and stayed there. That is why you always find the cat in the kitchen.

I HOPE THERE IS NO DANGER

A certain English gentleman thought too much about his health. He was always taking medicines and sending for the doctor when it was not necessary.

One morning the nervous gentleman cut himself slightly while he was shaving. He phoned for the doctor. The doctor was very tired after a busy night. Nevertheless he came at once and looked at the cut. He got very angry, however, when he saw that it was only a very slight one. He did not even put anything on it but turned to go away seeing there was nothing for a doctor to do.

"Tell me, please," said the nervous gentleman in great horror, "can't you do anything for me?"

"Oh, yes, I think I can," said the doctor, "but I must first go home and get some plaster."

"Oh dear!" cried the gentleman with increasing trouble in his voice. "I hope there is no danger!"

"Yes, indeed, there is," said the doctor, "the cut may heal before I come back."

IN THE PICTURE GALLERY

A guide had been showing a party round a famous picture gallery. When all the masterpieces had been seen, and the guide had talked himself hoarse explaining the function of art, the technique of various painters, the motif of this composition and of that, he concluded: "And now, are there any questions?"

After a long pause one of the ladies said timidly. "If you please what brand of polish do you use to keep the floors so bright?"

had talked himself hoarse oli oma hääle kähedaks rääkinud
if you please kas ma tohiksin küsida

THE OLD MAN AND DEATH

Aesop's fable

An old man, who had gone out of his house to pick up sticks for fuel, was carrying a big bundle of them home. The way

was long; the sun was hot; the old man was weak, and the weight of the bundle was very tiresome for him. He threw the fagot angrily off his back, and called upon Death to come and relieve him of the burden of life. Death came to him in the form of an ugly monster, and asked him what he wanted him for. "Only to place this bundle of sticks on my back again," said the old man, who was now much alarmed at the grisly spectre that stood before him. How easy it is to complain and beg for change! and when the change comes, how often do we find that we were better off before!

THE YOUNG DOCTOR; A BRAGGART

A certain doctor, who had been working hard in the city where he practised, was taking a holiday for a few weeks in the country-house of a friend. Before he left home, he handed his patients over to his son, a young man who had finished all his examinations and had just been made his father's assistant and partner. The young doctor was very much pleased with himself, and thought a great deal more about his position than he did of his patients.

"See," said he to an old friend of the family, "I am now a man of some importance in this place: my father has put all his patients under my charge." "Yes," said the other, "but when your father returns, how many of them will be alive?"

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

I

Henry. Are you still studying German?

James. Yes, but I don't get enough time for it. I have so many other things to do.

Henry. It's the same with me. I can read German now without much difficulty, but I still find it rather difficult to speak German. And I don't always understand people when they speak German to me.

James. We don't hear German spoken enough, I suppose. Do you listen to the wireless programmes from the GDR?

Henry. Yes, I listen to the news and talks from Berlin. That helps me to understand spoken German but not to speak German.

James. We must go to the GDR for a holiday one day.

Henry. Yes, that'll be the best way.

II

Mrs. D: I haven't been feeling well, doctor.

Dr. Y: What's wrong, Mrs. D?

Mrs. D: I've had pains here — just below where my heart is.

Dr. Y: Do you have these pains all the time?

Mrs. D: No, not all the time. They usually come after meals.

Dr. Y: After meals, eh? Do you eat very big meals?

Mrs. D: Well, I am very fond of my food.

Dr. Y: That's probably the reason why you have these pains near the heart. You'd better not eat quite so much. Lighter meals, that'll probably put you right. What's your weight?

Mrs. D: About two hundred pounds? I think.

Dr. Y: Try to get your weight down to a hundred and sixty pounds. Not so much bread. No sugar in your tea. No cake.

Mrs. D: Well, I'll try, but it's not going to be easy. I've always been fond of good things to eat.

pound = 453,593 g

III

Mr. Dobson. Good evening, Mrs. West. Is your husband at home?

Mrs. West. Yes, he got home half an hour ago.

Mr. Dobson. I want to borrow a dictionary. Do you think your husband will lend me one?

Mrs. West. I'm sure he will. Come inside. I'll tell my husband you're here.

West. Hallo, Dobson. Come into my study.

Dobson. Thank you. I came to ask whether you can lend me a French-English dictionary. I don't like borrowing books, but I must have a French dictionary this evening.

West. Of course I'll lend you a dictionary. It ought to be here, on the bottom shelf. No, it isn't here. Where can it be?

Dobson. Oh, don't worry. If you can't find it, I must wait till tomorrow. I can buy one tomorrow.

West. Oh, it must be somewhere on these shelves. Oh, here it is on the top shelf. Who put it back there? I always put it on the bottom shelf.

Dobson. Thank you very much. I'll bring it back tomorrow.

MAKING A DECISION

Discussing with friends how difficult it was to be president Franklin D. Roosevelt told this story:

There was a farmer who hired a young man from the city to work for him. The young man seemed to be as strong as a horse. The farmer made him carry heavy logs from one part of the farm to another. The young man worked all day without showing any signs of being tired. The next day he had to clear a large field of heavy stones. The following day the farmer gave him some other difficult work. The young man never seemed to get tired. After about a week the farmer felt a little sorry for him and decided to give him something easy to do for a change. There was a pile of potatoes in the barn and the farmer told the young man to separate the potatoes into different piles. He told him to put the good potatoes in one pile, the fairly good potatoes in a second pile, and the poor potatoes in a third pile. At the end of the day the farmer returned to the barn and found the young man completely exhausted.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the farmer. "There is nothing hard about this work."

"I know," said the young man, "but making those decisions all day long has nearly killed me."

the young man seemed to be noormees näis olevat
made him carry sundis teda tassima, pani teda tassima
without showing any signs of being tired avaldamata vähimaidki väsimuse
tunnuseid
he never seemed to get tired ta ei näinud üldse väsivat
he felt sorry for him tal oli temast kahju
for a change vahelduseks
completely exhausted täiesti kurnatud
what's the matter with you? mis sinuga lahti on?
there is nothing hard about this work selles töös pole midagi rasket, see
pole üldse raske töö
all day long kogu päeva

LUGGAGE QUESTIONS

After Jerome K. Jerome

When you decide to go on a tour, the usual luggage question arises. The best way is to make a list of things before packing. I taught my friends how to make that list; I had learnt it myself years ago from my Uncle Podger.

"Always before beginning to pack," my uncle usually said, "make a list."

He was a methodical man.

"Take a piece of paper" — he always began at the beginning — "put down on it everything you can possibly require, then go over it, and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without. Imagine yourself in bed; what have you got on? Very well, put it down — together with a change. You get up; what do you do; wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap; put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. What else do you want besides clothes? A little brandy; put it down. A corkscrew; put it down. Put down everything, then you don't forget anything."

That is the plan he always followed himself. When the list was made, he usually went over it carefully to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he went over it again, and stroke out everything he could possibly do without.

Then he usually lost the list.

everything you can possibly require kõik, mis teil iganes vaja võiks minna
nothing you can possibly do without ei midagi üleliigset
together with a change koos vahetusega
what else do you want? mida te veel vajate?

THE KON-TIKI EXPEDITION

By Thor Heyerdahl

An ordinary day on board the *Kon-Tiki* began with the last night watch shaking some life into the cook, who crawled out sleepily on to the deck and began to gather flying fish. Instead of eating the fish raw, according to both Polynesian and Peruvian recipes, we fried them over the small Primus stove at the bottom of a box which was fastened to the deck outside the cabin door. This box was our kitchen.

The smell of fried fish seldom managed to wake the snorers inside the bamboo cabin, so the cook usually had to stick a fork into them. If there were no sharks in sight, the day began with a quick plunge in the Pacific, followed by breakfast in the open air on the edge of the raft.

The food on board was above reproach. Scarcely a day passed without at any rate flying fish coming on board of their own accord.

The fish which most of all attached themselves to the raft were dolphins.

The dolphin, a brilliantly coloured fish, was ordinarily from 3ft. 3in. to 4ft. 6in. long, had much flattened sides with an enormous head and neck.

When the dolphin was in a good humour it turned over on its flat side, went ahead at a great speed and then sprang high into the air and tumbled down like a flat pancake. It was no sooner down in the water than it came up in another leap, and yet another. But when it was in a bad humour, for example when we hauled it up on to the raft, then it bit. After our return home we heard that dolphins attack and eat people when bathing. But we had bathed among them every day without their showing any particular interest.

Flying fish were the dolphins' favourite food. If anything splashed on the surface of the water, they rushed at it in the hope of its being a flying fish. In many a drowsy morning hour, when we crept out of the cabin and, half asleep, dipped a tooth-brush in the sea, we became wide awake with a jump when a thirty-pound fish shot out like lightning from under the raft and nosed at the tooth-brush in disappointment.

The closer we came into contact with the sea and what had its home there, the less strange it became, and the more at home we ourselves felt. And we learned to respect the old primitive peoples who lived in close contact with the Pacific and therefore knew it from a standpoint quite different from our own.

ft. = foot, feet jalg (pikkusmõõt, = 30,5 cm)

in. = inch toll (pikkusmõõt, = 2,54 cm)

it was no sooner down in the water than... vaevalt oli ta vette jõudnud, kui...

the closer we came into contact with the sea and what had its home there mida lähemalt me merd ja tema elanikke tundma õppisime

THE GREAT LONDON FOG

On the afternoon of Thursday, December 4th, 1952, there was nothing to indicate that this would be a Fog of the Century — that it would kill about 4,000 persons, cause damage of many millions and bring the life of the great city almost to a halt.

By Friday morning a heavy, wet blanket had closed down. You could just see your own feet. Sounds were curiously muffled: motor-car horns and the warning cries of people trying to avoid the traffic and one another. This was a real London "peasouper", a "London particular".

The main streets which lead into the centre of the town were clogged with buses that moved two miles an hour. The conductors walked ahead and called directions to the drivers. Private cars formed convoys, 15 or 20 in a line. Police were powerless. Drivers left their cars, further blocking traffic.

Many who usually travelled by bus took the underground. Platforms got so crowded that the gates had to be closed. People waited in long lines to get into the stations.

As the day went on, the fog changed colour. In the early morning it had been a dirty white. When a million chimneys began to smoke it became light brown, dark brown, black. It got into your nose, your throat, your lungs. By afternoon all London was coughing.

Saturday morning thousands of Londoners began to be frightened. They were those persons, mostly over fifty, who had a tendency towards bronchitis or asthma. By Saturday noon all the doctors in London were on the run. Even with transport normal they could not have reached all the patients who needed them. All hospitals were overcrowded. A mounting number of deaths were reported.

At Sadler's Wells they got through the first act of *La Traviata* before so much fog had seeped into the theatre that the singers could no longer see the conductor. Cinema carried on in a limited way — spectators in the front four or five rows could see the screen.

On Sunday morning the fog was thicker than ever. Literally you could not see your hand held out before your face. The city grew very quiet. Nearly all traffic had come to a halt. The only thing to be heard was the muffled sound of church bells, and the bells of ambulances groping their way toward victims of fog.

Toward noon on Monday the fog lifted a little, then came down again. Then it rose a little more. Finally it was clear.

a heavy, wet blanket had closed down kõik oli mattunud raske, märja (udu)-vaiba alla

platforms got so crowded that ... perroomidel tekkis selline rahvamurd (või tunglemine), et ...

Sadler's Wells ['sædləz 'welz] üks Londoni teatreid

cinema carried on in a limited way kino töötas piiratud arvu istekohtadega

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

By O. Wilde

(Adapted)

SECOND ACT

Scene:

Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one,

full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew-tree.

(Miss Prism discovered seated at the table. Cecily is at the back watering flowers.)

Miss Prism: (*Calling.*) Cecily, Cecily! Surely such a utilitarian occupation as the watering of the flowers is rather Moulton's duty than yours? Especially at a moment when intellectual tasks await you. Your German grammar is on the table. Pray open it at page fifteen. We will repeat yesterday's lesson.

Cecily. (*Coming over very slowly.*) But I don't like German. It isn't at all a becoming language. I know perfectly well that I look quite plain after my German lessons.

Miss Prism. Child, you know how anxious your guardian is that you should improve yourself in every way. He laid particular stress on your German, as he was leaving for town yesterday. Indeed, he always lays stress on your German when he is leaving for town.

Cecily. Dear Uncle Jack is so very serious! Sometimes he is so serious that I think he cannot be quite well.

Miss Prism. (*Drawing herself up.*) Your guardian has the best of health, and his gravity of demeanour is especially to be commended in one so comparatively young as he is. I know no one who has a higher sense of duty and responsibility.

Cecily. I suppose that is why he often looks a little bored when we three are together.

Miss Prism. Cecily! I am surprised at you. Mr. Worthing has many troubles in his life. Idle merriment and triviality would be out of place in his conversation. You must remember his constant anxiety about that unfortunate young man, his brother.

Cecily. I wish Uncle Jack would allow that unfortunate young man, his brother, to come down here sometimes. We might have a good influence over him, Miss Prism. I am sure you certainly would. You know German, and geology, and things of that kind influence a man very much. (*Cecily begins to write in her diary.*)

Miss Prism. (*Shaking her head.*) You must put away your diary, Cecily! I really don't see why you should keep a diary at all.

Cecily. I keep a diary in order to enter the wonderful secrets of my life. If I didn't write them down, I should probably forget all about them.

Miss Prism. Memory, my dear Cecily, is the diary that we all carry about with us.

Cecily. Yes, but it usually chronicles the things that have never happened, and couldn't possibly have happened. I believe that Memory is responsible for nearly all the three-volume novels that Mudie sends us.

Miss Prism. Do not speak slightly of the three-volume novel, Cecily. I wrote one myself in earlier days.

Cecily. Did you really, Miss Prism? How wonderfully clever you are! I hope it did not end happily? I don't like novels that end happily. They depress me so much.

Miss Prism. The good ended happily, and the bad unhappily. That is what Fiction means.

Cecily. I suppose so. But it seems very unfair. And was your novel ever published?

Miss Prism. Alas! no. The manuscript unfortunately was abandoned. (Cecily *starts*.) I use the word in the sense of lost or mislaid. To your work, child, these speculations are profitless.

Miss Prism discovered seated at the table näha preili Prism istumas laua ääres

pray = please

that you should improve yourself in every way et te igal alal edusamme teeksite

we might have a good influence over him võib-olla suudame talle head mõju avaldada

things of that kind seda liiki asjad

I really don't see why you should keep a diary at all ma tõesti ei mõista, milleks te üldse peaksite päevikut pidama

If I didn't write them down, I should probably forget all about them kui ma ei kirjutaks neid üles, unustaksin ma arvatavasti nad kõik

couldn't possibly have happened ei saanud kuidagi juhtuda

Mudie [mjuidi] tuntud raamatukauplus ja laenuraamatukogu Londonis

JACK LONDON

(1876—1916)

Jack London was the son of a poor farmer. His father could hardly support the family, and Jack was obliged to work when yet a schoolboy. Later he found himself out of work and for several years led the life of a tramp in the USA and Canada. In those years he saw all there was to see of the dark side of American life. He has told much of it in his well-known books.

Jack London was quite young when he began to take an interest in the labour movement and actually joined the Socialist Party. He was greatly interested in the Russian revolution of 1905, and had the highest admiration for the great Russian writer Maxim Gorki.

After a few years of intense political activities, London began to feel disappointed in the prospects of the American working class and ceased to take part in the political struggle. The unsteadiness of his views was to a great extent due to the influence of petty bourgeois ideology.

Jack London has written many novels, short stories and essays. Not all his work is of equal value. He is at his best when writing of the hard life his heroes lead in the North, fighting for their lives against the hardships of nature and the cruelty of men.

His book "The Iron Heel" (1907) marks the culminating point of his career as a revolutionist. In it he foretells with glowing hatred the advent of fascism in the USA and the growth of reactionary forces both in America and Europe. Yet even in this book London makes serious ideological blunders. For instance, he treats revolutionists as powerful individuals opposed to the multitude. The same glorification of a strong, but isolated individuality is to be found in "Martin Eden" (1909), one of his best novels.

London's later works are of small value. He proves unable to understand the trend in the development of world revolutionary forces and avoids subjects of social and political importance. Toward the end of his life he writes mostly shallow tales of individual success without either deep thoughts or artistic value.

he is at his best ta annab oma parima

MARTIN EDEN

By Jack London

(Adapted)

Martin left his sister's house and rented a small room in which he lived, slept, studied, wrote and kept house. Before the one window, looking out on the tiny front porch, was the kitchen table that served as desk, library, and type-writing stand. The bed, against the rear wall, occupied two-thirds of the total space of the room. A bureau stood in the corner, and in the opposite corner was the kitchen — the oil-stove on a dry-goods box, inside of which were dishes and cooking utensils, a shelf on the wall for provisions, and a bucket of water on the floor. Over the bed, hoisted to the ceiling, was his bicycle.

A small closet contained his clothes and the books he had accumulated, and for which there was no room on the table or

under the table. When the one chair in the room was not in use, it reposed on top of the bed, though sometimes he sat on the chair when cooking, reading a book while the water boiled. Pea-soup was a common article in his diet, as well as potatoes and beans. Rice, cooked as American housewives never cook it, and can never learn to cook it, appeared on Martin's table at least once a day. Dried fruit were less expensive than fresh, and he had usually a pot of them, cooked and ready at hand, for they took the place of butter on his bread. Coffee, without cream or milk, he had twice a day, in the evening substituting tea.

There was need for him to be economical. He had spent nearly all he had earned in the laundry. Except at such times when he saw Ruth, or his sister Gertrude, he lived a recluse, in each day accomplishing at least three days' labour of ordinary men. He slept a scant five hours. He never lost a moment. On the looking-glass were lists of definitions and pronunciations; when shaving, or dressing, or combing his hair, he conned these lists over. Similar lists were on the wall over the oil-stove, and they were similarly conned while he was busy cooking or washing the dishes. New lists continually displaced the old ones. Every strange or partly familiar word encountered in his reading was immediately jotted down, and later, when a sufficient number had been accumulated, the words were typed and pinned to the wall or looking-glass. He even carried them in his pockets, and reviewed them at odd moments on the street, or while waiting in a shop to be served.

he lived a recluse ta elas erakuna

CANCER VIRUS

(Moscow News, No. 33, 1965)

Soviet doctors have established new facts testifying to the virus origin of cancer of the blood. Typical features of virus particles have been detected in human blood with the help of electronic microscopes. This discovery has been reported by scientist Vladimir Bergoltz. If the virus theory is finally proved, he said, ways may be found of preventing this dreadful disease.

VOLCANOES ON MARS

(Moscow News, No. 33, 1965)

Thirteen bright flare-ups have been registered on Mars over the last few years, proving the presence of volcanic activity. This was announced in Leningrad at a conference of Soviet scientists engaged in the study of Mars and Venus. Each flare-up lasted for about five minutes. Some of the scientists believe the famous canals are of volcanic origin.

THE SECRET OF AGING

(Moscow News, No. 33, 1965)

Gennady Berdyshev, a young Soviet biologist, considers that study of some species of sea animals will make it possible to solve the mystery of why man ages. The 33-year-old scientist is now the head of a large oceanological laboratory in Vladivostok. Biologists consider that the main cause of old age setting in is that the cells cease to divide. But in the ocean deeps there still live some ancient species of sea creatures whose cells never stop dividing. Berdyshev thinks that, if the laws governing this process can be discovered and applied to the human organism, people will be able to extend their youth for scores of years.

the main cause of old age setting in vanaduse saabumise peamine põhjus
in the ocean deeps ookeani sügavustes
for scores of years paljudeks aastakümneteks

MAKING CARBON DIOXIDE

From *Fun with Chemistry*

By Mae and Ira Freeman

In some chemical actions, such as the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite, great quantities of gas are suddenly set free. The pressure of the gas produces a noise and damage. But where was all this gas before the powder was set off? It was "locked up" chemically in the solid material of the powder.

Let us set off a very harmless form of explosion to show what happens: Get a large bottle with a well-fitting cork. Put about two tablespoons of baking soda into the bottle, using a folded piece of paper in the form of a funnel. Pour about two tablespoonfuls of vinegar into a test tube or small glass. Moisten the cork with water and hold it in one hand, the glass

of vinegar in the other. Next, pour the vinegar into the jar and quickly insert the cork, but not too tightly. There will be a great fizzing and bubbling, and after a moment the cork will blow into the air with a loud pop!

And now let us see what went on. Baking soda is the common name for a chemical compound called soda bicarbonate. It consists of the elements sodium, hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. Vinegar contains a mild acid called acetic acid. When the two are mixed, a chemical action takes place which sets free a gas called carbon dioxide. The pressure of this gas builds up inside the bottle and finally blows the cork out.

When an explosive is set off the effects are similar, but much more sudden and destructive.

chemical action keemiline protsess
are suddenly set free vabaneb äkki
before the powder was set off enne kui püssirohi pandi plahvatama
in the solid material of the powder püssirohu tahkes aines
let us set off a very harmless form of explosion to show what happens
tekitame täiesti kahjutu plahvatuse, et näidata, mis juhtub
a folded piece of paper in the form of a funnel lehtrikujuliselt kokkukeera-
tud paberitükk
insert the cork pange kork peale
what went on mis toimus
a chemical compound keemiline ühend
the pressure of this gas builds up inside the bottle pudeli sees tekib selle
gaasi rõhk
blows the cork out viskab korki pealt

RADIATION

From *Teach Yourself Physics*

By W. Railston

I am writing this on a hot sunny day. How does the heat reach us? Heat from the sun travels to us by radiation. It is clear, therefore, that radiated heat can travel through empty space. Physicists have never found it easy to believe that energy can be transmitted through complete emptiness, so the idea of the aether as an all-pervading medium has been invented. It is supposed to carry all kinds of electromagnetic energy through space, whether it be in the form of X-rays, light, heat-rays or wireless waves. Nevertheless, many careful experiments have failed to demonstrate its existence. The heat from the sun not only travels to us through space, but also does not heat the space. The heat which we know is only produced when the heat-rays strike on material substances. This explains the fact why both airmen and mountaineers suffer from cold, although they have moved nearer to the sun. The amount of

heat produced when heat-rays fall on an aeroplane or a mountain-top is small because the surface area involved is small. It is only when the waves are received on a large area such as the earth's surface that we feel the effect. The air therefore receives the sun's heat mainly at second hand from the earth's surface. The heat is radiated from the sun to the earth principally through empty space, and only for about 50 miles through the atmosphere. The layer of air at the earth's surface becomes heated, and then passes on its heat to the air above it.

It is well-known that frosts occur most frequently on clear, cloudless nights. This is because on cloudy nights the loss of heat from the earth by radiation is reduced by reflection back from the clouds. Radiant heat obeys the same laws as light. It can be reflected and refracted in a similar manner to light. The focusing of heat-rays by means of a burning-glass is an example of their refrangibility. Light and radiant heat are both transmitted by wave-motion, but the latter is characterized by longer wave-length.

heat from the sun travels to us by radiation päikese soojus jõuab meieni kiirguse teel

physicists have never found it easy to believe that ... füüsikud pole kunagi leidnud kerge olevat uskuda, et ...

whether it be (kas) olgu see

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

the heat which we know is only produced ... soojus, mida meie tunneme, tekib ainult siis ...

both ... and nii ... kui ka

the amount of heat produced when ... soojushulk, mis tekib, kui ...

the surface area involved hõivatud pindala; pindala, millele langevad soojuskiired

at second hand kaudsel teel

becomes heated soojeneb

frosts occur most frequently kõige sagedamini esineb pakast

radiant heat obeys the same laws soojuskiirgus allub samadele seadustele in a similar manner to light valgusega sarnaselt

the latter is characterized by longer wave-length viimast iseloomustab pikem lainepikkus

STUDENT SCIENTIFIC WORK

From *Native Land*, 1964

In Soviet Estonia there are 143 students per 10,000 of the population, whereas even in highly developed capitalist countries the corresponding number is no more than 80—90. In West Germany, for instance, there are about 50 students per 10,000 of the population.

The number of students in our Republic totals 17,500. Facilities for research work are adequate. At the present time we

have 13 laboratories for scientific research work. They have been established for research on definite problems. So, for instance, in the field of chemistry there is, at Tartu University, a laboratory of chemical kinetics and catalysis with assistant professor Victor Palm at the head. At the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute assistant professor Hanno Sillamaa directs the work of the laboratory of the automation of the machine-building industry, etc.

More than 2,800 students go in for scientific research work. In November 1963, at the republican review of student research, 66 scientific papers were awarded prizes.

per [pæ:] 10,000 of the population (iga) 10 000 elaniku kohta
at the present time käesoleval ajal, praegu
in the field of chemistry keemia alal
with assistant professor Victor Palm at the head dotsent Viktor Palmi juh-
timisel
go in for scientific research work tegelevad teadusliku uurimistööga
the republican review of student research üliõpilaste teaduslike tööde vaba-
riiklik konkurss

ACROSS THE BORDERS OF SPACE

We are living at the bottom of a great envelope of air which provides us with life-giving oxygen and water, protects us from the harmful effect of the sun's ultra-violet rays, and from the high-speed meteors. Without this envelope, all life as we know it would cease. This protective covering around the earth is the atmosphere, and it separates us from the airless vacuum that we know as space. But for the atmosphere we should die.

The earth's atmosphere, even on clear days, prevents the astronomers from learning many of the secrets of the Universe. Such phenomena as the ultra-violet light, the X-rays of space cannot be seen, because the atmosphere permits free passage only to visible light rays.

The development of research planes and high altitude rockets is directed towards one end: the manned rocket planes of the future.

Imagine the earth having a new companion in the skies, a man-made satellite inhabited by human beings, and visible from the earth as a star. It could sweep around the earth at an incredible rate of speed in that dark vacuum beyond the atmosphere which is known as "space". It is quite evident that "space medicine" and "space engineering" should solve the problems of oxygen, water and food supply.

This artificial moon would complete its revolution around the globe every two hours.

Over North America, for example, it might pass over the East Coast at, say 10.00 a.m., and after a full revolution around the earth it would pass over the West Coast 2 hours later. At 10.00 a.m. the next day it would appear once again over the East Coast. It would never fall back to the ground for it should circle according to the same laws that govern the Moon's path about the earth.

Space travel would help us to learn much more than we know now. It would be possible to learn more about the surfaces of other planets which may offer evidence concerning the possibility of life there. Observations of the far ultraviolet light, the hard, deep-passing short-wave X-rays would certainly enable scientists to learn such things as cannot be observed from the earth. Great results in different fields of science might be obtained from such an observatory in space.

In conquering space man will take his greatest step forward in the struggle against the limits set by nature. By learning more about the Universe the scientists may find paths that will lead to still further conquest of Nature.

at the bottom of a great envelope of air suure õhukatte põhjas
without this envelope ilma selle katteta
would cease lakkaks
but for kui poleks
the X-rays röntgenikiired
cannot be seen pole võimalik näha
permits free passage laseb vabalt läbi
is directed towards one end on suunatud ühe eesmärgi saavutamiseks
rocket plane raketilennuk
in the skies taevas
at an incredible rate of speed uskumatu kiirusega
every two hours iga kahe tunni järel
at, say 10.00 a.m. ütleme, kell kümme hommikul

MAN LEAVES SPACESHIP IN ORBIT FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER

Astronauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov Tell Their Story

We stood on the airfield, looking into the sky. Up above a four-engine plane was circling. On board were the hero-astronauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov. The plane disappeared for some minutes and then appeared on the horizon once again.

The plane landed and the heroes themselves opened the door of the plane. They were wearing black short jackets and flying boots; one was in a fur hat with ear flaps and the other in a flying helmet. At the top of the gangway they paused for a moment, probably because they were so happy at this meeting.

They walked towards us — now we could see their faces clearly, could see that they were both smiling.

They made a short report, and were then embraced by one person after another. On Leonov's face there were tears of joy.

On the front of the hotel there were portraits of both the new spacemen and slogans of greeting. The astronauts went up to their rooms on the first floor. We remained below — they would change and then come down and talk to us.

Chairs and tables were set out in the gymnasium. This was for our talk, for the meeting of the State Commission. The two heroes sat there waiting for questions. But before that we congratulated them on their fantastic victory.

"What did each of you do during the main experiment, while Leonov was out in space?"

"We carried on with the programme we'd been set," Pavel Belyayev told us. "We didn't have to change it. All the systems functioned very well. I worked the locking system. That's putting it in a few words. And when Alexei went to the exit, I wished him all the best. As he went out into space, while he was out there, and as he came back in again I kept track of his breathing and pulse rate, and followed the work of the spaceship systems. His pulse rate went up a little, but that was natural. Also during that time I talked with the Earth by radio, and helped with television: I oriented the spaceship in such a way that Alexei was well illuminated by the Sun."

"Yes," Leonov joined in the conversation with a laugh. "As I opened the exit hatch there was a powerful beam of light coming right at me."

"I've heard so often from my comrades what the cosmos looks like that you'd have thought I was prepared for what I saw," he went on. "But it turned out to be nothing like I had imagined. Probably it is simply impossible in our vocabulary to find words to describe the sensation I got from the endless space opening up before me. Right in front of me I saw black sky. Pitch black. There were no rays coming from the Sun. Below was the Earth, absolutely flat. You didn't feel as though it was a ball. Only at the horizon did you see its rounded edge."

"When I left the spaceship we had direct communications with the Earth. Pavel had to work hard, he was in communication with me and with the Earth. He connected me to Moscow. And the first thing I heard was the voice of Levitan, the voice of Moscow Radio, reporting on our flight.

"I sent greetings to everyone," Alexei said with a smile.

"How did you make your exit from the ship?"

"I leant out of the hatch, and almost went right out. 'I'm pushing off', I said to Pavel. 'Not so fast', he said. 'Wait a bit.' I stayed there half out of the hatch and waited. Then he said: 'Off you go!' And I floated off.

I acted as though I was in familiar circumstances. One of my first jobs was to take the cover off the camera that had to photograph me."

"Did anything unforeseen happen?"

"Nothing at all. Everything that happened with me was what I had expected back on the Earth. Oh, but there was something unexpected, after all — the behaviour of the ship. You see, as I pushed off I felt as though the ship bounced away in the opposite direction. According to the laws of mechanics that was how it should have been, but the sensation was unfamiliar."

"It's interesting," Belyayev said, "that I clearly felt everything that Alexei was doing to the ship. I felt it when he pushed, and heard his boot ring as it scraped against the side of the spaceship. And even when he ran his hand over the outside of the ship I heard a kind of rustle."

"What is the feeling of weightlessness like when you're swimming in space?"

"Just the same as it is in the spaceship," Leonov replied. "But it is more comfortable. There's plenty of room to move in. You breathe easily, even better than on earth."

"On the whole, what will it be like working there?"

"Well, I was thinking about that during the flight, and while I was out in space I did a few jobs. Yes, it's quite possible to screw things up and unscrew them." (When Leonov said this to the Chief Designer, the latter laughed over the enthusiasm of the astronaut and commented: "Well, if you'd had your way you'd have unscrewed the whole spaceship!")

"Comrade Leonov, was swimming in the cosmos anything like swimming in water?"

"No! in the latter you feel the water streaming around your body. And you have to keep your body in a more or less definite position. In space you can float about as you like. I, for example, stretched out my arms and legs and soared. Below I could see the Earth."

"Were you and the spaceship going at the same speed?"

"Yes, absolutely the same. I pushed off easily from the ship and went out to the side. The spaceship was incredibly beautiful from the side. It looked mysterious, fantastic."

"How did your return to the ship go off?"

"That was a little more difficult. Firstly it needed more effort and I was a little tired. But it all went off fine! According to the programme I was supposed to wind the cable round

my hand and haul myself in. I saw that it was going to be a long affair. I thought a bit and found a way of doing it quicker. Then the C. O. quickly shut the hatch behind me and turned on the pressure."

"What was the first thing you saw on the Earth when you left the spaceship? And what was the last thing before you went back in again?"

"When I first looked down I saw we were flying over Kerch. The Crimean coast of the Black Sea was very clear. As usual, there were clouds over the mountains. But over the coast itself there was wonderful sunny weather! Everything was very clear, I could even see streams and valleys.

"The Volga was very clear. I don't remember seeing the Urals — probably I was turning a somersault at that moment. Then I saw the Irtysh and the Yenisei. That was the last I saw. After that I went back into the cabin."

"Did you feel as though you were going back home?"

"Something of the sort. The ship was in fact a home for us. I knew I had a comrade there in the ship waiting for me, that there were people on the Earth who knew to the dot when I had to finish the experiment. So I couldn't stay longer there in the cosmos. Pavel was watching every movement I made. I hurried back to him."

"Comrade Belyayev, what did you say when you greeted your companion on his return?"

"'Good for you!' Then Alexei had a little rest and got down to work. He had to write all his impressions down in the log-book immediately."

"Did he write much?"

"He wrote for about an hour and a half."

"By the way, what did Alexei say when he came on board again?"

The two astronauts glanced at each other and laughed.

"Shall I tell them or not?" Belyayev asked, smiling.

"Some other time!" Alexei replied.

"Comrade Belyayev, tell us something about how you landed with the aid of the manual controls."

"I had all the necessary calculations, which had been worked out on the Earth. In accordance with those calculations I switched on the retro-engines. There was nothing new to me in that, since we had been through all the landing operations on the Earth. Everything was just as we'd been taught."

"What are your most striking impressions of the flight?"

"The wonderful pictures that unfold before you while in orbit. No descriptions prepare you for such beauty. I looked through one porthole and Alexei through the other. We were silent. In one part of the sky I saw stars of a most surprising

colour. It was as though they were made of pure gold. I think it was because we were looking at them through a beam of sunlight. At that moment the Sun was below the horizon, hidden from view by the Earth. And there on the other side the golden stars were twinkling.

"There was another interesting thing," he continued. "I saw an artificial sputnik. It wasn't far away from us — about 800 metres. We could see it turning slowly."

"What did the horizon look like?"

"It depended on the position of the Sun," Leonov said. "When we were flying out of the Earth's shadow into the daylight zone, the horizon was bathed in warm colours. When we were flying from daylight into darkness the colour changed into light blue. This turned to dark blue and then to black."

"How did you hit the Earth? How did you land?"

"It was a soft landing," Belyayev laughed.

"The spaceship came down between two big fir-trees. It landed in deep snow. We opened the hatch and looked round. Everywhere there were huge trees. The snow was thick — from one and a half to three metres, and on its surface were the tracks of hare and fox. Within a few minutes we reported by radio: "We have made a good landing!"

"Did anything unforeseen happen during the landing?"

"No, nothing."

"That's all for now. Thank you for talking to us."

G. Ostroumov,

Izvestia special correspondent

Cosmodrome, March 22, 1965

I worked the locking system mina käsitsesin sulgude (lülside) süsteemi
that's putting it in a few words see on asja seletamine paari sõnaga
his pulse rate went up a little ta pulss kiirenes pisut
that you'd have thought et teie arvatavasti mõtlete
but it turned out to be nothing like I had imagined aga ilmses, et see pol-
nud üldse niisugune, nagu mina olin kujutlenud
right in front of me otse enda ees
you didn't feel as though it was a ball polnud üldse sellist tunnet, et ta
on kera
how did you make your exit from the ship? kuidas toimus laevast väljumine?
back on the Earth varem maa peal
that was how it should have been nii see pidigi olema, nii see olekski
pidanud olema
he ran his hand over ... ta libistas oma käe üle ...
I heard a kind of rustle ma kuulsin nagu mingit sahinat
what will it be like working there? kuidas on seal töötamisega?
if you'd had your way kui sina oleksid saanud teha oma tahtmist mööda
was swimming in the cosmos anything like swimming in water? kas uju-
mine kosmoses sarnanes kuidagi ujumisega vees?

how did your return to the ship go off? kuidas läks laevale tagasipöördumine?

it all went off fine kõik läks hästi

turned on the pressure laskis õhu sisse, avas õhukraani

something of the sort midagi taolist

good for you! hästi tehtud!

got down to work asus tööle

we'd been taught meile oli õpetatud

stars were twinkling ['twɪŋkliŋ] tähed vilkusid (või sirasid)

HERBERT EDWARD READ

(born 1893)

H. Read was born in the family of a farmer, and was educated at the Leeds University. He fought in France and Belgium in 1915—18. After the war H. Read became a critic who wrote on art, literature, philosophy, politics and education. He was Professor of Fine Arts at Edinburgh University, and then Director of a publishing firm. As a writer H. Read is mostly known for his war-poems.

TO A CONSCRIPT OF 1940

A soldier passed me in the freshly fallen snow,
His footsteps muffled, his face unearthly grey;
And my heart gave a sudden leap
As I gazed on a ghost of five-and-twenty
years ago.

I shouted "Halt!" and my voice had the old
accustom'd ring
And he obeyed it as it was obeyed
In the shrouded days when I too was one
Of an army of young men marching

Into the unknown. He turned towards me and
I said:
"I am one of those who went before you
Five-and-twenty years ago: one of the many
who never returned,
Of the many who returned and yet were dead.

We went where you are going, into the rain
and the mud;
We fought as you will fight
With death and darkness and despair;
We gave what you will give — our brains and
our blood.

We think we gave in vain. The world was not
renewed.
There was hope in the homestead and anger in
the streets,
But the old world was restored and we returned
To the dreary field and workshop, and the
immemorial feud

Of rich and poor. Our victory was our defeat.
Power was retained where power had been
misused
And youth was left to sweep away
The ashes that the fires had strewn beneath
our feet.

But one thing we learned: there is no glory
in the dead
Until the soldier wears a badge of tarnish'd
braid;
There are heroes who have heard the valley
and have seen
The glitter and a garland round their head.

Theirs is the hollow victory. They are deceived.
But you, my brother and my ghost, if you
can go
Knowing that there is no reward, no certain use
In all your sacrifice, then honour is reprieved."

To fight without hope is to fight with grace,
The self reconstructed, the false heart is
repaired."

Then I turned with a smile, and he answered
my salute
As he stood against the fretted hedge which was
like white lace.

who have heard the valley kes on kuulnud trompeti häält
honour is reprieved au on lunastatud
to fight with grace võidelda väarikusega

LISAD

VOKAALÜHENDITE LUGEMINE RÖHULISES SILBIS

Kõige sagedasem lugemisviis on antud esimesena.

ai	[ei]	main, straight, wait
au	[ɔ:]	caught, taught, because
	[a:]	laugh, draught
aw	[ɔ:]	law, draw
ay	[ei]	day, play
Er and	[e]	says
ea	[i:]	read, sea, east
	[e]	head, meant, read (üldminevik)
	[ei]	break, great
	[iə]	real, theatre
ee	[i:]	week, green, tree, meeting
ei	[i:]	receive, deceive
	[ei]	weight, eight
	[ai]	height
	[e]	leisure
eo	[i:]	people
eu	[ju:]	Europe
ew	[ju:]	new, few, dew
	[ou]	sew
ey	[ei]	grey
	[i:]	key
ie	[i:]	field, piece
	[e]	friend

iew	[ju:]	view
oa	[ou]	road, boat
	[ɔ:]	broad
oe	[ou]	goes
	[ʌ]	does
oi	[ɔ:]	noise, boil, voice
oo	[u:]	goose, too, soon
	[u]	took, book, look
	[ʌ]	blood
ou	[au]	out, loud, house
	[ʌ]	double, enough, young
	[u:]	you, through, soup, group
	[u]	could, would, should
	[ou]	though
	[ɔ:]	bought, thought
ow	[au]	now, how, cow, power, flower
	[ou]	blow, grow, show, snow
	[ɔ]	knowledge
oy	[ɔ:]	boy, employ
ue	[ju:]	hue
ui	[u:]	fruit
	[i]	build
uy	[ai]	guy

VOKAALIDE LUGEMINE R NAABRUSES

ar +	{	a	Sarah
	e	[eə]	dare
	i		various
	y		Mary

air	[eə]	air, hair
er	[ɔ:]	her, certain
ere	[iə]	here
	[eə]	where, there
ear	[iə]	hear, near, year
	[eə]	pear
	[ɔ:]	learn, heard
	[a:]	heart
eer	[iə]	deer
eir	[eə]	their
ir	[ɔ:]	fir, bird, girl

ire	[aiə]	fire, tired
or	[ɔ:]	for, form, short
	[ɔ:]	work, world

or +	{	a	flora
	e	[ɔ:]	more
	i		glorious
	y		story

oar	[ɔ:]	roar
oor	[uə]	poor
	[ɔ:]	door, floor
our	[ɔ:]	pour, four
	+ konsonant	[ɔ:] journal, journey
ur	[ɔ:]	fur, turn
ure	[uə]	sure, pure

HÄÄLDAMISHARJUTUSED (PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES)

[i:]

Keep clean.
Please be neat.
She eats peas.
Believe me she deceives me.

[i]

It fits him.
Give Dick his biscuit.
It's a pity Pitt's busy.

[e]

Let's get a net.
Bess sent Ted ten hens' eggs.

[u]

Cook took a look.
You should if you could.
Look, full of books!

[æ]

Fat cats are happy on Pat's lap.
Can apple salad go bad?
Perhaps you can have a hat, madam.

[ə]

Percy turned when he heard the girl's words.
Birds searched the earth for worms.

[ou]

Oh no! Don't go home alone. Nobody knows how lonely the road is.
So the old boat floated slowly to the coast.
The bowl rolled into a hole.

[θ — s]

Thoughts seem solid things.
"Think of a simple path," said Seth.
Thora saw Athens last month.

[ð — z]

Pause between those rows, then!
These noises arose from the clothes.

[v — w]

Vera went very white.
What value have wet valves?

ARTIKKEL PÜSIVAIS SÖNAÜHENDEIS

a) umbmäärane artikkel:

a lot of ..., a great deal of ..., a good deal of ..., a great many ... suur hulk ..., palju ...

a few mõned

a little pisut, natuke(ne), veidi

for a long time kaua aega

it's a long way sinna on tükk maad

in a short time lühikese aja jooksul

in a loud (low) voice valju (tasase) häälega

at a speed of ... kiirusega ...

as a matter of fact tegelikult, õigupoolest

three times a day (a week, a month, a year) kolm korda päevas (nädalas, kuus, aastas)

as a rule tavaliselt, harilikult

at an end lõpul

it is a pity that ... on kahju, et ...

to be in a hurry kiire olema

I am in a hurry mul on kiire

to be at a loss kimbatuses olema

to have a good time aega lõbusasti veetma

to have a headache (a toothache) peavalu (hambavalu) kannatama

I have a headache mul on peavalu, mu pea valutab

to go for a walk jalutama minema, jalutamas käima

to take a seat istet võtma, istuma

to have a temperature palavikus olema

to have a cold külmetanud olema

to feel a pain valu tundma

to take a rest puhkama

b) määrav artikkel:

in the morning hommikul

in the evening õhtul

in the afternoon pärast lõunat, õhtupoolikul

in the country maal

in the field põllul

in the street tänaval

in the sun päikese käes

on the right (left) paremal (vasakul)

at the seaside mererannas

at the skating-rink, on the ice liuväljal

on the one (other) hand ühelt (teiselt) poolt

on the whole üldiselt, kõike arvestades

the day before yesterday üleeile
 the day after tomorrow ülehomme
 the other day hiljuti, mõni päev tagasi
 to go to the theatre (the cinema, the pictures) teatrisse (kinno)
 minema, teatris (kinos) käima
 to play the piano (the violin) klaverit (viilut) mängima
 to pass the time aega veetma
 to take the bus (the tram) bussiga (trammiga) sõitma
 to tell the truth tõtt rääkima
 to tell the way teed juhutama

c) artikkel puudub:

at night öösel
 at dinner (breakfast, supper) lõunat (hommikust, õhtust) söömas
 at home kodus
 at school koolis
 to school kooli
 at sea merel
 at work tööl
 at peace rahuajal
 at war sõjajalal
 at (või on) page three kolmandal leheküljel
 by tram (train, bus) trammiga (rongiga, bussiga)
 by air (water, sea, land) õhuteed (vett, merd, maad) mööda
 by day päeval
 by heart pähe, peast
 by chance juhuslikult
 by mistake kogemata, eksikombel
 by post posti teel, postiga
 in fact õigupoolest, õieti, tegelikult
 in time õigel ajal
 in town linnas
 on board (a ship) (laeva) pardal
 on deck (laeva) tekil
 on foot jalgsi
 on sale müügil
 on condition that ... tingimusel, et ...
 day after day päev päeva järel
 day by day päevast päeva
 day and night päeval ja ööl
 from morning to (või till) night hommikust õhtuni
 from time to time aeg-ajalt
 from head to foot pealaest jalatallani
 to be on duty korrapidajaks olema
 to go to bed magama minema

to go to school koolis käima
to go to town linna sõitma
to take part in (millestki) osa võtma

MATEMAATILISI AVALDISI (MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS)

10^2 ten to the second (power); ten squared
 10^3 ten to the third (power); ten cubed
 10^∞ ten to the power of infinity
 10^{-1} ten to the minus first (power)
 $\left(\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right)^m$ x squared divided by y cubed in parentheses to the m^{th} power
 $\sqrt{a}$ square root of a
 $\sqrt[3]{a}$ third (*või* cube) root of a

EBAREEGLIPÄRASTE VERBIDE PÕHIVORMID (PRINCIPAL FORMS OF IRREGULAR VERBS)

Tabelis on nurksulgudes märgitud rõhulise silbi vokaali või diftongi hääldamine. Kui esineb raskusi ka konsonantide hääldamises, on nurksulgudes antud terve sõna hääldus.

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Uldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesksõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendused
arise [ai] be [i:]	arose [ou] was [ə] were [ə:, əə]	arisen [i] been [i:]	tõusma olema
bear [ɛə]	bore [ɔ:]	borne [ɔ:]	kandma; sünnitama; taluma
beat [i:] become [Λ]	beat [i:] became [ei]	beaten [i:] become [Λ]	peksma, lööma saama (millekski, kel- lekski), muutuma
begin [i] bite [ai] blow [ou] break [ei]	began [æ] bit [i] blew [u:] broke [ou]	begun [Λ] bitten [i] blown [ou] broken [ou]	algama; alustama hammustama puhuma murduma; murdma, purustama
bring [i] build [i] burn [ə:] buy [ai] cast [ɑ:] catch [æ] choose [u:] come [Λ]	brought [ɔ:] built [i] burnt [ə:] bought [ɔ:] cast [ɑ:] caught [ɔ:] chose [ou] came [ei]	brought [ɔ:] built [i] burnt [ə:] bought [ɔ:] cast [ɑ:] caught [ɔ:] chosen [ou] come [Λ]	tooma ehitama põlema; põletama ostma viskama (kinni) püüdma valima tulema

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Uldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesksõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendus
cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]	väärt olema, maksm
creep [ii]	crept [e]	crept [e]	roomama; pugema
cut [ʌ]	cut [ʌ]	cut [ʌ]	lõikama
dig [i]	dug [ʌ]	dug [ʌ]	kaevama
do [u:]	did [i]	done [ʌ]	tegema
draw [ɔ:]	drew [u:]	drawn [ɔ:]	joonistama
dream [ii]	{ dreamed [ii] dreamt [e]	{ dreamed [ii] dreamt [e]	und nägema; unis- tama
drink [i]	drank [æ]	drunk [ʌ]	jooma
drive [ai]	drove [ou]	driven [i]	ajama; sõitma
eat [ii]	ate [et]	eaten [ii]	sööma
fall [ɔ:]	fell [e]	fallen [ɔ:]	langema, kukkuma
feed [ii]	fed [e]	fed [e]	toitma; toituma
feel [ii]	felt [e]	felt [e]	tundma
fight [ai]	fought [ɔ:]	fought [ɔ:]	võitlema
find [ai]	found [au]	found [au]	leidma
fly [ai]	flew [u:]	flown [ou]	lendama
foretell [e]	foretold [ou]	foretold [ou]	ennustama
forget [e]	forgot [ɔ]	forgotten [ɔ]	unustama
forgive [i]	forgave [ei]	forgiven [i]	andestama
freeze [ii]	froze [ou]	frozen [ou]	külmetama; külmuma
get [e]	got [ɔ]	got [ɔ]	(midagi) saama
give [i]	gave [ei]	given [i]	andma
go [ou]	went [e]	gone [ɔ]	minema, käima
grow [ou]	grew [u:]	grown [ou]	kasvama; (millekski) muutuma
hang [æ]	hung [ʌ]	hung [ʌ]	riippuma; riputama
have [æ]	had [æ]	had [æ]	omama
hear [iə]	heard [ə:]	heard [ə:]	kuulma
hide [ai]	hid [i]	{ hidden [i] hid [i]	peitma, varjama
hold [ou]	held [e]	held [e]	hoidma
hurt [ə:]	hurt [ə:]	hurt [ə:]	vigastama
keep [ii]	kept [e]	kept [e]	pidama, hoidma
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	teadma, tundma
lay [ei]	laid [ei]	laid [ei]	panema, asetama
lead [ii]	led [e]	led [e]	juhtima
learn [ə:]	{ learned [ə:] learnt [ə:]	{ learned [ə:] learnt [ə:]	õppima; teada
leave [ii]	left [e]	left [e]	saama lahkuma; (maha) jätma
lend [e]	lent [e]	lent [e]	laenutama, laenuks
let [e]	let [e]	let [e]	andma
lie [ai]	lay [ei]	lain [ei]	laskma, lubama
light [ai]	{ lighted [ai] lit [i]	{ lighted [ai] lit [i]	lamama
lose [lu:z]	lost [ɔ]	lost [ɔ]	valgustama; süütama
make [ei]	made [e]	made [ei]	kaotama
mean [ii]	meant [e]	meant [e]	tegema, valmistama
meet [ii]	met [e]	met [e]	tähendama
pay [ei]	paid [ei]	paid [ei]	kohtuma; kohtama
put [u]	put [u]	put [u]	maksm, tasuma panema

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Üldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesksõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendused
read [i:]	read [e]	read [e]	lugema
ride [ai]	rode [ou]	ridden [i]	sõitma; ratsutama
ring [i]	rang [æ]	rung [Λ]	helisema; helistama
rise [ai]	rose [ou]	risen [i]	tõusma
run [Λ]	ran [æ]	run [Λ]	jooksma
say [ei]	said [e]	said [e]	ütleva
see [i:]	saw [ɔ:]	seen [i:]	nägema
sell [e]	sold [ou]	sold [ou]	müüma
send [e]	sent [e]	sent [e]	saatma
set [e]	set [e]	set [e]	panema, asetama
sew [ou]	sewed [ou]	sewn [ou]	õmblema
shake [ei]	shook [u]	shaken [ei]	raputama
shine [ai]	shone [ɔ]	shone [ɔ]	paistma; särama
shoot [u:]	shot [ɔ]	shot [ɔ]	(püssi) laskma
show [ou]	showed [ou]	shown [ou]	näitama
shut [Λ]	shut [Λ]	shut [Λ]	sulgema
sing [i]	sang [æ]	sung [Λ]	laulma
sit [i]	sat [æ]	sat [æ]	istuma
sleep [i:]	slept [e]	slept [e]	magama
slide [ai]	slid [i]	slid [i]	libisema
smell [e]	{ smelt [e] smelled [e]	{ smelt [e] smelled [e]	lõhnama
speak [i:]	spoke [ou]	spoken [ou]	rääkima
spell [e]	{ spelled [e] spelt [e]	{ spelled [e] spelt [e]	veerima
spend [e]	spent [e]	spent [e]	veetma; (raha) kulu- tama
spill [i]	{ spilt [i] spilled [i]	{ spilt [i] spilled [i]	maha loksutama
spread [e]	spread [e]	spread [e]	levima; laotama
stand [æ]	stood [u]	stood [u]	seisma
stick [i]	stuck [Λ]	stuck [Λ]	pistma, torkama; kleepuma; kleepima
strew [u:]	strewed [u:]	{ strewn [u:] strewed [u:]	laiali puistama
strike [ai]	struck [Λ]	struck [Λ]	lööma
swim [i]	swam [æ]	swum [Λ]	ujuma
take [ei]	took [u]	taken [ei]	võtma
teach [i:]	taught [ɔ:]	taught [ɔ:]	õpetama
tell [e]	told [ou]	told [ou]	ütleva; jutustama
think [i]	thought [ɔ:]	thought [ɔ:]	mõtleva
throw [ou]	threw [u:]	thrown [ou]	viskama
understand [æ]	understood [u]	understood [u]	mõistma, aru saama
wake [ei]	{ woke [ou] waked [ei]	{ woke(n) [ou] waked [ei]	ärkama; äratama
wear [eə]	wore [ɔ:]	worn [ɔ:]	(rõivaid) kandma
win [i]	won [Λ]	won [Λ]	võitma
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written [ˈritn]	kirjutama

SÕNASTIKUD

LÜHENDID (ABBREVIATIONS)

<i>a.</i>	= adjektiiv, omadussõna — adjective	<i>obj.</i>	= objekt, sihitis — object
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb, määrsõna — adverb	<i>ol.</i>	= (üld)olevik — Present Indefinite
<i>Am.</i>	= Ameerikas tarvitav — American	<i>p.</i>	= pööre — person
<i>arh.</i>	= arhailine, vanamoeline — archaic	<i>peam.</i>	= peamiselt — chiefly
<i>atrib.</i>	= atributiivne (nimisõna täiendav), -selt — attributive(ly)	<i>piltl.</i>	= piltlik(ult) — figurative(ly)
<i>biol.</i>	= bioloogia — biology	<i>pl.</i>	= pluural, mitmus — plural
<i>e.</i>	= ehk — or	<i>pn.</i>	= pärisnimi — proper noun
<i>eelm.</i>	= eelmine (sõna) — preceding (word)	<i>poeet.</i>	= poeetiline, luulekeelne — poetical
<i>emf.</i>	= emfaatiline, tunderõhuline — emphatic	<i>poss.</i>	= possessiivne, omastav — possessive
<i>er.</i>	= eriti — especially	<i>postp.</i>	= postpositsioon — postposition
<i>fam.</i>	= familiaarne, kodusemas kõnekeeles tarvitav — familiar, colloquial	<i>p. p.</i>	= mineviku kesksõna — past participle
<i>gr.</i>	= grammatika — grammar	<i>pr.</i>	= prantsuskeelne (võõrsõna) — French
<i>inf.</i>	= infinitiiv, tegevusnimi — infinitive	<i>pred. a.</i>	= predikatiivne (öeldistäitena kasutatav) adjektiiv — predicative adjective
<i>interj.</i>	= interjektsioon, hüüdsõna — interjection	<i>pref.</i>	= prefiks, eesliide — prefix
<i>jne.</i>	= ja nii edasi — and so on	<i>prep.</i>	= prepositsioon, eessõna — preposition
<i>keem.</i>	= keemia — chemistry	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoomen, asesõna — pronoun
<i>kollekt.</i>	= kollektiivne, -selt — collective(ly)	<i>refl.</i>	= refleksiivne, -selt, enesekohane, -selt — reflexive(ly)
<i>komp.</i>	= komparatiiv, keskvärre — comparative	<i>ret.</i>	= retooriline, ilukõneline — rhetorical
<i>konj.</i>	= konjunktsioon, sidesõna — conjunction	<i>sg.</i>	= singular, ainsus — singular
<i>lastek.</i>	= lastekeelne — nursery language	<i>smb.</i>	= keegi, kedagi — somebody
<i>lit.</i>	= literaarne, raamatuline — literary	<i>smb.'s</i>	= kellegi — somebody's
<i>lüh.</i>	= lühend — abbreviation	<i>smth.</i>	= midagi — something
<i>mat.</i>	= matemaatika — mathematics	<i>sup.</i>	= superlatiiv, ülivõrre — superlative
<i>med.</i>	= meditsiin, arstiteadus — medicine	<i>tarvit.</i>	= tarvitatakse — used
<i>min.</i>	= (üld)minevik — Past Indefinite	<i>tul.</i>	= (üld)tulevik — Future Indefinite
<i>muus.</i>	= muusika — music	<i>v.</i>	= verb, tegusõna — verb
<i>n.</i>	= nimisõna — noun	<i>vt.</i>	= vaata — see
<i>num.</i>	= numeraal, arvsõna — numeral	<i>ühisk.</i>	= ühiskondlik — social

* tähistab ebareeglipärast verbi, mille põhivormid on antud tabelis lk. 241—243.

VOCABULARY TO LESSONS 1—10

LESSON 1

lesson ['lesn] õppetund
 one [wʌn] üks
 Ann Park [æn pa:k] *pn.*
 name [neim] nimi
 I am [ai æm] m(in)a olen
 student ['stju:d(ə)nt] üliõpilane
 live [liv] elama
 at [æt, ət] *prep.* -s, -l
 sister ['sistə] õde
 brother ['brʌðə] vend
 Kate [keɪt] *pn.*
 pupil ['pjʊ:pl] õpilane
 go [gou] minema
 to [tu, tə] *prep.* -le, -ni, -sse
 to go to school koolis käima
 Tom [tɒm] *pn.*
 also ['ɔ:lsoʊ] ka
 at school koolis
 they [ðei] nemad, nad
 read [ri:d] lugema
 write [raɪt] kirjutama
 friend [frend] sõber
 her [hə, hæ] tema, ta, (tema) oma
 (*naissoost olendite kohta*)
 Mary ['meəri] *pn.*
 too [tu:] ka
 we [wi] meie
 study ['stʌdi] õppima
 English ['ɪŋɡliʃ] inglise keel
 speak [spi:k] rääkima
 home [həʊm] kodu
 at home kodus
 help [help] aitama
 mother ['mʌðə] ema
 cook [kuk] keetma
 dinner ['dɪnə] lõuna
 evening ['i:vnɪŋ] õhtu
 in the evening õhtul
 like [laɪk] meeldima
 I like mulle meeldib, ma armastan
 good [gud] hea
 note [nout] (*pl.* notes [nouts]) märges, ülestähendus
 text [tekst] tekst

grammar ['græmə] grammatika
 Present Indefinite ['preznt in'defɪnɪt]
 üldolevik
 affirmative form [ə'fænmətɪv fɔ:m] jaa-
 tav vorm
 be [bi:] olema
 exercise ['eksəsaɪz] harjutus

LESSON 2

two [tu:] kaks
 morning ['mɔ:niŋ] hommik
 in the morning hommikul
 it is morning on hommik
 get up [get ʌp] üles tõusma
 seven ['sevn] seitse
 at seven o'clock [ə'klɒk] kell seitse
 breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikueine
 we have breakfast me sööme hom-
 mikueinet
 of [ɒv, əv] *prep.* (*väljendab eesti*
omastava või osastava käände su-
het)
 coffee ['kɒfi] kohv
 we have a cup of coffee me joome
 tassi kohvi
 bread [bred] leib
 butter ['bʌtə] või
 bread-and-butter {'bredən(d)'bʌtə} või-
 leib
 by [baɪ] *prep.* abil, -ga
 bus-stop ['bʌs'stɒp] bussipeatus
 meet [mi:t] kohtama
 begin [bi'gɪn] algama
 ten [ten] kümme
 new [nju:] uus
 school-bag ['sku:l bæɡ] koolikott
 take [teɪk] võtma
 his [hɪz] tema, ta, (tema) oma (*mees-*
soost olendite kohta)
 text-book ['tekstbʊk] õpik
 pencil-box ['penslbɒks] pinal
 copy-book ['kɒpɪbʊk] vihik
 pencil ['pensl] pliiats
 say [seɪ] ütleva

good-bye [gud'bai] *interj.* head aega!
father [ˈfɑːðə] isa
leave [li:v] lahkuma

noun [naun] nimisõna
plural [ˈpluər(ə)l] mitmus

Possessive Case [pəˈzesiv keis] omas-
tav kääne

Possessive Pronoun [pəˈzesiv ˈprou-
naun] omastav asesõna

conjoint form [kənˈdʒɔɪnt fɔ:m] oma-
dussõnaline vorm

LESSON 3

three [θri:] kolm

dialogue [ˈdaɪəlɒɡ] dialoog, kahekõne

university [ju(:)niˈvɜ:siti] ülikool

lecture [ˈlektʃə] loeng

come [kʌm] tulema

into [ˈintu, ˈintə] *prep.* sisse, -sse

lecture-room [ˈlektʃərʊm] loenguruum,
auditoorium

all [ɔ:l] kõik

stand [stænd] seisma

up [ʌp] *adv.* üles

to stand up püsti tõusma

good morning! tere hommikust!

sit [sit] istuma

down [daun] *adv.* maha

sit down istu, võta istet

please [pli:z] palun (viisakussõnana)

who [hu(:)] kes

absent [ˈæbs(ə)nt] puuduv

to be absent puuduma

Robert [ˈrɒbət] *pn.*

Julia [ˈdʒu:liə] *pn.*

today [təˈdeɪ] täna

open [ˈoʊpən] avama

page [peɪdʒ] lehekülg

Cde. lüh. = Comrade [ˈkɒmrid,

ˈkʌmrid] seltsimees

line [laɪn] rida

well [wel] hästi

thank you [ˈθæŋkju] tänan

shut [ʃʌt] sulgema

blackboard [ˈblækbo:d] tahvel

go to the blackboard mine tahvli
juurde

chalk [tʃɔ:k] kriit

word [wɜ:d] sõna

correct [kəˈrekt] õige, veatu; (vigu)
parandama

mistake [misˈteɪk] viga

Helen [ˈhelɪn] *pn.*

then [ðen] siis

put [put] panema

to put down üles kirjutama, kirja
panema

homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] kodutöö

translate [ˈtrænsˈleɪt] tõlkima

learn [lə:n] õppima

bell [bel] kell

ring [rɪŋ] helisema

over [ˈoʊvə] *adv.* läbi, möödas

Imperative Mood [imˈperətɪv mu:d]
imperatiiv, käskiv kõneviis

negative form [ˈnegətɪv fɔ:m] eitav
vorm

interrogative form [ɪntəˈrəɡətɪv fɔ:m]
küsimisvorm

LESSON 4

four [fɔ:] neli

state [steɪt] riik; riiklik

Tallinn [ˈtælin] *pn.*

polytechnical [pəliˈteknɪkəl] polütehni-
line

institute [ˈɪnstitju:t] instituut

as [æz] kuna

far [fɑ:] kaugel; kauge

from [frɒm] *prep.* -st, -lt

tram [træm] tramm

to take the tram trammiga sõitma

often [ˈɒ(:)fn] tihti, sageli

about [əˈbaʊt] *prep.* -st, üle, kohta

study [ˈstʌdi] (*pl.* studies) õping

always [ˈɔ:lweɪz] alati, ikka

glad [glæd] rõõmus

receive [rɪˈsi:v] saama

letter [ˈletə] kiri

very [ˈveri] väga

interesting [ˈɪntərestɪŋ] huvitav

when [wen] kui

near [niə] ligidal, lähedal

to come home koju tulema, koju
jõudma

I sit down at my table ma istun oma
laua taha

newspaper [ˈnju:spɛɪpə] ajaleht

prepare [prɪˈpeə] ette valmistama

much [mʌtʃ] palju

difficult [ˈdɪfɪk(ə)lt] raske

for [fɔ:, fə] jaoks

article [ˈɑ:tɪkl] artikkel

the Indefinite [ɪnˈdefɪnɪt] Article umb-
määrane artikkel

the Definite [ˈdefɪnɪt] Article määrav
artikkel

do [du:, du, də] (*abiverbina tarvitatult*
eestikeelne tõlkevaste puudub);
(täistähendusliku verbina) tegema

LESSON 5

five [faiv] viis
 time [taim] aeg
 season ['si:zn] aastaaeg
 month [mʌnθ] kuu
 school-year ['sku:ljiə] õppeaasta
 year [jiə, jɔ:] aasta
 Soviet ['sovjet, 'səviet] nõukogu
 union ['ju:njən] liit
 the Soviet Union Nõukogude Liit
 autumn ['ɔ:təm] sügis
 first [fɜ:st] esimene
 term [tɜ:m] semester
 last [lɑ:st] kestma; viimane
 half [ha:f] (*pl. halves* [hɑ:vz]) pool
 January ['dʒænjʊ(ə)rɪ] jaanuar
 February ['februəri] veebruar
 March [mɑ:tʃ] märts
 April ['eiprəl] aprill
 May [mei] mai
 June [dʒu:n] juuni
 July [dʒu'lai] juuli
 August ['ɔ:gəst] august
 September [sep'tembə] september
 October [ok'təubə] oktoober
 November [nə'vembə] november
 December [di'sembə] detsember
 weather ['weðə] ilm
 usually ['ju:zʊ(ə)li] harilikult, tavaliselt

fine [fain] ilus, tore
 quite [kwaɪt] üsna
 warm [wɔ:m] soe
 sun [sʌn] päike
 shine [ʃaɪn] paistma
 brightly ['braɪtli] heledalt, säravalt
 sometimes ['sʌmtaɪnz] mõnikord, vahel
 rain [reɪn] vihma sadama; vihm
 cold [kəʊld] külm
 winter ['wɪntə] talv
 other ['ʌðə] teine
 snow [snəʊ] lund sadama; lumi
 day [deɪ] päev
 night [naɪt] öö
 end [end] lõpp; lõppema
 preliminary examination [pri'liminəri
 ɪgzæmi'neiʃ(ə)n] arvestus
 examination [ɪgzæmi'neiʃ(ə)n] eksam
 prelim [pri'lim] lüh. = preliminary
 examination
 exam [ɪg'zæm] lüh. = examination
 for short lühendatult, lühidalt
 vacation [və'keɪʃ(ə)n] õppevaheaeg
 second ['sek(ə)nd] teine
 which [wɪtʃ] mis; milline
 seventh ['sevnθ] seitsmes
 till [tɪl] kuni
 work [wɜ:k] töötama

spring [sprɪŋ] kevad
 seldom ['seldəm] harva
 with [wɪð] *prep.* -ga
 finish ['fɪnɪʃ] lõpetama
 summer ['sʌmə] suvi

numeral ['nju:m(ə)r(ə)l] arvsõna, numeraal; arv; arvutähis
 cardinal ['kɑ:dɪn(ə)l] numeral põhiarvsõna
 ordinal ['ɔ:dɪn(ə)l] numeral järgarvsõna
 shift [ʃɪft] vahetus
 fractional ['frækʃən(ə)l] numeral murdarvsõna
 numerator ['nju:məreɪtə] (hariliku murru) lugeja
 denominator [di'nəmineɪtə] (hariliku murru) nimetaja
 decimal fraction ['desɪm(ə)l 'frækʃ(ə)n] kümnendmurd
 point [pɔɪnt] punkt
 nought [nɔ:t] null
 zero ['ziəʊ] null; nullpunkt
 degree [dɪ'ɡri:] kraad
 below [bi'ləʊ] *prep.* alla, allapoole
 above [ə'bʌv] *prep.* üle
 what is the weather like? missugune on ilm?

LESSON 6

Saturday ['sætəd(eɪ)] laupäev
 afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] pealelõuna, õhtupoolik
 everybody ['evribədi] igaüks
 study ['stʌdi] kabinet
 armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] tugitool
 number ['nʌmbə] arv; hulk
 a large number of palju, suur hulk
 bookshelf ['bukʃelf] (*pl. bookshelves* ['bukʃelvz]) raamaturiist
 floor [flɔ:] põrand
 ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] lagi
 before [bi'fɔ:] *prep.* ees
 to look for (midagi) otsima
 picture ['pɪktʃə] pilt
 typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] kirjutusmasin
 want [wɒnt] tahtma
 type [taɪp] kirjutusmasinal kirjutama
 but [bʌt] aga, kuid
 allow [ə'ləʊ] lubama
 him [hɪm] teda; temale, talle (*mees-soost olendite kohta*)
 too [tu:] liiga
 play [pleɪ] mängima; mäng
 Spot [spɒt] *pn.*

dining-room ['dainɪŋrʊm] söögituba
 kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] köök
 supper ['sʌpə] õhtusöök
 ready ['redi] valmis
 lay [lei] panema, asetama
 to lay the table lauda katma
 after ['ɑːftə] pärast, peale
 wash [wɒʃ] pesema
 to wash up lauanõusid (pärast sööki)
 puhtaks pesema
 get [get] saama; muutuma
 dark [dɑːk] pime
 it is getting dark hakkab pimedaks
 minema (või pimenema)
 switch [swɪtʃ] valgust sisse (on) või
 välja (off) lülitama
 light [laɪt] valgus; tuli
 again [əˈɡen] jälle
 whole [houl] kogu, terve
 week [wiːk] nädal
 full [fʊl] täis
 enough [ɪˈnʌf] küllalt
 know [nou] teadma
 that [ðæt] et
 work [wɜːk] töö
 make [meɪk] tegema; muutma
 Jack [dʒæk] *pn.*
 dull [dʌl] igav; tuim
 let [let] laskma
 us [ʌs] meid; meie
 game [ɡeɪm] mäng
 draughts [draʊfts] kabe, tamka
 all right [ɔːl raɪt] hea küll
 bring [brɪŋ] tooma
 board [bɔːd] (mängu)laud
 man [mæn] (*pl. men* [men]) (mängu)-
 nupp
 piece [piːs] kabekivi; (mängu)nupp
 away [əˈwei] ära
 watch [wɒtʃ] vaatama, jälgima
 listen ['lɪsn] kuulama (midagi, kedagi
 to)
 radio ['reɪdiʊ] raadio
 child [tʃaɪld] (*pl. children* ['tʃɪldr(ə)n])
 laps
 good-night head ööd
 to go to bed magama minema

the Present Participle ['pɜːt(i)sɪpl] ole-
 viku kesksõna
 the Present Continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs]
 kestev olevik
 the Personal ['pɜːsn(ə)l] Pronoun
 isikuline asesõna
 the Subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] Case alu-
 sekääne
 the Objective [əb'dʒektɪv] Case sihitise-
 kääne
 why [waɪ] miks

LESSON 7

library ['laɪbrəri] raamatukogu
 already [ə'lredi] juba
 smoke [smʊk] suitsetama
 cigarette [sɪɡə'ret] sigaret
 set [set] (raadio)aparaat
 music ['mjuːzɪk] muusika
 some [sʌm] mõni, mõned; natuke
 can [kæn, kən]: I can (ma) võin, (ma)
 oskan; you can (sa) võid, (sa) os-
 kad, *jne.*
 see [siː] nägema
 run [rʌn] jooksmas; jooksnud
 about [ə'baʊt] *adv.* ümber, ringi
 to put on selga või jalga või kätte
 või pähe panema
 overcoat ['oʊvəkaʊt] palitu, mantel
 turn [tɜːn] pöörduma
 corner ['kɔːnə] nurk
 turning the street corner pöördudes
 ümber tänavanurga
 walk [wɜːk] kõndima, käima; jalutama;
 jalutuskäik
 same [seɪm] sama
 direction [dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n] suund
 hallo! [hə'lou] tervist!
 so [sou] ka, samuti
 together [tə'ɡeðə] *adv.* (ühes)koos
 beautiful ['bjuːtɪf(ʊ)l] ilus
 storey ['stɔːri] (maja)kord, korrus
 two-storey kahekorruseline
 building ['bɪldɪŋ] hoone, ehitus
 wide [waɪd] lai, avar
 staircase ['steɪkɪsɪs] trepp
 enter ['entə] sisenema, sisse astuma
 along [ə'lɒŋ] *prep.* piki, mööda
 find [faɪnd] leidma
 various ['veəriəs] mitmesugune
 subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] aineala
 different ['dɪf(ə)nt] erinev, eri
 language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] keel
 hand [hænd] ulatama
 librarian [laɪ'breəriən] raamatukogu-
 hoidja
 may [meɪ]: I may (ma) tohin, (ma)
 võin; you may (sa) tohid, (sa) võid,
jne.
 to take out laenutama
 out [aʊt] väljas, välja
 another [ə'nʌðə] teine, veel üks
 certainly ['sɜːtnli] muidugi, kindlasti
 card [kɑːd] kaart
 would [wʊd] you like kas te soovite
 (või sooviksite)
 I should [ʃʊd] like ma sooviksin
 something ['sʌmθɪŋ] midagi
 adaptation [ædəp'teɪʃ(ə)n] kohanda-

mine, adaptatsioon: adapteeritud tekst
 poor [puə] vilets
 only ['ounli] ainult
 novel ['nɒv(ə)l] romaan
 Martin Eden ['mɑːtɪn 'iːdn] *pn.*
 ever ['evə] kunagi
 anything ['eniθɪŋ] midagi
 Jack London ['dʒæk 'lɒndn] *pn.*
 shake [ʃeɪk] raputama
 shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n] raputanud
 head [hed] pea
 meanwhile ['miːnwaɪl] vahepeal
 choose [tʃuːz] valima
 chosen ['tʃoʊzn] valinud
 to take a walk jalutuskäiku tegema
 through [θruː] läbi
 town [taʊn] linn; *atrib.* linna-
 park [pɑːk] park
 part [pɑːt] lahkuma, jumalaga jätkma
 any ['eni] mõni, mingi, keegi
 nobody ['nəʊbədi] ei keegi, mitte keegi
 nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] ei midagi, mitte midagi
 the Past [pɑːst] Participle mineviku kesksõna
 the Infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] infinitiiv, tegevusnimi
 the Present Perfect ['pɜːfɪkt] täisminevik
 Modal Verb ['mɒd(ə)l 'vɜːb] modaalverb
 Estonian [es'təʊniən] eesti keel
 put [put] asetama, panema
 blank [blæŋk] lünk, tühik
 fill [fɪl] täitma
 suitable ['sjʊːtəbl] sobiv, kohane
 sentence ['sentəns] lause
 antonym ['æntənɪm] antonüüm, vastandsõna
 form [fɔːm] moodustama
 italics [i'tælɪks] kursiiv(kiri), kaldkiri
 bracket ['brækiɪt] sulg (kirjavahemärk)
 answer ['ɑːnsə] vastama
 whom [huːm] keda
 kind [kaɪnd] liik

LESSON 8

off [ɔːf] ära, eemal
 day off vaba päev; puhkepäev
 yesterday ['jestəd(eɪ)] eile
 late [leɪt] hilja
 later ['leɪtə] hiljem
 than [ðæn] kui (võrdluses)
 usual ['juːʒu(ə)l] harilikult, tavaliselt

until [ʌn'tɪl] kuni; enne kui
 a.m. ['eɪ'm] lüh. = ante meridiem
 ['æntɪ mə'riðiəm] (= before noon)
 enne lõunat, hommikul
 never ['nevə] mitte kunagi
 early ['ɜːli] vara
 morning exercises hommikuvõimlemine
 dress [dres] riietuma
 look at (midagi) vaatama
 watch [wɒtʃ] käekell
 past [pɑːst] läbi
 way [weɪ] tee
 on my way (oma) teel
 met [met] üldminevik sõnast meet
 said [sed] üldminevik sõnast say
 quarter ['kwɔːtə] veerand
 wrote [raʊt] üldminevik sõnast write
 mine [maɪn] minu
 rang [ræŋ] up üldminevik sõnast ring
 up
 ring [rɪŋ] up (telefoniga) helistama
 came [keɪm] üldminevik sõnast come
 ask [ɑːsk] küsima
 last night eile õhtul
 you see tead, teate
 answer ['ɑːnsə] vastama
 busy ['biːzi] tööga kinni, tegevuses
 office ['ɒfɪs] kontor, kantselei
 meeting ['miːtɪŋ] koosolek
 such [sʌtʃ] niisugune
 speaker ['spiːkə] kõneleja
 how [haʊ] kuidas; kui
 how long kui kaua
 about [ə'baʊt] umbes
 hour [aʊə] tund
 many ['meni] palju
 people ['piːpl] inimesed
 took [tuːk] üldminevik sõnast take
 part [pɑːt] osa
 to take part in (millestki) osa võtma
 discussion [dɪs'kʌʃ(ə)n] arutlus, vaidlus
 club [klʌb] klubi
 to have a good time aega lõbusasti veetma
 dance [dɑːns] tantsima
 tired ['taɪəd] väsinud
 at once [ət'wʌns] kohe
 minute ['mɪnɪt] minut

the Principal ['prɪnsɪp(ə)l] Forms
 põhivormid
 the Past Indefinite üldminevik
 singular ['sɪŋɡjʊlə] ainsus
 the Past Continuous kestev minevik
 change ['tʃeɪndʒ] muutma
 following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] järgne, järgmine
 what time is it? mis kell on?

LESSON 9

wait [weit] ootama (kedagi, midagi for)
 nearly ['niəli] peaaegu
 as late as that? (kas tõesti) nii palju?,
 (kas tõesti) nii hilja?
 to have to pidama (midagi tegema)
 we had to me pidime (midagi tegema)
 fix [fiks] kindlaks määrama
 next [nekst] järgmine
 production [prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n] tootmine
 production meeting tootmisnõupidamine
 easy ['i:zi] kerge
 circle ['sə:kl] ring
 sport [spɔ:t] sport
 section ['sekʃ(ə)n] sektsioon
 take off seljast ära võtma
 don't take off ära võta seljast ära
 coat [kəʊt] mantel; kuub
 will you go? kas sa läheksid?; ole
 kena ja mine
 buy [bai] (bought [bɔ:t], bought) ost-
 ma
 food [fu:d] toit
 meat [mi:t] liha
 soup [su:p] supp
 shall [ʃæl, ʃ(ə)l] (*abiverb: aitab moodustada tuleviku ajavorme ainsuse ja mitmuse 1. pöördes*)
 beef [bi:f] loomaliha
 kilogram [ˈkiləgræm] kilogramm
 mince [mins] hakkliha
 cutlet ['kʌtli:t] kotleht
 forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'gɔ:t], forgot-
 ten [fə'gɔ:tən]) unustama
 onion ['ʌnjən] sibul
 greengrocer ['ɡri:ngrouʃə] aedvilja-
 müüja
 at the greengrocer's aedviljakauplu-
 ses(t)
 case [keis] juht(um)
 in case juhul kui
 tomato [tə'ma:təʊ] (*pl. tomatoes*) to-
 mat
 of course [əv'kɔ:s] muidugi
 cheese [tʃi:z] juust
 match [mætʃ] tuletikk
 soap [səʊp] seep
 paper ['peipə] paber
 need [ni:d] vajadus
 money ['mʌni] raha
 think [θɪŋk] (*thought* [θɔ:t], *thought*)
 mõtlema
 fruit [fru:t] puuvili
 I'm off [aɪm'ɔ:f] ma lähen!
 soon [su:n] varsti
 so long nägemiseni!

the Future ['fju:tʃə] Indefinite üldtule-
 vik
 will [wil] (*abiverb: aitab moodustada tuleviku ajavorme ainsuse ja mit-
 muse 2. ja 3. pöördes*)
 dress [dres] kleit
 piano ['piænəʊ] klaver
 explain [iks'pleɪn] seletama, selgitama
 use [ju:s] kasutamine
 necessary ['nesis(ə)rɪ] vajalik
 space type [speɪs taɪp] sõrendatud kiri
 model ['mɒdl] näidis

LESSON 10

in front of [ɪn 'frʌnt əv] ees
 hostel [ˈhɒst(ə)l] ühiselamu, internaat
 discuss [dɪs'kʌs] arutama
 plan [plæn] plaan
 decide [dɪ'saɪd] otsustama
 moment ['mɒmənt] hetk, silmapilk
 for a moment hetkeks, silmapilguks
 room-mate ['ru:mmeɪt] toakaaslane
 lab [læb] lüh. = laboratory [lə'bɒrət(ə)rɪ]
 laboratoorium
 in kodus
 pen friend sulesõber, kirjasõber
 England [ˈɪŋɡlənd] *pn.* Inglismaa
 ought [ɔ:t] I ought (ma) peaksin; you
 ought (sa) peaksid, *jne.*
 hurry [ˈhʌri] kiirustama, ruttama
 place [pleɪs] koht
 fill [fɪl] up täituma
 right [raɪt] õige
 she's right tal on õigus
 must [mʌst] I must (ma) pean; you
 must (sa) pead, *jne.*
 in all kokku, ühtekokku
 to have got *fam.* omama
 each [i:tʃ] iga
 ask [ɑ:sk] paluma
 more [mɔ:] (*keskvõrre sõnast much*)
 rohkem, enam
 leave [li:v] (*left* [left], *left*) jätta
 cloak-room [ˈkləʊkrʊm] riidehoiuruum
 reading-room ['ri:diŋrʊm] lugemistuba
 lots of [ˈlɒts əv] paljud
 quiet ['kwaɪət] vaikne
 vacant ['veɪkənt] vaba, tühi
 seat [si:t] iste; istekoht
 beside [bi'saɪd] kõrval, kõrvale
 notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] märkmik
 which [wɪtʃ] *pron.* mis
 lie [laɪ] (*lay* [lei], *lain* [lein]) lamama,
 lebama
 lying ['laɪɪŋ] (*oleviku kesksõna verbist*
 lie)

to take notes märkmeid tegema
pay [peɪ]. (paid [peɪd], paid) osutama,
üles näitama
attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] tähelepanu
to pay attention to (midagi, kedagi)
tähele panema, (millelegi, kellelegi)
tähelepanu osutama
hard [hɑ:d] kõvasti, tublisti
talk [tɔ:k] vestlema, jutlema
hall [hɔ:l] eeskoda; vestibüül
back [bæk] tagasi

gym [dʒɪm] lüh. = gymnasium
[dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm] võimla

stay [steɪ] jääma
order ['ɔ:də] käsk
indirect speech ['ɪndɪrɛkt spi:tʃ] kaud-
ne kõne
instead of [ɪn'sted əv] (millegi) asemel
according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ tə] (millelegi)
vastavalt
direct [dɪ'rekt] speech otsene kõne

ENGLISH-ESTONIAN ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

A

a [ə, rōhutatult ei] *umbmäärane artikkel*

abandon [ə'bændən] *v. maha jätma, (millestki) loobuma*

able ['eibl] *a. suuteline, võimeline*
be able suutma, võima (midagi teha to do)

about [ə'baut] **1. prep.** ümber, ringi; üle, kohta; -st; kaasas; **2. adv.** ümber, ringi; umbes, ligikaudu

above [ə'bʌv] **1. prep.** peal, üle, kohal; (millestki) kõrgemal; **2. adv.** üleval, ülal

absence ['æbs(ə)ns] *n. äraolek, puudumine*

absent ['æbs(ə)nt] *a. puuduv*
be absent puuduma

absent-minded ['æbs(ə)nt'maindid] *a. hajameelne*

absent-mindedly ['æbs(ə)nt'maindidli] *adv. hajameelselt*

absolutely ['æbsəl(j)u:tli] *adv. absoluutselt*

accident ['æksid(ə)nt] *n. juht(um); õnnetusjuhtum, õnnetus*
road accident liiklusõnnetus

accompany [ə'kæmp(ə)ni] *v. saatma*

accomplish [ə'kɒmpliʃ] *v. teostama*

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *n. nõusolek*
of one's own accord vabatahtlikult, omal tahtel

accordance [ə'kɔ:d(ə)ns] *n. kooskõla*
in accordance with (millelegi) vastavalt

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv. vastavalt (millelegi to)*

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *adv. vastavalt*

accordion [ə'kɔ:diən] *n. akordion; lõõtspill*

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v. koguma, kuhjama*

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a. harjumuspärane, harilik*

acetic [ə'setik] *a. äädika-*

acetic acid äädikhape

acid ['æsid] *n. hape*

across [ə'krɒs] **1. prep.** (risti) üle; **2. adv.** (risti) üle; teisel pool, teisele poole

act [ækt] **1. n.** tegu, toiming; (näidendi) vaatus; **2. v.** tegutsema, toimima; näitlema

acting ['æktiŋ] *n. näitlemine, mäng*

action ['ækʃ(ə)n] *n. tegevus, tegu; keem. reaktsioon*

active ['æktiv] *a. tegev, aktiivne*
the active voice gr. aktiiv

activity [æk'tiviti] *n. toimekus; tegevus*

activities tegevusalad, tegevused

actor ['æktə] *n. näitleja*

actually ['æktju(ə)li] *adv. tõeliselt, tegelikult*

adaptation [ædæp'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n. kohandamine, adaptatsioon; adapteeritud tekst*

add [æd] *v. lisama*

adequate ['ædikwi:t] *a. täiesti vastav, adekvaatne (millelegi to)*

adjective ['ædʒiktiv] *n. omadussõna, adjektiiv*

admiration [ædmɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n. imetus, imetelu*

advent ['ædvənt] *n. (tähtsa isiku või sündmuse) saabumine*

adverb ['ædvə:b] *n. määrsõna, adverb*

adverbial [əd'vɜ:biəl] *a. määrsõnaline, adverbiaalne*

adverbial of time ajamäärus

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n. nõuanne, nõu*

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v. nõu andma*

aeroplane ['eərəpleɪn] *n. lennuk, aeroplaan*

Aesop ['i:ɒp] *pn. Aisopos*

aether ['i:θə] *n. eeter*

affair [ə'feə] *n. lugu, seik; sekeldus*

affirmative [ə'fɜ:mətiv] *a. jaatav*

afraid [ə'freɪd] *pred. a. hirmul, kohkunud*

be afraid of (midagi) kartma

Africa ['æfrikə] *pn. Aafrika*

African ['æfrikən] 1. *a.* aafrika; 2. *n.* aafriklane
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* taga, taha, järel, järele; põhjal, järgi; pärast, peale
after all kõigest hoolimata, lõppude lõpuks
afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* pärastlõuna, õhtupoolik
in the afternoon pärast lõunat, õhtupoolikul
afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* pärastpoolle, hiljem
again [ə'ge:n] *adv.* jälle, uuesti, veel
against [ə'ge:nst] *prep.* vastu
age [eidʒ] 1. *n.* vanus, iga; 2. *v.* vananema
(of) your age sinuvanune, teievanune
aged [eidʒd] *a.* (teatav arv aastaid) vana
aged six kuus aastat vana, kuueaastane
aging ['eidʒɪŋ] *n.* vananemine
ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* (teatav aeg) tagasi
half an hour ago pool tundi tagasi
long ago kaua aega tagasi
agree [ə'gri:] *v.* nõustuma, nõus olema; kokku leppima
ahead [ə'hed] *adv.* ees; edasi
go ahead at a great speed suure kiirusega edasi tormama
aid [eid] *n.* abi, toetus
with the aid of (millegi) abil
air [eə] 1. *n.* õhk; 2. *v.* õhustama
by air õhuteed mööda
in the open air vabas õhus
airfield ['eəfi:ld] *n.* lennuväli
airless ['eəlis] *a.* õhutu
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* ärevus
be in great alarm suures ärevuses olema
be alarmed ärevusse sattuma
alas! [ə'lais] *interj.* paraku!, oh häda!
album ['ælbəm] *n.* album
Alfred ['ælfri:d] *pn.*
alike [ə'laik] *pred. a.* sarnane, ühesugune
alive [ə'laiv] *pred. a.* elus, elav; karme
all [ɔ:l] 1. *adj.* kõik, terve, kogu; 2. *pron.* kõik
all at once äkki, äkitselt
all right ['ɔ:lraɪt] hea küll, hüva, hästi
all the time kogu aeg
at all üldse
allow [ə'lau] *v.* lubama
all-pervading ['ɔ:lpə'veidiŋ] *a.* kõike-läbiv
almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv.* peaaegu

alone [ə'ləʊn] *pred. a.* üks, üksinda
along [ə'lɒŋ] 1. *prep.* piki, mööda; 2. *adv.* edasi; kaasa
along with me koos minuga, minuga kaasa
come along tule (või tulge) kaasa, lähme
aloud [ə'ləʊd] *adv.* valjusti, valjul häälel
alphabet ['ælfəbit] *n.* tähestik, alfa-beet
already [ɔ:l'redi] *adv.* juba
also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* ka, kah, samuti
although [ɔ:(i)'ðəʊ] *konj.* kuigi, ehkki
always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv.* alati, ikka
am [æm, (ə)m] *üldoleviku ainsuse 1. pööre verbist be*
a.m. ['eɪ'm] *lüh. = ante meridiem*
['ænti me'ridiəm] (= before noon) enne lõunat, hommikul
ambulance ['æmbjuləns] *n.* kiirabiauto
America [ə'merikə] *pn.* Ameerika
American [ə'merikən] 1. *a.* ameerika; 2. *n.* ameeriklane
amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* hulk, kogus
amusing [ə'mju:ziŋ] *a.* lõbus, naljakas
an [æn, rōhutult ən] *umbmäärane artikkel*
ancient ['eɪnf(ə)nt] *a.* vanaaegne, iidne, muistne
and [ænd, rōhutult ən(d), nd] *konj.* ja, ning
anger ['æŋgə] *n.* viha
angrily ['æŋgrɪli] *adv.* vihaselt
angry ['æŋgri] *a.* vihane
animal ['æniməl] *n.* loom
domestic animal koduloom
Ann [æn] *pn.*
announce [ə'naʊns] *v.* teatama, teada andma
announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] *n.* teadaanne, kuulutus
annoyed [ə'nɔɪd] *a.* pahane
another [ə'nʌðə] *pron.* teine, veel üks
answer ['ɑ:nsə] 1. *v.* vastama; 2. *n.* vastus
antonym ['æntənɪm] *n.* vastandsõna, antonüüm
anxiety [æŋ(g)'zaiəti] *n.* murelikkus
anxious ['æŋ(k)'ʃəs] *a.* (midagi) väga sooviv
he was anxious to go ta tahtis väga minna
any ['eni] *pron.* mõni, keegi; ükskõik
missugune, iga
anybody ['enibədi] *pron.* keegi; igaüks, ükskõik kes
anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron.* keegi; igaüks, ükskõik kes

anything ['eniθiŋ] *pron.* midagi (*eitavas ja küsivas lauses*); ükskõik mis (*jaatavas lauses*)
 anyway ['eniwei] *konj.* igatahes, nii-kui
 anywhere ['eniweə] *adv.* mitte kusagil (*eitavas lauses*); igal pool (*jaatavas lauses*)
 apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] *n.* vabandus
 appear [ə'piə] *v.* ilmuma, nähtavale tulema
 apple [æpl] *n.* õun
 apply [ə'plai] *v.* rakendada
 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v.* lähenema, liginema
 April [ˈeɪpr(ə)l] *n.* aprill
 are [ɑː, rōhutult ə] *üldoleviku mitmuse 1., 2. ja 3. pööre verbist be*
 area ['eəriə] *n.* pindala
 arise [ə'raɪz] *v.* (arose [ə'rouz], arisen [ə'rizn]) tõusma, esile tulema *või* kerkima; *Am.* üles tõusma
 arisen [ə'rizn] *vt.* arise
 arm [ɑːm] *n.* käsivars
 by the arm käevang(s)
 armchair ['ɑːm'tʃeə] *n.* tugitool
 arms [ɑːmz] *n. pl.* relvad
 army ['ɑːmi] *n.* armee, sõjavägi
 the Soviet Army Nõukogude armee
 arose [ə'rouz] *vt.* arise
 around [ə'raʊnd] 1. *prep.* ümber; 2. *adv.* ümberringi
 arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.* korraldama
 arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n.* korraldus
 arrival [ə'raɪv(ə)l] *n.* saabumine, päralejõudmine
 arrive [ə'raɪv] *v.* saabuma, jõudma (*kuhugi at, in*)
 art [ɑːt] *n.* kunst
 article ['ɑːtɪkl] *n.* artikkel, kirjutis; ese, asi; *gr.* artikkel
 artificial [ˌɑːtɪ'fiʃ(ə)l] *a.* kunstlik
 artist ['ɑːtɪst] *n.* kunstnik; *er.* maalikunstnik
 as [æz, rōhutult əz] *adv., konj.* nii, niisama, nagu; -ks; kui, kuigi; kuna
 as... as nii(sama)... kui
 as soon as niipea kui
 as though just nagu
 as well as ka, samuti
 as much as that? kas tõesti nii palju?
 ashes [æʃɪz] *n. pl.* tuhk
 Asia ['eɪʃə] *pn.* Aasia
 ask [ɑːsk] *v.* küsima; paluma, kutsutama; nõudma (*midagi for*)
 asleep [ə'sliːp] *pred. a.* magamas, magav

be asleep magama
 half asleep poolunes
 assistant [ə'sɪst(ə)nt] 1. *a.* abi-, abistav; 2. *n.* abiline
 assistant professor dotsent
 asthma ['æsmə, *Am.* 'æzmə] *n.* astma, hingeldustõbi
 astronaut ['æstrənɔːt] *n.* astronaut, kosmonaut, kosmoselendur
 astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə] *n.* astronoom, täheteadlane
 at [æt, rōhutult ət] *prep.* -s, -l; juures; (teataval) ajal; suunas, pihta; pärast, üle
 ate [et, *Am.* eit] *vt.* eat
 Athens ['æθɪnz] *pn.* Ateena
 Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *a.* Atlandi
 the Atlantic Ocean Atlandi ookean
 atmosphere ['ætmosfiə] *n.* atmosfäär, õhkkond
 atomic [ə'tɒmɪk] *a.* aatomi-
 attach [ə'tætʃ] *t.* kinnitama
 become attached to (millessegi) kiinduma
 attack [ə'tæk] *v.* ründama, kallale tungima
 attend [ə'tend] *v.* osa võtma
 attend lectures loengutel käima
 attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] *n.* tähelepanu
 give attention to (millegi, kellegi eest) hoolitsema
 pay attention to (millelegi, kellelegi) tähelepanu osutama
 attentive [ə'tentɪv] *a.* tähelepanelik
 attitude [ˈætɪtjuːd] *n.* suhtumine
 August [ˈɔːɡəst] *n.* august
 aunt [aʊnt] *n.* tädi
 Australia [ɔː(ɪ)s'treɪliə] *pn.* Austraalia
 automatic [ɔːtə'mætɪk] *a.* automaatne, automaat-
 automatic-machine [ɔːtə'mætɪk məʃiːn] *n.* automaat
 automation [ɔːtə'meɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* automatiseerimine
 autumn [ˈɔːtəm] *n.* sügis
 auxiliary [ɔːg'zɪljəri, ɔːk'sɪljəri] 1. *adj.* abi-; 2. *n. gr.* abiverb
 avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* vältima; hoiduma
 await [ə'weɪt] *v.* ootama
 awake [ə'weɪk] *pred. a.* ärkvel
 wide awake täiesti *või* valvsalt ärkvel
 award [ə'wɔːd] *v.* määrama, (otsuse põhjal) andma
 award a prize autasustama
 away [ə'wei] *adv.* ära, eemal, eemale
 awful [ə'fʊl] *a.* kole, hirmus, kohutav
 axis ['æksɪs] *n. (pl. axes ['æksiːz])* telg

baby ['beibi] *n.* beebi, sülelaps
back [bæk] 1. *n.* selg; 2. *a.* tagumine, taga-; 3. *adv.* taga; tagasi; varem, varasemas olukorras
 at the back tagapool
bad [bæd] *a.* (worse [wɔ:s], worst [wɔ:st]) halb, paha; vilets
 a bad headache tugev peavalu
 the bad halvad (inimesed)
badge [bædʒ] *n.* märk; tunnus
bad-looking ['bædlukɪŋ] *a.* inetu
bag [bæg] *n.* kott
bagful ['bægful] *n.* kotitäis
ball [bɔ:l] *n.* pall
bamboo ['bæm'bu:] *n.* bambus
band [bænd] *n.* orkester
bang [bæŋ] *n.* prantsatus; paugatus
bank [bæŋk] *n.* kallas, perv
banker ['bæŋkə] *n.* pankur
bar [bɑ:] *n.* baar
bark [bɑ:k] *v.* haukuma
barn [bɑ:n] *n.* küün
base [beɪs] *v.* rajama (millelegi *on*)
 be based on (millelgi) baseeruma, rajanema
basic ['beɪsɪk] *a.* põhiline, põhi-
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n.* korv
basket chair korvtool
bathe [beɪð] *v.* suplema (*ka* *piltl.*)
bathing ['beɪðɪŋ] *n.* suplus
battalion [bətəljən] *n.* pataljoni
B. B. C. ['bi:bi'si:] *lüh.* = British Broadcasting Corporation Briti Ringhääling
be [bi:(i)] *v.* (*sg.* was [wɔz, wəz], *pl.* were [wəɪ, wə], been [bi:(i)n]) olema
 how are you? kuidas käsi käib?
beam [bi:m] *n.* (valgus)kiir
bean [bi:n] *n.* uba
bear I [beə] *n.* karu
bear II [beə] *v.* (bore [bɔ:], borne [bɔ:n]) kandma; taluma
 be born sündima
beard [biəd] *n.* habe
beastly ['bi:stli] *a.* *fam.* vastik
 isn't it a beastly day? kas pole vastik ilm?
beat [bi:t] *v.* (beat, beaten ['bi:tn]) lööma, peksma
beaten ['bi:tn] *vt.* beat
beautiful ['bjutɪf(u)l] *a.* ilus, kaunis
beauty ['bjuti] *n.* ilu, kaunidus
became [bi'keɪm] *vt.* become
because [bi'kɔ:z] *konj.* sellepärast et, sest et
become [bi'kAM] *v.* (became [bi'keɪm],

become) saama (kellekski, millekski), muutuma
becoming [bi'kAMɪŋ] *a.* kaunis
bed [bed] *n.* voodi
 go to bed magama minema
beef [bi:f] *n.* loomaliha
been [bi:(i)n] *vt.* be
beer [biə] *n.* õlu
before [bi'fɔ:] 1. *konj.* enne kui; 2. *prep.* enne, ees, ette; 3. *adv.* ees(pool); enne, varem
beg [beg] *v.* (-gg-) paluma; kerjama
 I beg your pardon palun vabandust
began [bi'gæn] *vt.* begin
begin [bi'gɪn] *v.* (began [bi'gæn], begun [bi'gʌn]) algama, alustama, (peale) hakkama
beginning [bi'gɪnɪŋ] *n.* algus
 from the very beginning päris algusest peale
begun [bi'gʌn] *vt.* begin
behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] *n.* käitumine
behind [bi'haind] 1. *prep.* taga, taha; järel, järele; 2. *adv.* taga, taha; järel, järele
being ['bi:ɪŋ] *n.* olend
 human-being inimolend
Belgium ['belʒəm] *pn.* Belgia
believe [bi'li:v] *v.* uskuma
 you may not believe me teie võib-olla ei usu mind
bell [bel] *n.* kell, kõlisti
belong [bi'lɒŋ] *v.* kuuluma
below [bi'ləu] 1. *prep.* all(a); 2. *adv.* all(a); allpool, allapoole
Ben [ben] *pn.*
beneath [bi'ni:θ] *adv.* all(a)
Berlin [bɜ:'lin] *pn.* Berliin
Bernard ['bɜ:məd] *pn.*
berry ['beri] *n.* mari
beside [bi'said] *prep.* kõrval(e)
besides [bi'saɪdz] 1. *prep.* peale (millelegi, kellegi); 2. *adv.* pealegi, peale selle
Bess [bes] *pn.*
Bessy ['besi] *pn.*
best [best] 1. *a.* (ülvõrre adjektiividest good ja well) parim, kõige parem; 2. *adv.* (ülvõrre adverbist well) kõige paremini
better ['betə] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiividest good ja well) parem; tervem; 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist well) paremini
 you had better go oleks parem, kui te läheksite
between [bi'twi:n] *prep.* vahel(e)
beyond [bi'jɒnd] *prep.* taga; teisel pool; väljaspool

bicarbonate [baɪ'ka:bənɪt] *n.* vesinik-karbonaat
 bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n.* jalgratas
 big [bɪg] *a.* suur
 bill [bɪl] *n.* plakat, kuulutus
 biologist [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] *n.* bioloog
 bird [bɜ:d] *n.* lind
 Birmingham ['bɜ:mɪŋəm] *pn.*
 birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* sünnipäev
 biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n.* (õhuke kõva) küpsis, biskviit
 bit I [bɪt] *vt.* bite
 bit II [bɪt] *n.* tükk, tükike(ne)
 a bit pisut, natuke
 bite [baɪt] *v.* (bit [bɪt], bitten ['bɪtn]) hammustama
 bitten ['bɪtn] *vt.* bite
 bitter ['bɪtə] *a.* kibe
 black [blæk] *a.* must; tume
 the Black Sea Must meri
 blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n.* (klassi) tahvel
 blade [bleɪd] *n.* libe
 blade of grass rohuline
 blank [blæŋk] *n.* tühi, tühi koht, lünk
 blanket ['blæŋkɪt] *n.* (voodi)vaip, tekk
 blew [blu:] *vt.* blow
 blind [blaɪnd] *a.* pime
 block [blɒk] *v.* sulustama, tõkestama, blokeerima
 blood [bləd] *n.* veri
 bloody ['blʌdi] *a.* verine
 blossom ['blɒsəm] *n.* õis; õilmed
 blow [bləʊ] *v.* (blew [blu:], blown [bləʊn]) puhuma; õhku laskma
 blown [bləʊn] *vt.* blow
 blue [blu:] *a.* sinine
 blunder ['blʌndə] *n.* eksisamm, rumal eksitus
 board [bɔ:d] *n.* laud, plank; (kabe)-laud; (laeva) parras
 on board (a ship) (laeva) pardal(e)
 boat [bəʊt] *n.* paat
 Bob [bɒb] *pn.*
 body ['bɒdi] *n.* keha
 boil [bɔɪl] *v.* keema; keetma
 book [bʊk] *n.* raamat
 book-shelf ['bʊkʃelf] *n.* (pl. bookshelves ['bʊkʃelvz]) raamaturiil
 boot [bu:t] *n.* saabas
 border ['bɔ:ɪdə] *n.* äär; piir
 bore [bɔ:] *vt.* bear II
 bored [bɔ:d] *a.* tüdinenud
 born [bɔ:n] *p. p.* sündinud; *vt.* bear II
 borne [bɔ:n] *vt.* bear II
 borrow ['bɒrou] *v.* laenama, laenuks võtma
 both [bəʊθ] *pron.* mõlemad
 both...and niihästi ... kui ka

look both ways mõlemale poole vaa-
 tama
 bottle ['bɒtl] *n.* pudel
 bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* põhi, alus; *atrib.* alumine, madalaim; põhi-
 at the bottom of (millegi) põhjas
 from top to bottom ülevalt alla, algusest lõpuni
 bought [bɔ:t] *vt.* buy
 bounce [baʊns] *v.* pörkama, hüppama
 bourgeois ['bʊəʒwɑ:] *a.* kodanlik
 bowl [bəʊl] *n.* keeglipall, puupall
 box [bɒks] *n.* kast, karp, toos; loož (teatris)
 boxful ['bɒksfʊl] *n.* kasti- (karbi-, too-
 si)täis
 boy [bɔɪ] *n.* pois
 bracket ['brækɪt] *n.* sulg (kirjavahe-
 märk)
 braggart ['brægət] *n.* hoopleja
 braid [breɪd] *n.* (punutud) pael
 brain [breɪn] *n.* peaaju
 brains mõistus, taip
 branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* oks
 brand [brænd] *n.* mark, sort, kaubaliik
 brandy ['brændi] *n.* brändi, konjak
 bread [bred] *n.* leib
 bread-and-butter ['bredən'bʌtə] *n.* võileib
 break [breɪk] *v.* (broke [brəʊk], broken ['brəʊkn]) murduma; murdma, katki tegema
 break the news (kurba) sõnumit ettevaatlikult teatama (kellelegi to)
 breakfast ['brekfəst] *n.* hommikueine
 have breakfast hommikueinet sööma
 breathe [bri:ð] *v.* hingama
 breathing ['bri:ðɪŋ] *n.* hingamine
 brick [brɪk] *n.* tellis(kivi)
 bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* sild
 bright [braɪt] *a.* hele, särav, hiilgav
 brightly ['braɪtli] *adv.* heledalt, säravalt, hiilgavalt
 brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a.* sädelev, särav, tore
 bring [brɪŋ] *v.* (brought [brɔ:t], brought) tooma
 bring back tagasi tooma
 bring to a halt seisma panema
 Britain ['brɪtn] *pn.* Britannia
 Great Britain Suurbritannia
 British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a.* briti
 the British Museum Briti Muuseum
 broad [brɔ:d] *a.* avar, lai
 broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] *v.* raadio kaudu edasi andma
 broke [brəʊk] *vt.* break

broken ['broukn] *vt.* break
bronchitis [brɒŋ'kəitis] *n.* bronhiit
bronze [brɒnz] *n.* pronks
brother ['brʌðə] *n.* vend
brought [brɔ:t] *vt.* bring
brown [braun] *a.* pruun
bubble ['bʌbl] *v.* mullidena tõusma
bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n.* ämber, pang
bud [bʌd] *n.* pung
build [bild] *v.* (built [bilt], built) ehitama
build up kogunema, kasvama
builder ['bildə] *n.* ehitaja
building ['bildɪŋ] *n.* ehitis, hoone
built [bilt] *vt.* build
bull-fight ['bul'faɪt] *n.* härjavõitlus
bump [bʌmp] *v.* (otsa või kokku) põrkama
bunch [bʌntʃ] *n.* kimp
bundle ['bʌndl] *n.* kimp; kibu
burden ['bɜ:dn] *n.* koorem
bureau ['bjʊərəu] *n.* (pl. bureaux ['bjʊərəuz]) Am. kummut
burn [bɜ:n] *v.* (burnt [bɜ:nt], burnt) põlema; põletama
burning-glass ['bɜ:nɪŋɡla:s] *n.* lääts, tuleklaas
burnt [bɜ:nt] *vt.* burn
bury ['beri] *v.* matma
bus [bʌs] *n.* (pl. buses) (omni)buss
by bus bussiga
take the bus või travel by bus bussiga sõitma
bush [bʊʃ] *n.* põõsas
business ['biznis] *n.* äri; äritehing
on business äriasjus
bus-stop ['bʌsstɒp] *n.* bussipeatus
at the bus-stop bussipeatuses
busy ['bi:zi] *a.* tegev, (tööga) kinni; toimekas, askeldav
but [bʌt, rōhutult bət] 1. *adv.* vaid, ainult; 2. *prep.* välja arvatud, peale; 3. *konj.* aga, kuid; kui mitte
I cannot but think so ma pean paratamatult nii mõtlema
but for kui poleks
butter ['bʌtə] *n.* või
buy [baɪ] *v.* (bought [bɔ:t], bought) ostma
by [baɪ] *prep.* abil; ajal, -l, ajaks, -ks
by and by peagi, varsti
Bysshe [bɪʃ] *pn.*

C

cabin ['kæbin] *n.* kajut, kabiin
cable ['keɪbl] *n.* kaabel; tross
café ['kæfeɪ] *n.* kohvik

cake [keɪk] *n.* kook
calculation [kælkju'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kalkulasioon
call [kɔ:l] *v.* hüüdma; kutsuma; nime-tama; külastama
call at (kuhugi) sisse astuma, (midagi) külastama
call for (millegi, kellegi) järele tulema
call names sõimama
call out hüüdma, välja kutsuma
call out to (kellegi) järele hüüdma
call upon (kedagi) kutsuma
calm [kɑ:m] *a.* rahulik, vaikne, tasane
calmly ['kɑ:mlɪ] *adv.* rahulikult
came [keɪm] *vt.* come
camera ['kæm(ə)rə] *n.* fotoaparaat
can [kæn, kən] *v.* (could [kud]): **I can** (ma) võin, (ma) suudan, (ma) oskan; **you can** (sa) võid, (sa) suudad, (sa) oskad, *jne.*
I cannot but laugh ma ei saa teisiti, kui pean naerma
Canada ['kænədə] *pn.* Kanada
Canadian [kə'neɪdiən] *n.* kanadalane
canal [kə'næl] *n.* kanal
cancer ['kænsə] *n.* vähk(tõbi)
cannot ['kænət] ei või, ei suuda, ei oska (*verbi can eitav vorm*)
cap [kæp] *n.* müts
capital ['kæpɪtl] *n.* suurtäht (= capital letter); pealinn; kapital
capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst] 1. *n.* kapitalist; 2. *a.* kapitalistlik
car [kɑ:] *n.* auto
private car isiklik auto
carbon ['kɑ:bən] *n.* süsinik
carbon dioxide [dai'ɒksaɪd] süsinikdioksiid, süsihappegaas
card [kɑ:d] *n.* kaart
cardinal ['kɑ:dɪnl] *n.* põhiarv
cardinal numeral põhiarvsõna
care [keə] *n.* hool, hoolitsus; ettevaatus
now I take more care nüüd ma olen ettevaatlikum
take care of (kellegi, millegi eest) hoolitsema
with great care väga ettevaatlikult
career [kə'riə] *n.* karjäär, teenistuskäik
careful ['keəf(ʊ)l] *a.* ettevaatlik, hoolikas
carefully ['keəfli] *adv.* hoolikalt, hoolsalt
careless ['keəlis] *a.* hooletu, ettevaatamatu
carelessness ['keəlisnis] *n.* hooletus, ettevaatamatus
carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə] *n.* puusepp

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] *n.* vaip
 carry ['kæri] *v.* kandma; vedama
 carry about kaasas kandma
 carry on jätkama
 case [keis] *n.* juht(um); *gr.* kääne
 in case juhul kui
 cast [kɑ:st] *v.* (cast, cast) viskama,
 heitma
 cat [kæt] *n.* kass
 catalysis [kə'tælisɪs] *n.* keem. katalüüs
 catch [kætʃ] *v.* (caught [kɔ:t], caught)
 püüdma; kinni püüdma
 catch the train (õigeaks ajaks) ron-
 gile jõudma
 cattle ['kætl] *n.* veised, kari(loomad)
 caught [kɔ:t] *vt.* catch
 cause [kɔ:z] *1. v.* põhjustama, esile kut-
 suma; *2. n.* põhjus
 Cde. lüh. = Comrade
 cease [si:s] *v.* lakkama, järele jätma;
 lõppema; lõpetama
 Cecily ['sisili] *pn.*
 ceiling ['si:liŋ] *n.* lagi
 cell [sel] *n.* biol. rakk
 cemetery ['semitri] *n.* surnuaed, kal-
 mistu
 cent [sent] *n.* sent (0,01 dollarit)
 centimetre ['sentimɪtə] *n.* sentimeeter
 central ['sentr(ə)l] *a.* kesk-; keskne
 centre ['sentə] *n.* tsentrum, keskus
 centrifuge ['sentrifju:ɡ] *n.* tsentrifuug
 century ['sentʃuri] *n.* sajand
 certain ['sɜ:tn] *a.* kindel; teatav, mingi,
 keegi
 be certain of (milleski) veendunud
 olema
 certainly ['sɜ:tnli] *adv.* kindlasti, mui-
 dugi
 Ceylon [si'lɒn] *pn.* Tseilon
 chair [tʃeə] *n.* tool
 chairman ['tʃeəmən] *n.* (*pl.* chairmen)
 (koosoleku) juhataja
 chalk [tʃɔ:k] *n.* kriit
 chamber ['tʃeimbə] *n.* koda (parlamen-
 dis)
 championship ['tʃæmpjənʃɪp] *n.* tšem-
 pionaat, meistrivõistlused
 World Championship maailmameist-
 rivõistlused
 chance [tʃa:ns] *n.* juhus
 by chance juhuslikult
 change [tʃeɪndʒ] *1. n.* muutus; vahel-
 dus; peenraha; vahetus (pesu jms.);
2. v. muutuma; muutma; ümber riie-
 tuma
 for a change vahelduseks
 change one's mind ümber mõtlema,
 otsust muutma
 changeable ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] *a.* muutlik

channel ['tʃænl] *n.* (looduslik) kanal
 the English Channel La Manche
 characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] *v.* iseloomus-
 tama
 charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *n.* hooldamine, juhti-
 mine
 put in charge vastutavaks tegema
 put under charge hooldamisele jät-
 ma
 Charles ['tʃɑ:rlz] *pn.*
 Chaucer ['tʃɔ:sə] *pn.*
 cheek [tʃi:k] *n.* põsk
 cheer [tʃiə] *n.* hurraahüüe
 cheerful ['tʃiəf(u)l] *a.* rõõmsameelne,
 elurõõmus
 cheerfulness ['tʃiəf(u)lnɪs] *n.* rõõmsa-
 meelsus
 cheese [tʃi:z] *n.* juust
 chemical ['kemik(ə)l] *a.* keemiline; kee-
 mia-
 chemical kinetics [ki'netiks] keemiline
 kineetika (keemia haru, milles uuri-
 takse keemiliste reaktsioonide kii-
 rusi)
 chemically ['kemik(ə)li] *adv.* keemili-
 selt
 chemistry ['kemistri] *n.* keemia
 chief [tʃi:f] *a.* peamine, pea-
 child [tʃaɪld] *n.* (*pl.* children [tʃɪld-
 r(ə)n]) laps
 chime [tʃaɪm] *v.* lööma (kella kohta)
 chimney ['tʃɪmni] *n.* korsten
 chocolate [tʃɒk(ə)lɪt] *n.* šokolaad
 choose [tʃu:z] *v.* (chose [tʃɔ:z], chosen
 [tʃɔ:zn]) valima
 Chopin ['ʃɒpæn] *pn.*
 chose [tʃɔ:z] *vt.* choose
 chosen [tʃɔ:zn] *vt.* choose
 chronicle ['krɒnɪkl] *v.* kirja panema
 church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n.* kirik
 church bell kirikukell
 cigarette [sɪɡə'ret] *n.* sigaret
 cinema ['sɪnɪmə] *n.* kino
 circle ['sə:kl] *1. n.* ring; *2. v.* ringlema,
 tiirlema
 circumstance ['sə:kl(ə)mstəns] *n.* asja-
 olu; *pl.* olukord, tingimused
 citizen ['sɪtɪzn] *n.* kodanik
 city ['sɪti] *n.* (suur) linn
 the City Londoni kesklinn
 the City Soviet linnanõukogu
 civil ['sɪv(i)l] *a.* kodanlik
 civil war kodusõda
 civilian [sɪ'vɪljən] *a.* tsiviilne, tsiviil-
 era-
 clap [klæp] *n.* kärgatus
 clap of thunder kõuekärgatus
 class [kla:s] *n.* klass
 working class tööliklass

classes ['kla:siz] *n. pl.* õppetöö, loengud
clause [kləʊz] *n. gr.* osalause
 principal clause pealause
 main clause pealause
 subordinate clause kõrvallause
clean [kli:n] *a.* puhas
clear [kliə] 1. *v.* koristama, korda seadma; 2. *a.* selge; vaba (millestki of); hele, kõlav
clearly ['kliəli] *adv.* selgesti
clerk [kla:k, Am. klæk] *n.* ametnik
 night clerk (hotelli) öine valveametnik
clever ['klevə] *a.* tark, arukas; osav; kärmas
climb [klaim] 1. *v.* ronima; 2. *n.* ronimine
cloak-room ['kloukrum] *n.* riidehoiuruum, garderoob
clock [klɒk] *n.* (seina-, laua-, torni-) kell
 at ten o'clock kell kümme
clog [klɒg] *v.* ummistama; ummistuma
close I [klaʊz] *v.* sulgema, kinni panema; sulguma
close II [klaʊs] *a.* lähedane; ligilähedane
closet ['kləʊzɪt] *n.* seinakapp
clothes [klaʊðz] *n. pl.* (valmis)riided, rõivad
cloud [klaʊd] *n.* pilv
cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs] *a.* pilvitu
cloudy ['klaʊdi] *a.* pilvine, pilves, pilvedega kaetud
club [klʌb] *n.* klubi
C. O. ['si:'əʊ] *lüh.* = **Commanding Officer** komandör
coast [kəʊst] *n.* rannik
coat [kəʊt] *n.* kuub, pintsak; palitu
cock [kɒk] *n.* kukk
coffee ['kɒfi] *n.* kohv
coin [kɔɪn] *n.* münt
cold [kəʊld] 1. *a.* külm; 2. *n.* külmetus
 have a cold külmetunud olema
collect [kə'lekt] *v.* koguma
collection [kə'lektʃ(ə)n] *n.* kogumine
collective [kə'lektɪv] *a.* kollektiivne, ühine, ühis-
 collective farm kolhoos
 collective farmer kolhoosnik
college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n.* kolledž (eriainaline kõrgem õppeasutus; ülikooli osa)
colour ['kʌlə] *n.* värv; värvus
 be of certain colour teatud värvi olema
coloured ['kʌləd] *a.* värviline

comb [kəʊm] *v.* kammima
come [kʌm] *v.* (came [keɪm], come) tulema
 come down alla tulema
 come up üles kerkima
 there is a thunderstorm coming on on tulemas äike
 come to see külla tulema
 it had finally come to success lõpuks oli seda krooninud edu
comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təbl] *a.* mugav, mõnus
comma ['kɒmə] *n.* koma
command [kə'maɪnd] *n.* käsklus, kommando
commend [kə'mend] *v.* kiitma
comment ['kɒmənt] *v.* märkusi tegema
commission [kə'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* komisjon
commit [kə'mɪt] *v.* teostama
common ['kɒmən] *a.* tavaline, igapäevane, harilik
commons ['kɒmənz] —: **House of Commons** alamkoda (Inglise parlamendis)
communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪt] *v.* ühendusse astuma *või* ühenduses olema (millegagi, kellegagi *with*)
communication [kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ühendus, side
communism ['kɒmjunɪzəm] *n.* kommunism
communist ['kɒmjunist] 1. *n.* kommunist; 2. *a.* kommunistlik
 Communist Party kommunistlik partei
 a young Communist kommunistlik noor
 Young Communist League Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
companion [kəm'pænjən] *n.* kaaslane, seltsiline
comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] 1. *a.* võrdlev; 2. *n. gr.* komparatiiv, keskvõrre (= comparative degree)
comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] *adv.* võrdlemisi
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n.* võrdlemine
complain [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* kaebama, kurtama
complete [kəm'pli:t] 1. *a.* täielik; 2. *v.* lõpule viima, sooritama
 complete works kogutud teosed
completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* täiesti, täitsa
compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt] *n.* kompliment, viisakusavaldus
composition [kɒmpə'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kompositsioon; kirjand

compound ['kɒmpaʊnd] *n.* (keemiline) ühend
comrade ['kɒmrid, 'kʌm-] *n.* seltsimees
con [kən] *v.* (-nn-) õppima, pähe tuupima
concentrate ['kɒnsentreit] *v.* kontsentreerima, keskendama, koondama; kontsentreeruma, keskenduma, koon-duma
concerning [kən'sə:niŋ] *prep.* suhtes
concert ['kɒnsət] *n.* kontsert
conclude [kən'klu:ɪd] *v.* lõpetama
condition [kən'diʃ(ə)n] *n.* tingimus
on condition that tingimusel, et
conduct [kən'dʌkt] *v.* juhatama, diri-geerima
conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* dirigent; bus-sikonduktor; *Am.* rongikonduktor
conference ['kɒnf(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* konve-rents
confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] *a.* kindel (mil-leski of)
confused [kən'fju:zɪd] *a.* hämmeldunud
congratulate [kən'grætʃuleɪt] *v.* õnnit-lema (millegi puhul)
conjugate ['kɒn(d)ʒuɡeɪt] *v. gr.* pöö-rama, konjugeerima
conjugation [kən(d)ʒu'geɪʃ(ə)n] *n. gr.* pööramine, konjugatsioon
conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] *n. gr.* sidesõna, konjunktsioon
connect [kə'nekt] *v.* siduma, seostama, ühendama
conquer ['kɒŋkə] *v.* vallutama
conquest ['kɒŋkwɛst] *n.* vallutus, valla-tamine
conscrip ['kɒnskript] *n.* nekrut, noor-sõdur
consider [kən'sɪdə] *v.* arvama
consist [kən'sɪst] *v.* koosnema (mil-lestki of)
constant ['kɒnst(ə)nt] *a.* pidev
construction [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* konst-ruktsioon; ehitamine
contact ['kɒntækt] *n.* kokkupuude
in close contact tihedas seoses
come into contact with (millegagi, kellegagi) kokku puutuma
contain [kən'teɪn] *v.* sisaldama, mahu-tama
contents ['kɒntents] *n. pl.* sisu
continent ['kɒntinənt] *n.* kontinent, mander
continually [kən'tɪnjuəli] *adv.* pidevalt
continue [kən'tɪnju(:)] *v.* jätkama
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a.* kestev, pi-dev, vahetpidamatu
contradictory [kɒntrə'dɪkt(ə)rɪ] *a.* vas-turääkiv

contrast ['kɒntræst] *n.* kontrast, vastand
control [kən'trəʊl] 1. *v.* kontrollima; 2. *n.* kontrollseadis
conversation [kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* vestle-mine, jutuaamine; vestlus, keskus-telu, konversatsioon
convoy ['kɒnvɔɪ] *n.* konvoi; konvoeeri-mine
cook [kuk] 1. *v.* (toitu) keetma, küpse-tama; 2. *n.* kokk
cook dinner lõunat tegema
copy-book ['kɒpiɪbʊk] *n.* vihik
cork [kɔ:k] *n.* kork
corkscrew ['kɔ:kskru:] *n.* korgitõmbaja, korgits
corn [kɔ:n] *n.* teravili
corner ['kɔ:nə] *n.* nurk
correct [kə'rekt] 1. *v.* (vigu) paranda-ma; 2. *a.* õige, veatu
correspond [kɔ:rɪs'pɒnd] *v.* kirjavahetu-s olema, korrespondeerima
correspondent [kɔ:rɪs'pɒndənt] *n.* kirja-saatja, korrespondent
corresponding [kɔ:rɪs'pɒndɪŋ] *a.* vastav
cosmodrome ['kɔzmədroum] *n.* kosmo-droom
cosmonaut ['kɔzmənɔ:t] *n.* kosmonaut
cosmos ['kɔzməs] *n.* kosmos
cost [kɔst] *v.* (cost, cost) maksma, väärt olema, maksma minema
cough [kɒf] *v.* köhima
could [kud] *üldminevik verbist can*
count [kaunt] *v.* loendada; arvestama (kellegagi on)
country ['kʌntri] *n.* maa, maakoht; kodumaa; maa, riik
capitalist country kapitalistlik maa
või riik
in the country maal
country house maamaja; mõisamaja
course [kɔ:s] *n.* kursus
of course muidugi
in the course of (millegi) jooksul, kestel
Court [kɔ:t] *n.* kohus; kohtuhoone
courtyard ['kɔ:t'jaɪd] *n.* õu, hoov
cover ['kʌvə] 1. *v.* katma; 2. *n.* kate; kaitse
covering ['kʌvərɪŋ] *n.* kate
cow [kau] *n.* lehm
crawl [kro:l] *v.* roomama
cream [kri:m] *n.* (piima) koor
create [kri(:)'eɪt] *v.* looma
creative [kri(:)'eɪtɪv] *a.* loov
creature ['kri:tʃə] *n.* elukas; loom
creep [kri:p] *v.* (crept [krept], crept)
roomama
crept [krept] *vt.* creep
Crimean [kr(a)'miən] *a.* krimmi

critic ['kritik] *n.* kriitik
 crocus ['kroukəs] *n.* krookus
 crop [krɒp] *n.* saak; põlluvili
 cross [krɒs] *v.* (risti) üle minema
 crossing ['krɒsɪŋ] *n.* risttee
 crowd [kraʊd] **1.** *n.* rahvahulk, rahva-
 murd; tunglemine; **2.** *v.* tunglema
 crowded ['kraʊdɪd] *a.* rahvast täis, rah-
 varohke
 Croydon ['krɔɪdn] *pn.* (Londoni eeslinn
 tähtsa lennuväljaga)
 cruel ['kruəl] *a.* julm, halastamatu,
 karm
 cruelty ['kruəlti] *n.* julmus, halastama-
 tus, karmus
 cry [krai] **1.** *v.* hüüdma; karjuma; nut-
 ma; **2.** *n.* hüüd, hüüatus
 cube [kju:b] *v.* kuupima
 ten cubed kümme kuubis
 culminate ['kʌlmineɪt] *v.* haripunkti saa-
 vutama
 culminating point haripunkt
 cup [kʌp] *n.* tass
 cupful ['kʌpʃl] *n.* tassitäis
 cure [kjʊə] **1.** *n.* ravi; **2.** *v.* ravima
 curious ['kjuəriəs] *a.* imelik
 curse [kɜ:s] *v.* kiruma, vanduma, saja-
 tama
 curtain ['kɜ:tɪn] *n.* eesriie, kardin
 cut [kʌt] **1.** *v.* (cut, cut) lõikama; raiu-
 ma; **2.** *n.* haav; lõige
 cutler ['kʌtlə] *n.* noategija
 cutlet ['kʌtlɪt] *n.* kotlet
 cyclist ['saɪklɪst] *n.* jalgrattur

D

daily ['deɪli] **1.** *adv.* päeviti, iga päev;
2. *a.* igapäevane, päevitine
 dairy-farming ['deəri 'faɪmɪŋ] *n.* pii-
 makarja pidamine, karjafarmide
 pidamine
 damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *n.* kahju; kahjus-
 tus; vigastus
 damp [dæmp] **1.** *a.* niiske, röske; **2.**
n. niiskus, röskus
 dance [daɪns] **1.** *v.* tantsima; **2.** *n.*
 tants; tantsupidu
 danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* (häda) oht
 dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a.* (häda) ohtlik
 dare [deə] *v.* julgema, sõandama
 dark [daɪk] *a.* pime; tume
 get dark pimedaks minema, hämar-
 duma
 dark side varjukülg
 dark-blue ['daɪk'blu:] *a.* tumesinine
 darkness ['daɪknɪs] *n.* pimedus
 Darwin ['daɪwɪn] *pn.*

date [deɪt] *n.* kuupäev
 daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n.* tütar
 day [deɪ] *n.* päev
 by day päeval
 day after day päev päeva järel
 day by day päevast päeva
 the day before eelmisel päeval
 one day ühel päeval
 the other day hiljuti, mõni päev
 tagasi
 twice a day kaks korda päevas
 a day off vaba päev, puhkepäev
 daylight ['deɪlaɪt] *n.* päevavalgus
 dead [deɪd] *a.* surnud, elutu
 the dead (kõik) surnud, langenud
 deal [di:l] *n.* hulk, osa
 a great (võti good) deal of palju
 (midagi)
 dean [di:n] *n.* dekaan
 dear [diə] *a.* kallis, armas
 oh dear me! oi armas aeg!, oi hel-
 dekel!
 death [deθ] *n.* surm
 deceive [di'si:v] *v.* petma
 December [di'sembə] *n.* detsember
 decide [di'saɪd] *v.* otsustama
 decimal fraction ['desɪm(ə)l 'fræksj(ə)n]
n. kümnendmurd
 decision [di'sɪz(ə)n] *n.* otsus
 deck [dek] *n.* laevalagi, tekk
 on deck pardal
 decorate ['dekareɪt] *v.* dekoreerima, kau-
 nistama
 Dee [di:] *pn.*
 deep [di:p] **1.** *a.* sügav; **2.** *n.* sügavik
 deep-passing ['di:p'paɪsɪŋ] *a.* sügavale
 ulatuv
 deer [diə] *n.* (pl. deer) hirv
 defeat [di'fi:t] *n.* kaotus, lüüasaamine
 defend [di'fend] *v.* kaitsma
 definite ['defɪnɪt] *a.* määratud, kindel
 the definite article määrav artikkel
 definition [defɪ'nɪf(ə)n] *n.* definitsioon
 degree [di'grɪ:] *n.* kraad; *gr.* võrdlus-
 aste
 demeanour [di'mi:nə] *n.* käitumine
 demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *v.* demons-
 treerima; tõestama
 demonstration [deməns'treɪf(ə)n] *n.*
 demonstratsioon; tõestus
 denominator [di'nəmineɪtə] *n.* (hariliku
 murru) nimetaja
 department [di'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* osakond
 department store universaalkauplus;
 kaubamaja
 depend [di'pend] *v.* sõltuma, olenema
 (millestki, kellestki on)
 depress [di'pres] *v.* masendada
 describe [dis'kraɪb] *v.* kirjeldama

description [dis'kripʃ(ə)n] *n.* kirjeldus
designer [di'zainə] *n.* konstruktor
desk [desk] *n.* kirjutuslaud; koolipink
despair [dis'pɛə] *n.* meeleheide
destructive [dis'trʌktiv] *a.* hävitav
detect [di'tekt] *v.* avastama, leidma
develop [di'veləp] *v.* arendama; arene-
 ma
development [di'veləpmənt] *n.* arenda-
 mine; arenemine, areng
dew [dju:] *n.* kaste
dew-drop ['dju:drɒp] *n.* kastetilk, kas-
 tepiisk, kastepisar
dialogue ['daɪəlɒg] *n.* dialoog, kahe-
 kõne
diamond ['daɪəmənd] *n.* teemant
diary ['daɪəri] *n.* päevik
 keep a **diary** päevikut pidama
Dick [dik] *pn.*
Dickens ['dɪkɪnz] *pn.*
dictation [dik'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* etteütlus, dik-
 taat
dictionary ['dikʃ(ə)nri] *n.* sõnaraamat
did [dɪd] *vt.* do
die [dai] *v.* surema
diet ['daɪət] *n.* toit
difference ['dɪf(ə)ns] *n.* erinevus, vahe
different ['dɪf(ə)nt] *a.* erinev (millest-
 ki, kellestki *from*); erisugune
difficult ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] *a.* raske
difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)lti] *n.* raskus
 without much **difficulty** ilma suure-
 mate raskusteta
dig [dɪg] *v.* (**dig** [dʌg], **dig**) kaevama
dine [dai] *v.* lõunastama
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrʊm] *n.* söögituba
dinner ['dɪnə] *n.* lõuna
dip [dɪp] *v.* sisse kastma *või* pistma
direct [d(a)'ɪrekt] **1.** *v.* juhtima, suuna-
 ma; **2.** *a.* otsene, vahetu
direction [di'rekʃ(ə)n] *n.* suund, siht;
 juhtnõör, juhend
director [di'rektə] *n.* direktor
dirty ['dɜ:ti] *a.* must, määrdunud; po-
 rine
disappear [disə'piə] *v.* kaduma, haih-
 tuma
disappoint [disə'pɔɪnt] *v.* (kellelegi)
 pettumust valmistama
 be **disappointed in** (milleski, kelles-
 ki) pettuma
disappointment [disə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* pet-
 tumus
 in **disappointment** pettumusega
discover [dis'kʌvə] *v.* avastama; *peam.*
arh. välja näitama
discovery [dis'kʌvəri] *n.* avastus
discuss [dis'kʌs] *v.* mõtteid vahetama,
 vaidlema, arutama

discussion [dis'kʌʃ(ə)n] *n.* mõttevaha-
 tus, vaidlus, arutus, diskussioon
disease [di'zi:z] *n.* haigus
dish [dɪʃ] *n.* toit, roog; vaagen
dishes ['dɪʃɪz] *n. pl.* toidunõud
displace [dis'pleɪs] *v.* kõrvale tõrjuma
distance ['dɪst(ə)ns] *n.* kaugus, vahe-
 maa, distant
divide [di'vaɪd] *v.* jagama, jaotama;
 jagunema, jaotuma
do [du:, du:, də] *v.* (**did** [dɪd], **done**
 [dʌn]) (*ka* *abiverb*; *üldolevik* **I**,
 you, we, they **do**; he, she, it **does**
 [dʌz]) tegema, toimetama
 how **do you do?** tere
 do **one's duty** oma kohust täitma
 do **without** ilma (milletagi) läbi
 ajama
doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* arst; doktor
does [dʌz] *üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pööre*
verbist do
doesn't ['dʌznt] = **does not**
dog [dɒg] *n.* koer
doll [dɒl] *n.* nukk
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] *n.* delfiin
domestic [də'mestɪk] *a.* kodu-, kodune
done [dʌn] *vt.* do
don't [daʊnt] = **do not**
door [dɔ:] *n.* uks
dot [dɒt] *n.* täpp, punkt
 know **to the dot** täpisealt teadma
double ['dʌbl] *a.* kahekordne, topelt-
double-decker ['dʌbl'dekə] *n.* kahekord-
 ne omnibuss
doubly ['dʌbli] *adv.* kahekordselt
doubt [daʊt] *n.* kahtlus
 no **doubt** kahtlemata
down [daʊn] **1.** *adv.* all(a); maha,
 maas; **2.** *prep.* all(a), allapoole, all-
 pool
downpour ['daʊnpɔ:] *n.* ränk vihma-
 valing, paduvihm
dozen ['dʌzn] *n.* tosin
drank [dræŋk] *vt.* drink **1.**
draughts [draɪfts] *n. pl.* kabe, tamka
draw I [draʊ] *v.* (**drew** [dru:], **drawn**
 [drɔ:n]) tõmbama; joonistama
 draw **oneself up** ennast sirgu aja-
 ma, jäigaks muutuma
draw II [draʊ] *n. sport.* viik
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] *n.* joonis
drawn [drɔ:n] *vt.* draw
dreadful ['dredf(ʊ)l] *a.* hirmus, kohu-
 tav, kole
dream ['dri:m] **1.** *v.* (**dreamt** [dremt]-
või **dreamed**, **dreamt** *või* **dreamed**)
 und nägema; **2.** *n.* unenägu
dreamt [dremt] *vt.* dream **1.**
dreary ['driəri] *a.* süne, morn

dress [dres] 1. *v.* riietuma; 2. *n.* rōi-vas; kleit
 drew [dru:] *vt.* draw 1
 dried [draid] *vt.* dry 2.
 drink [driŋk] 1. *v.* (drank [dræŋk]),
 drunk [dræŋk] jooma; 2. *n.* jook
 have a drink jooma
 drive [draiv] *v.* (drove [drouv], driven
 ['drivn]) ajama; tagant ajama; sõit-
 ma
 driven ['drivn] *vt.* drive
 driver ['draivə] *n.* autojuht
 train driver rongijuht
 drop [drɒp] 1. *n.* tilk; 2. *v.* langema;
 maha pillama, kukkuda laskma
 drop off ära langema
 drop out välja langema, ära jääma
 drove [drouv] *vt.* drive
 drowsy ['drauzi] *a.* unine
 drunk [dræŋk] *vt.* drink 1.
 dry [drai] 1. *a.* kuiv; 2. *v.* kuivatama;
 kuivama
 dry goods *Am.* riide- ja pudukau-
 bad
 duck [dʌk] *n.* part
 due [dju:] *pred. a.* tingitud (millestki
 to), tõttu
 dug [dʌg] *vt.* dig
 dull [dʌl] *a.* igav; tuim; hall (ilma
 kohta)
 duly ['dju:li] *adv.* korrapäraselt, õigel
 ajal
 during ['djuəriŋ] *prep.* kestel, vältel;
 ajal, jooksul
 dust [dʌst] *n.* tolm
 lay the dust tolmu kinni lööma
 duty ['dju:ti] *n.* kohustus; kohus; ko-
 husetäitmine
 dye [dai] *v.* värvima
 dynamite ['dainəmaɪt] *n.* dünaamiit

E

each [i:tʃ] 1. *a.* iga, kumbki; 2. *pron.*
 igaüks, kumbki
 to each other üksteisele, teineteisele
 eager ['i:gə] *a.* innukas, agar (midagi
 tegema to do)
 ear-flap ['i:əflæp] *n.* kõrvaklapp
 early ['ɜ:li] 1. *a.* vara(ja)ne; 2. *adv.*
 vara, varakult
 earn [ɜ:n] *v.* teenima
 earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] *a.* tõsine
 earth [ɜ:θ] *n.* maa, maakera; maapind,
 muld
 easily ['i:zili] *adv.* kergesti
 east [i:st] *n.* ida

easy ['i:zi] *a.* kerge, hõlpus
 eat [i:t] *v.* (ate [et, *Am.* eit]), eaten
 ['i:tɪn] sööma
 eatable ['i:təbl] *a.* söödav
 eaten ['i:tɪn] *vt.* eat
 economical [i:kə'nɒmɪk(ə)l] *a.* kokku-
 hoidlik
 economy [i:(j)'kɒnəmi] *n.* majandus;
 kokkuhoid (likkus)
 Eden ['i:dn] *pn.*
 edge [edʒ] *n.* äär, serv
 Edinburgh ['edɪnb(ə)rə] *pn.*
 educate ['edjukeɪt] *v.* kasvatama, õpe-
 tama
 education [edju'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kasvatus,
 õpetus, haridus
 Edward ['edwəd] *pn.*
 effect [i'fekt] *n.* toime, mõju, tagajärg
 effort ['efət] *n.* jõupingutus
 egg [eg] *n.* muna
 eh! [ei] *interj.* eh!, noh!
 eight [eɪt] *num.* kaheksa
 eighteen ['eɪti:n] *num.* kaheksateist-
 (kümme)
 eighteenth ['eɪti:nθ] *num.* kaheksateist-
 kümnes
 eighth [eɪθ] *num.* kaheksas
 eightieth ['eɪtiθ] *num.* kaheksakümnes
 eighty ['eɪti] *num.* kaheksakümme
 either ['aiðə, 'i:ðə] 1. *a.* kumbki; 2.
pron. ükskõik kumb
 either ... or kas ... või
 I haven't either mul ka ei ole
 elder ['eldə] *a.* vanem (ealt, ühe pere-
 konna liikmeist)
 eldest ['eldɪst] *a.* vanim (poja või tü-
 tre kohta perekonnas)
 electricity [i'lek'trɪsɪti] *n.* elekter
 electromagnetic [i'lektromæg'netɪk] *a.*
 elektromagnetiline
 electronic [i'lek'trɒnɪk] *a.* elektron-
 element ['elimənt] *n.* element
 elementary [eli'ment(ə)rɪ] *a.* elemen-
 taarne
 elephant ['elifənt] *n.* elefant
 eleven [i'levn] *num.* üksteist(kümme)
 eleventh [i'levnθ] *num.* üheteistkümnes
 else [els] *adv.* veel, muu; muidu
 what else? mis veel?
 elsewhere ['els'weə] *adv.* kuskil mu-
 jal, kuhugi mujale
 embarrass [ɪm'bærəs] *v.* hämmeldama
 embrace [ɪm'breɪs] *v.* embama
 employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] *v.* tööd andma
 be employed in (kusagil) teenistuses
 olema, töötama
 emptiness ['em(p)tɪnɪs] *n.* tühjus
 empty ['em(p)ti] *a.* tühi
 enable [i'neɪbl] *v.* võimaliseks tegema

encounter [in'kauntə] *v.* (millelegi) satuma
end [end] 1. *n.* lõpp; eesmärk 2. *v.* lõppema; lõpetama
 at an end lõpul
 towards the end lõpupoole
 all is well that ends well lõpp hea, kõik hea
endless ['endlis] *a.* lõputu
end-of-term ['endəv'tɜ:m] *a.* semestri lõpu
enemy ['enimi] *n.* vaenlane
energy ['enədʒi] *n.* energia
engage [in'geɪdʒ] *v.* palkama
 be engaged in (millegagi) tegelema
engaged [in'geɪdʒd] *a.* kihlatud
Engels ['ɛŋɡəlʒ] *pn.*
engine ['endʒɪn] *n.* masin; vedur
engine-driver ['endʒɪndraɪvə] *n.* vedurijuht
engineer [endʒi'niə] *n.* insener
engineering [endʒi'niəriŋ] *n.* inseneriteadus; tehnika
England ['ɪŋɡlənd] *pn.* Inglismaa
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] 1. *a.* inglise; ingliskeelne; 2. *n.* inglise keel
Englishman ['ɪŋɡlɪʃmən] *n.* (pl. -men) inglane (mees)
enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ] *v.* nautima, (millestki) lõbu tundma
enormous [i'nɔ:məs] *a.* hiiglasuur, tohutu
enough [i'nʌf] 1. *a.* küllalt; 2. *adv.* küllalt, küllaldaselt määral
enter ['entə] *v.* sisenema, sisse astuma; sisse kirjutama
enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzm] *n.* entusiasm
envelope ['enviləʊp] *n.* (kirja) ümbrik; ümbris, kate
episode ['epɪsəʊd] *n.* episood, üksik-sündmus
equal ['i:kw(ə)l] *a.* võrdne
equation [i'kweɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* võrrand
equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] *a.* ekvivalentne
especially [is'peʃ(ə)li] *adv.* eriti, üli-väga
essay ['eseɪ] *n.* essee
establish [is'tæbliʃ] *v.* rajama, asutama; kindlaks tegema
Estonia [es'təʊniə] *pn.* Eesti (maa)
Estonian [es'təʊniən] *n.* eesti keel
 etc. *lüh.* = et cetera [it'setrə] (= and so on) ja nii edasi
Europe ['juərəp] *pn.* Euroopa
European [juərə'piən] *n.* euroopa
even ['i:vən] *adv.* koguni, isegi
evening ['i:vniŋ] *n.* õhtu
 in the evening õhtul
ever ['evə] *adv.* kunagi, iganes

ever after sellest ajast peale
 than ever kui kunagi varem
every ['evri] *pron.* iga
everybody ['evribədi] *pron.* igaüks, kõik
everyone ['evriwʌn] *pron.* igaüks
everything ['evriθɪŋ] *pron.* iga asi, kõik
everywhere ['evriweə] *adv.* kõikjal, igal pool
evidence ['evid(ə)ns] *n.* tõendus; tõend
evident ['evid(ə)nt] *a.* ilmne
exam [ig'zæm] *lüh.* = examination
examination [ig'zæmi'neiʃ(ə)n] *n.* eksam
examine [ig'zæmin] *v.* (uurivalt) vaatlema; eksamineerima
example [ig'zɑ:mpəl] *n.* näide; näidis, eeskuj
 for example näiteks
excellent ['eks(ə)lənt] *a.* oivaline, suurepärase, väga hea
except [ik'sept] *prep.* välja arvatud
excited [ik'saitid] *a.* erutatud, ärritatud
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] *n.* harjutus, ülesanne
 morning exercises hommikuvõimlemine
exhausted [ig'zɔ:stɪd] *a.* kurnatud
exist [ig'zɪst] *v.* eksisteerima, olemas olema
existence [ig'zɪstns] *n.* eksistents, olemasolu
exit ['eksɪt] *n.* väljapääs
 make one's exit lahkuma, väljuma
expect [iks'pekt] *v.* ootama, lootma (kelleltki of, from); arvama
expedition [ekspi'diʃ(ə)n] *n.* ekspeditsioon, uurimisretk
expensive [iks'pensɪv] *a.* kallihinnaline, kallis
experience [iks'piəriəns] *n.* kogemus
experiment [iks'perimənt] *n.* katse, eksperiment
experimental [iksperi'ment(ə)l] *a.* katseline, eksperimentaalne
explain [iks'pleɪn] *v.* seletama, selgeks tegema
explosion [iks'pləʊz(ə)n] *n.* plahvatus
explosive [iks'pləʊsɪv] *n.* lõhkeaine
expression [iks'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* väljend
extend [iks'tend] *v.* ulatuma; pikendada
extent [iks'tent] *n.* ulatus
 to a great extent suurel määral, suures ulatuses
extraordinary [iks'trɔ:dnri] *a.* erakordne
eye [ai] *n.* silm

F

fable ['feibl] *n.* valm
fabrik ['fæbrik] *n.* riie
face [feis] 1. *n.* nägu; esikül; 2. *v.* näoga (teatud suunas) pöörduma; esiküljega (millegi poole) asetsema
my room faces west minu toa aken (või aknad) on läände
facility [fə'siiliti] *n.* võimalus (millekski for)
fact [fækt] *n.* fakt, tõsiasi
as a matter of fact õigupoolest, tegelikult
in fact õieti, õigupoolest
the fact is that ... asi on selles, et ...
factory ['fækt(ə)ri] *n.* vabrik, tehas
faculty ['fæk(ə)lti] *n.* teaduskond, fakulteed
fagot ['fægət] *n.* haokubu
fail [feil] *v.* ebaõnnestuma
fairly ['feəli] *adv.* kaunis, keskmiselt
fall [fɔ:l] 1. *v.* (fell [fel], fallen [fɔ:l(ə)n]) kukkuma, langema; 2. *n.* kukkumine, langus
fall in love with (kellesegi) armuma
fall of snow lumesadu
rain falls vihma sajab
fallen [fɔ:l(ə)n] *vt.* fall 1.
falling ['fɔ:liŋ] 1. *a.* kukkuv, langev; 2. *n.* kukkumine, langemine
false [fɔ:ls] *a.* väär, vale, võlts; ekslik
familiar [fə'miljə] *a.* (hästi) tuttav
family ['fæmili] *n.* perekond
famous ['feiməs] *a.* kuulus
fan I [fæn] *n.* lehvik
fan II [fæn] *n.* fanaatik
football fan jalgpallihäige, jalgpallifanaatik
fantastic [fæn'tæstik] *a.* fantastiline
far [fɑ:] (farther -['fɑ:ðə] või further -['fɜ:ðə], farthest -['fɑ:ðist] või furthest -['fɜ:ðist]) 1. *a.* kauge, eemalolev; 2. *adv.* kaugel(e)
far and near ligidal ja kaugel, kõikjal
far away kaugel eemal
farm [fɑ:m] *n.* farm, talu
collective farm kolhoos
poultry farm linnufarm
farmer ['fɑ:mə] *n.* farmer, talunik
collective farmer kolhoosnik
fascism ['fæʃiz(ə)m] *n.* fašism
fast [fɑ:st] *adv.* kiiresti
fasten ['fɑ:sn] *v.* kinnitama
fat [fæt] 1. *a.* rasvane, paks; 2. *n.* rasv
fatal ['feit(ə)l] *a.* saatuslik

father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* isa
fatherland ['fɑ:ðələnd] *n.* isamaa
fatherless ['fɑ:ðəlis] *a.* isatu
faulty ['fɔ:lti] *a.* rikkis
favourite ['feiv(ə)rit] *a.* lemmik
fear [fiə] 1. *n.* kartus, hirm; 2. *v.* kartma
fearfully ['fiəfli] *adv.* kohutavalt, hirmuäratavalt; kartlikult
feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* iseärasus
February ['februəri] *n.* veebruar
fed [fed] *vt.* feed
feed [fi:d] *v.* (fed [fed], fed) toitma
feel [fi:l] 1. *v.* (felt [felt], felt) tundma; 2. *n.* tunne
feel sorry for (kellestki) kahju olema
feeling ['fi:liŋ] *n.* tunne
feet [fi:t] *vt.* foot
fell [fel] *vt.* fall 1.
fellow ['felou] 1. *n.* kaaslane, seltsiline; 2. *a.* kaas-
felt [felt] *vt.* feel 1.
fertilizer ['fɜ:tilaizə] *n.* väetis
fetch [fetʃ] *v.* (minema ja) tooma
feud [fi:ud] *n.* vaen
few [fju:] *pron.* vähe
a few mõned, mõningad
a few minutes later mõne minuti pärast
fiction ['fikʃ(ə)n] *n.* ilukirjandus
field [fi:ld] *n.* põld, väli; ala
in the field põllul; (uurimis)alal
fifteen ['fi:f'ti:n] *num.* viisteist(küm-mend)
fifteenth ['fi:f'ti:nθ] *num.* viieteistküm-nes
fifth [fi:fθ] *num.* viies
fiftieth ['fifti:θ] *num.* viiekümmes
fifty ['fifti] *num.* viiskümmend
fight [fait] 1. *v.* (fought [fɔ:t], fought) võitlema; 2. *n.* võitlus; kaklus
a fight with snowballs lumesõda
fill [fil] *v.* täitma; täis kiiluma; täituma, täis saama
fill up täitma
film [film] *n.* film
finally ['fainəli] *adv.* lõplikult; lõpuks, viimaks
financial [fai'nænʃ(ə)l] *a.* rahanduslik, rahaline
financial help rahaline abi
find [faɪnd] *v.* (found [faund], found) leidma
find out teada saama; leidma, avastama; selgusele jõudma
fine I [fain] 1. *a.* ilus, selge (ilma kohta); tore; 2. *adv.* suurepäraselt
fine arts kujutavad kunstid ja arhitektuur

fine II [fain] *v.* trahvima, rahatrahviga
 karistama
 finish ['finiʃ] *v.* lõpetama; lõppema
 finite ['fainait] *a.* lõplik, piiratud; *gr.*
 finitiine (verbivormi kohta)
 fir [fəi] *n.* kuusk
 fire ['faɪə] *n.* tuli
 firm [fəɪm] *n.* firma
 publishing firm kirjastusühing
 firmly ['fə:mlɪ] *adv.* kindlalt, tugevasti
 first [fɜ:st] 1. *a.* esimene; 2. *adv.* esi-
 teks, esiti
 at first esialgu, alguses
 for the first time esmakordselt
 firstly ['fɜ:stli] *adv.* esiteks
 fir-tree ['fɜ:tri:] *n.* kuusepuu
 fish [fiʃ] *n.* (pl. fishes või kollekt. fish)
 kala
 flying fish lendkala
 fish-bone ['fiʃbəʊn] *n.* kalaluu
 fisherman ['fiʃməɪn] *n.* (pl. -men) ka-
 lur, kalamees
 fit [fi:t] *v.* sobima
 five [faɪv] *num.* viis
 five-and-twenty ['faɪvənd'twenti] *num.*
 kakskümmend viis
 fix [fiks] *v.* kindlaks määrama
 fizz [fɪz] *v.* sisisesema, kihisesema
 flag [flæg] *n.* lipp
 flap [flæp] *n.* klapp
 flare-up ['fleə(ɹ)ʌp] *n.* äkiline löken-
 dus, loit
 flash [flæʃ] 1. *v.* välgatama, sähvata-
 ma; 2. *n.* välgatus, sähvatus
 flash of lightning välgusähvatus
 flat [flæt] *a.* lame, lapik
 flatten ['flætn] *v.* lamendada; lamene-
 ma
 flattened ['flætnɪd] *a.* lame, lamedaks
 muudetud
 flew [flu:] *vt.* fly
 flight [flaɪt] *n.* lend; trepijark
 flight of steps trepp
 float [flaʊt] *v.* hõljuma; ujuma
 floor [flɔ:] *n.* põrand; korrus
 first floor teine korrus
 flora ['flɔ:rə] *n.* taimestik, floora
 florist ['flɔ:rist] *n.* lillekaupmees
 at the florist's lillekaupluses(t)
 flow [flu:] *v.* voolama
 flower ['flaʊə] *n.* lill
 flown [flaʊn] *vt.* fly
 fluently ['flu(:)əntli] *adv.* voolavalt;
 soravalt, ladusalt
 fly [flai] *v.* (flew [flu:], flown [flaʊn])
 lendama
 flying ['flaiɪŋ] *a.* lennu-, lenduri-
 flying boots lendurisaapad
 focus ['foukəs] 1. *n.* tulipunkt, fookus;

2. *v.* tulipunkti koondama, fokusee-
 rima
 fodder ['fɒdə] *n.* (kuiv) loomasööd
 fog [fɒg] *n.* (tihe) udu
 foggy ['fɒgi] *a.* udune
 fold ['fəʊld] *v.* kokku murdma
 folk-song ['fouksɒŋ] *n.* rahvalaul
 follow ['fəʊləʊ] *v.* järgnema; jälgima
 follow a plan plaanikohaselt talita-
 ma
 following ['fəʊlɔɪŋ] *a.* järgnev, järgmi-
 ne
 fond [fɒnd] *a.* armastav, hell
 be fond of (kedagi, midagi) armas-
 tama
 food [fu:d] *n.* toit, toidus
 foot [fu:t] *n.* (pl. feet [fi:t]) jalg, laba-
 jalg; (mäe)jalg, jalam; jalg (pik-
 kismõõt, = 30,5 cm)
 football ['fʊtbɔ:l] *n.* jalgpall
 footstep ['fʊtstep] *n.* samm; sammude
 kaja
 for [fɔ:, fə, fə] 1. *prep.* jaoks, -ks; eest;
 poolt; 2. *konj.* sest, sest et
 for several years mitu aastat
 force [fɔ:s] 1. *n.* jõud, vägi, võim; 2.
v. sundima (midagi tegema to do)
 foreign ['fɔ:ɪn] *a.* välis-, välismaine,
 võõras, võõr-
 forest ['fɔ:ɪst] *n.* mets; laas, põlismets
 foretell [fɔ:'tel] *v.* (foretold [fɔ:'təʊld],
 foretold) ennustama, ette kuulutama
 foretold [fɔ:'təʊld] *vt.* foretell
 forgave ['fɔ:geɪv] *vt.* forgive
 forget [fə'get] *v.* (forgot [fə'gɒt], for-
 gotten [fə'gɒtn]) unustama
 forgive [fə'gɪv] *v.* (forgave [fə'geɪv],
 forgiven [fə'gɪvn]) andestama, an-
 deks andma
 forgiven [fə'gɪvn] *vt.* forgive
 forgot [fə'gɒt] *vt.* forget
 forgotten [fə'gɒtn] *vt.* forget
 fork [fɔ:k] *n.* kahvel
 form [fɔ:m] 1. *n.* vorm, kuju; 2. *v.*
 moodustama
 formal ['fɔ:m(ə)l] *a.* vormiline, for-
 maalne
 fortieth ['fɔ:tiiθ] *num.* neljakümnes
 forty ['fɔ:ti] *num.* nelikümmed
 forward ['fɔ:wəd] *adv.* edasi, ettepoo-
 le
 fought [fɔ:t] *vt.* fight 1.
 found I [faʊnd] *v.* rajama, asutama
 found II [faʊnd] *vt.* find
 foundation [faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* alus,
 põhialus
 founder ['faʊndə] *n.* asutaja
 four [fɔ:] *num.* neli

four-engine ['fɔ:ɪ'endʒɪn] *a.* neljamootoriline
fourteen ['fɔ:ɪ'ti:n] *num.* neliteist(küm-mend)
fourteenth ['fɔ:ɪ'ti:nθ] *num.* neljateistkümnes
fourth ['fɔ:ɪθ] *num.* neljas
fox [fɒks] *n.* rebane
fraction ['frækʃ(ə)n] *n.* murd
fractional numeral ['frækʃən(ə)l 'nju:m(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* murdarvõsõna
fragrance ['freɪgr(ə)ns] *n.* (meeldiv) lõhn, aroom
France [frɑ:ns] *pn.* Prantsusmaa
Franklin ['fræŋklin] *pn.*
free [fri:] *a.* vaba
freeze [fri:z] *v.* (froze [frouz], frozen [frouzn]) *v.* külmuma; külmetama
frozen over kinni külmunud
French [fren(t)ʃ] *1. a.* prantsuse; prantsuskeelne; *2. n.* prantsuse keel
frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* sageli, korduvalt
fresh [fref] *a.* värske; puhas, karge
freshly ['frefli] *adv.* äsja; värskest
fretted ['fretɪd] *a.* geomeetrilise must-riga varustatud
Friday ['fraɪdi] *n.* reede
fried ['fraɪd] *a.* praetud
friend [frend] *n.* sõber
make friends with (kellegagi) sõprust sobitama, sõbraks saama
friendship ['fren(d)ʃɪp] *n.* sõprus
frighten ['fraɪtn] *v.* hirmutama, kohutama
frightened of (millegi pärast) hirmul, ärevil
get frightened hirmuma, kohkuma
from [frɒm, fr(ə)m] *prep.* -st, -lt, peale, juurest
front [frʌnt] *1. n.* esikülge; rinne; *2. a.* esi-, ees-
in front of (millegi) ees, ette
front door eesuks
frost [frɒst] *n.* külm, pakane; häärm(atis)
froze [frouz] *vt.* freeze
frozen [frouzn] *vt.* freeze
fruit [fru:t] *n.* puuvili
fruit-tree ['fru:ttri:] *n.* viljapuu
fry [fraɪ] *v.* praadima
ft. lüh. = foot, feet
fuel ['fjuəl] *n.* kütus
fulfil [ful'fil] *v.* (-ll-) täitma, täide viima, teostama
full [ful] *a.* täis (midagi of)
fun [fʌn] *n.* nali
function ['fʌŋkʃ(ə)n] *1. n.* funktsioon; *2. v.* funktsioneerima

funeral ['fju:n(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* matus
funnel ['fʌn(ə)l] *n.* lehter
fur [fɜ:] *n.* karusnahk
further ['fɜ:ðə] *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist far) kaugemal(e); veel, lisaks, rohkem
fussy [fʌsi] *a.* pisiasjade kallal noriv, tülikas, rahutu
future ['fju:tʃə] *n.* tulevik
the Future Indefinite *gr.* üldtulevik
the Future in the Past *gr.* kaudne tulevik

G

gain [geɪn] *1. v.* saavutama; *2. n.* kasu, paremus; kasv
gallery ['gæləri] *n.* galerii
gallop ['gæləp] *v.* galopeerima, nelja jooksma või ratsutama
Galsworthy ['gɔ:lwə:ði] *pn.*
game [geɪm] *n.* mäng
gangway ['gæŋweɪ] *n.* (laeva või lennuki) maabumistrepp
garage ['gæra:ʒ] *n.* garaaž
garden ['gɑ:dn] *n.* aed
garland ['gɑ:lənd] *n.* lillevanik
gas [gæs] *n.* gaas
gate [geɪt] *n.* värav
gather ['gæðə] *v.* korjama
gave [geɪv] *vt.* give
gay [geɪ] *a.* lõbus, rõõmus
gaze [geɪz] *v.* üksisilmi vaatama
G.D.R. lüh. = German Democratic Republic Saksa Demokraatlik Vabariik
geese [gi:s] *vt.* goose
gender ['dʒendə] *n.* *gr.* sugu
general ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* üldine
general question üldküsimus
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n.* (pl. -men) härra, džentelmen
Geoffrey ['dʒefri] *pn.*
geography [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi] *n.* geograafia
geology [dʒɪ'ɒlədʒi] *n.* geoloogia
George [dʒɔ:ɪdʒ] *pn.*
German ['dʒɜ:mən] *1. a.* saksa; *2. n.* (pl. -s) sakslane; saksa keel
Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] *pn.* Saksamaa
Gertrude ['gæ:trud] *pn.*
get [get] *v.* (got [gɒt], got) saama, muutuma; hankima; muretsema; jõudma, sattuma
have got *fam.* omama
get dark pimenema
get down on one's knees põlvili laskuma

get down to work tööle hakkama
 get home koju jõudma
 get off maha tulema
 get on jätkama; tegema, sooritama
 get out välja tulema, välja pääsema;
 lahti saama, vabanema
 get up üles tõusma; püsti tõusma
 G-force ['dʒiːfɔːs] *n.* gravitatsiooni-
 tung
 ghost [ɡəʊst] *n.* vaim, viirastus
 girl [ɡɜːl] *n.* tütarlaps, neiu
 give [ɡɪv] *v.* (gave [geɪv], given
 ['ɡɪvən]) andma
 give way järele andma
 given ['ɡɪvən] *vt.* give
 glad [ɡlæd] *a.* rõõmus; rõõmustav
 gladly ['ɡlædli] *adv.* rõõmuga, meel-
 sasti
 glance [ɡlɑːns] *v.* pilku heitma
 glass [ɡlɑːs] *n.* klaas
 glitter ['ɡlɪtə] *1.* *v.* sädelema, väikle-
 ma; *2. n.* sädelus
 globe [ɡləʊb] *n.* kera
 the globe maakera
 glorification [ɡlɔːrɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ülis-
 tus
 glorious ['ɡlɔːriəs] *a.* hiilgav, suure-
 pärane
 glory ['ɡlɔːri] *n.* aupaiste, hiilgus
 glove [ɡlʌv] *n.* kinnas
 glow [ɡləʊ] *v.* hõõguma
 go [ɡəʊ] *v.* (went [went], gone [ɡɒn])
 minema, käima
 be going to do parajasti teha kavat-
 sема
 go in for (midagi) harrastama, (mil-
 legagi) tegelema
 go off minema, õnnestuma
 go on jätkama; kestma, jätkuma
 go out kustuma
 go over läbi vaatama
 go to bed magama minema
 go to school koolis käima
 go to sleep uinuma
 go up kasvama, tõusma
 goes [ɡəʊz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3. põõ-
 re verbist go
 he goes in ta läheb sisse
 going ['ɡəʊɪŋ] *n.* minek, käik
 I thought of going ma mõtlesin
 minna
 gold [ɡəʊld] *n.* kuld
 golden ['ɡəʊldn] *a.* kuldne, kullakarva
 goldfish ['ɡəʊldfɪʃ] *n.* kuldkala
 gone [ɡɒn] *vt.* go
 gong [ɡɒŋ] *n.* gong
 good [ɡʊd] *a.* (better ['betə], best [best])
 hea
 good heavens! helde taevas!

good morning tere hommikust
 good evening tere õhtust
 good night head ööd
 the good head (inimesed)
 for the good of (kellegi, millegi)
 hüvanguks
 good-bye [ɡʊd'baɪ] *interj.* hüvasti, ju-
 malaga
 goods [ɡʊdz] *n.* kaup, kaubad
 goose [ɡuːs] *n.* (pl. geese [ɡiːs]) hani
 got [ɡɒt] *vt.* get
 govern ['ɡʌvən] *v.* valitsema; juhtima
 government ['ɡʌvnmənt] *n.* valitsus
 grace [ɡreɪs] *n.* sündsus; väärikus
 gradually ['ɡrædʒuəli] *adv.* järk-jär-
 gult, vähehaaval
 graduate ['ɡrædjueɪt] *v.* Am. kooli
 lõpetama
 grain [ɡreɪn] *n.* (vilja)tera; teravili
 grammar ['ɡræmə] *n.* grammatika
 grandfather ['ɡræn(d)fɑːðə] *n.* vanaisa
 grandmother ['ɡræn(d)mʌðə] *n.* vana-
 ema
 grass [ɡrɑːs] *n.* rohi
 grateful ['ɡreɪtʃ(u)l] *a.* tänulik
 gravity ['ɡrævɪti] *n.* tõsidus; gravitat-
 sioon
 gravity pull gravitatsioonitõug
 gray [ɡreɪ] = grey
 great [ɡreɪt] *a.* suur
 a great many paljud
 Great Britain Suurbritannia
 greatly ['ɡreɪtli] *adv.* suuresti, palju.
 väga
 green [ɡriːn] *a.* roheline
 greengrocer ['ɡriːŋɡrəʊsə] *n.* aedvilja-
 müüja
 at the greengrocer's aedviljakauplu-
 ses(t)
 greet [ɡriːt] *v.* tervitama
 greeting ['ɡriːtɪŋ] *n.* tervitus
 grew [ɡruː] *vt.* grow
 grey [ɡreɪ] *a.* hall
 grisly ['ɡrɪzli] *a.* õudne, kohutav
 grocer [ˈɡrəʊsə] *n.* koloniaalkaupmees,
 vürtspoodnik
 at the grocer's koloniaalkaupluses(t)
 grope [ɡrəʊp] *v.* kohamisi või pimesi
 otsima
 ground [ɡraʊnd] *n.* maapind
 group [ɡruːp] *n.* rühm, grupp
 grow [ɡrəʊ] *v.* (grew [ɡruː], grown
 [ɡrəʊn]) kasvama; kasvatama; muu-
 tuma
 the city grew quiet linn muutus vaik-
 seks
 grown [ɡrəʊn] *vt.* grow
 growth [ɡrəʊθ] *n.* kasv; juurdekasv

guardian [ˈɡɑːdʒən] *n.* hooldaja, eestkostja
 guest [ɡest] *n.* külaline
 guide [ɡaɪd] *n.* juht; turistide juht, giid
 Gulf Stream [ˈɡʌlfstriːm] *pn.* Golfi hoo-vus
 gunpowder [ˈɡʌnpaʊdə] *n.* püssirohi
 gust [ɡʌst] *n.* il, puhang
 gust of wind tuuleil, tuulepuhang
 gym [dʒɪm] *lüh.* = gymnasium
 gymnasium [dʒɪmˈneɪziəm] *n.* võimla

H

had [hæd, həd] *vt.* have
 hair [heə] *n.* juuksed; juuksekarv
 half [haɪf] 1. *n.* (pl. halves [haɪvz]) pool; 2. *adv.* pooleldi, poolenisti
 an hour and a half poolteist tundi
 not half so angry as ... mitte poolt-ki nii vihane kui ...
 hall [hɔːl] *n.* saal
 concert hall kontserdisaal
 hallo [həˈləʊ] *interj.* hallo(o)!: tervist!
 halt [hɔːlt] *n.* peatus
 Hampstead [ˈhæm(p)stɪd] *pn.*
 hand [hænd] 1. *n.* käsi; 2. *v.* ulatama, edasi andma
 at hand käepärast
 on the one hand ühelt poolt
 on the other hand teiselt poolt
 at second hand kaudselt, kaudsel teel
 hand over üle andma
 handful [ˈhæn(d)ful] *n.* peotäis
 handle [ˈhændl] *n.* (noa-, kahvli)pea
 hang [hæŋ] *v.* (hung [hʌŋ], hung) rip-puma, kõlkuma
 hang about tolknema, logelema
 happen [ˈhæp(ə)n] *v.* juhtuma
 happily [ˈhæpɪli] *adv.* õnnelikult
 happy [ˈhæpi] *a.* õnnelik
 hard [hɑːd] 1. *a.* kõva; raske, ränk;
 2. *adv.* kõvasti, tublisti
 hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* vaevalt
 hardship [ˈhɑːdʃɪp] *n.* (elu)raskus
 hare [heə] *n.* jännes
 harmful [ˈhɑːmɪ(u)l] *a.* ohtlik, kahjulik
 harmless [ˈhɑːmləs] *a.* ohutu, kahjutu
 Harry [ˈhæri] *pn.*
 harvest [ˈhɑːvɪst] *n.* (vilja)lõikus, (vil-ja)koristamine; (vilja)saak
 harvesting [ˈhɑːvɪstɪŋ] *n.* viljakorista-mine
 has [hæz, həz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3.
 pööre verbist have
 haste [heɪst] *n.* rutt
 poste haste suure kiiruga

hat [hæt] *n.* kübar, kaabu
 hatch [hætʃ] *n.* luuk
 hate [heɪt] 1. *n.* viha; 2. *v.* vihkama
 hatred [ˈheitɪd] *n.* viha, vaen
 haul [hɔːl] *v.* tõmbama, vinnama
 have [hæv] *v.* (had [hæd, həd], had) omama; (toitu, jooki) võtma (või sööma, jooma); pidama, sunnitud olema (midagi tegema to do)
 I have to go ma pean minema
 he had me read it ta pani mind se-da lugema
 you had as well go oleks parem, kui sa läheksid
 hay [heɪ] *n.* hein
 hay-crop [ˈheɪˈkrɒp] *n.* heinasaak
 he [hiː] *pron.* tema, ta (meessoost olen-dite kohta)
 head [hed] *n.* pea; juhataja
 from head to foot pealaest jalatallani
 at the head eesotsas, juhtimisel
 headache [ˈhedeɪk] *n.* peavalu
 have a headache peavalu kannata-ma
 heal [hiːl] *v.* paranema, terveks saama
 health [helθ] *n.* tervis
 healthy [ˈhelθi] *a.* terve, hea tervise juures
 hear [hiə] *v.* (heard [hɔːd], heard) kuul-ma; teada saama
 heard [hɔːd] *vt.* hear
 heart [hɑːt] *n.* süda; tuum
 by heart pähe; peast
 heat [hiːt] 1. *v.* kuumutama, soojenda-ma; 2. *n.* soojus
 heat-rays [ˈhiːtreɪz] *n.* soojuskiirgus
 heaven [ˈhevn] *n.* taevas
 good heavens! helde taevas!, taeva pärast!
 heavy [ˈhevi] *a.* raske; tihe (liikluse kohta)
 he is a heavy sleeper ta magab raskelt
 hedge [hedʒ] *n.* põõsastara, hekk
 heel [hiːl] *n.* kand; konts
 height [haɪt] *n.* kõrgus
 held [held] *vt.* hold
 Helen [ˈhelɪn] *pn.*
 helmet [ˈhelmit] *n.* kiiver
 help [help] 1. *n.* abi; 2. *v.* aitama, abistama
 helpful [ˈhelpf(u)l] *a.* abivalmis
 helpless [ˈhelplɪs] *a.* abitu
 hen [hen] *n.* kana
 Henry [ˈhenri] *pn.*
 her [hɜː] *pron.* teda; temale, talle;
 tema, ta, (tema) oma (naissoo-s olendite kohta)
 Herbert [ˈhɜːbət] *pn.*

here [hiə] *adv.* siin; siia
here you are! olge lahke!
hero [ˈhiərəʊ] *n.* (*pl.* **heroes**) kangelane
heroic [hiˈrɒ(u)k] *a.* kangelaslik
hers [hɜːz] *pron.* (*nimisõnaline vorm*) tema, tema oma(d) (*naissoost olendite kohta*)
herself [hɜː(ɪ)ˈself] *pron.* (tema) ise; ennast, end (*naissoost olendite kohta*)
hid [hid] *vt.* **hide**
hidden [ˈhidn] *vt.* **hide**
hide [haɪd] *v.* (**hid** [hid], **hidden** [ˈhidn] *või hid*) varjama, peitma
high [hai] *a.* kõrge
higher education kõrgem haridus
highlight [ˈhaɪlaɪt] *n.* nael, tõmbenumber, tähtsaim sündmus
highly [ˈhaɪli] *adv.* kõrgelt, kõrgel määral
high-speed [ˈhaɪspɪd] *a.* suure kiirusega
hill [hil] *n.* küngas; mägi
him [him] *pron.* teda; temale, talle (*meessoost olendite kohta*)
himself [himˈself] *pron.* (tema) ise; ennast, end (*meessoost olendite kohta*)
hire [ˈhaɪə] *v.* palkama; üürima
his [hɪz] *pron.* tema, ta, (tema) oma (*meessoost olendite kohta*)
historic [hɪsˈtɒrɪk] *a.* ajalooline, ajalooliselt tähtis
historical [hɪsˈtɒrɪk(ə)l] *a.* ajalooline, ajaloo-
history [ˈhɪst(ə)ri] *n.* ajalugu
hit [hit] *v.* (**hit**, **hit**) tabama; sattuma
hoarse [hɔːs] *a.* kähe
hockey [ˈhɒki] *n.* hoki
hoe [hou] **1.** *n.* kõblas; **2.** *v.* kõplama
hoist [hɔɪst] *v.* üles tõmbama
hold [hould] *v.* (**held** [held], **held**) hoidma, pidama
hold out välja sirutama
hole [houl] *n.* auk
holiday [ˈhɒlədi] *n.* puhkepäev; *pl.* vaheaeg, koolivaheaeg
hollow [ˈhɒləu] *a.* õõnes; *piltl.* tühi, võlts
home [həʊm] **1.** *n.* kodu; **2.** *adv.* koju; kodu(s)
at home kodu(s)
homestead [ˈhəʊmsted] *n.* talund, farm
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜːk] *n.* kodutöö, kodune ülesanne
honour [ˈɔːnə] *n.* au
hope [həʊp] **1.** *n.* lootus; **2.** *v.* lootma
in the hope that lootuses, et
hopeless [ˈhəʊplɪs] *a.* lootusetu

horizon [həˈraɪzn] *n.* horisont, silma-piir
horn [hɔːn] *n.* sarv; (signaal)pasun
horror [ˈhɒrə] *n.* hirm
horse [hɔːs] *n.* hobune
hospitable [ˈhɒspɪəbl] *a.* külalislahke, võõrastevastuvõtlik
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] *n.* haigla
hostel [ˈhɒst(ə)l] *n.* (üliõpilaste) ühis-elamu, internaat
hot [hɒt] *a.* kuum, palav
hotel [həʊˈtel] *n.* hotell, võõrastemaja
hour [aʊə] *n.* tund
an hour and a half poolteist tundi
for hours and hours tundide kaupa
half an hour ago pool tundi tagasi
two miles an hour kaks miili tunnis
house [haus] **1.** *n.* (*pl.* **houses** [ˈhaʊzɪz]) maja; firma; koda (*parlamendis*); **2.** *v.* majutama
the House of Commons alamkoda, saadikutekoda
the House of Lords ülemkoda, lordide koda
the Houses of Parliament Inglise parlamendihoone
housewife [ˈhaʊswaɪf] *n.* (*pl.* **housewives**) (kodu)perenaine
how [hau] *adv.*, *konj.* kuidas
how are you? kuidas käsi käib?
how do you do? [ˈhaʊdjuˈduː] tere
how long kui kaua
how many kui palju
how much kui palju
however [hauˈevə] *adv.* aga, ometi, siiski, ent
huge [hjuːdʒ] *a.* hiiglasuur, tohutu
hullo [həˈlou] *interj.* halloo!
human [ˈhjuːmən] *a.* inimlik, inim-
humorist [ˈhjuːmərist] *n.* humorist
humour [ˈhjuːmə] *n.* tuju, meeleolu; nali, humor
good humour hea tuju
in a bad humour halvast tujust
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] *num.* sada
hundredth [ˈhʌndrədθ] *num.* sajasa
hung [hʌŋ] *vt.* **hang**
hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri] *a.* näljane
hunt [hʌnt] *v.* jahil käima
hurrah [hʊˈraɪ] *interj.* hurraa!
hurriedly [ˈhʌrɪdli] *adv.* kiirustades, rutakalt
hurry [ˈhʌri] *v.* kiirustama, ruttama
be in a hurry kiire olemas
do hurry up! kiirusta(ge) ometi!
hurt [hɜːt] *v.* (**hurt**, **hurt**) vigastama; valu *või* haiget tegema
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] *n.* mees (abikaasa)
hydrogen [ˈhaɪdrɪdʒən] *n.* vesinik

I

I [ai] *pron.* mina, ma

I am mina olen

I have minul on

ice [ais] *n.* jää

ice-breaker ['aisbreikə] *n.* jäälõhkuja

icicle ['aisikl] *n.* jääpurikas

icy ['aisi] *a.* jääne, jääkül'm

idea [ai'diə] *n.* idee, mõte

ideological [(a)idiə'lədʒik(ə)l] *a.* ideoloogiline

ideology [(a)idi'ɔlədʒi] *n.* ideoloogia

idle ['aidl] *a.* kasutu, asjatu

if [if] *konj.* kui (*tingimuslauses*); kas (*kaudses küsimuses*)

ill [il] *pred. a.* (*worse* [wəɪs], *worst* [wɔɪst]) haige

be taken ill haigeks jääma, haigestuma

I'll [ail] = **I shall**; **I will**

illness ['ilnis] *n.* haigus

illuminate [i'l(j)u:mineit] *v.* valgustama

illumine [i'l(j)u:min] *v.* valgustama

I'm [aim] = **I am**

imagine [i'mædʒin] *v.* kujutlema, ette kujutama

immediately [i'miɪdʒətli] *adv.* otsekohe

immemorial [imi'mɔəriəl] *a.* igivana, iidne

impatient [im'peɪf(ə)nt] *a.* kannatamatu

imperative [im'perətɪv] *n. gr.* käskiv kõneviis, imperatiiv

import [im'pɔ:t] *v.* sisse vedama, import(eer)ima

importing house (suur) impordiettevõte

importance [im'pɔ:t(ə)ns] *n.* tähtsus

be of importance tähtis olema

important [im'pɔ:t(ə)nt] *a.* tähtis

impossible [im'pɔsɪbl] *a.* võimatu

impression [im'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* mulje

improve [im'pru:v] *v.* parandama, paremaks tegema; paranema, paremaks muutuma

in [in] *1. prep.* sees, -s; sisse, -sse; seas; *2. adv.* sees, seepool; sisse

he is not in ta pole kodus

in. lüh. = **inch**

inch [intʃ] *n.* toll (= 2,54 cm)

incorrect [inkə'rekt] *a.* ebaõige, vale

increase [in'kri:s] *v.* kasvama, suurenema; suurendama

incredible [in'kredɪbl] *a.* uskumatu

incredibly [in'kredɪbli] *adv.* uskumatult

indeed [in'di:d] *adv.* tõepoolest

indefinite [in'defɪnɪt] *a. gr.* indefiniitne, umbmäärane

Indian ['ɪndjən] *a.* indiaani

Indian summer «vananaiste» suvi, järelsuvi

indicate ['ɪndikeɪt] *v.* osutama, näitama, viitama

indication [ɪndi'keɪf(ə)n] *n.* osutamine, näitamine, viitamine; (tunnus)märk

indicative [ɪn'dikətɪv] *n. gr.* kindel kõneviis, indikatiiv

Indies ['ɪndiz] —: **the West Indies**

Lääne-India saarestik

indirect [ɪndi'rekt] *a.* kaudne

Indirect Speech kaudne kõne

individual [ɪndi'vidju(ə)l] *n.* indiviid, üksikolend

individuality [ɪndividju'æliiti] *n.* isikupärasus, omapära

Indonesian [ɪndou'ni:zjən] *a.* indoneesia

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *a.* tööstuslik

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.* tööstus

infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n.* infinitiiv, tegevusnimi

infinity [ɪn'fɪnɪti] *n.* lõpmatus

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *1. n.* mõju; *2. v.* mõjustama

have an influence over (kellelegi) mõju avaldama

information [ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* informatsioon, teatmed, andmed

inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt] *v.* asustama

injure ['ɪn(d)ʒə] *v.* vigastama, viga tegema

injury ['ɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rɪ] *n.* vigastus, kahjustus

ink [ɪŋk] *n.* tint

inn [ɪn] *n.* võõrastemaja

insert [ɪn'sɜ:t] *v.* vahele paigutama, sisse pistma

inside ['ɪn'saɪd] *1. adv.* sees; sisse; *2. prep.* sees, -s; sisse, -sse

instance ['ɪnstəns] *n.* näide

for instance näiteks

instead [ɪn'sted] *adv.* selle asemel

instead of (millegi) asemel

institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* instituut

instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* õpetus

instrument ['ɪnstɪmənt] *n.* instrument

intellectual [ɪnti'lektʃuəl] *a.* vaimne, intellektuaalne

intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt] *a.* arukas, taibukas, intelligentne

intend [ɪn'tend] *v.* kavatsema

intense [ɪn'tens] *a.* pingeline, intensiivne

interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* huvi

take interest in (millegi vastu) huvi tundma

interesting ['ɪnt(ə)restɪŋ] *a.* huvitav

international [intə'neɪʃn(ə)l] *a.* rahvusvaheline, internatsionaalne
interrogative [intə'rɒɡətɪv] *a.* küsiv
interval [ɪntəv(ə)l] *n.* vaheaeg
into ['ɪntu] *prep.* sisse, -sse
intonation [into(u)'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* intonatsioon
introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] *v.* esitlema, tutvustama (kellelegi *to*)
invent [ɪn'vent] *v.* leiutama
invitation [ɪnvi'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* küllakutse
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v.* paluma (midagi teha *to do*); külla kutsuma
involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* asjasse segama, kaasa haarama
inward [ɪnwəd] *a.* sisemine; vaimne
Ireland [ˈaɪələnd] *pn.* Iirimaa
Irish [ˈaɪərɪʃ] *a.* iiri
Irishman [ˈaɪərɪʃmən] *n.* (*pl.* -men) iirlane
iron [ˈaɪən] **1.** *n.* raud; *atrib.* rauast, raud-; **2.** *a.* raudne
irregular [ɪ'reɡjʊlə] *a.* korrapäratu, eba-korrapärane
Irtys [ɪr'tɪʃ] *pn.* Irtõš
is [ɪz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pööre verbist *be*
island [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* saar
isle [aɪl] *n.* saar
isn't [ɪznt] = *is not*
isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] *v.* eraldama, isoleerima
it [ɪt] *pron.* tema, ta; see
Italian [ɪ'tæljən] **1.** *a.* itaalia; **2.** *n.* itaalia keel
italics [ɪ'tæliks] *n.* kursiiv(kiri), kald-kiri
Italy [ɪ't(ə)li] *pn.* Itaalia
item [ˈaɪtem] *n.* (eeskava) number
its [ɪts] *pron.* tema või selle (oma), oma
it's [ɪts] = *it is*; *it has*
itself [ɪt'self] *pron.* (tema või see) ise; ennast, end

J

Jack [dʒæk] *pn.* = John
jacket [ˈdʒækɪt] *n.* jakk; vammus
James [dʒeɪmz] *pn.*
Jane [dʒeɪn] *pn.*
January [ˈdʒænjʊ(ə)ri] *n.* jaanuar
jar [dʒɑː] *n.* kruus
jet aircraft [ˈdʒet'ækraɪft] *n.* reaktiivlennuk
Jill [dʒɪl] *pn.*
job [dʒɒb] *n.* töö

John [dʒɒn] *pn.*
join [dʒɔɪn] *v.* ühinema, liituma; selt-sima
join the army sõjaväkke minema
joke [dʒoʊk] *n.* nali
jot [dʒɒt] *v.* üles tähendama (*down*)
journal [ˈdʒɔːn(ə)l] *n.* žurnaal
journey [ˈdʒɔːni] *n.* reis, teekond
joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* rõõm
judge [dʒʌdʒ] *n.* kohtunik
jug [dʒʌg] *n.* kann (-u)
Julia [ˈdʒuːliə] *pn.*
July [dʒuːlai] *n.* juuli
jump [dʒʌmp] *v.* hüppama
junction [ˈdʒʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] *n.* (teede) ristumiskoht
June [dʒuːn] *n.* juuni
just [dʒʌst] *adv.* just, parajasti; ainult
justice [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n.* õiglus; õigus

K

Kate [keɪt] *pn.*
Kazakh [kə'zɑːk] *a.* kasahhi
keep [ki:p] *v.* (kept [kept], kept) hoidma; pidama; jätkama
keep a secret saladust pidama
keep on jätkama
keep track jälgima
keep to the right (left) paremale (vasakule) hoiduma
keep house maja pidama
kept [kept] *vt.* keep
Kerch [kɜːtʃ] *pn.* Kertš
key [ki:] *n.* võti
kill [kɪl] *v.* tapma
be killed surma saama
kilogram(me) [ˈkɪləgræm] *n.* kilogramm, kilo
kin [kɪn] *n.* sugulane
kind I [kaɪnd] *n.* liik, sort
kind II [kaɪnd] *a.* lahke
that's very kind of you see on teist väga lahke
kindly [ˈkaɪndli] *adv.* lahkelt
kinetics [k(a)'ɪnetɪks] *n.* füüs. kineetika
chemical kinetics keemiline kineetika
king [kɪŋ] *n.* kuningas
kiss [kɪs] *v.* suudlema
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] *n.* köök
kitten [ˈkɪtn] *n.* kassipoeg
knee [ni:] *n.* põlv
on one's knees põlvili
knew [nju:] *vt.* know
knife [naɪf] *n.* (*pl.* knives [naɪvz]) nuga

knives [naɪvz] *vt.* knife
 knock [nɒk] 1. *v.* koputama; 2. *n.* koputus
 knock down maha (*või* pikali) lõõma
 know [nəʊ] *v.* (knew [nju:], known [naʊn]) teadma, tundma; teada saama
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* teadmine; teadmised
 known [naʊn] *vt.* know

L

lab [læb] *n.* lüh. = laboratory
 laboratory [lə'bɒrət(ə)rɪ] *n.* laboratoorium
 labour ['leɪbə] *n.* töö, vaev; tööliskond
 labour movement töölisliikumine
 lace [leɪs] *n.* pael, nõör
 ladder ['lædə] *n.* redel
 lady ['leɪdi] *n.* daam, leedi
 laid [leɪd] *vt.* lay
 lain [leɪn] *vt.* lie
 lake [leɪk] *n.* järv
 lamp [læmp] *n.* lamp
 land [lænd] 1. *n.* maa; 2. *v.* maanduma, maabuma
 by land maad mööda
 landing ['lændɪŋ] 1. *n.* platvorm; maandumine, maabumine; 2. *a.* maandumise-, maabumise-
 lane [leɪn] *n.* kitsas (hekkidevaheline) tee
 language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n.* keel
 lap [læp] *n.* rüpp, süli
 large [lɑ:dʒ] *a.* suur, avar, ruumikas
 a large number of suur hulk, palju (midagi)
 last I [lɑ:st] 1. *a.* viimane; möödunud, eelmine; 2. *adv.* viimati
 at last viimaks, lõpuks
 last night eile õhtul, täna öösel (möödunud öö kohta); eelmisel ööl, eelmisel õhtul
 last II [lɑ:st] *v.* kestma
 late [leɪt] 1. *a.* hiline, hilis-; hiljuti surnud; 2. *adv.* hilja
 at a late hour hilisel tunnil
 the late monarch hiljuti surnud kuningas
 latter ['lætə] *a.* viimane, viimati mainitud
 laugh [lɑ:f] 1. *v.* naerma; 2. *n.* naer
 laugh at (millegi, kellegi üle) naerma, (midagi, kedagi) pilkama
 laundry ['ləʊndrɪ] *n.* pesumaja
 law [lə:] *n.* seadus

Law Court kohus, kohtukoda
 lay I [leɪ] *vt.* lie
 lay II [leɪ] *v.* (laid [leɪd], laid) pane-
 ma, asetama; (vilja) maha lõõma
 lay the table lauda katma
 lay the dust tolmu kinni lõõma
 layer ['leɪə] *n.* kiht
 lazy ['leɪzi] *a.* laisk
 lead [li:d] *v.* (led [led], led) juhtima;
 viima, juhutama
 lead a life elu elama
 leading ['li:ɪdɪŋ] *a.* juhtiv, tähtsaim, pea-
 leaf [li:f] *n.* (*pl.* leaves [li:vz]) leht
 league [li:g] *n.* liit
 lean [li:n] *v.* (leant [lent], leant) nõjatu-
 ma, toetuma
 lean out välja kallutama
 leant [lent] *vt.* lean
 leap [li:p] *n.* hüpe
 give a leap hüppama
 Lear [liə] *pn.*
 learn [lɜ:n] *v.* (learned *või* learnt [lɜ:nt], learned *või* learnt) õppima;
 teada saama
 learnt [lɜ:nt] *vt.* learn
 least [li:st] 1. *a.* (ülivõrre adjektiivist little) vähim, kõige väiksem; 2. *adv.* (ülivõrre adverbist little) kõige vähem, vähimal määral
 at least vähemalt
 leave [li:v] *v.* (left [left], left) jätma;
 lahkuma
 leave behind maha jätma
 there was only one cake left ainult üks kook oli järele jäänud
 lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* loeng
 lecture-room ['lektʃərʊm] *n.* loengu-
 ruum, auditoorium
 led [led] *vt.* lead
 Leeds [li:dz] *pn.*
 left I [left] *vt.* leave
 left II [left] *a.* vasak
 on the left vasakul
 to the left vasakule
 leg [leg] *n.* jalg; (jala)säär
 leisure ['leɪʒə] *n.* vaba aeg
 lend [lend] *v.* (lent [lent], lent) laenama, laenuks andma, laenutama
 length [lenθ] *n.* pikkus
 lent [lent] *vt.* lend
 less [les] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiivist little) vähem, väiksem; 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist little) vähem
 lesson ['lesn] *n.* (õppe)tund; õppeülesanne; õppetükk
 let [let] *v.* (let, let) laskma, lubama
 let us sing lauigem
 let go minna laskma
 let go of (millestki) lahti laskma

letter ['letə] *n.* (kirja) täht; kiri
letter-box ['letəbɒks] *n.* kirjakast
level ['lev(ə)l] *a.* lausk, tasane
Levitan ['levit(ə)n] *pn.*
librarian ['laɪbrəriən] *n.* raamatukogu-
hoidja

library ['laɪbrəri] *n.* raamatukogu
lie [lai] *v.* (lay [lei], lain [lein]) lama-
ma, lebama; asetsema, asuma
her things are always lying about
tema asjad vedelevad alati laiali
life [laɪf] *n.* (pl. lives [laɪvz]) elu
lift [lɪft] 1. *v.* (udu kohta) haihtuma;
2. *n.* lift, tõstuk
lift off õhku tõusma

light I [laɪt] 1. *n.* valgus; valgustus;
tuli; 2. *a.* hele, valge; 3. *v.* (lighted
või lit [lit], lighted või lit) süüta-
ma, valgustama
light brown helepruun

light II [laɪt] *a.* kerge, kergekaaluline;
kergesti seeditav
lighting ['laɪtɪŋ] *n.* valgustus
lightness ['laɪtnɪs] *n.* kergus
lightning ['laɪtnɪŋ] *n.* välg
like [laɪk] 1. *adv.* nagu; 2. *v.* armas-
tama; meeldima

as you like nagu sulle (või teile)
meeldib
something like this (või that) mida-
gi taolist, midagi niisugust
what is it like? missugune see on?

Lily ['lɪli] *pn.*

lime [laɪm] *n.* pärn

limit ['lɪmɪt] *n.* piir, kitsendus

limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] *a.* piiratud, kitsenda-
tud

in a limited way piiratud

Lincoln ['lɪŋkən] *pn.*

line [laɪn] 1. *n.* joon; rivi; rida; 2. *v.*
rivistuma, rivisse asuma (up)

in a line üksteise järel reas
in long lines pikkades ridades
be lined with (millegagi) ääristatud
olema

lion [laɪən] *n.* lõvi

list [lɪst] *n.* nimekiri, nimestik

listen ['lɪsn] *v.* kuulama (midagi, keda-
gi to); kuulatama

listen in raadiot kuulama

lit [lɪt] *vt.* light I, 3.

literally ['lɪt(ə)r(ə)li] *adv.* sõna tõsis-
mõttes, liialdamatult; sõna-sõnalt

literature ['lɪt(ə)rɪtʃə] *n.* kirjandus, li-
teratuur

little I ['lɪtl] *a.* väike

little II ['lɪtl] (less [les], least [liːst])

1. *a.* (nimisõnaga ainsuses) vähe;

2. *adv.* vähe

a little veidi, natuke

live I [lɪv] *v.* elama

live II [laɪv] *atrib.* *a.* elav, elus, elus-

lively ['laɪvli] *a.* elav, vilgas

living ['lɪvɪŋ] *n.* elatis, eluüalpidami-
ne

load [ləʊd] 1. *n.* koorem; 2. *v.* koor-
mama, lastima, laadima

lock [lɒk] *v.* lukustama; tõkestama

lock up luku taha panema

log [lɒg] *n.* laevapäevik, logiraamat;
(puu) palk

log-book ['lɒgbʊk] *n.* laevapäevik, lo-
giraamat

London ['lʌndən] *pn.*

Londoner ['lʌndənə] *n.* londonlane

lonely ['ləʊnli] *a.* üksik, üksildane

long [lɒŋ] 1. *a.* pikk; 2. *adv.* kaua
no longer mitte enam, mitte kauem

all day long kogu päev(a)

long ago ammu

so long! nägemiseni!

Longfellow ['lɒŋfeləʊ] *pn.*

look [lʊk] 1. *v.* vaatama; näima; 2. *n.*
vaade, pilk

look for (midagi, kedagi) otsima

look like sarnanema

look out välja vaatama

look out! vaata ettel, ettevaatus!

take a look vaatama, pilku heitma

look up üles vaatama

looking-glass ['lʊkɪŋɡlaːs] *n.* peegel

loose [luːs] *a.* lahtine

lord [lɔːd] *n.* lord (kõrgaadli tiitel)

the House of Lords ülemkoda, lor-
dide koda

lose [luːz] *v.* (lost [lɒst], lost) kaota-
ma

loss [lɒs] *n.* kaotus

be at a loss kimbatuses või sega-
duses olema

lost [lɒst] 1. *vt.* lose; 2. *a.* kadunud;
eksinud

I'm lost ma olen eksinud

lot [lɒt] *n.* hulk

a lot of palju (midagi)

loud [laʊd] *a.* vali, valjuhääln, kõva

loudly ['laʊdli] *adv.* valjusti, kõvasti

love [lʌv] 1. *n.* armastus; 2. *v.* armas-
tama

be in love with (kellessegi) armu-
nud olema

fall in love with (kellessegi) armu-
ma

lovely ['lʌvli] *a.* kaunis, meeldiv

low [ləʊ] *a.* madal; tasane (hääle koh-
ta)

in a low voice vaikse häälega

Lucy ['lu:si] *pn.*
 luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* pagas, reisipakid
 lunch [lʌntʃ] *n.* lõunaõode, lantš
 lungs [lʌŋz] *n.* kopsud

M

ma [maɪ] = mamma
 machine [məʃi:n] *n.* masin
 machine-building [məʃi:n'bɪldɪŋ] *a.* masinaehitus-
 mackintosh ['mækɪntəʃ] *n.* vihmamantel
 madam ['mædəm] *n.* (tarvit. ainult ütevormis, ilma järgneva nimeta) armuline proua
 made [meɪd] *vt.* make
 main [meɪn] *a.* pea-, peamine
 main street peatänav
 mainly ['meɪnli] *adv.* peamiselt
 maize [meɪz] *n.* mais
 make [meɪk] *v.* (made [meɪd], made) tegema, valmistama; sundima, panema (midagi tegema *to do*); muutama
 make out taipama
 make the time fly fast aega kiiremini mööda saatma
 make it quick! tee kähku!
 mamma [mə'maɪ] *n.* memm, ema
 man [mæn] 1. *n.* (pl. men [men]) mees; inimene; (mängu)nupp; 2. *v.* meeskonnaga varustama
 manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v.* õnnestuma; toimetulema, hakkama saama
 I managed to find mul õnnestus leida
 man-made ['mæn'meɪd] *a.* inimese poolt valmistatud
 manner ['mænə] *n.* viis, komme
 manor ['mænə] *n.* pärusmõis
 manor-house ['mænə'haʊs] *n.* (mõisa) härrastemaja
 manual ['mænju(ə)l] *a.* käsi-, käe-
 manuscript ['mænʃuskript] *n.* käsikiri
 many ['meni] *pron., a.* (more [mɔ:], most [məʊst]) palju, paljud
 a great many palju
 in many a ... nii mõnelgi..., nii mõnigi...
 map [mæp] *n.* (maa)kaart
 March I [mɑ:tʃ] *n.* märts
 March II [mɑ:tʃ] *v.* marssima
 Maria [mə'ri(ə)] *pn.*
 mark I [mɑ:k] 1. *n.* märk; tähis; 2. *v.* märkima
 Mark II [mɑ:k] *pn.*

marriage ['mæɪrɪdʒ] *n.* abiellumine, laulatatus
 married ['mæɪrɪd] 1. *vt.* marry; 2. *a.* abielus
 marry ['mæri] *v.* naiseks võtma; mehele minema
 Mars [mɑ:z] *n.* Marss (planeet)
 Martin ['mɑ:tin] *pn.*
 Marx [mɑ:ks] *pn.*
 Mary ['meəri] *pn.*
 mass [mæs] *n.* mass, kogu, hulk
 master ['mɑ:stə] *n.* peremees, isand
 masterpiece ['mɑ:stəpi:əs] *n.* meistriteos
 match I ['mætʃ] *n.* tuletikk
 box of matches toos tikke
 match II ['mætʃ] *n.* võistlus, matš
 mate [meɪt] *n.* kaaslane
 material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* materjal
 mathematical [məθi'mætɪk(ə)l] *a.* matemaatiline
 matter ['mætə] *n.* asjaolu
 as a matter of fact õigupoolest, öieti
 what's the matter? mis on?, milles asi seisab?
 mausoleum [mɔ:əsə'li(ə)m] *n.* mausoleum
 maximum ['mæksɪmə] 1. *n.* maksimum, ülemmäär; 2. *a.* maksimaalne, maksimaal-
 may I [meɪ] *v.* (might [maɪ]): I may (ma) võin, (ma) tohin; you may (sa) võid, (sa) tohid, *jne.*
 may I have some more milk? kas ma tohin veel piima saada?
 May II [meɪ] *n.* mai(kuu)
 me [mi:] *pron.* mind; minule, mulle
 meadow ['medəʊ] *n.* aas, heinamaa
 meal [mi:l] *n.* söömaaeg; söök
 mean [mi:n] *v.* (meant [ment], meant) arvama, mõtlema; tähendama
 meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n.* tähendus
 meant [ment] *vt.* mean
 meanwhile ['mi:n'waɪl] *adv.* vahepeal
 meat [mi:t] *n.* liha
 mechanics [mi'kæniks] *n.* mehhaanika
 medicine ['medɪs(i)n] *n.* arstim, ravim; arstiteadus, meditsiin
 medium ['mi:diəm] *n.* keskkond
 meet [mi:t] *v.* (met [met], met) kohtama; kohtuma
 meet with smb.'s approval kelleltki heakskiitu leidma
 meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] *n.* koosolek; kohtamine; kohtumine
 Meg [meg] *pn.*
 melt [melt] *v.* sulama
 member ['membə] *n.* liige
 memorial [mi'mɔ:riəl] *a.* mälestus-, memoriaal-

memory ['meməri] *n.* mälu
 to the memory of (kellegi, millegi) mälestuseks
 men [men] *vt.* man 1.
 mention ['menʃ(ə)n] *v.* mainima, nime-
 tama
 mere [miə] *a.* ainult
 the mere idea juba paljas idee
 merely ['miəli] *adv.* ainult
 merrily ['merili] *adv.* lõbusalt, lusta-
 kalt
 merriment ['merimənt] *n.* lõbusus
 merry ['meri] *a.* lõbus, rõõmus
 met [met] *vt.* meet
 metal ['met(ə)l] *n.* metall
 meteor ['mi:tə] *n.* meteoor
 methodical [mi'θɒdik(ə)l] *a.* metoodili-
 ne, kavakindel
 metre ['mi:tə] *n.* meeter
 mice [maɪs] *vt.* mouse
 microscope ['maɪkrəskəup] *n.* mikros-
 koop
 middle-class ['mɪdl'klaɪs] *a.* väikeko-
 danlik
 midnight ['mɪdnait] *n.* kesköö; *atrib.*
 keskõine
 might [maɪt] *vt.* may I
 mighty ['maɪti] *a.* võimas, vägev
 mild [maɪld] *a.* mahe, leebe, pehme
 mile [maɪl] *n.* miil
 milk [mɪlk] *n.* piim
 million ['mɪljən] *num.* miljon
 millionth ['mɪljənθ] *num.* miljones
 mince [mɪns] *n.* hakkliha
 mind [maɪnd] 1. *n.* meel, mõistus; 2. *v.*
 pahaks panema; hoolt kandma
 change one's mind otsust muutma,
 (asja) ümber mõtlema
 to my mind minu arvates
 we do not mind meil pole midagi
 selle vastu
 never mind pole viga
 mine [maɪn] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm)
 minu, minu oma(d)
 a friend of mine üks minu sõpru
 mineral ['mɪn(ə)r(ə)l] 1. *n.* mineraal;
 2. *a.* mineraal-
 mineral fertilizer mineraalväetis
 minus ['maɪnəs] *prep.* miinus
 minute ['mɪni:t] *n.* minut
 ten minutes past ten kümme minutit
 kümme läbi
 mislaid [mis'leid] *vt.* mislay
 mislay [mis'lei] *v.* (mislaid [mis'leid],
 mislaid) nii ära panema, et pärast
 enam kätte ei leia
 miss [mis] *v.* mitte tabama
 miss a train rongist maha jääma
 missing ['mɪsɪŋ] *a.* puuduolev, puuduv

mistake [mis'teɪk] *n.* viga
 by mistake kogemata, eksikombel
 mistress ['mɪstrɪs] *n.* perenaine
 misuse [mis'ju:z] *v.* kuritarvitama
 mix [mɪks] *v.* segama
 modal ['moud(ə)l] *a.* modaalne
 model ['mɒd(ə)l] *n.* eeskuju, näidis
 moderate ['mɒd(ə)rɪt] *a.* mõõdukas
 moisten ['moɪsn] *v.* niisutama
 moment ['moumənt] *n.* moment, hetk,
 silmapilk
 at that moment sel hetkel
 for a moment silmapilgu, natukese
 aega
 monarch ['mɒnək] *n.* monarh, ainuvalit-
 seja; *ref.* kuningas
 Monday ['mʌndɪ] *n.* esmaspäev
 on Monday esmaspäeval
 by Monday esmaspäevaks
 money ['mʌni] *n.* raha
 monkey ['mʌŋki] *n.* ahv
 monster ['mɒnstə] *n.* koletis
 Mont Blanc [mɒ:m 'blʌŋ] *pn.*
 month [mʌnθ] *n.* kuu (aeg)
 monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n.* mälestus-
 märk, monument
 mood I [mu:d] *n.* gr. kõneviis
 mood II [mu:d] *n.* tuju, meeleolu
 moon [mu:n] *n.* kuu (taevakeha)
 more [mɔ:] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiiv-
 dest many ja much) rohkem, enam;
 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist much)
 rohkem, enam, -mini
 some more veel natuke, veel mõned
 ten more veel kümme
 no more mitte rohkem, mitte enam
 morning ['mɔ:niŋ] *n.* hommik
 it is morning on hommik
 in the morning hommikul
 morning exercises hommikuvõimle-
 mine
 Moscow ['mɒskou] *pn.* Moskva
 most [maʊst] 1. *a.* (ülivõrre adjektiiv-
 dest many ja much) kõige rohkem,
 kõige enam; 2. *adv.* (ülivõrre adver-
 bist much) kõige enam, -im, kõige
 -mini; üliväga, üli-
 for the most part enamasti, suure-
 malt osalt
 in most other countries enamikus
 teistes maades
 most of enamik
 mostly ['maʊstli] *adv.* enamasti, suure-
 malt osalt
 mother ['mʌðə] *n.* ema
 motherless ['mʌðəlis] *a.* ematu
 motif [mou'ti:f] *n.* *pr.* (kunstiline) mo-
 tiiv
 motion ['mouʃ(ə)n] *n.* liikumine

motor ['moutə] *n.* mootor
motor-car ['moutəkɑ:] *n.* auto
motorist ['moutərist] *n.* autosõitja
motor-van ['moutə'væn] *n.* (kinnine) kaubaauto
mount [maunt] *v.* kerkima, tõusma, kasvama
mountain ['mauntin] *n.* mägi
mountaineer [maunti'niə] *n.* mägilane; mäeronija, alpinist
mountain-top ['mauntin'tɒp] *n.* mäetipp
mouse [maʊs] *n.* (pl. mice) hiir
mouth [maʊθ] *n.* suu
move [mu:v] *v.* liikuma
move off eemale liikuma
movement ['mu:vmənt] *n.* liikumine
Mr(.) ['mistə] härra ... (tarvit. pärisnime ees)
Mrs(.) ['misiz] proua ... (tarvit. pärisnime ees)
much [mʌtʃ] 1. *a.* (more [mɔ:], most [moust]) palju; 2. *adv.* (more, most) palju; tublisti; väga
mud [mʌd] *n.* muda
Mudie ['mju:di] *pn.* (tuntud laenuramatukogu Londonis)
muffle ['mʌfl] *v.* (heli) summutama
multitude ['mʌltitju:d] *n.* rahvahulk
the multitude lihtrahvas
mummy ['mami] *n.* lastek. memm, emake(ne)
munch [mʌn(t)ʃ] *v.* mugima, maitsetades sööma
museum [mju:(t)'ziəm] *n.* muuseum
mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* seen
music ['mju:zik] *n.* muusika
must [mʌst] *v.:* I must (ma) pean; you must (sa) pead, jne.
my [mai] *pron.* minu, mu, (minu) oma
myself [mai'self] *pron.* (mina) ise; (mind) ennast, end
mysterious [mis'tiəriəs] *a.* salapärane, müstiline
mystery ['mist(ə)ri] *n.* salapärasus; mõistatus

N

name [neim] 1. *n.* nimi; 2. *v.* nimetama
call names sõimama
Nancy ['nænsi] *pn.*
narrow ['nærou] *a.* kitsas
nation ['neif(ə)n] *n.* rahvas; rahvus
national ['næʃn(ə)l] *a.* rahvuslik, rahvus-, riigi-, rahva-
native ['neitiv] *a.* kodumaine, kodumaa-; kodu-

natural ['nætʃ(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* loomulik
nature ['neitʃə] *n.* loodus
near [niə] *a.* lähedal, ligidal, juures, juurde
nearby ['niə'bai] *a.* lähedal olev
nearly ['niəli] *adv.* peaaegu; ligilähedalt
neat [ni:t] *a.* korralik, puhas
necessary ['nesisəri] *a.* vajalik
neck [nek] *n.* kael
need [ni:d] 1. *v.* vajama; 2. *n.* vajadus
negative ['negətiv] *a.* eitav, negatiivne
Negro ['ni:grəʊ] *n.* (pl. Negroes) neeger; *atrib.* neegri-, neeger-
neither ['naiðə] *pron.* mitte kumbki, ei kumbki
neither ... nor ei ... ega
Nellie ['neli] *pn.*
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] *a.* närviline
net [net] *n.* võrk
never ['nevə] *adv.* ei iialgi, ei kunagi
never mind pole viga
never-ending ['nevə'endiŋ] *a.* lõputu
nevertheless [nev(ə)ðə'les] *adv.* sellest hoolimata
Nevis ['nevis] *pn.*
new [nju:] *a.* uus
newcomer ['nju:'kʌmə] *n.* uustulnuk(as)
news [nju:z] *n.* pl. uudis(ed), teade; päevaauudised
newspaper ['nju:speipə] *n.* ajaleht
New York ['nju 'jɔ:k] *pn.*
next [nekst] 1. *a.* järgmine; 2. *adv.* järgnevalt
in the next house kõrvalmajas
next to him tema kõrval
next to the window akna juures
nice [nais] *a.* kena
Nick [nik] *pn.*
night [nait] *n.* öö
at night öösel
for the night ööseks
good night! head ööd!
nine [nain] *num.* üheksa
nineteen ['nain'ti:n] *num.* üheksateist- (kümmend)
nineteenth ['nain'ti:nθ] *num.* üheksateistkümnes
ninetieth ['naintiiθ] *num.* üheksakümnes
ninety ['nainti] *num.* üheksakümmend
ninth [nainθ] *num.* üheksas
no [nou] 1. *pron.* ei mingi; 2. *adv.* ei, mitte; 3. *n.* ei
no more ei enam
noble ['nəubl] *a.* üllas
nobody ['nəʊbɒdi] *pron.* ei keegi, mitte keegi
noise [nɔiz] *n.* müra
none [nan] *pron.* ei keegi, mitte keegi

non-finite [ˈnɒnˈfaɪnait] *a.* mittepõorde-line

nonsense [ˈnɒns(ə)ns] *interj.* lollus!

noon [nuːn] *n.* keskpäev

at noon keskpäeval, kell 12 päeval

normal [ˈnɔːm(ə)l] *a.* normaalne

north [nɔːθ] 1. *n.* põhja (ilmakaar); 2. *a.* põhja-

North America Põhja-Ameerika

northern [ˈnɔːðə(i)n] *a.* põhja-

north-west [ˈnɔːθˈwest] *n.* loe (ilmakaar)

nose [naʊz] 1. *n.* nina; 2. *v.* nuuski-ma (millegi kallal at)

not [nɒt] *adv.* (lüh. n't) ei, mitte

I do not know *või* I don't know
ma ei tea

not one mitte ühtegi

not so ... as mitte nii ... kui

note [naʊt] *n.* märg, märkus; noot; heli

note-book [ˈnaʊtbʊk] *n.* märkmik, blok-noot

nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] *pron.* ei midagi

nothing more ei midagi rohkem

notice [ˈnaʊtɪs] *n.* märkamine

take notice tähele panema, märkama

nought [naʊt] *n.* null

noun [naʊn] *n.* nimisõna

novel [ˈnɒv(ə)l] *n.* romaan

November [ˈnɒvembə] *n.* november

now [naʊ] *adv.* nüüd, praegu

by now praeguseks hetkeks

number [ˈnʌmbə] *n.* arv; number; hulk
a number of hulk (midagi, kedagi)

numeral [ˈnjuːm(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* arvsõna, numeraal; arv

cardinal numeral põhiarvsõna

ordinal numeral järgarvsõna

fractional numeral murdarvsõna

numerator [ˈnjuːməreɪtə] *n.* (hariliku murru) lugeja

numerous [ˈnjuːm(ə)rəs] *a.* arvukas

nut [nʌt] *n.* pähkel

O

oak [oʊk] *n.* tamm(epuu)

oar [ɔː] *n.* aer

obey [əˈbeɪ] *v.* sõna kuulma; (käsku) täitma

object [ˈɒbdʒɪkt] *n.* gr. sihitis, objekt

objective [ˈɒbdʒektɪv] *a.* gr. sihitise-

oblige [əˈblaɪdʒ] *v.* kohustama

be obliged tänu võlgnema; kohus-tatud *või* sunnitud olema

observation [əbzə(ɪ)ˈveɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* vaat-lus, tähelepanek

observatory [əbˈzəɪvətəri] *n.* observatoo-rium

observe [əbˈzəɪv] *v.* vaatlema

obtain [əbˈteɪn] *v.* saavutama, kätte saama

occupation [ɒkjʊˈpeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* tegevus

occupy [ˈɒkjʊpaɪ] *v.* (ruumi) enda alla võtma

occur [əˈkɜː] *v.* juhtuma, ette tulema

ocean [ˈoʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* ookean

oceanological [oʊʃiənouˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l] *a.* okeanoloogia-

o'clock [əˈklɒk] *vt.* clock

October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] *n.* oktoober

odd [ɒd] *a.* ettenägematu

at odd moments (juhuslikkudel)
vabadel silmapilkudel

odour [ˈoudə] *n.* lõhn

of [ɒv, əv] *prep.* (vastab eesti omasta-vale, osastavale *või* seestütlevale)

off [ɔːf] 1. *adv.* ära, eemal(e); 2. *prep.* -lt, pealt, -st

I'm off ma lähen, ma hakkan mine-ma

be better off paremas olukorras ole-ma

offer [ˈɒfə] 1. *n.* pakkumine; 2. *v.* pak-kuma

office [ˈɒfɪs] *n.* kontor, kantselei; ameti-asutus

at my office töö, minu töökohas

often [ˈɒ(ɪ)fn] *adv.* tihti, sageli, sage-dasti

oh [ou] *interj.* ool, oh!, ah!

oil [ɔɪl] *n.* õli

oil-stove [ˈɔɪlstəʊv] *n.* priimus

old [ould] *a.* vana

old-fashioned [ˈouldˈfæʃ(ə)nd] *a.* vana-moeline

on [ɒn] 1. *prep.* peal, peale; -l, -le;
2. *adv.* üll, seljas, jalas, käes, peas;

edasi

what is on? mida mängitakse (teat-ri)s?

once [wʌns] 1. *adv.* ükskord; (üks) kord; 2. *konj.* kui kord, niipea kui

once again uuesti, jälle, veel kord

at once kohe, otsekohe

once upon a time kord, ennemuist-sel ajal (tavaline muinasjutu algus)

one [wʌn] 1. *num.* üks; 2. *pron.* keegi

one by one üksteise järel

oneself [wʌnˈself] *pron.* ise, ennast, end

onion [ˈʌnjən] *n.* sibul

only [ˈounli] 1. *a.* ainus, ainuke(ne);

2. *adv.* ainult, üksnes, vaid

open [ˈəʊpn] 1. *a.* lahti, avatud; 2. *v.*

lahti tegema, avama
open up (pilgule) avanema
opening ['ɔ:pnɪŋ] *n.* avaus
opera ['ɔ:p(ə)rə] *n.* ooper
operation [ɔpə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* operatsioon; toiming
operetta [ɔpə'retə] *n.* operett
opposed [ə'pəuzd] *a.* vastandlik, vaenulik (millelegi to)
opposite ['ɔ:pəzɪt] *a.* vastas-, vastasolev
or [ɔ:] *konj.* või, ehk
orbit ['ɔ:bɪt] 1. *n.* orbiit; 2. *v.* orbiidil liikuma
in orbit orbiidil
orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] *n.* orkester
order ['ɔ:də] 1. *n.* kord; käsk, korraldus; 2. *v.* käsima
in order that *või in order to* et, selleks et
order of words sõnade järjekord
ordinal ['ɔ:dɪn(ə)l] *n.* järgarv, ordinaal
ordinarily ['ɔ:d(i)n(ə)rɪli] *adv.* tavaliselt, harilikult
ordinary ['ɔ:d(i)n(ə)rɪ] *a.* tavaline, harilik
organism ['ɔ:gənɪzm] *n.* organism
organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] *v.* organiseerima
orient [ɔrɪ'ent] *v.* orienteerima
origin ['ɔ:rɪdʒɪn] *n.* päritolu
original [ɔ'rɪdʒɪn(ə)l] *a.* algupärane, originaalne
other ['ʌðə] *a.* teine, muu
the other day hiljuti
each other teineteist
ought [ɔ:t] *v.:* I ought (ma) peaksin (midagi tegema to do), (ma) oleksin pidanud (midagi tegema to have done); you ought (sa) peaksid (midagi tegema to do), (sa) oleksid pidanud (midagi tegema to have done), jne.
you ought to go teie peaksite minema
you ought to have gone teie oleksite pidanud minema
you ought not to have gone teie ei oleks pidanud minema
our ['auə] *pron.* meie, (meie) oma
ours ['auəz] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm) meie, (meie) oma(d)
ourselves [auə'selvz] *pron.* (meie) ise; (meid) ennast, endid
out [aʊt] *adv.* väljas, välja, ära
out of the five nendest viiest
out of place kohatu, ebasobiv
out of work ilma tööta
outdid [aʊt'dɪd] *vt.* outdo
outdo [aʊt'du:] *v.* (outdid [aʊt'dɪd],

outdone [aʊt'dʌn]) ületama, üle trumpama (milleski in)
outdone [aʊt'dʌn] *vt.* outdo
output ['aʊtpʊt] *n.* toodang
outside ['aʊt'saɪd] 1. *adv.* väljas, väljaspool; 2. *n.* väliskülg
over ['əʊvə] 1. *adv.* üle; möödas; 2. *a.* üle-, liig-; 3. *prep.* üle, kohal
over there seal eemal
overboard ['əʊvə'bɔ:d] *adv.* üle parda
throw overboard üle parda heitma
overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] *n.* palitu, mantel
overcrowded [əʊvə'kraʊdɪd] *a.* täiskiilutud, puupüsti täis
overgrew ['əʊvə'gru:] *vt.* overgrow
overgrow ['əʊvə'grəʊ] *v.* (overgrew ['əʊvə'gru:], overgrown ['əʊvə'grəʊn]) üle kasvama
overgrown ['əʊvə'grəʊn] *vt.* overgrow
own [aʊn] 1. *a.* oma, enda; 2. *v.* omana, valdama
a house of his own tema oma maja
from our own meie omast
ox [ɒks] *n.* (pl. oxen ['ɒks(ə)n]) härja
Oxford ['ɒksfəd] *pn.*
oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n] *n.* hapnik

P

pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] *a.* vaikne
the Pacific Vaikne ookean (= the Pacific Ocean)
pack [pæk] *v.* pakkima
packing ['pækɪŋ] *n.* pakkimine
page [peɪdʒ] *n.* lehekülg
at page three kolmandal leheküljel
paid [peɪd] *vt.* pay
pain [peɪn] *n.* valu, piin
pains [peɪnz] *n.* pl. vaev, piin
take pains with (millegagi) vaeva nägema
paint [peɪnt] *v.* värvima; maalima
painter ['peɪntə] *n.* maalikunstnik
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] *n.* maal
palace ['pælɪs] *n.* palee
pale [peɪl] *a.* kahvatu
pan [pæn] *n.* pann
pancake ['pænkeɪk] *n.* pannkook
pane [peɪn] *n.* (akna)ruut
paper ['peɪpə] *n.* paber; ettekanne, artikkel
diploma paper diplomitöö
parenthesis [pə'renθɪsɪs] *n.* (pl. parentheses [pə'renθɪsɪz]) (ümar)sulg (kirjavahemärk)
parents ['peərə(ə)nts] *n.* vanemad

Paris [ˈpæris] *pn.* Pariis
 park [pɑːk] *n.* park
 parliament [ˈpɑːləmənt] *n.* parlament
 part [pɑːt] 1. *n.* osa; 2. *v.* lahkuma
 take part in (millestki) osa võtma
 participle [ˈpɑːt(i)sɪpl] *n.* partitsiip, kesksõna
 particle [ˈpɑːtɪkl] *n.* osake(ne); *gr.* partikkel, abisõna
 particular [pəˈtɪkjʊlə] *a.* eriline
 partly [ˈpɑːtli] *adv.* osaliselt
 partner [ˈpɑːtnə] *n.* partner, kaaslane, kaasosaline
 party [ˈpɑːti] *n.* partei; seltskond
 pass [pɑːs] *v.* mööduma; ulatama
 pass on edasi andma
 pass over (millestki) üle minema, (midagi) ületama
 pass the time aega veetma
 pass through (midagi) läbima
 passage [ˈpæsidʒ] *n.* lõik (kõnest või raamatust); läbimine, läbimine
 passenger [ˈpæs(i)n(d)ʒə] *n.* reisija
 passer-by [ˈpɑːsəˈbaɪ] *n.* mööduja
 passion [ˈpæʃ(ə)n] *n.* kirg; raev, viha
 passive [ˈpæsiʋ] 1. *a.* passiivne; 2. *n.* passiiv
 past [pɑːst] 1. *n.* minevik; 2. *prep.* mööda, üle, läbi
 it is half past five kell on pool kuus
 Pat [pæt] *pn.*
 path [pɑːθ] *n.* (tee)rada
 patient [ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt] 1. *n.* patsient, haige; 2. *a.* kannatlik
 patiently [ˈpeɪʃ(ə)ntli] *adv.* kannatlikult
 patriotic [pætriˈɒtɪk] *a.* isamaaline, patriootiline
 the Great Patriotic War Suur Isamaasõda
 pause [pɔːz] *v.* peatuma, seistatama; vahet pidama
 pavement [ˈpeɪvmənt] *n.* kõnnitee
 pay [peɪ] *v.* (paid [peɪd] paid) maksta, tasuma
 pea [piː] *n.* hernes
 peace [piːs] *n.* rahu
 at peace rahuajalal
 pear [peə] *n.* pirn
 pearl [pɔːl] *n.* pärl
 pea-soup [ˈpiːsuːp] *n.* hernesupp
 peasouper [ˈpiːsuːpə] *n.* fam. tihe kol-lane (Londoni) udu
 peer [piə] *v.* piiluma
 Peking [ˈpiːkɪŋ] *pn.* Peking
 pen [pen] *n.* (kirjutus)sulg; sulepea
 pencil [ˈpensl] *n.* pliiats
 in pencil pliiatsiga
 pencil-box [ˈpenslbɒks] *n.* pinal

penny [ˈpeni] *n.* penn (rahaühik)
 people [ˈpiːpl] *n.* sg. rahvas; *pl.* inimesed
 primitive people ürgelanikud
 pepper [ˈpepə] *n.* pipar
 per [pəː] *prep.* kohta, jaoks
 Percy [ˈpɜːsi] *pn.*
 perfect [ˈpɜːfɪkt] *n.* *gr.* perfekt
 the Present Perfect täisminevik
 perfectly [ˈpɜːfɪktli] *adv.* täiesti, täitsa
 performance [pəˈfɔːməns] *n.* ettekanne, etendus
 perhaps [pəˈhæps, præps] *adv.* võib-olla
 permit [pəˈmit] *v.* lubama
 person [ˈpɜːsn] *n.* isik
 young person noor inimene
 personal [ˈpɜːsn(ə)l] *a.* isiklik; *gr.* isikuline
 perspective [pə(ː)ˈspektɪv] *n.* perspektiiv
 Peruvian [pəˈruːvjən] *a.* peruu
 pervade [pəˈveɪd] *v.* läbima; täitma
 Pete [piːt] *pn.*
 Peter [ˈpiːtə] *pn.*
 petty [ˈpeti] *a.* väiklane, kitsarinnaline
 petty bourgeois väikekodanlik
 phenomenon [fiˈnɒminən] *n.* (*pl.* phenomena [fiˈnɒminə]) nähtus
 Philippine [ˈfɪlɪpi(ɪ)n] —: the Philip-pines Filipiinid
 philosophy [fiˈləsəfi] *n.* filosoofia
 phone [fəʊn] *v.* telefoneerima
 phonetics [fo(u)ˈnetiks] *n.* *pl.* foneetika, häälikuõpetus
 photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] *n.* (*pl.* photos) foto, päevapilt
 photograph [ˈfəʊtəɡraʃ] *v.* fotografeerima
 physicist [ˈfɪzɪsɪst] *n.* füüsik
 physics [ˈfɪzɪks] *n.* *pl.* füüsika
 piano [ˈpjænəʊ] *n.* (*pl.* pianos) klaver
 pick [pɪk] *v.* noppima, korjama
 pick up üles korjama
 picture [ˈpɪktʃə] *n.* pilt
 the pictures kino
 pie [piː] *n.* pirukas
 piece [piːs] *n.* tükk, pala; malend, (mängu)nupp
 pile [paɪl] *n.* kuhi, hunnik
 pilot [ˈpaɪlət] *n.* lendur, piloot
 pin [pɪn] 1. *n.* nõõpnõel; 2. *v.* (-nn-) (nõõpnõelaga) kinnitama
 pipe [paɪp] *n.* piip
 pitch [pɪtʃ] *n.* pigi
 pity [ˈpɪti] *n.* kaastunne
 it is a pity that ... on kahju, et ...
 what a pity kui kahju
 place [pleɪs] 1. *n.* koht, asukoht; 2. *v.* asetama

go to your place mine oma kohale
 out of place kohatu, ebasobiv
 to my place minu poole (koju)
 take one's place oma kohale asuma
 take place aset leidma, toimuma
 plain [plein] 1. a. ilutu, lihtlabane; 2.
 n. tasandik, lauskmää
 plan [plæn] n. plaan
 plane [plein] n. lennuk
 plant [plɑnt] n. taim; tööstuskäitis,
 vabrik, tehas
 plaster ['plɑstə] n. plaaster
 plate [pleit] n. taldrik
 platform ['plætfɔ:m] n. platvorm; jaa-
 maesine, perroon
 play [plei] 1. n. näidend; mäng; 2. v.
 mängima
 pleasant ['pleznt] a. meeldiv, mõnus
 pleasantly ['plezntli] adv. lahkest, sõb-
 ralikult
 please [pli:z] (viisakussõnana) palun,
 ol(g)e hea
 pleased [pli:zd] a. rõõmus, rahuldatud
 be pleased with oneself endaga ra-
 hul olema
 pleasure ['pleʒə] n. rõõm, hea meel
 plenty ['plenti] —: plenty of rohkesti
 (midagi)
 plough [plau] v. kündma
 plum [plʌm] n. ploom
 plunge [plʌn(d)ʒ] 1. n. sukeldus; sis-
 sekastmine; 2. v. sukelduma; kast-
 ma, torkama (millessegi into)
 plural ['pluə(ə)l] n. mitmus, pluural
 pocket ['pɒkit] n. tasku
 poem ['po(u)im] n. luuletus
 poet ['po(u)it] n. poeet
 point [pɔint] 1. n. punkt; 2. v. osuta-
 ma, viitama, näitama (to, at); sih-
 tima (at)
 poker ['poukə] n. (ahju)roop
 polar ['poulə] a. polaarne, polaar-
 police [pə'li:s] n. politsei
 policeman [pə'li:smən] n. (pl. -men)
 politseinik
 polish ['pɒliʃ] n. poleerimisvahend
 polite [pə'lait] a. viisakas
 politely [pə'laitli] adv. viisakalt
 political [pə'litik(ə)l] a. poliitiline
 politics ['pɒlitiks] n. poliitika
 Polynesian [pəli'ni:zjən] a. polüneesia
 polytechnical [pəli'teknikəl] a. polüteh-
 niline
 pond [pɒnd] n. tiik
 poor [puə] a. vaene; vilets, halb
 the poor vaesed (inimesed)
 pop [pɒp] n. plõks, pops
 popular ['pɒpjulə] a. populaarne; üldi-
 selt armastatud

population [pɒpju'leɪf(ə)n] n. rahvas-
 tik, elanikkond, elanikud
 porch [pɔ:tʃ] n. Am. veranda
 porridge ['pɒridʒ] n. puder
 port [pɔ:t] n. sadam
 porter ['pɔ:tə] n. pakikandja
 port-hole ['pɔ:thəʊl] n. illuminaator,
 (ümmargune) laevaaken
 portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] n. portree
 position [pə'ziʃ(ə)n] n. asend, posit-
 sioon; seisukoht, arvamus
 positive ['pɒzitiv] n. gr. algvõrre, posi-
 tiiv
 possessive [pə'zesiv] a. omastav
 possessive case omastav kääne
 possessive pronoun omastav ase-
 sõna, possessiivpronoomen
 possible ['pɒsəbl] a. võimalik
 possibility [pɒsə'biliti] n. võimalus
 possibly ['pɒsəbli] adv. iganes, kuidagi;
 võimalikult
 post [pəʊst] 1. n. post; 2. v. posti pa-
 nema, postistama
 by post posti teel, postiga
 postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ] n. postmaks
 postman ['pəʊstmən] n. (pl. -men) kir-
 jakandja
 post-office ['pəʊst'ɒfis] n. postkontor
 postpone [pəʊs(t)'pəʊn] v. edasi lük-
 kama
 pot [pɒt] n. pott
 potato [p(ə)'teɪtəʊ] n. (pl. potatoes)
 kartul
 poultry ['pəʊltri] n. kodulinud
 poultry farm linnufarm
 pound [paʊnd] n. nael (= 373,242 g)
 a thirty pound fish kolmekümne-
 naelane kala
 pour [pɔ:] v. valama, kallama
 poverty ['pɒvəti] n. vaesus
 powder ['paʊdə] n. püssirohi
 power ['paʊə] n. jõud, võimsus; võim;
 mat. aste
 powerful ['paʊəf(ə)l] a. võimas, vägev
 powerless ['paʊəlis] a. võimetu (mida-
 gi tegema to do)
 practice ['præktɪs] n. harjutamine
 practise ['præktɪs] v. tegelema, prakti-
 seerima
 pray [preɪ] v. paluma
 pray open it at page fifteen palun
 avage see leheküljelt viisteist
 precede [pri(:)'si:d] v. eelnema, eel vōi
 ees käima
 preceding [pri(:)'si:diŋ] a. eelnev
 precious ['preʃəs] a. hinnaline
 precious stone kalliskivi
 prefer [pri'fəɪ] v. (rr-) eelistama

prelim [pri'lim] *lüh.* = preliminary examination
preliminary examination [pri'liminəri
 igzæmi'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* arvestus (üli-
 koolis)
prepare [pri'pɛə] *v.* ette valmistama,
 (ette) valmistuma (millekski *for*)
preposition [prepə'ziʃ(ə)n] *n.* preposit-
 sioon, eessõna
presence ['prezn] *n.* olemasolu
present I ['preznt] 1. *a.* kohalolev;
 praegune, nüüdne; 2. *n. gr.* olevik,
 preesens
present II ['preznt] *n.* kink, kingitus
president ['prezɪd(ə)nt] *n.* president
press [pres] *v.* suruma; pressima, trii-
 kima
pressure ['presʃə] *n.* rõhk, surve
pretend [pri'tend] *v.* teesklema
prevent [pri'vent] *v.* takistama
price [praɪs] *n.* hind
primitive ['prɪmɪtɪv] *a.* primitiivne, alg-
primus ['praɪməs] *n.* priimus (= pri-
 mus stove)
principal ['prɪnsɪp(ə)l] *a.* pea-, peamine
principal forms of the verb verbi
 põhivormid
principally ['prɪnsɪp(ə)li] *adv.* peami-
 selt
private ['praɪvɪt] *a.* era-, isiklik
prize [praɪz] *n.* auhind, preemia
probably ['prɒb(ə)bli] *adv.* tõenäoliselt,
 arvatavasti
problem ['prɒbləm] *n.* probleem, (ras-
 kesti lahendatav) küsimus
process ['prəʊses] *n.* protsess
produce [prə'dju:s] *v.* tekitama, esile
 kutsuma
production [prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* tootmine;
 toodang
production meeting tootmisnõupidam-
 ine
profession [prə'feʃ(ə)n] *n.* (elu)kutse
professor [prə'fesə] *n.* professor
profitless ['prəʃɪtlɪs] *a.* kasutu
programme ['prəʊgræm] *n.* programm,
 eeskava
progressive [prə'gresɪv] *a.* progressiiv-
 ne, edumeelne
promise ['prɒmɪs] *v.* tõotama, lubama
pronoun ['prəʊnaʊn] *n.* asesõna, pro-
 noomen
pronounce [prə'naʊns] *v.* hääldama
pronunciation [prənənsi'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.*
 hääldamine
proper ['prɒpə] *a.* õige; tõeline
properly ['prɒpəli] *adv.* õigesti; korra-
 likult
prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* väljavaade

protect [prə'tekt] *v.* kaitsma
protest [prə'test] *v.* protest(eer)ima,
 vastu vaidlema
prove [pru:v] *v.* osutama; tõestama
provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* varustama
provision [prə'vɪz(ə)n] *n.* toidumoon
public ['pʌblɪk] *a.* avalik; ühiskondlik
publish ['pʌblɪʃ] *v.* kirjastama, trüki-
 avaldama
publishing house kirjastus
publishing firm kirjastusühing
pull out ['pul 'aʊt] *v.* välja sõitma, väl-
 juma (rongi kohta)
pulse [pʌls] *n.* pulss
pupil ['pjʊ:pəl] *n.* õpilane
puppet ['pʌpɪt] *n.* näitenukk, marionett
the Puppet Theatre nukuteater
pure [pjʊə] *a.* puhas, selge
purpose ['pʊrəs] *n.* eesmärk, otstarve
push [puʃ] *v.* tõukama, lükkama
push off eemale lükkama; teele asu-
 ma
pussy ['pusi] *n.* lastek. kiisuke(ne)
put [put] *v.* (put, put) panema, ase-
 tama; väljendama, sõnastama
put down üles kirjutama, kirja pa-
 nema
put off (rongist) maha tõstma
put on süütama, põlema panema;
 selga või jalga või kätte või pähe
 panema
put right parandama, terveks tege-
 ma
put out kustutama
put up (ehitist) püstitama; üles klee-
 pima
put up one's hand kätt üles tõstma
put up with (millegagi, kellegagi)
 leppima, (midagi, kedagi) taluma

Q

quantity ['kwɒntəti] *n.* hulk, kogus,
 kvantiteet
a quantity of hulk (midagi)
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* veerand, neljandik;
 kvartal, linnaosa
it is a quarter past six kell on vee-
 rand seitse
it is a quarter to six kell on kolm-
 veerand kuus
queen [kwi:n] *n.* kuninganna; emand
 (kaardimängus)
question ['kwɛstʃən] *n.* küsimus
quick [kwɪk] *a.* kiire
make it quick! tee kähku!

quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv.* kiiresti, ruttu
kärmosti
quiet ['kwaɪət] *a.* vaikne, rahulik
quietly ['kwaɪətli] *adv.* vaikselts, rahu-
likult
quite [kwaɪt] *adv.* üsna, päris, täiesti
not quite mitte päris

R

race [reis] 1. *n.* võidujoooks; 2. *v.* taga
ajama
radiant ['reɪdɪənt] *a.* kiirgav
radiate ['reɪdiət] *v.* kiirgama
radiation [reɪdɪ'eɪʃn] *n.* kiirgus
radio ['reɪdiəʊ] *n.* raadio
raft [raʊt] *n.* parv
ragged ['ræɡɪd] *a.* näruseis rõivais
railway ['reɪlwei] *n.* raudtee
rain [rein] 1. *n.* vihm; 2. *v.* vihma sa-
dama
it rains vihma sajab (üldiselt)
it is raining vihma sajab (praegu)
in the rain vihma käes
a heavy fall of rain kõva vihma-
hoog
raindrop ['reɪndrɒp] *n.* vihmatilek
rainy ['reɪni] *a.* vihmane
raise [reiz] *v.* tõstma; heiskama
ran [ræn] *vt.* run 1.
rang [ræŋ] *vt.* ring 1, 1.
rascal ['ræskəl] *n.* kelm, võrukael
rat [ræt] *n.* rott
rate [reɪt] *n.* määr; kiirus
at any rate igatahes; vähemalt
rather ['ræðə] *adv.* pigem, meelsamini;
üsna, kaunis
I had rather die than ... ma pigem
sureksin kui ...
raw [rəʊ] *a.* toores
I eat it raw ma sõõn seda toorelt
ray [reɪ] *n.* kiir
reach [ri:tʃ] *v.* saabuma, jõudma
reactionary [ri'ækʃ(ə)nəri] *a.* reaktsi-
ooniline, tagurlik
read [ri:d] *v.* (read [red], read [red])
lugema
reader ['ri:ðə] *n.* lugeja
readily ['redɪli] *adv.* hõlpsasti; meelel-
di
reading-hall ['ri:diŋhɔ:l] *n.* lugemissaal
reading-room ['ri:diŋrʊm] *n.* lugemis-
tuba
ready ['redi] *a.* valmis
I am ready ma olen valmis
ready at hand käepärast
real ['ri:əl] *a.* tõeline
realism ['ri:əlɪzəm] *n.* realism

realistic [ri(ɪ)ə'lɪstɪk] *a.* realistlik
realize ['ri:əlaɪz] *v.* taipama, mõist-
ma
really ['riəli] *adv.* tõesti, tõeliselt
reap [ri:p] *v.* (vilja) lõikama
rear [riə] *n.* *atrib.* taga-, tagumine
reason ['ri:zn] *n.* põhjus
there is good reason to believe on
küllalt põhjust uskuda
receive ['ri:si:v] *v.* vastu võtma, saama
recipe ['resipi] *n.* retsept, valmistamis-
õpetus
recluse ['ri:klʊ:s] *n.* erak, üksiklane
recognition [rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* äratund-
mine
recognize ['rekəgnaɪz] *v.* ära tundma;
tunnustama
recommence ['ri:kə'mens] *v.* uuesti
algama
recommend [rekə'mend] *v.* soovitada
reconstruct ['ri:k(ə)ns'trækt] *v.* taasta-
ma
red [red] *a.* punane
(the) Red Square Punane väljak
red-hot ['red'hɒt] *a.* tulipunane; tuline,
tulikuum
reduce ['ri:dʒu:s] *v.* kahandama, vähen-
dama
reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* peegeldama
reflection [ri'fleks(ə)n] *n.* peegeldus
reflexive [ri'fleksɪv] *a.* *gr.* enesekohane,
refleksiivne
reflexive pronoun enesekohane ase-
sõna, refleksiivpronoomen
refract ['ri:frækt] *v.* (valguskiiri) murd-
ma
refrangibility [rɪfrændʒɪ'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* (val-
guskiirte) murdumus
refresh [ri'freʃ] *v.* värskendama, elus-
tama; värskendada, elustuma
refreshment room [ri'freʃm(ə)nt rʊm]
n. einelaud, puhvet
refusal [ri'fju:z(ə)l] *n.* keeldumine
Regent ['ri:ndʒ(ə)nt] *Street pn.*
region ['ri:dʒən] *n.* (maa-)ala, regioon,
piirkond
register ['redʒɪstə] *v.* täheldama; re-
gistreerima
regulation [regju'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* eeskiri
relieve [ri'li:v] *v.* vabastama, ära võt-
ma
remain [ri'mein] *v.* jääma, püsima
remark [ri'mɑ:k] 1. *n.* märkus; 2. *v.* tä-
hendama, märkust tegema
remember [ri'membə] *v.* mäletama
remind [ri'maɪnd] *v.* meelde tuletama
renew [ri'nju:] *v.* uuendada
rent [rent] *v.* üürima
reopen [ri'əup(ə)n] *v.* uuesti avama

repair [ri'pɛə] *n.* parandus; kordaseadmine
repeat [ri'pi:t] *v.* kordama
reply [ri'plai] 1. *n.* vastus; 2. *v.* vastatama
report [ri'pɔ:t] 1. *n.* ettekanne; 2. *v.* ette kandma, teatama
make a report ettekandega esinema
repose [ri'pouz] *v.* (puhkuseks) toetama *või* toetuma
reprieve [ri'pri:v] *v.* lunastama
reproach [ri'proutʃ] *n.* etteheide, noomitus
above reproach laitmatu
republic [ri'pʌblik] *n.* vabariik
republican [ri'pʌblik(ə)n] *a.* vabariiklik
republicanism [ri'pʌblikənizm] *n.* vabariiklus
require [ri'kwaɪə] *v.* vajama
research [ri'sə:tʃ] *n.* uurimus
research work (teaduslik) uurimistöö
research plane katselennuk
respect [ris'pekt] *v.* austama, lugu pidama
responsibility [rispɒnsə'biliti] *n.* vastutus
responsible [ris'pənsibl] *a.* vastutav (millegi eest *for*)
rest [rest] 1. *v.* puhkama; 2. *n.* puhkus
have a rest puhkama
take a rest puhkust võtma
restaurant ['rest(ə)rənt, -rɒn] *n.* restoran
restoration [restə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* restaureerimine
the Restoration Stuartite võimu restaureerimine Inglismaal (a. 1660)
restore [ri'stɔ:] *v.* taastama, restaureerida
result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* tulemus
retain [ri'tein] *v.* säilitama; kinni pidama
retire [ri'taɪə] *v.* tagasi tõmbuma
retire from business äritegevusest tagasi tõmbuma
return [ri'tɔ:n] 1. *v.* tagasi tulema *või* minema *või* pöörduma; tagastama; vastama; 2. *n.* tagasipöördumine, tagasitulek
return-ticket [ri'tɔ:n'tikit] *n.* edasi-tagasi-pilet
review [ri'vju:] 1. *v.* uuesti läbi vaatama; 2. *n.* ülevaatus
revive [ri'vaɪv] *v.* taaselusutama
revolution [revə'l(j)u:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* revolutsioon; tiir, pööre

revolutionist [revə'l(j)u:ʃ(ə)nɪst] *n.* revolutsionäär
reward [ri'wɔ:d] *n.* tasu
rewrite [ri:'raɪt] *vt.* (rewrote [ri:'raʊt], rewritten [ri:'ritn]) uuesti kirjutama, (kirjalikult) ümber töötama
rewritten [ri:'ritn] *vt.* rewrite
rewrote [ri:'raʊt] *vt.* rewrite
rhythm ['rɪðm] *n.* rütm
rice [raɪs] *n.* riis
rich [ritʃ] *a.* rikas
the rich rikkad (inimesed)
richness ['ritʃnis] *n.* rikkus
ridden ['ridn] *vt.* ride
ride [raɪd] *v.* (rode [roud], ridden [ridn]) ratsutama
right [raɪt] 1. *a.* õige; parem (poolne); 2. *n.* õigus; 3. *adv.* otse
she is right tal on õigus
on the right paremal
all right hea küll, hüva
ring I [rɪŋ] 1. *v.* (rang [ræŋ], rung [rʌŋ]) helisema; helistama; kõnema, kajama; 2. *n.* helin, kõla
ring up telefoniga helistama
ring II [rɪŋ] *n.* sõrmus
ripe [raɪp] *a.* küps
ripen ['raɪp(ə)n] *v.* küpsema
rise [raɪz] *v.* (rose [rouz], risen ['rɪzn]) tõusma, kerkima
risen ['rɪzn] *vt.* rise
risk [risk] *n.* risk
run the risk risk(eer)ima
river ['rɪvə] *n.* jõgi
rivulet ['rɪvjulɪt] *n.* oja, jõeke(ne)
road [roud] *n.* tee; maantee
roar [rɔ:] *n.* mürin, müra
Robert ['rɒbət] *pn.*
rocket-carrier ['rɒkɪt'kæriə] *n.* kanderakett
rode [roud] *vt.* ride
roll [roul] 1. *n.* mürin; 2. *v.* veerema
roll of thunder kõuemürin
roof [ru:f] *n.* katus
room [ru:(t)m] *n.* ruum; tuba
room-mate ['ru:mmeɪt] *n.* Am. toakaaslane
Roosevelt ['ru:svelt] *pn.*
root [ru:t] *n.* juur (*ka mat.*)
rose I [rouz] *n.* roos
rose II [rouz] *vt.* rise
rosy ['rouzi] *a.* roospunane
rosy cheeked punapõseline
round [raʊnd] 1. *a.* ümmargune; 2. *v.* ümarduma, ümmarguseks muutuma; 3. *adv.* ringi; tagasi; 4. *prep.* ümber
round here siin ümbruskonnas
row [rou] *n.* rida

rugged [ˈrʌɡɪd] *a.* sakiline
rule [ru:l] 1. *n.* reegel, juhised, eeskiri;
 2. *v.* valitsema
as a rule tavaliselt, harilikult
ruling class valitsev klass
ruler [ˈru:lə] *n.* joonlaud
run [rʌn] 1. *v.* (ran [ræn], run [rʌn])
 jooksuma; 2. *n.* jooks
run away ära jooksuma
run over otsa sõitma
be run over (auto) alla jääma
on the run jalul, jooksumas, liikvel
rung [rʌŋ] *vt.* ring 1, 1.
rush [rʌʃ] *v.* tormama, ruttama; sõõst-
 ma (kellelegi kallale at)
Russian [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] 1. *a.* vene; vene-
 keelne; 2. *n.* venelane; vene keel
rustle [rʌsl] *n.* sahin, kahin
Ruth [ru:θ] *pn.*

S

sack [sæk] *n.* kott
sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] *n.* ohverdus, ohver
sad [sæd] *a.* kurb
Sadler's Wells [ˈsædləz ˈwelz] *pn.* (üks
 Londoni teatreid)
sadly [ˈsædli] *adv.* kurvalt
safe [seɪf] *a.* ohutu, kaitstud, julge
safely [ˈseɪfli] *adv.* kindlalt, ohutult
safety [ˈseɪfti] *n.* ohutus, julgeolek
in safety ohutu, kindlas kohas; ohu-
 tult
said [sed] *vt.* say
sailor [ˈseɪlə] *n.* meremees, madrus
salad [ˈsæləd] *n.* salat
sale [seɪl] *n.* müük
on sale müüa, müügil
Sally [ˈsæli] *pn.*
salt [sɔ:lt] *n.* sool
salute [s(ə)ˈlu:t] *n.* tervitus
same [seɪm] 1. *a.:* the same sama, see-
 sama; 2. *adv.:* the same (nii)samuti
it is the same with me minuga on
 samuti
sands [sændz] *n. pl.* liivamadal
sandwich [ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ] *n.* sandvitš,
 (kaksik)võileib
sang [sæŋ] *vt.* sing
Sarah [ˈsærə] *pn.*
sat [sæt] *vt.* sit
satellite [ˈsætələɪt] *n.* satelliit
Saturday [ˈsætəd(eɪ)] *n.* laupäev
save [seɪv] *v.* päästma
saw [sɔ:] *vt.* see
say [seɪ] *v.* (said [sed], said) ütlema,
 rääkima

1 say! kuule!, kuulge!
they say that... räägitakse, et ...
scale [skeɪl] *n.* ulatus
on a large scale laialt, suures ulatu-
 ses
scant [skænt] *a.* napp, kasin
scarcely [ˈskeəslɪ] *adv.* vaevalt
scene [si:n] *n.* stseen, lavapilt, ette-
 aste; vaade, vaatepilt
scenery [ˈsi:nəri] *n.* (teatri)dekoratsi-
 oon
school [sku:l] *n.* kool
at school koolis
go to school koolis käima
school-bag [ˈsku:l bæɡ] *n.* koolikott
schoolboy [ˈsku:l bɔɪ] *n.* koolipoiss
school-house [ˈsku:l haʊs] *n.* koolimaja
school-year [ˈsku:l jɪə] *n.* õppeaasta
scientific [saɪənˈtɪfɪk] *a.* teaduslik
score [skɔ:] *n.* punktide seis (spordis);
 kakskümmend
Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd] *pn.* Šotimaa
New Scotland Yard Londoni krimi-
 naalpolitsei peakorter; inglise kri-
 minaalpolitsei
scrape [skreɪp] *v.* kraapima, kratsima
screen [skri:n] *n.* ekraan
screw [skru:] *v.* kruvima
screw up kinni kruvima
sea [si:] *n.* meri
by sea merd mööda
search [sɜ:tʃ] *v.* otsima
sea-shell [ˈsi:ʃəl] *n.* merikarp
seaside [ˈsi:saɪd] *n.* mererand
at the seaside mererannas
season [ˈsi:zn] *n.* aasta-aeg
seat [si:t] 1. *n.* iste; istekoht; asukoht;
 2. *v.* istuma panema
be seated istuma
take a seat istet võtma
second [ˈsek(ə)nd] 1. *num.* teine; 2. *n.*
 sekund
secret [ˈsi:krit] *n.* saladus
secretary [ˈsekrit(ə)ri] *n.* sekretär
section [ˈsekʃ(ə)n] *n.* sektsoon, osa-
 kond
see [si:] *v.* (saw [sɔ:], seen [si:n]) nä-
 gema
you see tead, teate
come to see külla tulema
see about (millegi eest) hoolitsema
see off ära saatma
see to (millegi eest) hoolt kandma
seem [si:m] *v.* näima
seen [si:n] *vt.* see
seep [si:p] *v.* nõrguma, immitsema
seldom [ˈseldəm] *adv.* harva
sell [sel] *v.* (sold [sould], sold) müü-
 ma

send [send] *v.* (sent [sent], sent) saat-
ma
sensation [sen'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* elamus, tun-
ne
sense [sens] *n.* tunne
sense of duty kohusetunne
in the sense of (millegi) tähendu-
ses
sent [sent] *vt.* send
sentence ['sentəns] *n.* lause
separate ['sepəreɪt] *v.* eraldama; eral-
duma
September [sep'tembə] *n.* september
sequence ['siikwəns] *n.* järjekord; järg-
nevus
Sequence of Tenses *gr.* aegade jär-
jestus
serious ['siəriəs] *a.* tõsine
servant ['sɜ:v(ə)nt] *n.* teenija, teener
serve [sɜ:v] *v.* otstarvet täitma; tee-
nindama
serve as (millegi) aset täitma
set [set] 1. *v.* (set, set) loojuma, looja
minema; asetama; 2. *n.* (raadio)apa-
raat
set free vabastama
set in algama
set off teele asuma; plahvatama pa-
nema
set out teele asuma
Seth [seθ] *pn.*
seven ['sevn] *num.* seitse
seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] *num.* seitseteist-
(kümme)
seventeenth ['sevn'ti:nθ] *num.* seitsme-
teistkümmes
seventh ['sevnθ] *num.* seitsmes
seventieth ['sevntiθ] *num.* seitsmeküm-
nes
seventy ['sevnti] *num.* seitsekümme
several ['sev(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* mitmed, mõ-
ned, mõningad, mitu
Severn ['sevə(ɪ)n] *pn.*
sew [sou] *v.* (sewed [soud], sewn
[soun]) õmblema
sewing ['souɪŋ] *n.* õmblemine, õmblus-
töö
sewn [soun] *vt.* sew
shade [ʃeɪd] *n.* vari, varjukoht
shadow ['ʃædəu] *n.* (mingi eseme) vari
shake [ʃeɪk] *v.* (shook [ʃuk], shaken
['ʃeɪk(ə)n]) raputama
shake life into (kellelegi) elu sisse
ajama
shake one's head pead raputama
shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n] *vt.* shake
shall [ʃæl, ʃ(ə)l] *v.* (should [ʃud]) —:
I shall go ma lähen (tulevikus)
shall I open the window? kas ma

pean akna avama?
I should go ma läheksin
shallow ['ʃæləu] *a.* pinnapealne, pea-
liskaudne
shan't [ʃɑ:nt] = shall not
shape [ʃeɪp] *n.* kuju
shark [ʃɑ:k] *n.* hai(kala)
shave [ʃeɪv] *v.* habet ajama
Shaw [ʃɔ:] *pn.*
she [ʃi:] *pron.* tema, ta (naissoost olen-
dite kohta)
sheep [ʃi:p] *n.* (pl. sheep) lammas
sheet [ʃi:t] *n.* voodilina; (õhuke) kiht
shelf [ʃelf] *n.* (pl. shelves [ʃelvz])
riiul
Shelley ['ʃeli] *pn.*
shift [ʃɪft] *n.* (töö)vahetus
shine [ʃaɪn] 1. *v.* (shone [ʃɒn], shone)
paistma; hiilgama; 2. *n.* päikese-
paiste
ship [ʃɪp] *n.* laev
shoe [ʃu:] *n.* king
shone [ʃɒn] *vt.* shine 1.
shook [ʃuk] *vt.* shake
shoot [ʃu:t] *v.* (shot [ʃɒt], shot) pais-
kuma; sööstma (välja out); (püssi)
laskma
shop [ʃɒp] *n.* pood, kauplus; töökoda
shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] *n.* sisseostude tege-
mine
shopping centre ostukeskus
shore [ʃɔ:] *n.* kallas, rand
short [ʃɔ:t] *a.* lühike(ne)
in a short time lühikese aja jook-
sul
after a short time natukese aja pä-
rast
short story lühijutt, novell
short wave lühilaine
for short lühendatult
shorten ['ʃɔ:tn] *v.* lühendada
shortened lühendatud, lühi-
shot [ʃɒt] *vt.* shoot
should [ʃud] *vt.* shall
shoulder ['ʃouldə] *n.* õlg (õla)
shout [ʃaʊt] *v.* hüüdma, kisama
shout at (kellegagi) kisades rääki-
ma
show [ʃəʊ] 1. *v.* (showed [ʃəʊd], shown
[ʃəʊn]) näitama; 2. *n.* toredus; eten-
dus
show smb. round kellelegi vaatamis-
väärsusi näitama (temaga kaasas
käies)
shower ['ʃəʊə] *n.* (vihma)valing
shown [ʃəʊn] *vt.* show
shrouded ['ʃraʊdɪd] *a.* piltl. udune, äh-
mane
shudder ['ʃʌdə] *v.* värisema, vöbisema

shun [ʃʌn] *v.* vältima, kõrvale hoiduma
shut [ʃʌt] *v.* (shut, shut) sulgema, kinni panema
Siberian [saɪˈbiəriən] *a.* siberi
side [saɪd] *n.* külg, pool
 by his side tema kõrval
 dark side varjukülg
 side by side kõrvuti
 on both sides mõlemal pool
 on the other side teisel pool
sight [saɪt] *n.* vaade; vaateväli
 in the sight of (millegi, kellegi) läheduses, (kellegi) nägemispiirkonnas
sign [saɪn] *n.* märk
silence [ˈsaɪləns] *n.* vaikus
silent [ˈsaɪlənt] *a.* vaikne
silly [ˈsɪli] *a.* rumal
silver [ˈsɪlvə] 1. *n.* hõbe; 2. *a.* hõbedast, hõbe-
silvery [ˈsɪlv(ə)ri] *a.* hõbedane, hõbejas
similar [ˈsɪmɪlə] *a.* samasugune, sarnane
similarly [ˈsɪmɪləli] *adv.* samuti, samal viisil
simple [ˈsɪmpl] *a.* lihtne
sin [sɪn] *n.* patt
since [sɪns] *adv.* seitsaadik, sest ajast peale; hiljem
sincere [sɪnˈsɪə] *a.* siiras
sing [sɪŋ] *v.* (sang [sæŋ], sung [sʌŋ]) laulma
singer [ˈsɪŋə] *n.* laulja
singing [ˈsɪŋɪŋ] *n.* laulmine
single [ˈsɪŋɡl] *a.* üksik, ainus
singular [ˈsɪŋɡjələ] *n.* ainsus, singular
sir [səː] *n.* härra, sõõr
sister [ˈsɪstə] *n.* õde
sit [sɪt] *v.* (sat [sæt], sat) istuma
 sit down istet võtma
situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd] *a.* asetsev, asub
 be situated asetsema
situation [sɪtʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* olukord
six [sɪks] *num.* kuus
sixteen [ˈsɪksˈtiːn] *num.* kuusteist (kümmend)
sixteenth [ˈsɪksˈtiːnθ] *num.* kuueteistkümmnes
sixth [sɪksθ] *num.* kuues
sixtieth [ˈsɪkstiiθ] *num.* kuuekümmnes
sixty [ˈsɪksti] *num.* kuuskümmend
skate [skeɪt] *v.* uisutama
skating-rink [ˈskeɪtɪŋrɪŋk] *n.* liuväli
 at the skating-rink liuväljal
ski [skiː, ʃiː] *v.* suusatama
sky [skai] *n.* taevas
 in the skies taevas, taevaalotuses

sleep [sliːp] *v.* (slept [slept], slept) magama
 go to sleep uinuma, magama jääma
sleeper [ˈsliːpə] *n.* magaja
sleepily [ˈsliːpɪli] *adv.* uniselt
sleepy [ˈsliːpi] *a.* unine
sleeve [sliːv] *n.* varrukas, käis
slept [slept] *vt.* sleep
slice [slaɪs] *n.* viil, viilukas, (õhuke) lõik
slid [slɪd] *vt.* slide
slide [slaɪd] *v.* (slid [slɪd], slid) libisema; liugu laskma
slight [slaɪt] *a.* tühine
slightly [ˈslaɪtɪŋli] *adv.* halvaks panevalt
slightly [ˈslaɪtli] *adv.* veidi, natuke(ne)
slogan [ˈsləʊɡən] *n.* loosung
slow [sləʊ] *a.* aeglane
slowly [ˈsləʊli] *adv.* aeglaselt
slum [slʌm] *n.:* the slums räpane agul, vaeste linnaosa
small [smɔːl] *a.* väike
smell [smel] 1. *n.* lõhn; 2. *v.* (smelt [smelt] või smelled, smelt või smelled) lõhnama
smelt [smelt] *vt.* smelt 2.
smile [smaɪl] 1. *n.* naeratus; 2. *v.* naerata
smoke [sməʊk] 1. *n.* suits; 2. *v.* suitsetama; suitsema
 have a smoke suitsu tegema, suitsetama
smoking [ˈsməʊkɪŋ] *n.* suitsetamine
snorer [ˈsnɔːrə] *n.* norskaja
snow [snoʊ] 1. *n.* lumi; 2. *v.* lund sadama
snowball [ˈsnoʊbɔːl] *n.* lumepall
snowflake [ˈsnoʊfleɪk] *n.* lumehelvest
so [soʊ] *adv.* nii
 so long! nägemiseni!
soap [soʊp] *n.* seep
soar [sɔː] *v.* hõljuma, liuglema
social [ˈsoʊʃ(ə)l] 1. *a.* ühiskondlik, sotsiaalne; 2. *n.* (seltskondlik) koosviibimine
socialism [ˈsoʊʃəlɪzm] *n.* sotsialism
socialist [ˈsoʊʃəlɪst] 1. *n.* sotsialist; 2. *a.* sotsialistlik
society [səˈsaɪəti] *n.* ühiskond
soda [ˈsoʊdə] *n.* sooda
 baking soda söögisooda
soda bicarbonate [ˈsoʊdə baɪˈkaɪbənɪt] *n.* naatriumvesinik, söögisooda
sodium [ˈsoʊdiəm] *n.* naatrium
sofa [ˈsoʊfə] *n.* sohva
soft [sɒft] *a.* pehme
softly [ˈsɒftli] *adv.* tasa, vaikselt

sold [sould] *vt.* sell
soldier ['souldʒə] *n.* sõdur
solid ['sɒlɪd] *a.* tahke, kõva; *mat.* kolmemõõtmeline
solidarity [sɒlɪ'dæriti] *n.* solidaarsus, ühtekuuluvustunne
solo ['soulou] *n. (pl. solos)* soolo; üksiknumber (esinemisel)
solve [sɒlv] *v.* lahendada
some [sʌm, s(ə)m] 1. *a.* mõni, mõned; natuke; mingi; 2. *pron.* mõni, mõned; natuke
somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] *pron.* keegi
someone ['sʌmwʌn] *pron.* keegi
somersault ['sɒməsəʊlt] *n.* trel, kukerpall
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *n.* midagi, mingi asi
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv.* mõnikord
somewhere ['sʌmwɛə] *adv.* kusagil, kuskiil
son [sʌn] *n.* poeg
song [sɒŋ] *n.* laul
sonic ['sɒnɪk] *a.* heli-, hääle-
soon [su:n] *adv.* varsti
 as soon as niipea kui
 no sooner ... than vaevalt ... kui
sorry ['sɒri] —
 I am sorry palun vabandust
 feel sorry for (kellestki) kahju olema
sort [sɔ:t] *n.* sort, liik; laad
 all sorts of iga sorti, igasugused
 of some sort mingisugune
sound [saund] *n.* heli, hääle
soup [su:p] *n.* supp
source [sɔ:s] *n.* allikas
south [saʊθ] 1. *n.* lõuna (ilmakaar);
 2. *adv.* lõunas, lõuna pool; lõunasse, lõuna poole
south-west ['sauθ'west] *n.* edel
Soviet ['sovjet, 'sɒv-] 1. *n.* nõukogu;
 2. *a.* Nõukogude, nõukogude
 Soviet Estonia Nõukogude Eesti
 the Soviet Union Nõukogude Liit
space [speɪs] *n.* ruum; kosmos, maailmaruum
 space type sõrendatud kiri
spaceman ['speɪsmən] *n. (pl. -men)* kosmonaut
space-ship ['speɪʃɪp] *n.* kosmoselaev
spade [speɪd] *n.* pott, pada (mastkaardimängus)
Spain [speɪn] *pn.* Hispaania
Spanish ['spæɪnɪʃ] *n.* hispaania keel
sparkle ['spɑ:kl] *v.* sädelema
speak [spi:k] *v. (spoke [spouk], spoken [ˈspouk(ə)n])* rääkima, kõnelema
speaker ['spi:kə] *n.* kõneleja, rääkija

spear [spiə] *n.* oda
special ['speʃ(ə)l] *a.* eriline, eri-; erialane
special question eriküsimus
specialist ['speʃəlist] *n.* eriteadlane, spetsialist
specialize ['speʃ(ə)laɪz] *v.* spetsialiseeruma (*in*)
species ['spi:ʃi(:)z] *n. (pl. species)* (taime-, looma) liik
spectator [spek'teɪtə] *n.* vaatleja, pealtvaataja
spectre ['spektə] *n.* tont, viirastus
speculation [spekju'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* mõlgutus
speech [spi:tʃ] *n.* kõne
 the Indirect Speech kaudne kõne
speed [spi:d] *n.* kiirus
 at a speed of kiirusega
speeding ['spi:dɪŋ] *n.* liiga kiiresti sõitmine
spell I [spel] *v. (spelt [spelt] või spelled, spelt või spelled)* (sõnu) õigesti kirjutama; täht-tähele lugema
spell II [spel] *n.* periood, vältus
 a spell of sunny weather päikese-paisteliste ilmade periood
spelt [spelt] *vt.* spell
spend [spend] *v. (spent [spent], spent)* veetma; raiskama, kulutama
spent [spent] *vt.* spend
spill [spɪl] *v. (spilt [spɪlt] või spilled, spilt või spilled)* maha pillama; maha loksutama
spilt [spɪlt] *vt.* spill
splash [splæʃ] 1. *v.* pritsima; sulpsatama; 2. *n.* plekk, laik
splendid ['splendɪd] *a.* tore, hiilgav, suurepärase
spoil [spɔɪl] *v. (spoilt [spɔɪlt], spoilt)* rikkuma
spoilt [spɔɪlt] *vt.* spoil
spoke [spouk] *vt.* speak
spoken ['spouk(ə)n] *vt.* speak
spoon [spu:n] *n.* lusikas
sport [spɔ:t] *n.* sport
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] *n. (pl. -men)* sportlane
spot [spɒt] *n.* täpp, plekk
spread [spred] *v. (spread, spread)* levima
spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* kevad
sputnik ['spʊtnɪk] *n.* Maa kunstlik kaaslane, sputnik
square [skweə] 1. *n.* ruut; *mat.* ruut, teine aste; väljak; 2. *v. mat.* ruutima
 a square mile ruutmiil
 ten squared kümme ruudus (10²)

stadium ['steɪdʒəm] *n.* staadion
stage [steɪdʒ] 1. *v.* lavastama; 2. *n.* lava; (kanderaketi) aste
staircase ['steɪkəs] *n.* trepp
stamp [stæmp] 1. *n.* postmark; 2. *v.* margistama
stand [stænd] 1. *v.* (stood [stud], stood) seisma; asuma; 2. *n.* tribüün; alus
 stand by pealtvaatajaks olema
 stand up püsti tõusma
standard ['stændəd] *n.* (suur) lipp
standpoint ['stændpɔɪnt] *n.* vaatepunkt
star [stɑː] *n.* täht
stare [steə] *v.* üksisilmi vahtima
start [stɑːt] 1. *v.* võpatama; teele asuma; alustama; startima; 2. *n.* start
 start off teele asuma
 start out välja sõitma
starvation [stɑː'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* nälgimine
state [steɪt] 1. *n.* seisund, olukord; riik; 2. *a.* riigi-, riiklik
 the United States of America Ameerika Ühendriigid
 (the) Tartu State University Tartu Riiklik Ülikool
statement ['steɪtmənt] *n.* nentimine; seletus
statesman ['steɪtsmən] *n.* (*pl.* -men) riigimees
station ['steɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* seisu- või peatuskoht, jaam
 railway station raudteejaam
statue ['stætʃuː] *n.* (raid)kuju
stay [steɪ] 1. *v.* peatuma, viibima, jääma; 2. *n.* peatus, viibimine
steady ['stedi] *a.* püsiv, vankumatu
steam [stiːm] *v.* aurama
step [step] *n.* samm
St. Giles [s(ə)n(t)'dʒaɪlz] *pn.*
stick I [stɪk] *v.* (stuck [stak], stuck) kleepuma; kleepima; pistma, torkama (millessegi into)
 stick together koos hoidma, kokku hoidma
stick II [stɪk] *n.* kepp, pulk; (dirigendi) taktikepp
still [stɪl] *adv.* veel, veelgi; siiski
stipend ['staɪpend] *n.* stipendium
stomach ['stamək] *n.* kõht
stomach-ache ['staməkeɪk] *n.* kõhuvalu
stone [stoun] *n.* kivi
 precious stone kalliskivi
stood [stud] *vt.* stand 1.
stop [stɒp] 1. *v.* (-pp-) peatama; lakama; järele jätma; 2. *n.* peatus
store [stɔː] *n.* Am. kauplus, pood
storey ['stɔːri] *n.* majakord, korrus
storm [stɔːm] *n.* torm

stormy ['stɔːmi] *a.* tormine
story ['stɔːri] *n.* lugu, jutt, jutustus
stove [stouv] *n.*ahi
straight [streɪt] *adv.* otse
strange [streɪn(d)ʒ] *a.* võõras; kummaline, imelik
stranger ['streɪn(d)ʒə] *n.* võõras (isik)
stream [striːm] 1. *n.* oja; jõgi; hoovus; 2. *v.* voolama; hoovama
 the Gulf Stream Golfi hoovus
street [stri:t] *n.* tänav
 in the street tänaval
stress [stres] *n.* rõhk
 lay stress on (millelegi) rõhku panema, (midagi) rõhutama
stretch [stretʃ] *v.* sirutama; sirutuma; ulatama; ulatuma
strew [struː] *v.* (strewed [struːd], strewn [struːn] või strewed) laiali puistama
strewn [struːn] *vt.* strew
strike [straɪk] *v.* (struck [strak], struck) lööma
 strike out maha kriipsutama
 strike (up)on (millelegi) langema
striking ['straɪkɪŋ] *a.* silmatorkav
strong [strɒŋ] *a.* tugev
struck [strak] *vt.* strike
struggle ['strʌgl] *n.* heitlus, võitlus
stuck [stak] *vt.* stick I
student ['stjuːd(ə)nt] *n.* üliõpilane
study ['stadi] 1. *v.* õppima, uurima; 2. *n.* õping, uurimine; kabinet, töötuba
 study library õpperaamatukogu
style [stail] *n.* stiil
 the same in style stiililt ühesugused
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* õppeaine, (aine)-ala; *gr.* alus, subjekt
subjective [sʌb'dʒektɪv] *a.* *gr.* subjekti-, aluse-
subordinate [sə'bɔːd(i)nɪt] *a.* alistuv
 subordinate clause kõrvalause
substance ['sʌbst(ə)ns] *n.* aine, substantants
suburb ['sʌbəːb] *n.* eeslinn; agul
success [sək'ses] *n.* edu, kordaminek
 come to success edu saavutama
successful [sək'sesf(u)l] *a.* edukas, menukas
such [sʌtʃ] *pron.* niisugune, selline, säärane
sudden ['sʌdn] *a.* äkiline
suddenly ['sʌdnli] *adv.* äkki, äkitselt
suffer ['sʌfə] *v.* kannatama (millegi pärast for)
sufficient [s(ə)'fɪʃ(ə)nt] *a.* küllaldane
sugar ['ʃʊgə] *n.* suhkur
suitable ['sjuːtəbl] *a.* sobiv, kohane

summer ['sʌmə] *n.* suvi; *atrib.* suvine, suve-, suvi-
 Indian summer «vananaiste» suvi, järelsuvi, hilissuvi
 summit ['sʌmit] *n.* tipp; mäetipp
 sun [sʌn] *n.* päike
 in the sun päikese käes
 Sunday ['sʌndi] *n.* pühapäev
 sung [sʌŋ] *vt.* sing
 sunlight ['sʌnlait] *n.* päikesevalgus
 sunlit ['sʌnlɪt] *a.* päikesest valgustatud
 sunny ['sʌni] *a.* päikesepaisteline
 sunray ['sʌnrei] *n.* päikesekiir
 sunshine ['sʌnʃaɪn] *n.* päikesepaiste
 superlative ['sju(ɪ)'pɜːlətɪv] *n.* *gr.* üli-võrre
 supper ['sʌpə] *n.* õhtusöök
 at supper õhtust söömas
 supply [sə'plai] 1. *v.* varustama (mille-gagi *with*); 2. *n.* varu, tagavara
 support [sə'pɔːt] *v.* toetama, ülal pida-ma
 suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v.* oletama, arvama
 suppose ... oletame, et ...
 sure [ʃʊə] *a.* kindel (milleski *of*), veen-dunud (et *that*)
 be sure of (milleski) kindel olema
 surely ['ʃʊəli] *adv.* kindlasti
 surface ['sɜːfɪs] *n.* pind (pinna), välis-pind
 surprise [sə'praɪz] *n.* üllatus
 be surprised at (millegi üle) ülla-tuma
 surprising [sə'praɪzɪŋ] *a.* üllatav
 Surrey ['səri] *pn.*
 swallow ['swɒləʊ] *n.* pääsuke
 swim [swæm] *vt.* swim 1.
 Swedish ['swɪːdɪʃ] 1. *a.* rootsi; 2. *n.* rootsi keel
 sweep [swi:p] *v.* (swept [swept], swept) pühkima; vuhinal liikuma, vuhisema
 sweetheart ['swɪːθhɑːt] *n.* armastatu, armsam
 swept [swept] *vt.* sweep
 swim [swɪm] 1. *v.* (swam [swæm], swum [swʌm]) ujuma; 2. *n.* ujumine
 swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] *n.* ujumine
 switch [swɪtʃ] *v.* (valgust) sisse (*on*)
 või välja (*off*) lülitama
 swim [swʌm] *vt.* swim 1.
 sybil ['sɪbɪl] *n.* sibüll, (paganlik) nais-ennustaja
 syllable ['sɪləbl] *n.* silp
 system ['sɪstɪm] *n.* süsteem

T

table ['teɪbl] *n.* laud
 table-spoon ['teɪblspuːn] *n.* supilusikas
 tablespoonful ['teɪblspuːnful] *n.* (*pl.* -ls) supilusikatäis
 tag [tæg] *v.* külg kinnitama
 tag-questions ['tægkwɛstʃnz] *n.* kinni-tavad lühiküsimused, eks-ole-küsi-mused, liigendatud küsimused
 taiga ['taɪgə] *n.* taiga
 taiga overgrown taiga kaetud
 tail [teɪl] *n.* saba
 take [teɪk] *v.* (took [tuk], taken ['teɪk(ə)n]) võtma; minema; viima, saatma; (aega) kuluma
 how long did it take you? kui kaua see teil aega võttis?
 it took me some minutes mul kulus selleks paar minutit
 which road to take? millist teed minna?
 I took him home ma viisin (või saatsin) ta koju
 take a walk jalutama minema
 take care of (kellegi, millegi eest) hoolitsema
 take charge hooldamisele võtma; juhtima
 take down üles kirjutama; maha võt-ma
 take for (kellekski, milleski) pida-ma
 take notes märkmeid tegema
 take off ära võtma
 take out välja võtma; laenutama
 take pains with (millegagi) vaeva nägema
 take part in (millestki) osa võtma
 take place toimuma, aset leidma
 take the place of (kedagi) asendama
 take the tram trammiga sõitma
 taken ['teɪk(ə)n] *vt.* take
 take-off ['teɪkəʊf] *n.* lendutõus; (len-nuki) start
 tale [teɪl] *n.* jutt, lugu
 talent ['tælənt] *n.* talent, andekus
 talk [tɔːk] 1. *v.* kõnelema, jutlema, rää-kima (kellegagi *to*, *with*); 2. *n.* kõnelus, vestlus
 have a talk juttu ajama
 tall [tɔːl] *a.* (kasvult) pikk, kõrge, pika-kasvuline
 Tallinn ['tælin] *pn.*
 tanned ['tænd] *a.* päevitunud
 tape [teɪp] *n.* (magnetofoni) lint
 tape-recorder ['teɪprɪ'kɔːdə] *n.* magne-tofon
 tarnish ['tɑːnɪʃ] *v.* tuhmuma

task [tɑːsk] *n.* ülesanne
taste [teɪst] *n.* maitse
taught [tɔːt] *vt.* teach
taxi [ˈtæksi] *n.* takso
tea [tiː] *n.* tee (jook)
teach [tiːtʃ] *v.* (taught [tɔːt], taught)
 õpetama
teacher [ˈtiːtʃə] *n.* õpetaja
team [tiːm] *n.* meeskond
tear [tiə] *n.* pisar
technique [tekˈniːk] *n.* tehnika
Ted [ted] *pn.*
teeth [tiːθ] *vt.* tooth
telephone [ˈtelɪfoʊn] *n.* telefon
televise [ˈtelɪvaɪz] *v.* televisiooni kaudu
 näitama
television [telɪˈvɪz(ə)n] *n.* televisioon
tell [tel] *v.* (told [tould], told) jutus-
 tama; ütlema, rääkima; käskima
 tell *smb.* the way kellelegi teed juha-
 tama
ten [ten] *num.* kümme
tendency [ˈtendənsi] *n.* kalduvus, kal-
 lak, tendents
Tennyson [ˈtenɪsn] *pn.*
tense [tens] *n. gr.* aeg, ajavorm
tenth [tenθ] *num.* kümmes
term [tɜːm] *n.* semester
terrace [ˈterəs] *n.* terrass, astang
terrible [ˈterɪbl] *a.* kohutav, hirmuära-
 tav
terribly [ˈterɪbli] *adv.* kohutavalt
test [test] *1. v.* kontrollima, järele proo-
 vima; *2. n.* katse
testify [ˈtestɪfaɪ] *v.* (millegi) tunnista-
 jaks olema (*to*)
test-tube [ˈtesttjuːb] *n.* katseklaas
text [tekst] *n.* tekst
text-book [ˈtekstbʊk] *n.* õpik, õpperaa-
 mat
Thames [temz] *pn.*
than [ðæn, ð(ə)n] *konj.* kui
thank [θæŋk] *v.* tänama
 thanks tänan
 thank you tänan
 no, thank you ei, tänan
that *1. pron. a) dem. pron.* [ðæt] (*pl.*
 those [ðəʊz]) see, too, see seal;
b) rel. pron. [ðæt, ðət] kes, mis;
2. konj. [ðæt, ðət] et
 in those years noil aastail
thaw [θɔː] *1. v.* sulama; *2. n.* sula
the [konsonandi ees ðə, vokaali ees ði]
 määrav *e. definiiitne artikkel*
theatre [ˈθiətə] *n.* teater
their [ðeə] *pron.* nende, (nende) oma
theirs [ðeəz] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm)
 nende, nende oma (*d*)
them [ðem] *pron.* neid; nendele, neile

themselves [ð(ə)mˈselvz] *pron.* (nemad)
 ise; (neid) ennast, endid
then [ðen] *adv.* siis
Theodore [ˈθiədɔː] *pn.*
theory [ˈθiəri] *n.* teooria
there [ðeə] *1. adv.* seal; sinna; *2.*
interj. noh!; *3. partikkel* (sissejuha-
 tav sõna, eesti keelde ei tõlgita)
 there is no one here siin pole kedagi
therefore [ðeəfɔː] *adv.* sellepärast, jä-
 relikult
these [ðiːz] *vt.* this
they [ðei] *pron.* nemad, nad
 they say räägitakse
thick [θɪk] *a.* paks; tihe
thimble [ˈθɪmbl] *n.* sõrmkübar
thin [θɪn] *a.* õhuke; kõhn
thing [θɪŋ] *n.* asi
think [θɪŋk] *v.* (thought [θɔːt],
 thought) mõtlema
third [θaɪd] *num.* kolmas; kolmandik
 two thirds kaks kolmandikku
thirteen [ˈθɜːˈtiːn] *num.* kolmeteist(küm-
 mend)
thirteenth [ˈθɜːˈtiːnθ] *num.* kolmeteist-
 kümmes
thirtieth [ˈθɜːtiːθ] *num.* kolmekümmes
thirty [ˈθɜːti] *num.* kolmkümmend
this [ðɪs] *pron. (pl. these [ðiːz])* see
 this morning täna hommikul
 this week sel (või käesoleval) nädal-
 al
thistle [ˈθɪsl] *n.* karuohakas
Thomas [ˈtɒməs] *pn.*
Thora [ˈθɔːrə] *pn.*
Thornton [ˈθɔːntən] *pn.*
those [ðəʊz] *vt.* that *1.*
though [ðəʊ] *konj.* ehkki, ehk küll, kui-
 gi, olgugi et
 as though just nagu
thought [θɔːt] *1. vt.* think; *2. n.* mõte
thousand [ˈθaʊz(ə)nd] *num.* tuhat
thousandth [ˈθaʊz(ə)ndθ] *num.* tuhan-
 des
three [θriː] *num.* kolm
threepence [ˈθrepəns, ˈθrip-] *n.* kolm
 penni
threw [θruː] *vt.* throw
throat [θrəʊt] *n.* kurk (kurgu)
throng [θrɒŋ] *n.* rahvatung
through [θruː] *1. prep.* läbi, kaudu;
2. adv. läbi
 be through läbi tegema, sooritama
throw [θrou] *v.* (threw [θruː], thrown
 [θrəʊn]) viskama; pilduma, loopima
thrown [θroun] *vt.* throw
thunder [ˈθʌndə] *n.* müristamine
 roll of thunder kõuemürin
thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔːm] *n.* äike

Thursday ['θə:zdi] *n.* neljapäev
ticket ['ti:kit] *n.* pilet
 return ticket edasi-tagasi-pilet
 a ticket for the opera (teatri)pilet
 ooperietendusele
tide [taid] *n.* tõus ja mõõn, looded
tie [tai] 1. *v.* siduma; 2. *n.* lips, kaela-
 side
tightly ['taitli] *adv.* tihedalt
till [til] 1. *prep.* kuni, -ni; 2. *konj.* kuni,
 seni kui
timber ['timbə] *n.* ehituspuit; tarbepuu
time [taim] *n.* aeg; kord
 at the present time praegusel ajal
 at times mõnikord, vahetevahel
 many times mitu korda
 three times a day kolm korda päevas
 at that time tol ajal
 at the same time samal ajal
 at this time of night nii hilisel kel-
 laajal, sel kellaajal õhtul
 for a long time kaua aega
 from time to time aeg-ajalt
 in time õigel ajal
 have a good time aega lõbusasti
 veetma
 what time? mis ajal?
 what time is it? mis kell on?
timidly ['timidli] *adv.* kartlikult, arg-
 likult
tin [tin] *n.* konservikarp
tiny ['taini] *a.* tilluke(ne), pisike(ne)
tired ['taiəd] *a.* väsinud
firesome ['taiəsəm] *a.* väsitav
title ['taitl] *n.* tiitel, pealkiri
to [konsonandi ees tə, vokaali ees tu]
 1. *prep.* -le, -ni, -sse, kuni; 2. *par-
 tikkel (infinitiivi ees) -ma, -(d)a,*
 (selleks) et -(d)a
today [tə'dei] *adv.* täna
together [tə'geðə] *adv.* koos, kokku;
 üheskoos
told [tould] *vt.* tell
Tom [təm] *pn.*
tomato [tə'ma:tou] *n.* (pl. tomatoes)
 tomat
tomorrow [tə'mərou] *adv.* homme
 the day after tomorrow ülehomme
tonight [tə'nai] *adv.* täna õhtul või
 öösel
Tony ['touni] *pn.*
too [tu:] *adv.* ka, samuti; liiga, liialt
took [tuk] *vt.* take
tooth [tu:θ] *n.* (pl. teeth [ti:θ]) ham-
 mas
toothache ['tu:θeik] *n.* hambavalu
tooth-brush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] *n.* hambahari
Tooting ['tu:tiŋ] *pn.*
top [tɒp] 1. *n.* tipp, ülemine ots; 2. *a.*

kõige ülemine
 on the top shelf ülemisel riulil
 on top üleval, peal
toss [tɒs] *v.* pillutama, viskama; liisu-
 heitmiseks raha üles viskama
total ['təut(ə)] 1. *a.* kogu-, täis-; 2.
v. kogusummas ulatuma
tour [tuə] *n.* ring- või huvireis
 go on a tour ringreisile sõitma
tourist ['tuərist] *n.* turist
toward [tə'wɔ:d, tə:d] *prep. vt.* towards
towards [t(ə)'wɔ:dz, tu'w-, tə:dz] *prep.*
 poole, suunas, vastu
tower ['tauə] *n.* torn
town [taun] *n.* linn
 in town linnas
toy [tɔi] *n.* mänguasi
track [træk] *n.* jälg; rada
 keep track jälgima, silmas pidama
Trafalgar [trə'fælgə] *pn.*
traffic ['træfik] *n.* liiklemine, liiklus
 traffic lights valgusfoor
tragic ['trædʒik] *a.* traagiline
train [trein] 1. *v.* treenima; 2. *n.* rong
 by train rongiga
tram [træm] *n.* tramm
 take the tram trammiga sõitma
tramp [træmp] *n.* jalamatk; hulkur
translate [træns'leit] *v.* tõlkima
translation [træns'leiʃ(ə)n] *n.* tõlge
transmit [trænz'mit] *v.* edasi andma
transport ['trænsپɔ:t] *n.* vedu, trans-
 port
travel ['træv(ə)] 1. *v.* reisima, rän-
 dama; levima; 2. *n.* reis
 travel by bus bussiga sõitma
traveller ['trævələ] *n.* reisija
Traviata ['trævi'ata] *pn.*
tray [trei] *n.* kandik
treat [tri:t] *v.* käsitlema
tree [tri:] *n.* puu
trick [trik] *n.* trikk; vemp
 play a trick on (kellelegi) vinger-
 pussi mängima
Tring [triŋ] *pn.*
trip [trip] *n.* välja- või lõbusõit
triviality [trivi'æliiti] *n.* tühisus
trouble ['trabl] 1. *n.* mure, häda; 2. *v.*
 tülitama, tüli valmistama
true [tru:] *a.* tõeline; õige
truly ['tru:li] *adv.* tõeliselt, tõesti, tõe-
 poolest
truth [tru:θ] *n.* tõde
 tell the truth tõtt rääkima
 to tell you the truth tõtt öelda
try [traɪ] *v.* katsuma, proovima, püüd-
 ma
tube [tju:b] *n.* toru; tuub
 test tube katseklaas

Tuesday ['tʃu:zdi] *n.* teisipäev
tumble ['ʌmbl] *v.* ülepeakaela kukkuma, kukerpallitama
tune [tju:n] *n.* meloodia, (laulu)viis
turn [tɜ:n] 1. *v.* pöörama; pöörduma; muutuma; 2. *n.* pööre; käänak; kord, järjekord
 do a turn (millelegi) uut pööret andma; (midagi) alustama
now it is your turn nüüd on teie (või sinu) kord
turn into (millekski) muutuma
turn off välja lülitama
turn on (kraani) lahti keerama
turn out osutuma
turn over ümber pöörama
T.V. programme ['ti:vi: 'prougɾæm] *n.* televisiooniprogramm (= television programme)
Twain [twein] *pn.*
twelfth [twelfθ] *num.* kahesteistkümmes
twelve [twelv] *num.* kaksteist(kümmend)
twentieth ['twentiiθ] *num.* kahekümmes
twenty ['twenti] *num.* kakskümmend
twice [twais] *adv.* kaks korda
twilight ['twailaɪt] *n.* videvik
two [tu:] *num.* kaks
type [taɪp] *v.* kirjutusmasinal kirjutama
typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] *n.* kirjutusmasin
type-writing stand ['taɪpraɪtɪŋ 'stænd] *n.* kirjutusmasinalaud
typical ['tɪpɪk(ə)l] *a.* tüüpiline
tyranny ['tɪrəni] *n.* türannia
tyre ['taɪə] *n.* autokumm

U

ugly ['ʌgli] *a.* inetu
ultra-violet ['ʌltrə'vaiəli:t] *a.* ultravioletne, ultraviolett-
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* vihmavari
umbrella-maker [ʌm'brelə'meɪkə] *n.* vihmavarjutegija
unable ['ʌn'eɪbl] *a.* võimetu; mittevõimeline (midagi tegema to do)
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n.* onu; lell
uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmf(ə)təbl] *a.* ebamugav
under [ʌndə] 1. *prep.* all, alla; 2. *adv.* all, alla
 from under alt
underground [ʌndə'graʊnd] *a.* maa-alune, allmaa-
 the underground allmaaraudtee
underground train allmaarong

understand [ʌndə'stænd] *v.* (understood [ʌndə'stʊd], understood) mõistma, aru saama, taipama
understood [ʌndə'stʊd] *vt.* **understand**
unearthly [ʌn'ə:θli] *adv.* ebamaiselt, üleloomulikult
unemployed [ʌnim'plɔɪd] *a.* töötu
unemployment [ʌnim'plɔɪmənt] *n.* töötus, töötaolek, tööpuudus
unexpected [ʌniks'pektɪd] *a.* ootamatu
unfair [ʌn'feə] *a.* ebaõiglane, ülekohtune
unfamiliar [ʌnfə'miljə] *a.* tundmatu, võõras
unfold [ʌn'fəʊld] *v.* lahti rulluma, avanema
unforeseen [ʌnfɔ:'si:n] *a.* ettenähtamatu
unfortunate [ʌn'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nɪt] *a.* õnnetu
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nɪtli] *adv.* õnnetuseks
unhappily [ʌn'hæpɪli] *adv.* õnnetult; kahjuks
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] *a.* õnnetu
union ['ju:njən] *n.* liit
 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (lüh. the U.S.S.R.) Nõukogude Sotsialistlike Vabariikide Liit (lüh. NSVL)
united [ju:(i)'naitɪd] *a.* ühendatud, ühend-
 the United States (of America) (lüh. U.S., U.S.A.) Ameerika Ühendriigid (lüh. USA)
universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] *n.* universum
university [ju:(i)nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] *n.* ülikool
unknown [ʌn'nəʊn] 1. *a.* teadmatu, tundmatu; 2. *n.* tundmatu (isik või suurus)
unlike [ʌn'laɪk] *prep.* (millestki, kellegi) erinevalt
unpleasant [ʌn'pleznt] *a.* ebameeldiv
unreal [ʌn'ri:(i)əl] *a.* ebareaalne, ebatõeline
unscrew [ʌn'skru:] *v.* lahti kruvima
unstamped [ʌn'stæm(p)t] *a.* margistamata
unsteadiness [ʌn'stedɪnɪs] *n.* ebakindlus, kõikumus; muutlikkus
until [ən'tɪl, ʌn'tɪl] 1. *prep.* kuni, -ni; 2. *konj.* kuni, seni kui
untrue [ʌn'tru:] *a.* ebaõige
up [ʌp] 1. *adv.* üles, ülal, üleval; 2. *prep.* üles
 up to kuni, -ni
 up to now siiani, senini
upon [ə'pɒn] *prep.* peal, -l; peale, -le
Ural ['juər(ə)l] *pn.* Uraal
 the Urals Uraalid

us [ʌs, əs, s] *pron.* meid; meile
U.S.A. [ˈjuːˈesˌei] *lüh.* = the United States of America
 use I [juːs] *n.* kasutamine, tarvitamine; kasu, kasulikkus
 in use kasutusel
 use II [juːz] *v.* kasutama, tarvitama
 be used to [ˈbiː ˈjuːst tu] tavatsema, harjunud olema
 get used to harjuma
 use up ära tarvitama
 useful [ˈjuːsɪf(u)l] *a.* kasulik
 useless [ˈjuːslɪs] *a.* kasutu
 usual [ˈjuːʒu(ə)l] 1. *a.* harilik, tavaliine; 2. *adv.* harilikult, tavaliselt
 as usual nagu harilikult
 usually [ˈjuːʒu(ə)li] *adv.* harilikult, tavaliselt
 utensil [ju(:)ˈtens(i)l] *n.* kööginõu
 cooking utensils keedunõud
 utilitarian [ju(:)ˈtɪliˈteəriən] *a.* kasulikkusel põhinev, utilitaarne

V

vacant [ˈveikənt] *a.* tühi, vaba; mõttelage
 vacation [vəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* õppevaheaeg; Am. ametipuhkus
 vacuum [ˈvækjuəm] *n.* vaakuum, tühjus
 vain [veɪn] *a.* tühine, asjatu
 in vain asjatult, ilmaaegu
 valley [ˈvæli] *n.* org
 valuable [ˈvæljʊ(ə)bl] *a.* väärtuslik
 value [ˈvæljʊ(i)] *n.* väärtus
 of small value vähese väärtusega
 valve [vælv] *n.* ventiil; sulgklapp
 various [ˈvæəriəs] *a.* mitmekesine; (mitmusliku nimisõnaga) mitmesugused, eri, mitmed
 vase [vaɪz] *n.* vaas
 Venetian [viˈniːʃ(ə)n] *a.* veneetsia
 Venus [ˈviːnəs] *pn.* Veenus (planeet)
 verb [vɜːb] *n.* verb, tegusõna
 verse [vɜːs] *n.* värs
 very [ˈveri] 1. *a.* päris; just (see) sama; 2. *adv.* väga
 very much väga (palju)
 very well hea küll
 from the very beginning päris algusest peale
 victim [ˈvɪktɪm] *n.* ohver
 Victorian [vikˈtɔːriən] *a.* (Inglise kuninganna) Victoria-aegne
 victorious [vikˈtɔːriəs] *a.* võidukas
 victory [ˈvɪktəri] *n.* võit

view [vjuː] *n.* vaade, vaateväli; arvamus; vaatepilt
 village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* küla
 fishing village kaluriküla
 vinegar [ˈvɪnɪgə] *n.* äädikas
 violin [vaɪəˈliːn] *n.* viiul
 virus [ˈvaɪərəs] *n. med.* viirus
 visible [ˈvɪzɪbl] *a.* nähtav
 visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *v.* külastama
 visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* külastaja
 vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] *n.* sõnastik, sõnavara
 voice [voɪs] *n.* hää; gr. tegumood
 in a loud (low) voice valju (tasa-se) häälega
 volcanic [vɒlˈkænik] *a.* vulkaaniline
 volcano [vɒlˈkeɪnə] *n. (pl. volcanoes)* vulkaan, tulemägi
 Volga [ˈvɒlgə] *pn.*
 volume [ˈvɒljʊːm] *n.* köide
 a three volume novel kolmeköiteline romaan

W

wages [ˈweɪdʒɪz] *n.* palk, töötasu
 wait [weɪt] *v.* ootama (kedagi, midagi for)
 waiter [ˈweɪtə] *n.* kelner
 wake [weɪk] *v.* (woke [wɒk] või waked, woken [ˈwɒk(ə)n] või waked) ärkama, äratama (up)
 Wales [weɪlz] *pn.*
 walk [wɔːk] 1. *v.* käima, kõndima; jalutama; 2. *n.* jalutuskäik
 go for a walk jalutuskäiku tegema, jalutama minema
 take a walk jalutuskäiku tegema
 wall [wɔːl] *n.* sein; müür; vall
 want [wɒnt] *v.* tahtma (midagi teha to do); vajama; puudust tundma
 war [wɔː] *n.* sõda
 at war sõjas
 warm [wɔːm] *a.* soe
 warmth [wɔːmθ] *n.* soojus
 warn [wɔːn] *v.* hoiatama
 Warsaw [ˈwɔːsɔː] *pn.* Varssavi
 was [wɒz, wɔː] üldmineviku ainsuse 1. ja 3. põore verbist be
 wash [wɒʃ] *v.* pesema
 wash up lauanõusid (pärast söömist) puhtaks pesema
 watch [wɒʃ] 1. *v.* vaatlama; 2. *n.* tasku- või käekell; valve; valvur
 water [ˈwɔːtə] 1. *n.* vesi; 2. *v.* kastma
 by water veeteed kaudu
 wave [weɪv] 1. *n.* laine; 2. *v.* lehitama

wave length lainepikkus
 wave motion lainetamine
 way [wei] *n.* tee; (tegu)viis; vahend
 by the way muide
 in this way niimoodi
 look both ways mõlemale poole vaa-
 tama
 rather a long way kaunis kaugel
 we [wi:] *pron.* meie, me
 weak [wi:k] *a.* nõrk
 wealth [welθ] *n.* rikkus, jõukus
 weapon ['wepən] *n.* relv
 wear [weə] *v.* (wore [wɔ:], worn
 [wɔ:n]) (rõivaid) kandma
 weather ['weðə] *n.* ilm
 Wednesday ['wenzdi] *n.* kolmapäev,
 keskpäev
 weed [wi:d] 1. *n.* umbrohi; 2. *v.* umb-
 rohtu kitkuma, rohima
 week [wi:k] *n.* nädal
 weight [weit] *n.* kaal, raskus
 what's your weight? kui palju te
 kaalute?
 weightless ['weitlis] *a.* kaalutu
 weightlessness ['weitlɪsnɪs] *n.* kaalu-
 tus, kaaluta olek
 well [wel] 1. *adv.* (better ['betə], best
 [best]) hästi; 2. *a.* (better, best) ter-
 ve; 3. *interj.* noh!
 well-brought-up ['wel'brɔ:t'ʌp] *a.* hästi-
 kasvatatud
 well-fitting ['wel'fɪtɪŋ] *a.* hästi sobiv
 well-known ['wel'nəʊn] *a.* hästi teatud
 või tuntud
 well-lighted ['wel'laitɪd] *a.* hästi val-
 gustatud
 went [went] *vt.* go
 were [wə:, weə] üldmineviku mitmuse
 1., 2. ja 3. pöörde verbist be
 west [west] *n.* lääś
 the West End Londoni läänepoolne
 osa (jõukama kihi asukoht)
 West Germany ['west 'dʒə:məni] *pn.*
 Lääne-Saksamaa
 Westminster Abbey ['wes(t)minstə(r)
 'æbi] *pn.*
 wet [wet] *a.* märg
 what [wɒt] *pron.* mis, mida; missugune,
 milline
 when [wen] 1. *konj.* kui, siis kui; 2.
adv. kunas, millal
 where [(h)weə] *adv., konj.* kus, kuhu
 whereas [weə'rez] *konj.* kuna; kuna
 aga
 whether ['weðə] *konj.* kas (kaudses
 küsimuses)
 which [witʃ] 1. *a.* missugune, milline,
 kumb; 2. *pron.* mis, kes
 while [wail] 1. *konj.* sel ajal kui, sel-

lal kui, kuna; 2. *n.* ajavahemik, tükk
 aega
 white [wait] *a.* valge
 go white kahvatuma
 Whitehall ['(h)wait'hɔ:l] *pn.*
 who [hu:] *pron.* kes
 whole [houl] 1. *a.* kogu, terve; 2. *n.*
 tervik
 on the whole üldiselt, kõike arves-
 tades
 wholly ['houl(l)i] *adv.* täiesti, täitsa
 whom [hu:m] *pron.* keda
 whose [hu:z] *pron.* kelle
 why [wai] 1. *adv.* miks, mispärast; 2.
interj. kuidas!; noh!
 wide [waid] *a.* lai, avar
 widely ['waidli] *adv.* laialt
 wife [waif] *n.* (pl. wives [waivz]) nai-
 ne, abikaasa
 will [wil] *v.* (would [wud]) —:
 he will go tomorrow ta läheb hom-
 me
 he said that he would go on Mon-
 day ta ütles, et ta läheb esmaspäeval
 William ['wiljəm] *pn.*
 win [win] *v.* (won [wʌn], won) võit-
 ma
 wind I [wind] *n.* tuul
 wind II [waind] *v.* (wound [waund],
 wound) kerima; mähkima
 window ['windəʊ] *n.* aken
 look out of the window aknast välja
 vaatama
 windy ['windi] *a.* tuuline
 winner ['winə] *n.* võitja
 winter ['wintə] *n.* talv
 wireless ['waiəlis] 1. *n.* raadio; 2. *a.*
 raadio-
 wireless programme raadiosaatekava
 wireless waves raadiolained
 wish [wiʃ] 1. *n.* soov; 2. *v.* soovima
 with [wið] *prep.* -ga; ühes, kaasas,
 kaasa
 within ['wiðin] 1. *prep.* sees, piirides;
 2. *adv. lit.* sees
 within a few minutes mõne minuti
 jooksul
 without [wiðaut] *prep.* ilma, -ta
 wives [waivz] *vt.* wife
 woke [wouk] *vt.* wake
 woken ['wouk(ə)n] *vt.* wake
 woman ['wʊmən] *n.* (pl. women
 ['wimin]) naine, naisterahvas
 women ['wimin] *vt.* woman
 won [wʌn] *vt.* win
 wonder ['wʌndə] 1. *v.* imestama; teada
 tahtma; 2. *n.* ime
 I wonder if... ei tea, kas...

wonderful ['wʌndəf(u)l] *a.* imeilus, imehea; suurepärane
won't [wəʊnt] = **will not**
wood [wud] *n.* mets
 they went to the woods nad läksid metsa
word [wɜ:d] *n.* sõna
 he could not say a word ta ei suutnud sõnagi lausuda
wore [wɔ:] *vt.* wear
work [wɜ:k] 1. *n.* töö; 2. *v.* töötama
 at work tööl
 research work teaduslik uurimistöö
 work out välja arvestama
worker ['wɜ:kə] *n.* töötaja, tööline
working ['wɜ:kɪŋ] *a.* töötav
 working day tööpäev
 the working class tööliklass
 working people töötav rahvas, töörahvas
workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] *n.* töökoda
world [wɜ:ld] *n.* maailm
 all over the world üle kogu maailma; kogu maailmas
worm [wɜ:m] *n.* uss
worn [wɜ:n] 1. *vt.* wear; 2. *a.* kulunud, kantud
worry ['wɜ:rɪ] *v.* muretsema, rahutust tundma
 don't worry ärge muretsege
worse [wɜ:s] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiividest bad ja ill) halvem, pahem; haigem; 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist badly) halvemini, pahemini
worst [wɜ:st] 1. *a.* (ülivõrre adjektiividest bad ja ill) halvim, pahim; haigem; 2. *adv.* (ülivõrre adverbist badly) kõige halvemini, kõige pahemini
would [wud] *vt.* will
wound [waʊnd] *vt.* wind II
wounded ['wu:ndɪd] *a.* haavatud
write [raɪt] *v.* (wrote [raʊt], written ['rɪtn]) kirjutama
 write down üles kirjutama, kirja panna
writer ['raɪtə] *n.* kirjanik
written ['rɪtn] *vt.* write
wrong [rɒŋ] *a.* vale, ebaõige, ekslik
 what's wrong? mis viga on?
wrote [raʊt] *vt.* write

X

X-rays ['eks'reɪz] *n. pl.* röntgenikiired

Y

yard I [jɑ:d] *n.* jard (inglise pikkusmõõt = 0,9144 m)
yard II [jɑ:d] *n.* õu, hoov
Y.C.L. lüh. = the Young Communist League [li:g] Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
year [jɪə, jɜ:] *n.* aasta
yearly ['jɪəli] 1. *adv.* igal aastal; 2. *a.* iga-aastane
yellow ['jeləʊ] *a.* kollane
Yenisei ['jeniseɪ] *pn.*
yes [jes] *partikkel* jah
yesterday ['jestəd(eɪ)] *adv.* eile
 the day before yesterday üleeile
yet [jet] 1. *adv.* veel, veelgi (eitävas ja küsilause); 2. *konj.* ent, kuid siiski
yew [ju:] *n.* jugapuu
York [jɔ:k] *pn.*
you [ju:, ju] *pron.* teie, te; sina, sa
young [jʌŋ] *a.* noor
your [jɔ:, jə, jə] *pron.* teie, sinu, (teie või sinu) oma
yours [jɔ:z] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm) teie, sinu, teie või sinu oma(d)
yourself [jɔ:'self, juə'self, jə'self] *pron.* (teie või sina) ise; (teid või sind) ennast, endid
yourselves [jɔ:'selvz, juə'selvz, jə'selvz] *pron. pl.* (teie) ise; (teid) ennast, endid
youth [ju:θ] *n.* (pl. youths [ju:ðz]) noorus, noorsugu

Z

zero ['ziərəʊ] *n.* null
zone [zəʊn] *n.* tsoon, vöönd
Zoo [zu:] *n.* loomaaed

ESTONIAN-ENGLISH ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

A

aas (*rohuma*) meadow
aasta year
aastaaeg season
aatom atom
aatom- atomic
abi help
abielluma marry
abiellumine marriage
abelus married
abikaasa (*mees*) husband; (*naine*) wife (*pl. wives*)
abiline assistant
abistama help
abitu helpless
abivalmis helpful
aed garden
aeg time; armas aeg! dear me!; sel-
lest ajast peale since; õigeaks ajaks
in time
aeg-ajalt from time to time
aeglane slow
aeglaselt slowly
aga but, (*ent*) however
agar eager (*midagi tegema to do*)
agul (*eeslinn*) suburb
ahi stove
ahjuroop poker
ahv monkey
aine substance; (*õppe-*) subject
ainsus singular
ainult only, but, merely
ainus only, single
aitama help
ajal (*jooksul*) during
ajaleht newspaper, paper
ajalooline historic, historical
ajalugu history
ajama drive*; taga ajama race
ajamäärus adverbial of time
aken window
aknaklaas pane
akordion accordion
aktiivne active
ala (*aine-*) subject, field; (*maa-*)
region

alati always
algama begin*, start; set* in
algupärane original
algvõrre *gr.* positive (degree)
all(a) down, below, under
allapoole down
alles (*veel*) yet
allpool down
alt from under
alumine bottom
alus *gr.* subject; (*põhi*) bottom; (*vut-*
dament) foundation
alustama begin*
Ameerika America
ameerika American
ameeriklane American
ametiruum office
andekus talent
andestama forgive*
andma give*; edasi andma pass on
aprill April
arendama develop
arenema develop
arenemine development
areng development
armas dear
armastama love, be* fond of; (*meel-*
dima) like
armastatu (*armsam*) sweet-heart
armee army; Nõukogude armee the
Soviet Army
armuma fall* in love (*with*)
arst doctor
arstim medicine
artikkel article; määrav artikkel the
definite article; umbmäärane artikkel
the indefinite article
arukas intelligent, clever
arukus cleverness
aru —: aru saama understand*
arutama discuss
arutlus discussion
arv number
arvama (*mõtleva*) think*, mean*,
expect; consider
arvamus view
arvatavasti probably

arvestama count (kellegagi on)
 arvestus preliminary examination, pre-
 lim
 arvsõna numeral
 asemel instead of
 asend position
 asendama take* the place of
 asesõna pronoun
 asetama put*, place, lay*, set*
 asi thing; (asjaolu) matter; **asi on sel-**
les, et... the fact is that...
 asjaolu matter
 asjatu idle
 askeldav busy
 aste (*trep-i*) step
 astronoom astronomer
 asukoht seat
 asuma be* situated, stand*
 asutaja founder
 asutama establish
 atmosfäär atmosphere
 au honour
 auditorium lecture-room
 august August
 auhind prize
 aurama steam
 autama respect
 auto car, motor-car; **isiklik auto pri-**
vate car
 autojuht driver
 automaat automatic machine
 automatiseerimine automation
 avaldama (*trükis*) publish
 avalik public
 avama open
 avar large, wide, broad
 avastama discover; (*selgusele jõudma*)
 find* out; (*leidma*) detect
 avastus discovery
 avaus opening

B

baar bar
 baseeruma be* based (*millelgi on*)
 Belgia Belgium
 bioloog biologist
 briti British
 buss bus (*pl. buses*)
 bussipeatus bus-stop

D

dekoratsioon (*teatri-*) scenery
 dekoreerima decorate
 delfiin dolphin

demonstratsioon demonstration
 detsember December
 dialoog dialogue
 diplomitöö diploma paper
 dirigeerima conduct
 dirigent conductor
 doktor doctor
 dotsent assistant professor
 dünamiid dynamite

E

ebakindlus unsteadiness
 ebakorrapärane irregular
 ebameeldiv unpleasant
 ebamugav uncomfortable
 ebareeglipärane irregular
 ebasobiv out of place
 ebatõeline unreal
 ebaõige wrong
 ebaõiglane unfair
 ebaõnnestuma fail
 edasi on, ahead, forward; **edasi lük-**
kama postpone
 edasine further
 edasi-tagasi-pilet return ticket
 edu success
 eelistama prefer (*-rr-*)
 eelmine (*möödunud*) last; eelmisel päe-
 val the day before
 eelnema precede
 eelnev preceding
 eemal away; seal eemal over there
 eemalolev far
 ees 1. *postp.* before, in front of, ahead.
 of; 2. *adv.* before, in front, ahead
 eeskiri rule
 eeskuju model
 eeslinn suburb
 eesmärk purpose
 eesotsas at the head
 eessõna *gr.* preposition
 eesti Estonian; eesti keel Estonian
 eesuks front door
 ehitaja builder
 ehitama build*
 ehitus building
 ehituspuut timber
 ehkki though
 ei no, not; ei... ega neither ... nor
 eile yesterday; eile õhtul last evening,
 last night; eile öösel last night
 eitav negative
 ekraan screen
 eksam examination, exam
 eksikombel by mistake
 eksima make* a mistake
 eksinud lost

eksisamm blunder
 eksitus (*rumal eksitus*) blunder
 eksperiment experiment
 eksperimentaalne experimental
 elama live
 elanikkond population
 elanikud population
 elatus living
 elav (*kärmas*) alive, lively; (*elus*)
 atrib. live, *pred.* alive
 elekter electricity
 elektromagnetiline electro-magnetic
 element element
 elevant elephant
 elu life (*pl.* lives)
 elukutse profession
 elus *atrib.* live, *pred.* alive
 elustuma refresh
 elutu dead
 ema mother
 ematu motherless
 enam more; ei (*või mitte*) enam no
 longer
 enamasti mostly, for the most part
 enamik most of
 energia energy
 enesekohane reflexive
 enne before; enne kui before
 enneminevik the Past Perfect
 ennustama foretell*
 ent (*aga*) however; (*kuid, siiski*) yet
 era- private
 erakordne extraordinary
 eraldama isolate, separate
 eralduma separate
 eri different, (*ainult nimisõnaga mit-*
 muses) various
 erialane special
 eriline particular, special
 erinev different
 erinevus difference
 eriteadlane specialist
 eriti especially
 esikülg front
 esile —: esile kerkima arise*; esile kut-
 suma produce
 esimees chairman (*pl.* -men)
 esimene first
 esiteks first
 esitlema introduce (*kellelegi to*)
 esmakordselt for the first time
 esmaspäev Monday
 et that; selleks et to, in order to, in
 order that
 etendus performance
 ette before, in front of; ette kujutama
 imagine; ette kuulutama foretell*;
 ette valmistama prepare (*millekski*
 for)

etteheide reproach
 ettepoole forward
 ettevaatamatu careless
 ettevaatamatus carelessness
 ettevaatlik careful
 ettevaatus care
 etteütleva prompter
 etteütlus dictation
 Euroopa Europe

F

fakt fact
 farm farm
 fašism fascism
 film film
 filosoofia philosophy
 foneetika phonetics
 fookus focus
 foto photo (*pl.* photos)
 funktsioon function
 füüsik physicist
 füüsika physics

G

gaas gas
 galerii gallery
 geograafia geography
 grammatika grammar
 gravitatsioonitug gravity pull, G-
 force
 grupp group

H

habe beard; habet ajama shave
 haige ill (*komp.* worse, *sup.* worst);
 (*patsient*) patient; haiget tegema
 hurt*
 haigestuma be* taken ill
 haigla hospital
 haigus disease, illness
 haihtuma disappear
 haikala shark
 hajameelne absent-minded
 hakkama begin*
 hakkliha mince
 halastamatu cruel
 halastamatus cruelty
 halb bad (*komp.* worse, *sup.* worst)
 hall grey, gray
 halvem worse; kõige halvem worst

hambahari tooth-brush
hambavalu toothache
hammas tooth (*pl.* teeth)
hammustama bite*
hani goose (*pl.* geese)
hankima get*
hape acid
hapnik oxygen
haridus education; **kõrgem haridus**
 higher education
harilik usual, common, ordinary
harilikult usual, usually, as a rule,
 ordinarily
haripunkt culminating point
harjuma get* used (*millegagi to*)
harjunud —: **harjunud olema** be* used
 (*millegagi to*)
harjutama practise
harjutamine practice
harjutus exercise
harrastama go* in (*midagi for*)
harva seldom
haukuma bark
hea good; **hea küll** very well, all right;
olge hea(d) please; **head õõd!** good
 night!; **väga hea** excellent; **hea meel**
 pleasure
heaks *postp.* for
hein hay
heinamaa meadow
heinasaak hay-crop
heiskama raise
hekk hedge
heldeke(ne)! dear me!
hele light; (*särav*) bright; (*kõlav*)
 clear
heledalt brightly
heli sound
helisema ring*
helistama ring*; (*telefoniga*) ring* up
helkima glitter
hernes pea
hernesupp pea-soup
hetk moment
hiiglasuur huge
hiilgav splendid; bright
hiir mouse (*pl.* mice)
hiline late; **hilisel tunnil** at a late
 hour
hilissuvi Indian summer
hilja late
hiljem later, afterwards; since
hiljuti the other day
hind price
hinnaline precious
hirm fear, horror
hirmuma get* frightened
hirmus awful, dreadful
hirmutama frighten

hirmuäratav terrible
Hispaania Spain
hispaania Spanish; **hispaania keel** Spa-
 nish
hirv deer (*pl.* deer)
hobune horse
hoiatama warn
hoidma hold*, keep*; **saladust hoidma**
 keep* a secret
hoiduma (*vältima*) avoid; **paremale**
 (*vasakule*) **hoiduma** keep* to the
 right (left)
homme tomorrow
hommik morning; **hommikul** in the
 morning
hommikueine breakfast; **hommikueinet**
sõõma have* breakfast
hool care
hooletu careless
hooletus carelessness
hoolikalt carefully
hoolikas careful
hoolimata —: **kõigest hoolimata** after
 all
hoolitsema take* care of; give* atten-
 tion to, see* to, see* about
hoolitsus care
hoone building
hoov yard
hoovama (*voolama*) stream
hoovus stream
hotell hotel
hulgas *postp.* in
hulk number, quantity, amount; (*suur*
arv) multitude; (*midagi, kedagi*) a
 number of, a quantity of
hulkur tramp
hunnik pile
huumor humour
huvi interest; **huvi tundma** take* inte-
 rest (*millegi vastu in*)
huvreis tour
huvitav interesting
hõbe silver
hõbedane silvery
hõikama shout
hõõguma glow
hädaoht danger
hädaohtlik dangerous
hämmeldama embarrass
härg ox (*pl.* oxen)
härjavõitlus bull-fight
härmais frost
härja gentleman (*pl.* -men); (*nime*
ees) Mr.; (*ühtena*) sir; jah, mu härra
 yes, sir!
hästi well, all right; **hästi teatud või**
 tuntud well-known
hää voice, sound

hääldama pronounce
 hääldamine pronunciation
 hüpe jump, leap
 hüppama jump
 hüva all right
 hüvanguks for the good of
 hüvasti good-bye
 hüüdma call, cry, call out; (*kisama*)
 shout

I

ida east
 idee idea
 ideoloogia ideology
 ideoloogiline ideological
 iga *pron.* every, each; (*ükskõik mis-*
sugune) any; iga aastal yearly; iga
 asi everything; iga päev daily; iga
 pool everywhere
 iga [ea] age
 iga-aastane yearly
 iganes possibly; ever
 igapäevane daily; (*tavaline*) common
 igasugused all sorts of
 igatahes anyway
 igav dull
 igaüks everybody, everyone, anybody,
 anyone

iaal, iialgi never
 iiri Irish
 Iirimaa Ireland
 iirlane Irishman (*pl. -men*)
 ikka always
 ikkagi still
 ilm weather
 ilma without; ilma läbi ajama do*
 without; ilma tööta out of work
 ilmne evident
 ilmselt evidently
 ilmuma appear
 ilukirjandus fiction
 ilus beautiful; (*kena*) nice; (*ilma koh-*
ta) fine
 imehea wonderful
 imelik strange
 imetus admiration
 imperatiiv imperative mood
 importima import
 indiviid individual
 inetu (*välimuse kohta*) bad-looking
 inglise English; inglise keel English
 ingliskeelne English
 Inglismaa England
 inimene man (*pl. men*); noor inimene
 young person; inimesed people

inimlik human
 innukas eager (*midagi tegema to do*)
 insener engineer
 instituut institute
 intensiivne intense
 isa father
 isamaa fatherland
 isamaaline patriotic
 isand master
 isatu fatherless
 ise —: mina ise I myself; sina (*või*
teie) ise you yourself; tema ise he
 himself (*meessoost olendite kohta*),
 she herself (*naissoost olendite koh-*
ta); meie ise we ourselves; nemad
 ise they themselves

isegi even
 iseloomustama characterize
 isik person
 isiklik private, personal
 isikuline personal
 iste [istme] seat; istet võtma take* a
 seat, sit* down
 istuma sit*, sit* down; istuma pane-
 ma seat
 isu appetite
 Itaalia Italy
 itaalia Italian; itaalia keel Italian

J

ja and; ja nii edasi and so on, *lüh.*
 etc.
 jaa yes
 jaam station
 jaamaesine platform
 jaanuar January
 jaatav affirmative
 jagama divide
 jagunema divide
 jah yes
 jala on foot
 jalakäija pedestrian
 jalam (*mäe-*) foot (*pl. feet*)
 jalg foot (*pl. feet*)
 jalgpall football
 jalgratas bicycle
 jalgsi on foot
 jalutama walk, take* a walk; jalutama
 minema go* for a walk
 jaoks for
 jaotama divide
 jook drink
 jooksmas run*
 jooksul (*kestel*) during, in the course
 of
 jooksa drink*

joon line
 joonis drawing
 joonistama draw*
 joonlaud ruler
 juba already
 juhataja (*koosolekul*) chairman (*pl.*
 -men); head
 juhatama *muus.* conduct; *kellelegi teed*
 juhatama tell* *smb.* the way
 juhend rule
 juhis rule
 juht I [*juhi*] (*tee-*) guide; (*sõiduki-*)
 driver; (*muusika-*) conductor
 juht II [*juhu*] case; *juhul, kui* in case
 juhtima lead*; (*suunama*) direct
 juhtnõör direction
 juhtum case
 juhtuma happen
 juhus chance
 juhuslikult by chance
 julge (*ohutu*) safe
 julgelt (*ohutult*) in safety, safely
 julgema (*sõandama*) dare
 julgeolek safety
 julm cruel
 julmus cruelty
 jumalaga good-bye; *kellegagi jumala-*
 ga jätma say* good-bye to *smb.*
 just just
 jutlema talk
 jutlemine conversation
 jutt story, tale; *juttu ajama* have* a
 talk
 jutuajamine conversation, talk
 jutustama tell*
 jutustus story, tale
 juuksed hair
 juuksekarv hair
 juuli July
 juuni June
 juur root (*ka mat.*)
 juurde to, up to, near
 juurdekasv growth
 juures at, by, near
 juurest from
 juurviljakauplus greengrocer's (shop)
 juust cheese
 jõekallas bank
 jõgi river
 jõud force
 jõudma (*saabuma*) arrive (*in, at*),
 reach; *koju jõudma* get* home
 jõukus wealth
 jääne icy
 jälgima follow, watch
 jälle again
 jões hare
 järel after, behind; *üksteise järel* one
 after another

järele after; *järele andma* give* way;
 järele jätma cease; *järele tulema*
 call for
 järelikult therefore
 järgarv sõna ordinal numeral
 järgi after
 järgmine next
 järgnema follow
 järgnev following
 järv lake
 jätkama carry on, continue, go* on,
 keep*
 jätma leave*
 jää ice
 jää lõhkuja ice-breaker
 jääma stay, remain
 jääpurikas icicle

K

ka also, too, as well (as)
 kaabu hat
 kaal (*raskus*) weight
 kaalutus weightlessness
 kaart (*mängu-, post-*) card; (*maa-*)
 map
 kaasa with; *tule (või tulge) kaasa*
 come* along
 kaasas with
 kaaslane fellow, companion
 kaastunne pity
 kaasüliõpilane fellow-student
 kabe draughts
 kabekivi man (*pl. men*), piece
 kabelaud board
 kabiin cabin
 kabinet study
 kaduma disappear
 kaebama complain
 kael neck
 kaelaside tie
 kaevama dig*
 kahekordne double
 kahekordselt doubly
 kaheksa eight
 kaheksakümmend eighty
 kaheksas eighth
 kaheksateist (kümmend) eighteen
 kahekõne dialogue
 kahju (*kahjustus*) damage; on *kahju*,
 et ... it is a pity that ...; *kellestki*
kahju olema feel* sorry for *smb.*
 kahjustav harmful
 kahjutu harmless
 kahtlemata no doubt
 kahtlus doubt
 kahvel fork

kaitsma defend
 kaitstud (*ohutu*) safe
 kajut cabin
 kaks two
 kakskümmend twenty
 kaksteist(kümmend) twelve
 kala fish
 kalaluu fish-bone
 kaldkiri italics
 kallale —: kallale tungima attack
 kallas shore; (*jõel*) bank
 kallis (*armas*) dear; (*kallihinnaline*) expensive
 kalliskivi precious stone
 kallisvara treasure
 kammima comb
 kana hen
 kanafarm poultry farm
 kanal (*looduslik*) channel
 kand heel
 kanderakett rocket-carrier
 kandma carry; (*rõivaid*) wear*
 kangelane hero (*pl.* heroes)
 kangelaslik heroic
 kann [kannu] jug
 kannatama suffer
 kannatamatu impatient
 kannatlikult patiently
 kantselei office
 kantud (*kulunud*) worn
 kaotama lose*; teed kaotama lose* one's way
 kaotus (*lüüasaamine*) defeat
 kapitalist capitalist
 karbitäis boxful
 kardin curtain
 kari (*kariloomad*) cattle
 karjuma cry; shout
 karjäär career
 karmus cruelty
 karp box
 kartma be* afraid (midagi of)
 kartul potato (*pl.* potatoes)
 kartus fear
 karu bear
 karusnahk fur
 kas (*kaudses küsimuses*) if, whether
 kass cat
 kassipoeg kitten
 kast box
 kaste [kaste] dew
 kastetilk dew-drop
 kastitäis boxful
 kastma water
 kasulik useful
 kasutama use
 kasutamine use
 kasutu useless, profitless; (*asjatu*) idle
 kasutusel in use

kasv growth
 kasvama grow*, increase
 kasvutama grow*; educate; hästi kasvatatud well brought up
 kasvatus education
 katma cover; lauda katma lay* the table
 katse experiment
 katseklaas test tube
 katsuma (*proovima*) try
 katus roof
 kaua long; kaua aega for a long time; kui kaua? how long?
 kaudu (*läbi*) through
 kauge far (*komp.* farther *või* further, *sup.* farthest *või* furthest)
 kaugel far; kaunis kaugel rather a long way (off); mitte kaugel not far away
 kaugus distance
 kaunis 1. a. lovely, beautiful; 2. *adv.* (*päris*) rather
 kaunistama decorate
 kaup goods
 kauplus shop
 kaupmees (*suur-*) merchant
 kavatsema intend, mean*; midagi teha
 kavatsema be* going to do smth.
 keda whom
 keegi somebody, someone; (*eitavas, küsi- ja tingimuslauses*) anybody, anyone; (*teatud*) a certain; ei (*või mitte*) keegi nobody, none
 keel language
 keema boil
 keemia chemistry
 keetma boil; (*toitu valmistama*) cook
 keha body
 kell (*seina-, torni-, laua-*) clock; (*kõlisti*) bell; (*tasku-, käe-*) watch; kell kümme at ten o'clock
 kelle whose
 kelner waiter
 kena nice
 kepp stick
 kerge (*hõlpus*) easy; (*kaalult*) light
 kergesti easily; kergesti seeditav light
 kergus lightness
 kerkima rise*, lift
 kes who; kelle whose; keda whom
 keskpäev noon; keskpäeval at noon
 kesksõna participle; oleviku kesksõna the Present Participle; mineviku kesksõna the Past Participle
 keskus centre
 keskustelu conversation
 keskvärre comparative (degree)
 kesköö midnight
 kestel during, in the course of

kestev continuous
 kestma last
 kevad(e) spring
 kihlatud engaged
 kiir [kiire] ray
 kiire *a.* quick; kiire olema be* in a hurry; mul on kiire I am in a hurry
 kiiresti quickly
 kiirgav radiant
 kiirgus radiance
 kiirus speed; kiirusega 60 km tunnis at a speed of 60 kilometres per hour
 kiirustama hurry
 kiiver helmet
 kilo(gramm) kilogram(me)
 kimbatuses at a loss
 kimp bunch, bundle
 kindel sure, certain; (määratud) definite; kindel olema be* sure (of); kindlas kohas in safety; kindlaks määrama fix
 kindlalt firmly
 kindlasti certainly
 king shoe
 kingitus present
 kinnas glove
 kinni shut; kinni jääma stick*; kinni panema shut*, close; kinni püüdma catch*; tööga kinni busy
 kino cinema, the pictures
 kirg passion
 kiri letter; kirja panema put* down, write* down
 kirjakandja postman (*pl.* -men)
 kirjakast letter-box
 kirjand composition
 kirjandus literature
 kirjanik writer
 kirjastama publish
 kirjastus publishing house
 kirjavahetus correspondence; kirjava-
 hetuses olema correspond (*with*)
 kirjaümbrik envelope
 kirjeldama describe
 kirjutama write*; kirjutusmasinal kir-
 jutama type
 kirjutis article
 kirjutuslaud desk
 kirjutusmasin typewriter
 kiruma curse
 kisa shout
 kitsas narrow
 kivi stone
 klaas glass
 klass class
 klaver piano (*pl.* pianos)
 kleepima stick*
 kleepuma stick*

kleit dress
 klient customer
 klubi club
 kodanik citizen
 kodanlik civil
 kodu home; kodus at home; ta pole
 kodus he isn't in
 kodune domestic
 kodulinnud poultry
 koduloom domestic animal
 kodumaine native
 kodusõda civil war
 kodutu homeless
 koer dog
 kogemata by mistake
 kogemus experience
 kogenud experienced
 kogu whole, (terve) all
 koguma collect; (kuhjama) accumulate
 kogumine collection
 koguni (isegi) even
 kogus quantity, amount
 kohal 1. *postp.* over, above; 2. *adv.* present
 kohane suitable
 kohatu out of place
 kohe immediately, at once
 kohkuma get* frightened
 koht place; tühi koht blank
 kohtama meet*
 kohtuma meet*
 kohtunik judge
 kohus [kohtu] Law Court, Court
 kohus [kohuse] duty
 kohusetunne sense of duty
 kohustama oblige
 kohustus duty
 kohutama frighten
 kohutav terrible, awful, dreadful
 kohutavalt terribly, fearfully
 kohv coffee
 kohvik café
 koidik day-break
 koju home; ma lähen koju I go home
 kokk cook
 kokku together; kokku puutuma come*
 into contact; kokku saama meet*
 kokkuhoid economy
 kokkuhoidlik economical
 kole *fam.* awful
 koihos collective farm
 kolhoosnik collective farmer
 kollane yellow
 kollektiivne collective
 kolm three
 kolmandik third
 kolmapäev Wednesday
 kolmas third

kolmeköiteline —: kolmeköiteline ro-
 maan a three volume novel
 kolmekümnes thirtieth
 kolmeteistkümnes thirteenth
 kolmkümmend thirty
 kolmteist(kümmend) thirteen
 koloniaalkauplus grocer's (shop)
 koma comma
 kommunism communism
 kommunist communist
 kommunistlik communist
 komnoor young communist
 konservikarp tin
 kontor office
 kontrast contrast
 kontrollima test, control
 kontserdisaal concert hall
 kontsert concert
 konverents conference
 kook cake
 kool school; koolis at school; koolis
 käima go* to school
 koolikott school-bag
 koolimaja schoolhouse
 koolipoiss schoolboy
 koolivaheaeg holidays, vacation
 koor (*piimal*) cream
 koorem load, burden
 koormama load
 koos together
 koosnema consist (*millestki of*)
 koosolek meeting
 koostama make*
 kops lung
 koputama knock
 kord [korra] order; üks kord once;
 kaks korda twice; kolm korda three
 times; mitu korda many times
 kordama repeat
 kordaminek success
 korduvalt frequently
 korgits, korgitõmbaja corkscrew
 koristama clear
 korjama gather; pick
 korjamine collection
 kork cork
 korraldama arrange
 korraldus order, arrangement
 korrapäraselt duly
 korrus storey
 korsten chimney
 korv basket
 korvtool basket chair
 kosmonaut cosmonaut
 kosmoselaev space-ship
 kosutama refresh
 kotitäis bagful
 kotlet cutlet
 kott bag

kraad degree
 kriit chalk
 kruus [kruusi] jar
 kuhi pile
 kuhu where
 kui when, if, as; (*võrdluses*) than;
 kui palju? how much?, how many?;
 ta on vanem kui mina he is older
 than I
 kuid but; kuid siiski yet
 kuidagi possibly
 kuidas how
 kuigi as, though, although
 kuiv dry
 kuivama dry
 kuivatama dry
 kuivatatud dried
 kuju (*ausammas*) statue
 kujutlema imagine
 kukk cock
 kukkuma fall*; kukkuda laskma drop
 kuld gold
 kuldne golden
 kulunud worn
 kulutama (*raha*) spend*
 kumbki each, either; ei (*või mitte*)
 kumbki neither
 kummaline strange
 kuna as; (*sel ajal kui*) while
 kunagi ever; ei (*või mitte*) kunagi
 never
 kunas when
 kuni (*ajaliselt*) till until, to, up to
 kuningas king
 kunst art
 kunstiline artistic
 kunstipärane artistic
 kunstnik artist
 kurb sad
 kuritarvitama misuse
 kurk [kurgu] throat
 kurnatud exhausted
 kursiiv(*kiri*) italics
 kurtma complain
 kurvalt sadly
 kus where
 kusagil somewhere
 kustuma go* out
 kustutama put* out
 kutsuma call, ask; (*paluma*) invite
 (*midagi teha to do*)
 kuu (*ajaühik*) month; (*taevakeha*)
 moon
 kuub coat
 kuuekümnes sixtieth
 kuuepenniline sixpence
 kuues sixth
 kuuteistkümnes sixteenth

kuulama listen (midagi, kedagi *to*);
 raadiot kuulama listen in
 kuulma hear*; kuule! I say!; kuulda
 saama hear* (kelleltki *from*; kellegi
 kohta *of*); sõna kuulma obey
 kuuluma belong
 kuulus famous
 kuulutus (*plakat*) bill; (*teadaanne*)
 announcement
 kuum hot
 kuumutama heat
 kuup cube; kümme kuubis ten cubed,
 ten to the third power
 kuupäev date
 kuus six
 kuusk fir
 kuuskümmend sixty
 kuusteist(kümmend) sixteen
 kvartal quarter
 kõblas hoe
 kõhn thin
 kõht stomach
 kõhuvalu stomach-ache
 kõige —: kõige enam most; kõige kau-
 gemal(e) farthest, furthest; kõige
 paremini best; kõige rohkem most of
 all; kõige vähem least
 kõik all, everything
 kõikjal(e) everywhere
 kõlav (*hele*) clear
 kõlisti bell
 kõneaine subject
 kõneleja speaker
 kõnelema speak*; (*jutlema*) talk
 kõnelus talk
 kõneviis mood; kindel kõneviis the In-
 dicative Mood; käskiv kõneviis the
 Imperative Mood; tingiv kõneviis the
 Subjunctive Mood
 kõplama hoe
 kõrge high, tall
 kõrval(e) *postp.* beside
 kõrvallause subordinate clause
 kõrvuti side by side
 kõuemürin roll of thunder
 kõva (*vali*) loud
 kõvasti (*valjusti*) loudly, in a loud
 voice; (*visalt*) hard
 käepärast at hand
 kähe hoarse
 käima go*, walk; koolis käima go* to
 school; loengutel käima attend lec-
 tures; kuidas käsi käib? how are
 you?
 käis sleeve
 käitis plant
 kära noise
 kärmas alive
 kärmesti quickly

käsi hand
 käsikiri manuscript
 käsitlema treat
 käsivars arm
 käsk order, command
 käsikima order; (*kedagi midagi teha*)
 tell* (*smb. to do smth.*)
 kätte —: kätte andma hand (over);
 kätte saama obtain
 käänak turn
 kääne *gr.* case
 kõha cough
 kõhima cough
 kõide volume
 köök kitchen
 kübar hat
 küla village
 külaline guest, visitor
 külalishke hospitable
 külastaja visitor
 külastama visit, call (*at*)
 külg side
 külla —: külla kutsuma invite
 küllakutse invitation
 küllaldane sufficient
 küllalt enough, plenty of
 külm cold
 külmetama freeze*
 külmuma freeze*; kinni külmunud fro-
 zen over
 kümme ten
 kümnes tenth
 kündma plough
 küps ripe
 küpsetama cook
 küsimus question
 küsiv interrogative
 kütus fuel
 küün barn

L

laas forest
 labajalg foot (*pl.* feet)
 laboratoorium laboratory, lab
 ladusalt fluently
 laenama (*laenuks võtma*) borrow;
 (*laenuks andma*) lend*
 laenutama lend*
 laev ship
 laevalagi deck
 lagi ceiling
 lahendama solve
 lahelt kindly, pleasantly
 lahke kind
 lahkuma leave*, part
 lahkuminev (*erinev*) different

lahti open; lukust lahti keerama un-
 lock; lahti laskma let * go (millestki
 of)
 lahtine loose
 lai wide, broad
 laialt widely
 laik splash
 laine wave
 lainepikkus wave-length
 lainetamine wave-motion
 laisk lazy
 lakkama stop, cease
 lamama lie*
 lame flat
 lammass sheep (*pl.* sheep)
 lamp lamp
 langema fall*; välja langema drop
 out; ära langema drop off
 laps child (*pl.* children)
 laskma (*lubama*) let*; minna laskma
 let * go
 laud (*mööbliese*) table; (*puitmaterjal*)
 board
 laul song
 laulja singer
 laulma sing*
 laulmine singing
 laupäev Saturday
 lause sentence
 lavastama stage
 lebama lie*
 leebe mild
 lehekülj page
 lehm cow
 leht leaf (*pl.* leaves)
 leib bread
 leidma find*
 leiutama invent
 lell uncle
 lemmik favourite
 lend flight
 lendama fly*
 lendur pilot
 lendutõus take-off
 lennuk plane
 levima spread*
 libisema slide*
 lible blade
 ligidal(ē) near
 ligikaudu about
 liginema approach
 liha meat
 lihtlabane plain
 lihtne simple
 liitrahvas the multitude
 liialdamatult literally
 liialt too
 liiga *adv.* too
 liige member

liik sort, kind; iga liiki all sorts of
 liiklemine traffic
 liiklus traffic
 liiklusõnnetus road accident
 liikumine movement
 liit union; Nõukogude Liit the Soviet
 Union
 liituma join
 lill flower
 lillekauplus florist's (shop)
 lind bird
 linn town; (*suur-*) city; linnas in
 town
 linnaosa quarter
 linnufarm poultry farm
 lint tape
 lipp flag; (*suur lipp*) standard
 lips tie
 lisaks besides, as well
 lisama add
 liugu —: liugu laskma slide*
 liuväli skating-rink; liuväljal at the
 skating-rink, on the ice
 loendama count
 loeng lecture
 logelema hang* about
 loksutama (*maha*) spill*
 lollus *interj.* nonsense!
 loodus nature
 loojuma set*
 loom animal
 looma create
 loomaaed zoo
 loomaliha beef
 loomasõöt (*kuivsõöt*) fodder
 loomulik natural
 loopima throw*
 lootma hope; (*ootama*) expect (kel-
 leltki *of, from*)
 lootsik boat
 lootus hope
 lootusetu hopeless
 lubama let*; permit, allow; (*tõotama*)
 promise
 lugeja reader
 lugema read*
 lugemissaal reading-hall
 lugu story, tale; lugu pidama respect
 lukus locked
 lukustama lock
 lumehelves snowflake
 lumepall snowball
 lumesadu fall of snow; tugev lumesadu
 a heavy fall of snow
 lumesõda fight with snowballs
 lumi snow
 lusikas spoon
 lustakalt merrily

luuk hatch
 luuletus poem
 lõbu pleasure; lõbu tundma enjoy
 lõbus gay, merry
 lõbusalt, lõbusasti merrily
 lõbusus merriment
 lõbusõit trip
 lõbutsema have* a good time
 lõhkeaine explosive
 lõhn smell, odour; (meeldiv lõhn) fragrance
 lõik slice; (kõnest või raamatust) passage
 lõikama cut*; (vilja) reap
 lõikus (viljasaak) harvest
 lõpetama finish, conclude; (lakkama) cease; kooli lõpetama Am. graduate (from)
 lõplikult finally
 lõpp end, finish; lõpul at the end;
 lõpule viima complete; lõppude lõpuks after all; lõpu poole towards the end
 lõppema end, finish; (lakkama) cease;
 tund on lõppenud the lesson is over
 lõpuks finally, at last
 lõputu endless
 lõuna (söökk) dinner; (ilmakaar) south
 lõunaoode lunch
 lõunatama dine
 lõvi lion
 läbi through, past; kell on viis minutit kolm läbi it is five minutes past three; läbi vaatama go* over; uuesti läbi vaatama review
 lähedal near
 lähedane close
 lähenema approach
 lärm (kära) noise
 lääs west
 lööma beat*; (kella kohta) strike*, chime; tolmu kinni lööma lay* the dust
 lühendama shorten
 lühendatult for short
 lühijutt short story
 lühike(ne) short
 lühilaine short-wave
 lülitama switch; valgust sisse (välja) lülitama switch on (off) the light
 lünk blank
 lüüasaamine defeat

M

ma I
 maa land, earth; (vastandina linnale; riik) country; maal in the country;

maad mööda by land; kapitalistlik maa a capitalist country
 maailm world
 maailmaruum space
 maakaart map
 maakera earth
 maalikunstnik artist, painter
 maalima paint
 maapind ground
 maas down
 madal low
 magaja sleeper
 magama sleep*; ta magab nagu kott he is a heavy sleeper; magama jääma go* to sleep; magama minema go* to bed
 magnetofon tape-recorder
 magnetofonilint tape
 maha down; maha kriipsutama strike* out; maha loksutama spill*; maha lööma (pikali lööma) knock down; maha tulema get* off
 mahe mild
 mahutama contain
 mai May
 mainima mention
 mais maize
 maja house
 majakord floor
 majandus economy
 majutama house
 maksuma (raha andma) pay*; maksuma minema cost*
 malend man (pl. men), piece
 mantel overcoat
 mari berry
 mark stamp; ilma margita unstamped
 marssima march
 masendama depress
 masin machine
 masinaehitus machine-building
 mass mass
 materjal material
 matma bury
 matš match
 mausoleum mausoleum
 me we
 meel (mõistus) mind; meele järele olema meet* with approval; meelde tulema remember
 meeldima like
 meeldiv pleasant
 meelsamini rather
 meelsasti gladly, with pleasure
 mees man (pl. men); mehele minema marry
 meid us
 meie we; meie (oma) our
 meistriteos masterpiece

menu success
 mererand seaside; mererannas at the
 seaside
 meri sea; merd mööda by sea
 metall metal
 metallraha coin
 mets wood; (põlis-) forest; metsa mi-
 nema go* to the woods
 metsik wild
 mida what
 midagi anything, something; mitte
 midagi nothing
 miil mile
 miinus minus
 miks why
 miljon million
 millal when
 milline which; (hüüatusena) what (a)
 mina I; mina ise I myself
 mind me
 minema go*; läheb lahti! off we go!;
 lähme! come along!; mehele minema
 marry; millist teed minna? which
 road to take?
 mineraal mineral
 mineraalväetis mineral fertilizer
 minevik past
 mingi a certain
 minu my; üks minu sõpru one of my
 friends, a friend of mine
 minut minute
 mis (küsiwa asesõnana) what; (siduva
 asesõnana) that; mis on? what's the
 matter?
 mispärast why
 missugune which; (hüüatusena) what
 (a); ükskõik missugune any
 mitmed several, many
 mitmus plural
 mitte not; mitte enam, mitte kauem no
 longer; mitte keegi nobody, no one;
 mitte kumbki neither; mitte midagi
 nothing; mitte nagu unlike; mitte
 mäletama forget*; mitte ükski no
 one
 moment moment
 moodustama form
 mootor motor
 Moskva Moscow
 muda mud
 mudel model
 mugav comfortable
 muide by the way
 muidugi certainly, of course
 muistne ancient
 mujal elsewhere
 mulje impression
 muna egg
 murd fraction

murdma break*; kokku murdma fold
 murduma break*
 mure trouble
 murelik anxious
 murelikkus anxiety
 muretsema worry; (hankima) get*;
 ärge muretsege don't worry
 must black; (määrdund) dirty
 muu else, other
 muudatus change
 muuseum museum
 muusika music
 muutlik changeable
 muutlikkus unsteadiness
 muutma change
 muutuma change; (millekski) turn,
 grow*; (kellekski, millekski) be-
 come*
 muutus change
 mõistma understand*, realize
 mõistus (meel) mind; (taip) brains
 mõju influence
 mõlemad both
 mõned some, (a) few
 mõni some, (eitavas ja küsilauses)
 any; nii mõnelgi hommikul in many
 a morning
 mõnikord sometimes, at times
 mõningad few, several
 mõnus pleasant
 mõte thought, idea; ootamatu mõte
 fancy
 mõtlema think*; (arvama) mean*
 mõttevahetus discussion
 mäejalg foot (pl. feet)
 mäetipp summit
 mäletama remember
 mälu memory
 mäng game
 mängima play; mida mängitakse?
 (teatris) what is on?
 mänguasi toy
 märg note
 märk mark, sign
 märkama notice
 märkima mark
 märkmik note-book
 märkus remark; (seletav märkus) note
 märts March
 määratud (kindel) definite
 määrdund dirty
 määrsõna adverb
 mööda (millestki, kellestki) past; (piki)
 along; mööda saatma pass
 möödamineja passer-by
 möödas over, past
 mööduma pass
 möödunud (eelmine) last
 münt coin

mürin roar
 müristamine thunder
 müts cap
 müük sale; müügil on sale
 müüma sell *
 müür wall

N

nad they
 nael (kaalu- *või* rahaühik) pound
 naeratus smile
 naerma laugh (kellegi, millegi üle *at*);
 naerma ajav amusing
 nagu as, like; just nagu as though
 naine woman (*pl.* women); (*abikaasa*)
 wife (*pl.* wives); naiseks võtma
 marry
 nali fun, joke
 natuke(ne) a little, a bit, some
 nauding pleasure
 need these, those
 neeger Negro (*pl.* Negroes)
 nel four
 nelikümmend forty
 neliteist(kümmend) fourteen
 neljakümnes fortieth
 neljandik quarter
 neljapäev Thursday
 neljas fourth
 neljateistkümnes fourteenth
 nemad they
 nii so, as
 niikuinii anyway
 niimoodi in this way
 niipea —: niipea kui as soon as
 niisama as
 niisamuti in the same way
 niisiis so
 niisugune such (a); like this, like that;
 midagi niisugust something like this
 niisutama moisten
 nimekiri list
 nimetama call, name; (*mainima*) men-
 tion; (*määrama*) appoint
 nimi name
 nimisõna noun
 nina nose
 ning and
 noh! why!, well!
 nood those
 noor young
 noorsugu, noorus youth
 noppima pick
 normaalne normal
 novell short story
 november November
 nuga knife (*pl.* knives)

nukk [nuku] doll
 nukuteater puppet theatre
 null nought, zero
 number number
 nupp (*mängukivi*) piece
 nurk corner
 nutma cry
 nõu —: nõu andma advise
 nõuanne advice
 nõudma ask (*for*)
 nõukogu soviet
 nõustuma agree
 nõdal week
 nägema see*
 nägemiseni! so long!
 nägu face
 nägus pretty
 nähtav visible
 nähtavale —: nähtavale tulema appear
 näide example, instance; näiteks for
 example, for instance
 näidend play
 näidis example, model
 näima seem, look
 näitama show*; (*viitama*) point (*to*,
at); indicate
 näitenukk puppet
 näitleja actor
 näitlemine acting
 nälgimine starvation
 nüüd now

O

observatoorium observatory
 oder barley
 ohtlik harmful
 ohutu safe, harmless
 ohutult in safety, safely
 ohutus safety
 oivaline excellent
 oja rivulet
 oks branch
 oktoober October
 olek state; kaaluta olek weightlessness
 olema be*; olemas olema exist
 olemasolu existence
 oletama suppose; oletame, et suppose
 olevik present
 olukord situation, state
 oma my, your, his, her, its, our, their;
 mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours,
 theirs; one's own; see raamat on
 minu oma this book is mine; see
 on tema oma auto this is his own
 car
 omadussõna adjective

omama have*; *fam.* have* got
 omastav possessive
 ometi (*siiski*) however, yet
 onu uncle
 ookean ocean
 ooper opera
 ootama wait (*kedagi, midagi for*), expect (*kelleltki of, from*)
 operett operetta
 orbiit orbit; *mööda orbiiti liikuma* orbit
 organiseerima organize
 orkester orchestra; band
 orkestrijuhut conductor
 osa part; *suuremalt osalt* mostly, for the most part; *osa võtma* take* part (*in*)
 osake(ne) particle
 oskama be* able to; *ma oskan* I can
 ostja customer
 ostma buy*
 osutama point (*to, at*), indicate
 osutuma prove
 ots end; *ülemine ots* top
 otsas (*peal*) on
 otse straight
 otsekohe at once
 otsima look for; (*pimesi või kobamisi*) grope
 otstarve purpose
 otsus decision
 otsustama decide

P

paat boat
 paber paper
 pada (*kaardimängus*) spade
 pagas luggage
 paha bad (*komp. worse, sup. worst*);
 pahaks pariema mind
 pahane annoyed, angry
 paistma shine*
 pakane frost
 pakkima pack
 pakkuma offer
 pakkumine offer
 paks thick, (*rasvane*) fat
 pala piece
 palav hot
 palavik temperature; *palavikus olema* have* a temperature
 palitu overcoat
 palju much, a lot (*of*), many; *palju* töötama to work hard
 palk [palga] wages
 palkama hire
 pall ball

paluma ask, (*anuma*) beg
 panema put*, lay*, set*; *kinni pane-*
 ma shut*; *kirja panema* put* down;
 jalga (*kätte, pähe, selga*) panema
 put* on; *kedagi midagi tegema* pa-
 nema make* smb. do smth.; *ta pani*
 meid töötama he made us work
 pankur banker
 paraad parade
 parajasti just
 paraku alas!
 parandama (*paremaks tegema*) im-
 prove; (*vigu*) correct
 paraneima (*paremaks muutuma*) im-
 prove
 parem (*vasaku vastand*) right; (*halve-*
 ma vastand) better; *paremal* on the
 right; *paremale* to the right; *pare-*
 maks muutma improve
 paremus gain
 parim best
 park park
 parlament parliament
 parras board; *laeva pardal* on board
 a ship, on deck; *üle parda* over-
 board
 partei party; Nõukogude Liidu Kom-
 munistlik Partei (*lüh. NLKP*) the
 Communist Party of the Soviet
 Union (*lüh. CPSU*)
 parv raft
 passiivne passive
 pea head; (*noa-, kahvli-*) handle
 peaaegu almost, nearly
 peaju brain
 peagi by and by
 peal on
 pealause main clause, principal clause
 peale (*lisaks*) after, besides; (*millest-*
 ki) from; *peale selle* besides; *peale*
 hakkama set* in; *peale tungima* at-
 tack
 pealegi as well
 pealelõuna afternoon; *pealelõunal* in
 the afternoon
 pealinn capital
 pealiskaudne shallow
 peamine main
 peamiselt mainly, principally
 peast (*mälu järgi*) by heart
 peatama stop
 peatuma stop
 peatuskoht stop, station
 peatänav main street
 peavalu headache
 peegeld looking-glass
 peegeldama reflect
 peegeldus reflection
 peenraha change, small change

- pehme soft; (*ilma kohta*) mild
 peitma hide*
 peksma beat*
 peotäis handful
 perekond family
 peremees master
 perenaine housewife (*pl. -wives*), mistress
 periood spell; päikesepaisteliste ilmade
 periood a spell of sunny weather
 pesema wash; lauanõusid puhtaks pesema wash up
 pesumaja laundry
 petma deceive
 pettuma be* disappointed (*in*)
 pettumus disappointment
 pidama (*kohustatud olema*) have* to; (*hoidma*) keep*; (*kellekski, millekski*) take*; **ma pean minema** I must go, I have to go; **ma peaksin minema** I ought to go; **lugu pidama** respect
 pidev constant, continuous
 pidevalt continually
 pigem(ini) rather
 piim milk
 piin (*valu*) pain
 piip pipe
 piir border
 piirkond region
 pikali —: **pikali lööma** knock down
 pikendama extend
 piki (*mööda*) along
 pikk long; (*kasvult*) tall
 pikkus length
 pilduma throw*
 pilet ticket
 pilku —: **pilku heitma** glance
 pillama drop
 piloot pilot
 pilt picture
 pilv cloud
 pilves cloudy
 pime dark; (*mittenägev*) blind
 pimedus darkness
 pimenema get* dark
 pinal pencil-box
 pind [*pinna*] surface
 pindala area
 pingeline intense
 pingutus (*töö, vaev*) labour
 pinnapealne shallow
 pipar pepper
 pirn pear
 pisike tiny
 pistma stick*
 pisut a bit, a little
 plaan plan
 plahvatus explosion
 plakat bill
 plank (*laud*) board; (*tara*) fence
 plekk (*laik*) splash, spot
 pliiats pencil; **pliiatsiga** in pencil
 ploom plum
 poeg son
 poiss boy
 poksima box
 polaarne polar
 poliitiline political
 polütehniline polytechnical
 pood shop
 pool [*poole*] half (*pl. halves*); (*külg*) side
 poole towards; **tulge minu poole** come to my place; **vaadake mõlemale poole** look both ways
 poolt —: **ühelt poolt** on the one hand; **teiselt poolt** on the other hand
 populaarne popular
 pori dirt
 porine dirty
 post post; **posti teel** by post
 postimaks postage
 postkontor post-office
 postmark stamp
 pott (*kaardimängus*) spade
 praadima fry
 praegu now
 praegune present; **praeguseks hetkeks** by now; **praegusel ajal** at the present time
 praetud fried
 prantsuse French; **prantsuse keel** French
 prantsuskeelne French
 Prantsusmaa France
 pritsima splash
 pronks bronze
 proovima try; **järele proovima** test
 pudel bottle
 puder porridge
 puhas clean; (*karge*) fresh; **puhas õhk** fresh air
 puhkama rest, have* a rest
 puhkepäev holiday; day off
 puhkus rest; (*ameti-*) *Am.* vacation; **puhkust võtma** take* a rest
 puhuma blow*
 puit wood; (*ehitus-*) timber
 pulss pulse
 punane red; **Punane väljak** (the) Red Square
 punapõseline rosy-cheeked
 pung bud
 punkt point
 purunema break*
 purustama break*

puu tree; (*puit*) wood
 puuduma be* absent
 puudumine absence
 puuduolev missing
 puudus —; puudust tundma want
 puudutama touch
 puuduv absent
 puusepp carpenter
 puutuma touch
 puuvili fruit
 põhi (*alus*) bottom; (*ilmakaar*) north
 põhiarvsõna cardinal numeral
 põhjus reason, cause; sel põhjusel
 that's why
 põhjustama cause
 põld field; põllul in the field
 põlema burn*; tuld põlema panema
 put* on the light
 põletama burn*
 põlismets forest
 põlv knee
 põlvili on one's knees; põlvili laskuma
 get* down on one's knees
 põrand floor
 põrkama bump (*kellegi vastu into*)
 põsk cheek
 põõsas bush
 päev day; päeval by day; vaba päev
 day off
 päevapilt photo (*pl. photos*)
 päevauudised news
 päevik diary; päevikut pidama keep*
 a diary
 päevitunud tanned
 pähe —; pähe tuupima con; pähe õp-
 pima learn* by heart
 päkel nut
 päike(ne) sun; päikese käes in the
 sun
 päikesekiir sunray
 päikesepaiste sunshine
 päikesepaisteline sunny
 päikesevalgus sunlight
 pärast after
 pärastlõuna afternoon; pärastlõunal in
 the afternoon
 pärastpoole afterwards, later
 päris (*üsna*) quite, very; päris algu-
 sest peale from the very beginning
 päritolu origin
 pärl pearl
 pärn lime
 päästma save
 pöörama turn; *gr.* conjugate
 pööramine *gr.* conjugation
 pöörduma turn
 pööre turn
 pöörläma turn round
 pöörläev turning

pühapäev Sunday
 püsima (*jääma*) remain
 püsiv steady
 püstitama (*ehitist*) put* up
 püüdma catch; (*proovima*) try; hoo-
 lega püüdma take* pains

R

raadio radio, wireless; raadio kaudu
 edasi andma broadcast
 raadiofained wireless waves
 raadiosaatekava wireless programme
 raamat book
 raamatukogu library
 raamatukoguhoidja librarian
 raamaturiil book-shelf (*pl. book-*
 shelves)
 rada path
 raev passion, anger
 raha money
 rahaline —; rahaline abi financial help
 rahanduslik financial
 rahu peace; rahus at peace
 rahul, rahuldatud content; endaga ra-
 hul olema be* pleased with oneself
 rahulik quiet, calm
 rahulikult quietly, calmly
 rahulolematust —; rahulolematust aval-
 dama protest (*millegi vastu against*)
 rahutus —; rahutust tundma worry
 rahvalaul folk-song
 rahvas people
 rahvastik population
 rahvuslik national
 rahvusvaheline international
 raidkujud statue
 raiuma cut*
 rajama establish
 rakendama apply
 rakk *biol.* cell
 rand shore
 rannik coast
 raputama shake*
 raske difficult, (*ränk*) hard; (*kaalult*)
 heavy
 raskus difficulty; (*kaal*) weight
 raskustung gravity pull
 rasv fat
 rasvane fat
 ratsutama ride*
 raud iron; rauast iron
 raudne iron
 ravi cure
 ravima cure
 reaktiivlennuk jet aircraft
 reaktiooniline reactionary
 rebane fox

redel ladder
 reede Friday
 reegel rule
 reeglipärane regular
 registreerima register
 reis journey
 re'sija passenger, traveller
 reisima travel (-ll-)
 reispakid luggage
 relvad arms
 retsept recipe
 revolutsioonär revolutionist
 revolutsioon revolution
 rida line, row
 riided clothes
 riietuma dress
 riik state
 riis rice
 riiul shelf (*pl.* shelves)
 rikas rich
 rikkis faulty
 rikkus richness
 ring circle
 ringi about, round
 ringlema circle
 ringreis tour
 rinne front
 rippuma hang*
 risk risk
 risk(eer)ima risk; run* the risk (*of*)
 risti *adv.* across; risti üle across
 rivi line
 rivistuma line up
 roheline green
 rohi grass
 rohima weed
 rohkem more; kõige rohkem most
 rohuline blade of grass
 roie rib
 romaan novel
 rong train; rongiga by train
 ronima climb
 roog [roa] dish
 roomama creep*, crawl
 roos rose
 rutakalt hurriedly
 rutt hurry; suure rutuga hurriedly
 ruttama hurry; (*tormama*) rush
 ruttu quickly
 ruum room; (*maailmaruum*) space
 ruumikas large
 ruut square; kolm ruudus three
 squared, three to the second power
 rõhk stress; pressure; rõhku panema
 lay* stress (*millelegi on*)
 rõhuma press
 rõivad clothes
 rõivas dress
 rõõm joy, pleasure; rõõmuga gladly

rõõmsameelne cheerful
 rõõmus glad, pleased, gay, merry
 rändama (*reisima*) travel (-ll-)
 ränk hard
 rääkima speak*; say*, tell*; (*jutlema*)
 talk; räägitakse, et they say that, it
 is said that
 röntgenikiired X-rays
 rühm group
 ründama attack

S

saabuma arrive (*at, in*); (*jõudma*)
 get*, reach
 saabumine arrival
 saak crop
 saal hall
 saama get*, receive; (*kellekski, mil-*
lekski) become*
 saar island
 saatekulu postage
 saatma send*, accompany; kedagi
 koju saatma take* smb. home
 saavutama obtain
 saavutus gain
 saba tail
 sada hundred
 sadam port
 sadama —: lund sadama snow; vihma
 sadama rain
 sageli often, frequently
 sajand century
 sajas hundredth
 sajatama curse
 saksa German; saksa keel German
 Saksamaa Germany
 sakslane German (*pl.* Germans)
 saladus secret
 sama the same
 samasugune similar; *pred.* alike
 samuti also, too, as well
 sarnane *pred.* alike; nad on väga sar-
 nased they look very much alike
 sarnanema look like
 satelliit satellite
 seadus law
 seal there, over there
 sealt from there
 seas in
 seda it, that
 see it, this (*pl.* these); (*too*) that (*pl.*
 those)
 seen mushroom
 seep soap
 seepärast therefore
 sees 1. *postp.* in, inside, within; 2. *adv.*
 inside

seesama the same
seespool 1. *prep.* in, inside; 2. *adv.* in-side
seetõttu therefore, that is why
segaduses (*kimbatuses*) at a loss
segama mix
sein wall
seinakapp closet
seinakell clock
seisma stand*
seitse seven
seitsekümmend seventy
seitseteist(kümmend) seventeen
seitsmekümnes seventieth
seitsmes seventh
seitsmeteistkümnes seventeenth
sekund second
seletama explain
selg back; selga panema put* on
selge clear, pure; (*ilma kohta*) fine;
selgeks tegema explain
seljatugi back
sellal —: sellal kui while
selle —: selle asemel instead of
selleks for this purpose; selleks et in order to
sellepärast therefore, that is why; sellepärast et because
selline such
seltsiline fellow
seltsimees comrade
seltskond party
semester term
seni —: seni kui till
senini up to now
sent cent
sentimeeter centimetre
seostama connect
september September
serv edge
sest for; sest et for, because
sestsaadik since
siberi Siberian
sibul onion
side communication
sidesõna conjunction
siduma tie
sigaret cigarette
sihitis object
siht (*suund*) direction
sihtima point (*at*)
siia here
siiani (*ajaliselt*) up to now
siin here; siin ümbruskonnas round here
siiras sincere
siis then; siis kui when
siiski still, however, yet
sild bridge

silml eye; silmas pidama keep* an eye (on)
silmapilk moment
silp syllable
sina you
sind you
sinine blue
sinna there
sinu your
sisaldama contain
sisenema enter
sisesima fizz
sisse in, into, inside; sisse astuma enter; sisse vedama import
sisu contents
sobima fit
sobiv suitable
soe warm
sohva sofa
solidaarsus solidarity
soojendama warm
soojus warmth, heat
soojuskiirgus heat-rays
sool salt
soov wish
soovima wish; ma sooviksin I should love (midagi teha to do)
soovitama recommend
soravalt fluently
sort sort; iga sorti all sorts of
sotsiaalne social
sotsialism socialism
sotsialist socialist
sotsialistlik socialist
spetsialiseeruma specialize (*in*)
sport sport
sportlane sportsman (*pl.* -men)
stiil style; stiililt ühesugused the same in style
sugu *gr.* gender
suhkur sugar
suhtes concerning
suits smoke
suitsetama smoke, have* a smoke
suitsetamine smoking
sulama melt, thaw
sulepea pen
sulg (*kirjutus-*) pen
sulgema shut*, close
sulguma shut*, close
sulpsatama splash
sulud brackets; (*ümar-*) parenthesis (*pl.* parentheses)
summutama (*heli*) muffle
sundima force, oblige; make* (*obj.* + *inf.*); peale sundima force
suplema bathe
suplus bathing
supp soup

surema die
 surm death; surma saama be* killed
 surnuaed cemetery
 surnud dead
 suruma press
 surve pressure
 suu mouth
 suudlema kiss
 suunas towards
 suund direction; samas suunas in the
 same direction
 suur large, big; (*silmapaistev*) great;
 suur hulk a large number (of)
 suurenema increase
 suurepärane excellent, splendid
 suuresti greatly
 suurlinn city
 suurtäht capital letter
 suusatama ski
 suuteline able
 suutma be* able (midagi teha to do);
 ma suudan I can
 suvi summer
 sõber friend; sõbraks saama make*
 friends (with)
 sõbralikult pleasantly
 sõbratar friend
 sõda war; sõjas at war
 sõimama call names
 sõitja passenger
 sõitma drive*, travel; bussiga sõitma
 take* the bus, travel by bus; tram-
 miga sõitma take* the tram; ringrei-
 sil sõitma go* on a tour
 sõitmine driving; liiga kiiresti sõitmine
 speeding
 sõltuma depend (millestki, kellestki
 on)
 sõna word
 sõnaliik part of speech
 sõnaraamat dictionary
 sõna-sõnalt literally
 sõnum (*uudis*) news
 sõprus friendship
 sõrmkübar thimble
 sõrmus ring
 sädelema glitter, sparkle
 särav bright
 säravalt brightly
 sätendama glitter, sparkle
 säärane such
 sõandama dare
 söödav eatable
 söögiaeg meal
 söögituba dining-room
 sööma eat*; hommikueinet (lõunat,
 õhtust) sööma have* breakfast
 (dinner, supper)
 söömaaeg meal

sööstma rush
 süda heart
 südamehaigus heart disease
 sügav deep
 sügis autumn
 sülelema embrace
 sündima be* born
 sünnipäev birthday
 sünnitama bear*
 süsihappegaas carbon dioxide
 süsinik carbon
 süütama light*

S

Sotimaa Scotland

T

ta he (*meessoost olendite kohta*), she
 (*naissoost olendite kohta*)
 tabama (*kinni võtma*) catch*
 taevas sky
 taga after, -back, behind
 tagajärg result
 tagajärjetult without any result
 tagasi back, round; (*teatav aeg taga-
 si*) ago; tagasi andma return; ta-
 gasi pöörduma return; tagasi saatma
 return; tagasi tooma bring* back,
 return; tagasi tulema come* back, re-
 turn; tagasi tõbuma retire; tagasi
 viima return
 tagasipöördumine return
 tagastama return
 tagavara supply
 tagumine back, rear
 tagurlik reactionary
 taha back, behind
 tahke solid
 tahtma want
 tahvel blackboard
 taibukas intelligent
 taiga taiga
 taim plant
 taip brains
 taipama understand*, realize, make*
 out
 takistama prevent
 takso taxi
 taldrik plate
 taldrikutäis plateful
 talitama do*; plaanikohaselt talitama
 follow a plan
 talu farm
 taluma bear*

talv winter
 tamka draughts
 tamm [tamme] oak
 tants dance
 tantsima dance
 tantsupidu dance
 tapma kill
 tarbepuu timber
 tark clever
 tarvis necessary
 tarvitama use
 tarvitamine use
 tasa softly
 tasane calm, quiet; (*hääle kohta*) low;
 tasase *häälega* in a low voice
 tass cup
 tassitais cupful
 tasu reward
 tasuma (*maksma*) pay*
 tavaline usual, ordinary, common
 tavaliselt usual, usually, as a rule,
 ordinarily
 tavatsema be* used to
 teada —: teada saama learn*; teada
 tahtma wonder
 teadaanne announcement
 teade [teate] news
 teadlane scientist
 teadma know*; ei tea kas ... I wonder
 if ...
 teadmatu unknown
 teadmine knowledge; teadmised
 knowledge
 teaduskond faculty
 teaduslik scientific
 teatama report, tell*; (*kurba*) sõnu-
 mit ettevaatlikult teatama break*
 the news
 teatav certain; teatavat värvi of certain
 colour
 teater theatre
 teda him (*meessoost olendite kohta*),
 her (*naissoost olendite kohta*), it
 (*asjade ja loomade kohta*)
 tee I (*liiklemiseks*) way, (*maantee*)
 road; teele asuma start, start off,
 set* out, set* off; kitsas (*hekkide-*
 vaheline) tee lane; õhuteed mööda
 by air; kellelegi teed juhatama tell*
 smb. the way
 tee II (*jook*) tea
 teekond journey
 teemant diamond
 teener servant
 teenija servant
 teenima earn
 teerada path
 teesklemata pretend

tegelema go* in (*for*); be* engaged
 (*in*)
 tegelikult really, actually, as a matter
 of fact
 tegema do*; (*valmistama*) make*;
 läbi tegema undergo*; märkmeid te-
 gema take* notes
 tegev active, busy
 tegevus action; (*toimekus*) activity
 tegu action, act
 tegumood gr. voice
 tegusõna gr. verb
 tehnik (*tehnilised võtted*) technique
 teid you
 teie you; teie (*oma*) your
 teine other, another; (*järgarvuna*)
 second
 teisipäev Tuesday
 teistmoodi in a different way
 tekst text
 telefon telephone
 telefoneerima ring* up, phone
 televisioon television
 telliskivi brick
 tema he (*meessoost olendite kohta*);
 she (*naissoost olendite kohta*); it
 (*asjade ja loomade kohta*); tema
 (*oma*) his (*meessoost olendite koh-*
 ta); her (*naissoost olendite kohta*);
 its (*asjade ja loomade kohta*)
 tendents tendency
 teooria theory
 teravili grain, corn
 tere how do you do?; tere hommikust
 good morning; tere õhtust good
 evening
 terve (*kogu*) whole, all; (*mitte haige*)
 healthy, *pred.* well; terveks saama
 get* well
 tervem better; kõige tervem best
 tervis health
 tervitama greet, welcome
 tibatilluke(ne) tiny
 tihe (*liikluse kohta*) heavy
 tihti often
 tiik pond
 tiirlema circle
 tikk (*tule-*) match
 tikutoos box of matches
 tilk drop
 tilluke(ne) tiny
 tingimus condition; tingimusel, et ...
 on condition that ...
 tingitud (*millestki*) due to
 tint ink
 tipp top; (*mäe-*) summit
 toetama (*ülal pidama*) support

tohtima —: (ma) tohin I may; (sa) tohid you may	tundma feel*; (teadma) know*
tohutu enormous, huge	tundmatu unknown
toidunõud dishes	tunglema crowd
toime effect	tunne feeling, sense
toimekas busy	tunnustama recognize
toimetama (tegutsema) do*	turist tourist
toiming act	tuttav familiar
toimuma take* place	tutvustama introduce (kellelegi to)
toit (roog) dish; (toidus) food	tuul wind
toitma feed*	tuuline windy
tolm dust	tõde truth
tomat tomato (pl. tomatoes)	tõeliselt really, actually, truly
too that	tõenäoliselt probably
toodang output, production	tõepoolest really, indeed, as a matter of fact
tool chair	tõestama demonstrate, prove
tooma bring*; (minema ja tooma) fetch	tõesti really, truly, indeed
toos box	tõke barrier
toositäis boxful	tõkestama block
tootmine production	tõlge translation
tootmisnõupidamine production meeting	tõlkima translate
torkama stick*	tootama promise
torm storm	tõrjuma —: kõrvale tõrjuma displace
tormama rush	tõsi (tõde), truth; (õige) true; tõttõelda to tell (you) the truth
tormine stormy	tõsiasia fact
torn tower	tõsine serious
tosin dozen	tõstma raise
trahvima fine	tõusma arise*, rise*, lift; püsti tõusma stand* up
traktor tractor	tädi aunt
tramm tram	tähele —: tähele panema take* notice
treenima train	tähelepanelik attentive
trepp staircase, flight of steps	tähelepanu attention
tribüün stand	tähendama mean*
tsentrifuug centrifuge	tähendus meaning
tuba room	tähestik alphabet
tublisti much; greatly; hard	täht (kirja-) letter; (taeva-) star
tugev strong	tähtis important; tähtis olema be* of importance
tugevasti (kindlalt) firmly	tähtsuse importance
tugitool armchair	täide —: täide saatma fulfil
tuhat thousand	täielik complete
tuhk ashes	täiesti wholly, perfectly, completely
tuim dull	täis full (midagi of); täis saama fill
tuju humour; heas tujus in a good humour; halvas tujus in a bad humour	täisminevik gr. the Present Perfect
tulema come*; alla tulema come* down; tule (või tulge) kaasa come along!	täitesulepea fountain pen
tuletikk match	täitma fill, fulfil; käsku täitma obey
tulevik future; kaudne tulevik the Future in the Past	täitsa wholly, perfectly, completely
tuli fire; (valgustus) light	täna today; täna hommikul this morning; täna õhtul tonight
tuline red-hot	tänama thank
tulipunane red-hot	tänav street; tänaval in the street
tulipunkt focus	tänu thanks
tume dark; (sünge) black	tänuulik grateful
tund hour; (õppe-) lesson	töö work, labour, job; tööil at work; mind võeti tööle I was employed
	töökoda workshop
	töölisliikumine labour movement

tööpuudus unemployment
 tööpäev working-day
 tööstus industry
 tööstuslik industrial
 töötaja worker
 töötama work
 töötaolek unemployment
 töötuba (*kabinet*) study
 tüdinenud bored
 tüdruk girl
 tühi empty; (*vaba*) vacant
 tühik blank
 tühisus triviality
 tühjus emptiness
 tükk piece
 tütar daughter
 tütarlaps girl

U

uba bean
 udu fog
 udune foggy
 uinuma go* to sleep
 uisutama skate
 ujuma swim*
 ujumine swimming
 uks door
 ulatama pass, hand
 ulatuma extend
 ulatus extent; *suures ulatuses* to a
 great extent
 umbes about
 umbrohi weed; *umbrohtu* kitkuma weed
 unenägu dream
 uni (*unenägu*) dream; *und nägema*
 dream*
 unine sleepy, drowsy
 unistama dream*
 unistus dream
 universaalkauplus department store
 universum universe
 unustama forget*
 uskuma believe
 uskumatu incredible
 uudis news
 uuendama renew
 uuesti again
 uurima study
 uurimistöö reserch work
 uus new

V

vaade view, scene
 vaagen dish

vaatama look (*at*); *mõlemale poole*
 vaatama look both ways; *uuesti läbi*
 vaatama review; *vaata ette!* look
 out!
 vaatamata (*millelegi*) nevertheless
 vaatepilt scene
 vaatepunkt standpoint
 vaatlema watch; (*uurivald*) examine,
 observe
 vaatlus observation
 vaba free; vacant; (*tee kohta*) clear
 vabandus —: *palun vabandust* I am
 sorry
 vabanema get* out of
 vabariik republic
 vabastama set* free
 vabrik factory; plant, works
 vaene poor; *vaesed (inimesed)* the
 poor
 vaenlane enemy
 vaenulik opposed (*to*)
 vaesus poverty
 vaev (*hool*) pains; (*töö, pingutus*)
 labour; *vaeva nägema* take* pains
 vaevalt hardly, scarcely
 vahe (*erinevus*) difference
 vaheaeg interval; (*kooli-*) vacation
 vahel between
 vaheldus change; *vahelduseks* for a
 change
 vahepeal meanwhile
 vahetama —: *mõtteid vahetama*
 discuss
 vahetevahel at times
 vahetus change; (*töö-*) shift
 vahetusraha change
 vaid but, only
 vaidlema discuss
 vaidlus discussion
 vaikne calm, quiet, silent
 vaikselts quietly
 vaim ghost
 vaip blanket, carpet
 vajalik necessary
 vajama want, need, require; *on vaja*
 it is necessary
 valama pour
 vale wrong
 valge (*värvuselt*) white; (*hele*) light
 valgus light; *kunstlik valgus* artificial
 light
 valgusfoor traffic lights
 valgustama light*, illumine; *päikesest*
 valgustatud sunlit
 valgustus lighting
 vali (*hääle kohta*) loud; *valju hääle-*
 ga in a loud voice, aloud
 valima choose*
 valitsus government

valjusti loudly, aloud
 vall wall
 vallutama conquer
 vallutus conquest
 valm fable
 valmis ready
 valmistama make*, prepare
 valu pain; valu tegema hurt*
 vana old
 vanaaegne ancient
 vanaema grandmother
 vanaisa grandfather
 vanamoeline old-fashioned
 vananema age
 vanduma curse
 vanemad parents
 vankumatu steady
 vannituba bathroom
 vanus age
 vapper brave
 vapralt bravely
 vara early
 varane early
 varem before
 vari shade; shadow
 varjama hide*
 varjukülg dark side
 varrukas sleeve
 varsti soon, by and by
 varu supply
 varustama provide
 vasak left; vasakul on the left; vasa-
 kule to the left
 vastama answer, reply
 vastandlik opposed (to)
 vastandsõna *gr.* antonym
 vastasolev opposite
 vastav corresponding
 vastavalt 1. *prep.* according to; 2. *adv.*
 correspondingly
 vastik *fam.* beastly
 vastu *postp.* to, toward(s), against;
 vastu vaidlema protest
 vasturääkiv contradictory
 vastus answer, reply
 vastutav responsible (millegi eest *for*)
 vastutus responsibility
 vedama carry
 vedur engine
 vedurijuht engine-driver
 veebruar February
 veel again, still, yet; else; mis veel?
 what else?; veel mõned some more;
 veel naku some more; veel üks
 another
 veelgi still, yet
 veerand quarter
 veerima spell*
 veetma spend*; aega veetma pass

the time; aega lõbusasti veetma
 have* a good time
 veidi a little
 veised cattle
 vemp trick
 vend brother
 vene Russian; vene keel Russian
 venelane Russian
 veri blood
 verine bloody
 vesi water; veeteed mööda by water
 vesinik hydrogen
 vestlema talk
 vestlus talk, conversation
 viga mistake; mis viga on? what's
 wrong?; pole viga never mind
 vigastama injure, hurt*
 vigastus injury
 viha hate, hatred, anger; (raev)
 passion
 vihane angry
 vihik copy-book
 vihkama hate
 vihm rain; vihma sadama rain; vihma
 sajab it rains, it is raining
 vihmahoog shower, fall of rain
 vihmamantel mackintosh
 vihmane rainy
 vihmapiisk raindrop
 vihmavalgus shower; ränk vihma-
 valgus downpour
 vihmavari umbrella
 viibima stay
 viibimine stay
 viiekümnes fiftieth
 viies fifth
 viieteistkümnes fifteenth
 viilukas slice
 viima take*, lead*; vii poisid jaluta-
 ma take the boys for a walk
 viimaks at last
 viimane last; (kahest viimasena mai-
 nitu) the latter; kõige viimane the
 last
 viirastus ghost
 viis [viisi] (*komme, laad*) way
 viis [viie] five
 viisakas polite
 viiskümmend fifty
 viisteist(kümmend) fifteen
 viitama point (*to, at*), indicate
 viiul violin
 vilets poor
 vili (*tera-*) corn; (*puu-*) fruit
 viljapuu fruit-tree
 viljasaak crop, harvest
 viljatera grain
 vinnama haul
 visalt hard

viskama throw*, cast*
 voodi bed
 voolama flow; (*hoovama*) stream
 voolavalt fluently
 vorm form
 vulkaan volcano (*pl.* volcanoes)
 vundament foundation
 võbisema shudder
 või *konj.* or
 või (*toiduaine*) butter
 võib-olla perhaps
 võiduajamine race
 võidujooks race
 võidukas victorious
 võileib bread-and-butter, sandwich
 võim (*jõud*) force
 võima be* able (*midagi teha to do*);
 võin (*suudan*) I can; (*tohin*) I may
 võimalik possible
 võimalikult possibly
 võimalus possibility
 võimas powerful, mighty
 võimatu impossible
 võimeline able
 võimetu unable
 võistlus match
 võit victory
 võitja winner
 võitlema fight*
 võitlus struggle
 võitma win*
 võpatama start
 võrdlemisi comparatively
 võrdlusaste degree
 võrdne equal
 võrk net
 võrrand equation
 võtma take*; enda alla võtma (*ruumi*)
 occupy
 võõras 1. *a.* foreign; 2. *n.* stranger
 võõrastemaja hotel, inn
 väetis fertilizer
 väga very; greatly; väga huvitatud
 olema be* greatly interested (*in*)
 vägev mighty
 vägi force
 vähe little, few
 vähehaaval gradually
 vähem less; kõige vähem least
 vähemalt at least
 vähesed a few
 vähim least
 väike little, small
 väikekodanlik middle class
 väli field
 välismaine foreign
 välispind surface
 välja out; välja arvatud but, except;
 välja hüüdma call out; välja kutsu-

ma (*telefonil teel*) ring* up; välja
 pääsema get* out; välja saama
 get* out; välja sirutama hold* out;
 välja vaatama look out
 väljak square
 väljas out, outside
 väljaspool 1. *adv.* outside; 2. *prep.*
 beyond
 väljasõit trip
 väljavaade prospect
 väljavõte extract
 väljend expression
 välg lightning
 vältel during
 vältima avoid
 värav gate
 värske fresh
 värskeft freshly
 värskendama refresh
 värss verse
 värv (*värvus*) colour
 värviline coloured
 värvima paint; dye
 väsinud tired
 väärsamm blunder
 väärtus value
 väärtuslik valuable, precious

O

õde sister
 õelaim worst; tema õelaim vaenlane
 his worst enemy
 õhk air; vabas õhus in the open air
 õhtu evening; õhtul in the evening
 õhtupoolik afternoon; õhtupoolikul in
 the afternoon
 õhtusöök supper
 õhuke(ne) thin
 õieti (*õigupoolest*) in fact
 õige right; (*veatu*) correct; (*tõsi*)
 true; õigel ajal in time, duly
 õiglus justice
 õigupoolest in fact, as a matter of
 fact
 õigus right; sul on õigus you are right
 õis blossom
 õlg [*õla*] shoulder
 õli oil
 õlu beer
 õmblemine sewing
 õmblustöö sewing
 õnnelik happy
 õnnelikult happily
 õnnestuma manage; mul õnnestus lei-
 da I managed to find
 õnnetu unfortunate, unhappy
 õnnetult unhappily

õnnetus (-juhtum) accident; õnnetu-
seks unfortunately
õnnetusjuhtum accident
õpetaja teacher
õpetama teach*
õpik text-book
õpilane pupil
õpingud studies
õppeaine subject
õpperaamat text-book
õpperaamatukogu study library
õppetund lesson
õppima learn*, study
ou yard

A

äike(ne) thunderstorm
äkiline sudden
äkki suddenly
ämbur bucket
ära away; out; off; ära hoidma avoid;
ära jooksmata run* away; ära kasu-
tama use up; ära tundma recog-
nize; ära võtma take* off
äraolek absence
äratama wake* up
ärevus alarm; suures ärevuses olema
be* in great alarm
äri business
äriajajus on business
ärkama wake* up
ärritatud (erutatud) excited
ärsja freshly
äädikas vinegar
äädikhape acetic acid
äär edge; border
äärestama line

O

öö night; head ööd good night
ööseks for the night
öösel at night; täna öösel tonight

Ü

üheksa nine
üheksakümmend ninety
üheksakümnes ninetyeth
üheksas ninth
üheksateist(kümmend) nineteen
üheksateistkümnes nineteenth
ühendatud united
ühendus communication; ühendusse
astuma communicate (with)
ühenduskoht junction

ühes (koos) together, with
üheteistkümnes eleventh
ühinema join
ühinenud united
ühing league
ühiselamu hostel
ühiskondlik social
ühitekuuluvus solidarity
üks one; veel üks another
ükshaaval one by one
üksik single
üksikasjaline further
ükskord once
ükskõik —: ükskõik kes anybody,
anyone; ükskõik mis anything
üksteisele to each other
üksteist(kümmend) eleven
ülal above, up; ülal pidama support
ülalpidamine living
üldine general
üldiselt on the whole, for the most
part
üle over; (kohal) above; (risti üle)
across; (mööda) past; risti üle mi-
nema cross
üleile the day before yesterday
ülehomme the day after tomorrow
ülekohtune unfair
ülekäik (tänaval) crossing
ülemine top; ülemisel riulil on the
top shelf
üles up; üles kirjutama, üles märkima
put* down, take* down, write*
down; üles tõmbama hoist; üles tõst-
ma pick up; kätt üles tõstma put*
up one's hand; üles tõusma get*
up
ülesanne (harjutus) exercise; (töö-)
task
ületama (üle olema) exceed
üleval up, above
ülikool university
ülistus glorification
üliväga especially
üllõpilane student
üll on
üllatunud —: üllatunud olema be*
surprised
üllatus surprise
ümar round
ümbes 1. prep., postp. round, about;
2. adv. round, about; asja ümbes
mõtlemata change one's mind
ümbrik envelope
ümbris (kate) envelope
üsna rather, quite
üttele say*, tell*
üürima hire, rent

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