

KLASSIVÄLISEKS LUGEMISEKS



A HAPPY
FAMILY

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ARHIIVKOGI



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A HAPPY FAMILY

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ARHIIVKOGU

T. Цейтлин

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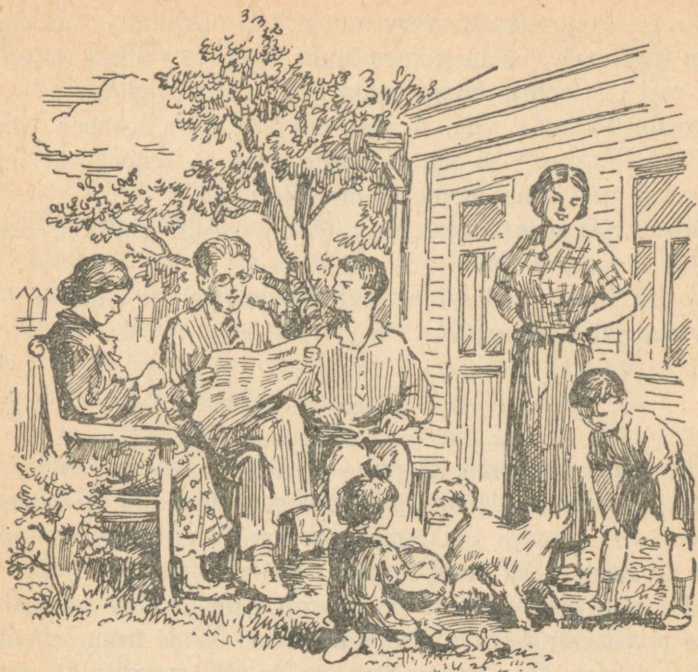
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PART I

DOCTOR POPOV'S FAMILY

Kalinin is a nice town. There are many parks and gardens in Kalinin. They are full of fruit-trees and flowers.

There is a big hospital in Kalinin. There are many doctors at this hospital. One of them¹ is Alexander Ivanovich Popov.

Doctor Popov lives in a pretty little house. He lives there with his wife, his children and his sister Mary. There is a nice garden in front of the house.²

¹ one [wan] of them — üks nendest

² in front [frant] of the house [haus] — maja ees

Doctor Popov works very much. The hospital is not far from his house, so he comes home at dinner-time ¹ to eat and rest. He comes home again late in the evening. ²

Doctor Popov's wife, Anna Pavlovna, is a teacher. She teaches Russian ³ at school. She goes to school in the morning and comes home in the afternoon. ⁴

Doctor Popov's sister, Aunt Mary, and the children call her, is a teacher too.

Doctor Popov and Anna Pavlovna have three children — two boys and one girl.

Alec [ælik]

The name of Doctor Popov's first boy is Alec. ⁵ Alec is fourteen years old. ⁶ He is in the seventh class. He likes school and always gets good marks. ⁷ He likes to read, and he reads very many books.

Alec is a big boy, and he has no time to play with his little brother and sister. When he comes home from school, he has dinner. Then he sits down at his writing table, ⁸ opens his books and does his lessons. Alec has many Russian and English books. He reads them in the evening. At ten o'clock his mother says:

"It's time for bed, ⁹ Alec. It is not Sunday to-morrow. Put away your book, ¹⁰ wash your hands and face and go to bed."

¹ at dinner-time — lõuna ajal

² late in the evening [i:vnin] — hilja õhtul

³ Russian [rʌʃn] — vene keel

⁴ in the 'after'noon — õhtupoolikul, pärast lõunat

⁵ Alec [ælik] pn. (diminutiiv nimest Alexander)

⁶ Alec is fourteen years old [ʃiəs 'ould] — Alec on neljateistkümne aastane

⁷ He... always gets good marks — ta saab alati häid hindeid

⁸ at his writing table — oma kirjutuslaua taha

⁹ It's (it is) time for bed — on aeg magama minna

¹⁰ Put away your book — pane oma raamat (käest) ära

Alec closes the book. But he is very sorry to put it away.¹ He always likes to know the end of the story that he is reading.

Boris

The name of Doctor Popov's second boy is Boris. Boris is eight years old. He is in the second class. He also likes school. He likes to do his lessons, too.

He has books, copy-books, pens and pencils. But he does not write with his pencils, he writes in ink.³ His books and copy-books are always clean and in good order.⁴

He is a good pupil, but he does not like to read much. He likes to play. He likes to play in the garden. He plays there with his little dog Pushok. When it rains,⁵ he plays at home with his little sister Annie.

Boris is a good son. He likes to help his mother. He helps her in the house and in the garden. He brings her water for her flowers. He helps her to lay the table,⁶ to bring the dinner things⁷ and to wash up the plates after dinner.

Annie

Annie is only four years old. She is the baby of the family.⁸ Everybody loves her.⁹

¹ he is very sorry [ˈsɔri] to put it away — tal on kahju seda (raamatut) käest ära panna

² Boris [ˈbɔiris] pn.

³ he writes [raits] in ink — ta kirjutab tindiga

⁴ in good order — (heas) korras

⁵ when it rains... — kui vihma sajab

⁶ to lay the table — lauda katma

⁷ the dinner things [ɔinʒ] söögiriistad

⁸ she is the baby of the family — ta on kõige väiksem perekonnas («pesamuna»)

⁹ Everybody loves her — kõik armastavad teda

She has many toys. She plays with her toys all day long.¹ She likes to put all her dolls and her Teddy-Bears to bed.² She likes to feed them too.

Annie and Boris are great friends.³ Boris often plays with his sister. Annie likes to play with Boris. They play very well together.⁴ They turn over⁵ all the chairs and make trains and cars out of them. Annie brings all her toys: the dolls, the Teddy-Bears, the little brown dog and the green frog.⁶ She puts them on the floor near the table, and they all stand and wait for the train. The old elephant⁷ sits near them. He cannot stand as he has only three legs, and a big animal cannot stand on three legs.

Boris and Annie often play together for a long time,⁸ and Annie is very happy.

Annie and the Watch

Annie is a funny little girl. She thinks that she is big and that she can help her father and mother.

One day⁹ her father goes to his hospital and forgets¹⁰ to take his watch. The watch is on the table near his bed. Annie sees the watch. She takes it in her hand, looks at it and says:

“The watch is dirty. Father has no time¹¹ to wash it. I must wash his watch.”

¹ all day long — päev läbi, kogu päev

² to put all her dolls and her Teddy-Bears to bed — oma nukud ja mängukarud magama panema

³ great friends [ˈgreɪt ˈfrendz] — suured sõbrad

⁴ together [təˈgeðə] — koos

⁵ they turn over [ˈəʊvə] — pööravad ümber

⁶ a frog [frɒg] — konna

⁷ an elephant [ˈelɪfənt] — elevant

⁸ for a long time — kaua

⁹ one day — ükskord

¹⁰ forget [fəˈɡet] — unustama

¹¹ Father has no time — isal pole aega

She takes a cup of hot water and puts the watch into it. Then she washes it with soap. The watch is clean now. Annie puts it on the table again. It is clean, and it shines brightly.¹ Annie is very glad that she can help her father.

“How clean the watch is!” says she. “How brightly it shines!”

In the evening Father comes home. He takes his watch off the table² near his bed and looks at it. He sees that it is not going.

“What is the matter with my watch?”³ says he. “It is not going. There is dust in it.”⁴

“Oh no!” says Annie. “There is no dust in it. The watch is quite clean. When I wash things,⁵ I wash them well with soap and water.”



A HAPPY FAMILY

Doctor Popov, his wife Anna Pavlovna, their children and Aunt Mary are all great friends. They love one another,⁶ and they love their home. They are very happy when they are all together in the dining-room or round Aunt Mary's table.

In spring and in summer they spend much time in the

¹ brightly [ˈbrɪɪtli] — säravalt

² off [ɔ:f] the table — laualt, laua pealt

³ what is the matter with my watch? — mis mu kellal viga on?
mis on juhtunud mu kellaga?

⁴ There is dust in it — tolmu on (vist) sisse läinud

⁵ When I wash things — kui ma midagi pesen

⁶ one another [ˈwʌn əˈnʌðə] — üksteist

garden. There are very many flowers in their garden and some fruit-trees: two apple-trees, a pear-tree and a plum-tree. There is also a cherry-tree there. The children like this tree very much. They like to eat cherries on a hot summer day. ¹

Anna Pavlovna, Aunt Mary and the children work in the garden. When Doctor Popov is at home and has time, he likes to work in the garden, too. He reads much about Mitchurin and his work and uses Mitchurin's methods ² in his work in the garden.

Aunt Mary

Doctor Popov has a sister and a brother. His sister Mary lives with Doctor Popov and his family in Kalinin. She is a teacher. She is not young ³ and does not work much. Aunt Mary has a nice room. It is always clean and in good order. There is a round table in her room with a big lamp on it.

Aunt Mary likes children. She likes to tell them stories, and her stories are always very interesting. ⁴

In the evening, when it is dark and the children cannot play in the garden, Boris and Annie come to Aunt Mary's room. Very often there are other children there—schoolboys and schoolgirls. They come to see ⁵ Aunt Mary, and listen to her stories. They all sit round the table. Aunt Mary sits at the table in her arm-chair.

Aunt Mary is a very kind woman. ⁶ She likes all chil-

¹ on a hot summer day — palaval suvepäeval

² ...uses ['ju:ziz] Mitchurin's methods ['meəðdz] — kasutab mitšuurinlikke meetodeid

³ she is not young [jʌŋ] — ta pole noor

⁴ interesting ['intristiŋ] — huvitav

⁵ they come to see Aunt Mary — nad tulevad tädi Mary poole; tulevad külla

⁶ a very kind woman ['kaind 'wumən] — väga lahke naisterahvas

dren, but Annie is her darling; she is so little, so sweet and so funny! ¹

Uncle Mike

Doctor Popov's brother does not live in Kalinin. He lives in Leningrad. He is an engineer ² and works at a factory. His name is Michael. ³ The children call him Uncle Mike.

He does not often come to Kalinin to see his brother's family. But when he comes to Kalinin, he likes to go for long walks ⁴ with Alec. In summer they go fishing and boating. ⁵ In winter they go skiing. ⁶

When Alec goes for a walk ⁷ with his uncle, he likes to go to the river. He likes to look at an old white house with a white stone wall ⁸ round it. It is the Suvorov School. Sometimes he sees the boys of the school. They are playing games near the river. Sometimes he meets them in the streets when they are marching. They all wear ⁹ black trousers and black tunics. They are always very tidy. All the boys of the town are proud of them ¹⁰ and want to be Suvorovites ¹¹ too.

¹ she is so little, so sweet and so funny — ta on nii väike, armas ja naljakas

² an engineer [ˌendʒiˈniə] — insener

³ Michael [ˈmaɪkəl] — Michael

⁴ he likes to go for long walks [ˈwɔːks] — ta armastab teha pikki jalutuskäike

⁵ they go fishing and boating — nad käivad kalal ja paadiga sõitmas

⁶ they go skiing [skiːɪŋ] — nad käivad suusatamas

⁷ goes for a walk [wɔːk] — läheb jalutama

⁸ with a white stone wall [wɔːl] — valge kivimüüri

⁹ They all wear [wɛə] — kõik nad kannavad (jalas, seljas)

¹⁰ are proud of them — on neile uhked

¹¹ Suvorovites [suˈvɒrəvɪts] — suvorovlased



When Alec meets the Suvorovites, he always looks for Sasha,¹ who is one of his friends. Sasha goes to the Suvorov School. He has no father and no mother. He comes to Alec's place² when he has a free day, and they all are very kind to him.³

If Uncle Mike cannot come to Kalinin, he writes letters to his brother, and his brother writes letters to him.

When Doctor Popov takes some paper and sits down at his writing table to write a letter to his brother, his little daughter Annie comes up to the table and stands near him.

¹ ... looks for Sasha — otsib Sašat

² to Alec's place — Alec'i poole (koju)

³ they all are very kind to him — nad kōik on vāga lahked tema vastu

She likes her uncle and wants to write to him too, but she cannot write yet. ¹

Annie's Letter to Nelly

Annie has a little friend. Her name is Nelly. But Nelly is not in Kalinin; she is in Leningrad. She lives there with her mother.

One day Annie's mother comes into her room. Annie is sitting at the table; she is writing.

"What are you doing, dear?" asks her mother.

"I am writing a letter to Nelly," says Annie.

"But you cannot write," says her mother.

"It doesn't matter, ² Mother, Nelly cannot read," answers ³ Annie.

Her mother laughs ⁴ and says: "You are right, ⁵ my darling. If you cannot write and Nelly cannot read, it doesn't matter. You may send the letter."

The letter is ready. ⁶ Annie wants to send it to her little friend Nelly. She asks her mother to write the address ⁷ and to put a stamp ⁸ on the letter. She does not want to give her letter to one of her brothers. She says: "I must go and post the letter."

Anna Pavlovna asks Alec to go to the post office ⁹ with Annie. Boris wants to go with them too. In the street they meet Boris's friend Andy. ¹⁰

¹ but she cannot write yet — kuid ta ei oska veel kirjutada

² It doesn't matter — see pole tähtis, sellest pole midagi

³ answer ['ɑ:nsə] — vastama

⁴ laugh [lɑ:f] — naerma

⁵ You are right [rait] — sul on õigus

⁶ ... is ready ['redi] — ... valmis

⁷ she asks her mother to write the address [ə'dres] — ta palub ema kirjutada aadress

⁸ a stamp [stæmp] — postmark

⁹ the post office ['poust 'əfis] — postkontor

¹⁰ Andy ['ændi] pn. (dim. nimest Andrew)



"Where are you all going?" asks Andy.

"We are going to the post office," says Boris. "Annie wants to post a letter to her friend Nelly. Nelly lives in Leningrad. Come with us!"

"All right,"¹ says Andy and he goes with them.

At the post office a young girl takes Annie's letter and says:

"This letter is too heavy."² You must put another stamp on it."

"What does she say, Alec?" asks little Annie.

"She says," answers Alec, "that your letter is too heavy. We must put another stamp on it."

¹ All right [rait] — hästi! hea küll! hüva!

² too heavy ['hevi] — liiga raske

“You say that the letter is too heavy, but two stamps are heavier than one,”¹ says little Annie.

AUTUMN

It is the beginning² of autumn.³ If you have an orchard,⁴ autumn is one of the best seasons⁵ of the year⁶ for you.

It is so nice to see beautiful ripe apples, pears and plums! It is so nice to take them from the trees and put them into baskets!⁷ How gay and interesting it is for children!

When Alec and Boris come home from school, they see that their mother and their aunt are working in the garden. The boys want to help them and put their bags down on a bench; but Mother says:

“First⁸ you must wash your hands and have your dinner. Then you may come and help us here for an hour or two.”⁹

The boys run into the house. They wash their hands and have their dinner. Then they go and work in the garden with their mother and aunt.

1 ...are heavier [‘heviə] than one [wʌn] — on raskem, kui üks

2 the beginning [bi’giniŋ] — algus

3 autumn [‘ɔ:təm] — sügis

4 an orchard [‘ɔ:tʃəd] — viljapuuad

5 season [si:zn] — aastaaeg

6 the year [jiə] — aasta

7 a basket [‘bæiskit] — korv

8 First — *siin* — kõigepealt

9 for an hour [‘auə] or two [tu:] — tund või kaks

Boris's Friend Pete

Alec and Boris have many friends. But not all their friends are good. Boris's friend Pete is not a good boy. He does not like to go to school. He never knows ¹ his lessons, he never opens his books when he is at home. His books and copy-books are not in good order. They are never in the same place. ² Pete does not like to play chess. He likes only to play football. ³ He likes to run in the streets and to fight ⁴ too. When he comes home after a fight, ⁵ he always has a red nose or a black eye. ⁶ His hands and face are not clean. He is never tidy. ⁷

One day Pete comes home very dirty. His mother looks at him and sees that ⁸ one of his teeth ⁹ is missing. ⁸

"How many times ⁹ must I tell you not to fight!" says she. "And now one of your teeth is missing!"

"It is not missing, Mother," says Pete. "I have it in my pocket." ¹⁰

Pete and the Teacher

It is autumn. Boys and girls are all back at school. Alec and Boris are glad to see all their friends. They are glad to be at school after their summer holidays. The teachers are glad to see their pupils too. They ask them about the holidays.

¹ he never knows [ˈnevə ˈnouz] — kunagi ta ei tea

² in the same place [pleis] — samal kohal

³ football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall

⁴ fight [fait] — siin — kakelda

⁵ after a fight — siin — pärast kaklust

⁶ he always has... a black eye — ... on tal alati silm sinine

⁷ he is never tidy — kunagi pole ta korralik, puhas

⁸ ...that one of his teeth [tiə] is missing — et tal puudub üks hammas

⁹ How many times... — kuipalju kordi...

¹⁰ I have it in my pocket [ˈpɒkit] — ta on mul taskus

"You must learn¹ well after such a good rest," says Boris's teacher to her pupils.

Now Alec and Boris get up early in the morning. They wash their hands and faces and eat their breakfast. They have eggs and bread and butter and tea. After breakfast they go to school.

But Pete does not want to go to school. When all the children are at their desks, he is sitting at home and wondering² what to do. He wants to stay at home and fight in the streets.

One day he goes to the telephone³ and rings up his teacher.⁴ He says:

"Pete cannot come to school to-day. He is ill."⁵

"Is he?"⁶ says the teacher. "And who is speaking?"

"My father."

"Then tell your father," says the teacher, "to take his books and copy-books and come to school. And be quick!"⁷

WINTER

Winter is coming.⁸ The sun does not shine brightly. It is cold and the ground is white with snow.⁹

Children like winter. When they look out of the window and see all this white snow, they cannot stay in the house. They spend all their free time out-of-doors.¹⁰ They skate

¹ learn [lɔ:n] — õppima

² wonder [ˈwʌndə] — *siin* — mõistatama

³ the telephone [ˈtelifoun] — telefon

⁴ ...rings up his teacher — helistab (telefoniga) oma õpetajale

⁵ He is ill — ta on haige

⁶ Is he? — *siin* — Kas tõesti?

⁷ And be quick! — Ja hästi ruttu!

⁸ Winter is coming — talv saabub

⁹ the ground is white with snow [snou] — maa on lumest valge

¹⁰ out-of-doors [ˈaʊtəvˈdɔ:z] — väljas, vabas õhus

and ski and go snowballing.¹ They do not need to go far to have a good time.²

There is snow everywhere. It is in every yard;³ it is in the fields and woods. All boys and girls, big and little, take part⁴ in winter sport and winter games. Even quite little children who cannot skate or ski go snowballing near their houses.

Children come home gay, fresh, with rosy cheeks and a good appetite.⁵ They can skate and go snowballing at the beginning of winter if there is enough⁶ snow. But they cannot skate on the river when the ice is thin.

On Sunday

It is Sunday and the children do not go to school. Alec and Boris want to go to the river. They want to see how thick the ice is.

The door opens, and Pete comes in.⁷

Anna Pavlovna does not like it⁸ when Pete comes to her house.⁹ She does not like it when Boris plays with Pete. She knows that Pete likes to fight, that he does not do his lessons, that sometimes he does not go to school.

Anna Pavlovna says: "Boys, play in the garden. Do not go to the river."

1 go snowballing [ˈsnoubɔ:liŋ] — *siin* — peavad lumesõda

2 They do not need to go far to have a good time — Neil ei ole tarvis minna kaugele, et (oma) aega hästi veeta

3 yard [jɑ:d] — õu, hoov

4 take part — võtavad osa

5 appetite [ˈæpitait] — söögiisu

6 enough [iˈnʌf] — küllalt

7 ... comes in — ... siseneb, astub sisse

8 Anna Pavlovna does not like it — Anna Pavlovnale ei meeldi, (ta) ei armasta (sõna *it* siin ei tõlgita)

9 ... comes to her house [haus] — ... tuleb nende poole

But Pete says that he only wants to go to the river and look at the ice.

"We must see if the ice is thick,"¹ says he. "If it is thin, we can look at the river and then come back home."

"Very well," says Anna Pavlovna, "but don't skate if the ice is not thick!"

Alec, Boris and Pete go to the river. There are many boys and girls near the river. But they are not skating. They see that the ice is too thin. They know that when the ice is thin, they must not skate. But Pete looks at the river and says:

"I think that the ice is thick enough^{i'naf} and we can skate."

"You must not skate," says Alec. "You may fall into the water."

But Pete always does what he likes.² He begins to put on his skates. Alec is very angry³ and goes away.

When Alec comes home, Mother asks him: "Where are Boris and Pete? What are they doing?"

"Boris is looking at the river," answers Alec. "But Pete— If the ice is as thick as he thinks,⁴ he is skating, but if it is as thin as I think, he is swimming."

"Oh, Alec!" says Anna Pavlovna. "Is Pete alone⁵ on the ice now? I must go and see." She puts on her hat and coat and is ready to go out. But at this moment⁵ the door opens and Pete comes in. Water is running from his coat and his trousers. He is afraid⁶ to look at Anna Pavlovna.

Anna Pavlovna is very angry, but she does not say anything⁷ to Pete. She goes and brings Boris's clothes

1 if the ice is thick — kas jää on tugev (paks)

2 But Pete always [ʔɔ:lwiz] does what he likes — Kuid Petja teeb alati seda, mida ta tahab

3 ... is very angry [ʔæŋgri] — on väga pahane

4 as thick as he thinks — nii tugev, kui tema arvab

5 at this moment — samal hetkel

6 He is afraid — ta kardab

7 she does not say anything [ʔeniɔiŋ] — ta ei ütle midagi

and gives them to Pete. Then she gives him a cup of tea.

Anna Pavlovna is very angry with Pete.

"He is not a good boy," she says. "I do not like it when Boris plays with him. I do not like it when Pete comes to our house. Why¹ does he skate when the ice is so thin? Why does he skate when you tell him not to?² He is not a good boy. He does only what he wants to do."

The parents of the other boys do not like it when Pete plays with their children; they do not like it when Pete comes to their house. That's why³ when the weather⁴ is bad and Pete cannot be out-of-doors and fight, he is very lonely.⁵ He cannot go to the other boys' houses,⁶ and the other boys do not come to see him.⁷

A Dream⁸

One day Pete is at home alone. He is very sad⁹ because he does not like to be alone. He is sitting on the sofa; he is thinking.

There is a nice thick book on the sofa near him. Suddenly he sees it. There is a picture¹⁰ of a boy on the cover of the book. A nice big boy in a sailing-boat! Where is he going to?¹¹

¹ why [wai] — miks

² ...when you tell him not to — kui talle räägitakse, et ei tohi seda teha

³ That's (that is) why — vaat mispärast

⁴ the weather ['weðə] — ilm

⁵ ...he is very lonely — ...on tal väga igav

⁶ go to the other boys' houses — minna teiste poiste poole

⁷ ...do not come to see him — ei tule tema poole

⁸ a dream [dri:m] — unenägu

⁹ He is very sad — ta on väga kurb

¹⁰ a picture ['piktʃə] — pilt

¹¹ where is he going to? — kuhu ta sõidab?

Pete opens the book and sees many nice pictures. In one of the pictures he sees the same boy in a wood where there are many animals. In another picture he sees the boy with some Chinese¹ children. He must be in China now. How interesting it is!

Pete wants to know all about this boy, but he cannot read the long words in the book. All the boys of his age² are at school and can read well, and Pete often does not go to school and fights in the streets.

Now Pete is very sorry. He wants to know all about the boy in the book.

Suddenly the boy in the picture looks at Pete and then comes out of the book. He comes up to Pete.

"Let us be friends,"³ says the boy. "Let us look at the books that are on that shelf. There are many interesting books there, and I can show them to you. There are books about animals, about birds, about children. There are books about flies and bees too."

"I don't like bees," says Pete, "they sting. I don't want to know about them. I want to know about fighting, about Indians, about countries where there are many wild⁴ animals, about white bears⁵ and elephants⁶ and other animals."

The boy opens one of the books. Pete sees an elephant and a tiger⁷ in a wood. They are standing and looking at each other.⁸ What are they going to do?⁹ Are they going to fight?

1 Chinese [tʃai'ni:z] — hiina

2 All the boys of his age [eidʒ] — kõik temavanused poisid

3 Let us be friends [frendz] — saagem sõpradeks

4 wild [waild] — metsik, mets-

5 a bear [bæə] — karu

6 an elephant ['elifənt] — elevant

7 a tiger ['taigə] — tiiger

8 at each other [ʼʌðə] — teineteist

9 what are they going to do? mis nad kavatsevad teha?



Pete asks the boy about it, but the boy does not answer him. He only turns the ^{pages} of the book. There is another picture. Pete sees another elephant. It is an old elephant and it is sitting under a tree. It is very hot. Is this Africa? Again Pete asks the boy, but the boy does not answer him. He only opens one book after another ¹ and shows him pictures.

“Why don’t you tell me about the pictures when I ask you?” says Pete.

“If you want to know all about them, you must read these books,” says the boy. “I can only show you the pictures.”

Pete cannot read well, but he does not want to say so. He is very sorry about it now. The book that he has in his hands falls to the floor. Pete opens his eyes. He is lying ² on the sofa.

So the boy in the sailing-boat, the elephant, all the wild animals are only a dream! Yes, a dream, but what a nice dream!

The Boy in the Sailing-Boat

“I am sure,” ³ thinks Pete, “that there are very many interesting books on our shelf. I must learn to read now. I must go to school every day, and I must ask our teacher to help me. Then I can read books when I am lonely ⁴ and the boys do not come to see me.”

Pete is not sad any longer. ⁵ He puts his books and copy-books into his bag. He gets them ready for tomorrow. ⁶

¹ one book after another [ə'naðə] — ühe raamatu teise järel

² He is lying ['laiɪŋ] — ta lebab

³ I am sure [ʃuə] — ma olen kindel

⁴ when I am lonely ['lounli] — kui mul on igav

⁵ Pete is not sad any longer — Petja ei nukrutse enam

⁶ He gets them ready for to-morrow [tə'mərrou] — ta paneb need homseks valmis

Next day¹ Pete gets up early in the morning. He washes, brushes his teeth² and dresses. Then he sits down at the table to have breakfast. He eats his breakfast and drinks his milk. Then he goes to school.

“What is the matter with Pete to-day?” wonders the teacher. “He is so quiet³ and listens⁴ to me all the time.”

After lessons Pete comes up to the teacher. He tells her that he cannot read long words. He tells her that now he wants to learn. He asks the teacher to help him.

The teacher is very glad. She tells Pete to come to school a little earlier⁵ than the other boys. She wants to help him to learn all that the other boys know.

Pete tries to learn well, and soon he can read and write. He is a good boy now; everybody likes him. The parents of Pete's schoolfriends are not angry now when Pete comes to see them. When Pete comes to see a boy friend, and the father or mother of the boy opens the door and sees him, he or she always says:

“Come in, Pete, come in. Your friend is at home. We are glad to see you!”⁶

Boris helps Pete too. He is glad that Pete learns well and that Anna Pavlovna is no longer angry with him.⁷

All his free time Pete reads books. Sometimes he draws. He always draws⁸ a boy in a sailing-boat. He looks at him and thinks: “He is my best friend. Thanks to him I can read now.”

¹ Next day — järgmisel päeval

² ... brushes his teeth [ˈti:ə] — ... puhastab hambad

³ He is so quiet [ˈkwaɪət] — *siin* — ta istub nii vaikselt

⁴ listen [ˈlɪsn] — kuulama

⁵ a little earlier [ˈɜ:lɪə] — veidi varem

⁶ We are glad to see you — meil on hea meel sind näha

⁷ ... is no longer angry with him — ei ole enam tema peale pahane

⁸ draw [drɔ:] — joonistama

Suvorov's Sword ¹

It is the interval between lessons. Pete is reading a book.

“What are you reading, Pete?” ask his schoolfriends.

“I am reading a very interesting book. The name of the book is “Suvorov's Sword”. The author ² of this book is the director of the Suvorov's museum ³ in Leningrad. He tries to find Suvorov's things. But most ⁴ of all he wants to find his sword. He visits Suvorov's great granddaughter, ⁵ he goes all over the U. S. S. R., ⁶ he looks for it at the bottom of a pond ⁷ and finds it at last among ⁸ the old things in a theatre.

What a great day it is ⁹ when he comes to the museum and tells the other workers that the sword is there at last.

“Tell us more about it, Pete, tell us all that there is in the book,” the boys ask.

“I can't, there is no time,” says Pete. “Our lessons begin again in a few minutes. ¹⁰ But I can give you the book. You can read it in turn.” ¹¹

“Yes, we must all read this book,” say the boys, “many of us want to be Suvorovites. All that we can read or hear about Suvorov is very interesting to us.”

¹ a sword [sɔ:d] — mõök

² an author [ˈɔ:əθ] — autor

³ museum [mjuˈziəm] — muuseum

⁴ most [məʊst] of all — kõige rohkem

⁵ a great [greɪt] granddaughter [ˈgrænd, dɔ:tə] — tütre-tütretütar

⁶ all over the U. S. S. R. — läbi kogu Nõukogude Liidu

⁷ at the bottom [ˈbɒtəm] of a pond — tiigi põhjas

⁸ among [əˈmʌŋ] — hulgas, seas

⁹ What a great day it is — missugune pidupäev see on

¹⁰ in a few minutes [ˈfju: ˈmɪnɪts] — mõne minuti pärast

¹¹ in turn [tɜ:n] — järjekorras

PART II

SPRING

It is a fine spring day. It is very nice in the garden. It is not raining. The sky is blue, the sun is shining brightly, the trees and the grass are green.

Anna Pavlovna is working in the garden. She is planting¹ flowers. Pushok is in the garden too. He is running about. Boris and Annie are running after Pushok. They are playing with him.

"Come here, children," says Mother. "Come here, and help me to plant flowers. I want to plant red roses and white roses."

"The red roses are for me and the white roses are for Annie," says Boris.

"They are for all of us,"² says Anna Pavlovna. "Take the can, Boris, and bring some water."³ Flowers like to have much water."

They all work till six o'clock. It is dinner-time⁴ now, and so they finish⁵ their work. They must have dinner now. There is a table in the garden, so they can eat there.

Anna Pavlovna and Boris bring the dinner things. They put bread and salt on the table and Boris runs to call Alec. Father is not home yet.⁶

Annie is III

When Alec and Boris come, Anna Pavlovna brings the soup. She gives a plate of soup to Alec, a plate of soup to

¹ plant [plɑnt] — istutama (taimi)

² for all of us — meie kōigi jaoks

³ bring some water [ʼwɑ:tə] — too vett

⁴ dinner-time — lōunaæg

⁵ finish [ʼfiniʃ] — lōpetama

⁶ Father is not home yet — isa pole veel kodus

Boris and a plate of soup to Annie. Alec and Boris eat their soup, but Annie does not. Mother looks at Annie. Her face is red, her eyes are shining, and she does not want to eat.

“What is the matter with you, my little girl?” asks Anna Pavlovna. She puts her hand on Annie’s head and says:

“I think you are ill, my dear. You must go in¹ and go to bed and Father must see you.”

When Father comes, he wants to see Annie’s tongue.²

“Put it out more,”³ he says. “All of it.”⁴

“I can’t,” says Annie. “It is fastened at the other end.”⁵

Father laughs and says:

“Put out one end well.”

He takes Annie’s temperature⁶ and says:

“The temperature is high,⁷ Annie must stay in bed, drink hot milk and take some medicine.⁸ She may have a piece of white bread and some jam in the morning and some broth and a piece of chicken for dinner.”

Little Annie is very sleepy. When Mother brings her the medicine, she is already asleep.⁹

“It’s a pity¹⁰ to wake her up,” thinks Anna Pavlovna.

“Let her sleep.¹¹ Sleep is the best medicine.”

In the morning Annie is a little better.¹² She does not

¹ You must go in — sa pead tuppa minema

² tongue [tʌŋ] — keel

³ Put it out more — siruta ta (veel) rohkem välja

⁴ All of it — kogu keel

⁵ It is fastened [fa:ɪsnd] at the other end — ta on teisest otsast kinni

⁶ He takes Annie’s temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] — ta mõõdab Anni temperatuuri

⁷ high [hai] — kõrge

⁸ take some medicine [ˈmedsin] — arstirohtu võtma

⁹ she is already [ɔ:lˈredi] asleep — ta juba magab

¹⁰ It’s a pity [ˈpiti] — (on) kahju

¹¹ Let her sleep — las ta magab

¹² Annie is a little better — Anni tervis on veidi parem

want to stay in bed in the day-time.¹ Why must she stay in bed when Boris is running about in the garden?

Aunt Mary comes up to Annie's bed.

"Lie quiet,² my dear," she says. "If Father says you must stay in bed, then you must stay in bed. But if you are a good girl and don't think about Boris and the garden, I can put my armchair near your bed and tell you as many stories as you like."³

"Aunt Mary's stories!" Annie thinks. "And I can have as many of them as I like!"

"Please, Aunty," says Annie, "put your armchair here and tell me a story about animals."

"Well, my dear, I can tell you about the raccoon. Do you know the raccoon?"

raccoon The Raccoon⁴

The raccoon is a very interesting animal. He is not very big. He is as big as a puppy.⁵ He has a soft, thick coat⁶ and a funny face. His eyes are big and round. His nose and ears are pointed. His front feet are like⁷ baby's hands and his hind feet⁸ are like baby's feet. His tail is thick and has black and grey rings round it.

He eats fish, frogs, snakes, little birds or chickens if he can get them. He eats corn in the fields and berries in the wood.

The little raccoon sleeps all winter. Before he goes to

¹ in the day-time — päeval

² Lie quiet [ˈkwaiaət] — leba rahulikult

³ as many stories as you like — niipalju jutte, kui tahad

⁴ a raccoon [rəˈkuun] — pesukaru

⁵ He is as big as a puppy — ta on nii(sama) suur kui koerakutsikas

⁶ a soft, thick coat — pehme paks kasukas

⁷ ... are like ... — ... on nagu ...

⁸ his hind feet — ta tagakäpad



sleep, ¹ he eats a lot of food. ² Then he has much fat in him, enough for all the winter. He eats all that he can get and then goes to sleep in a hollow tree ³ or in a small cave.

When he wakes up, he is very thin and hungry. ⁴ He comes out and looks for food.

He is a very clean animal. He always washes his food. In this picture you can see how he washes the fish that he is going to eat. ⁵ But he does not always make his food clean when he washes it. You can see that in the Zoo. If you give him a lump of sugar, ⁶ he washes the white sugar in some dirty water and then eats it when the sugar is quite dirty and grey.

¹ Before he goes to sleep — *siin* — enne kui talveuinakule läheb

² He eats a lot of food — ta sööb väga palju

³ in a hollow tree — puuõõnde

⁴ hungry [*hʌŋgri*] — näljane

⁵ that he is going to eat — mida ta kavatseb süüa hakata

⁶ a lump of sugar [*ʃugə*] — tükk suhkrut

Next day, when Aunt Mary is in Annie's room again, Annie says:

"I don't want to be a little girl. I want to be a boy, and a big boy. I want to go to the wood and see all the animals there. I want to see the little raccoon too and give him clean water to wash his food in." ¹

"It is not good to wish to be what you are not," says Aunt Mary. "Listen to a story of a little pine-tree, my dear, and you will see that I am right." ²

The Pine-Tree

There is a nice little pine-tree in the wood. It is a very pretty tree. It has long green needles. The rain washes them, the sun shines upon them, and the wind plays with them.

But the little tree is not happy. It wishes to have green leaves like other trees.

"How happy they are with their green leaves!" it says. Next morning the tree sees that it has green leaves.

"Oh, how happy I am!" says the pine-tree.

But soon a goat comes up and eats all the green leaves.

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" ³ says the pine-tree. "I want to have glass leaves. They shine in the sun, and goats do not eat them." So it wishes to have green glass leaves.

Next morning the pine-tree has glass leaves. It is very happy. But the rain and the wind come and break ⁴ all the glass leaves.

A hare is running through ⁵ the wood. He is afraid of the rain. He does not see the glass leaves and hurts his legs.

¹ to wash his food in — *siin* — mille sees ta võiks oma toitü pestä

² I am right [rait] — mul on õigus

³ Oh, dear! Oh, dear! ['ou 'diə] — oh, heldeke!

⁴ break [breik] — purustama

⁵ through [əru:] the wood — läbi metsa



“Oh dear! Oh dear!” cries ^{the pine-tree} the pine-tree. “Poor little hare! How unhappy I am! I have no green leaves; I have no glass leaves. I want to have gold leaves. Gold leaves do not break, and goats do not eat them.” So it wishes to have gold leaves.

Next morning the pine-tree has gold leaves. They shine in the sun, and the tree thinks it is the prettiest tree ¹ in the wood.

But a man comes to the wood. He has a big bag in his hands. The bag is full of leaves. The man wants to take them home to his goat. Now he sees the gold leaves. He takes the green leaves out of the bag, puts all the gold leaves into it and goes away.

¹ the prettiest [ˈpritiəst] tree — kōige kaunim puu

“Oh dear! Oh dear!” says the pine-tree. “I have no glass leaves, I have no gold leaves, I want to have my long green needles again. Pine-needles are best for the pine-tree.”¹ So it wishes to have its long green needles again.

Next morning the pine-tree has long green needles again.

Two young women are going through the wood.

“Look at that tree!” says one of them. “What a pretty little pine-tree with long green needles! Let us take some of them home. We can make some tea out of them and give it to our mother, who is so ill.”

How glad the little pine-tree is when it hears that its needles can help people when they are ill!

The sun shines upon its needles, the wind sings to them, and the little pine-tree is quite happy at last.

The Man's Shoe

Here is another of Aunt Mary's stories.

An old shoe² is lying in the wood. All the wild³ animals see it, but not one of them knows what it is. They do not know what a man is; they do not know what he looks like,⁴ and here is a shoe, a very funny thing!

The bear sees it first. He pushes⁵ it with his nose. He wants to see if it is alive.⁶ Then he calls all the other animals to look at it. Not one of them knows what it is.

The leopard⁷ says: “I am sure it is the bark of a tree.”
“Oh no,” says the fox, “it is the skin of some fruit.”

1 Pine-needles are best for the pine-tree — (männi)okkad sobi-vad männipuule kõige rohkem

2 a shoe [ʃu:] — king

3 wild [waild] — metsik, mets-

4 what he looks like — kuidas ta välja näeb

5 push [puʃ] — tõukama, lükkama

6 if it is alive [ə'laiv] — kas see on elus

7 a leopard ['lepəd] — leopard

Then the monkey ¹ says: "It is not the skin of some fruit. It is the shell of a nut."

But the wolf ² says: "It is the nest of a bird. Look, here is a hole. The bird goes in at this hole. Here is a place for the eggs. It is a bird's nest, of course."

"You are all wrong," ³ says the tiger. Then he shows them the long shoe string. ⁴ "Look at this long root," he says. "It is a plant, of course."

Each animal thinks he is right. They begin to quarrel. ⁵

An old owl ⁶ sits in a tree near them. He is listening. At last he says: "Stop for a moment, ⁷ I can tell you what it is. I know it very well; it is a man's shoe."

"A what?" ⁸ cry all the animals. "What is a man, and what is a shoe?"

"A man is a thing with two legs," says the owl. "He is like a bird, ⁹ but he has no feathers. ¹⁰ He can walk. ¹¹ He can eat and talk ¹², and he can do many other things."

"That can't be true," ¹³ says the bear. "How can a thing with only two legs do more than we can with four legs? It is not true, of course."

"Of course, it is not true," cry the birds. "How can there be a thing with two legs but without ¹⁴ feathers? It is not true."

¹ a monkey [ˈmɑŋki] — ahv

² a wolf [wulf] — hunt

³ You are all wrong [rɔŋ] — te kōik eksite

⁴ ... shows them the long shoe string — näitab neile pikka kingapaela

⁵ quarrel [ˈkwɔrəl] — tülitsema, riidlema

⁶ an owl [aul] — öökull

⁷ stop for a moment — oodake (pidage) veidi

⁸ A what? — Mis asi?

⁹ He is like a bird — ta sarnaneb linnuga

¹⁰ a feather [ˈfeðə] — sulg

¹¹ walk [wɔk] — kõndima

¹² talk [tɔk] — rääkima

¹³ That can't be true [tru:] — see ei vōi olla tōsi

¹⁴ without [wiˈðaut] — ilma

“Well,” says the owl, “what I say is true. A man makes things like the thing that ¹ you see here. He calls them shoes and puts them on his feet. He can make many things that we can’t. He has no feathers, he has no wool on his body, ² but he can make shirts and trousers, and coats and hats. He is not afraid of the winter’s cold. ³ He makes warm gloves ⁴ and puts them on his hands. He makes shoes and puts them on his feet. He is not a bird, but he can fly, he is not a fish, but he can swim on the water and under it.”

“It’s not true, it’s not true!” cry all the animals. “We know better than you. It’s not true. We know better than you. You cannot live with us. Fly away from here! ⁵ Fly away!”

“It is true, it is true all the same,” ⁶ says the owl. And he flies away.

And now the owl always repeats:

“It’s a man’s shoe, too-wit-too-woo, ⁷ too-wit-too-woo! It’s a man’s shoe! I am right; you are wrong.”

“Do you like my story?” asks Aunt Mary when she finishes it.

“Yes,” says Annie. “But where is the owl now? It does not live in the wood. Let it live ⁸ here with us. It is only a bird, but it is very clever.” ⁹

“I think it is still in the wood. It sits high up in the tree ¹⁰ and looks down at all the animals. It is not afraid of them,” says Aunt Mary.

¹ like the thing that — nagu see siin

² a body [ˈbɔdi] — keha

³ the winter’s cold [kould] — talvekülm

⁴ warm gloves [ˈwɔ:m ˈglʌvz] — soojad kindad

⁵ from here — siit

⁶ all the same — siiski, sellegipärast

⁷ too-wit-too-woo [tu:wit, tu:wu:] — öökulli häälightsus

⁸ Let it live — las ta elab

⁹ clever [klevə] — tark

¹⁰ in the tree — puu otsas



The tiger is the king of the forest
The bear is the strongest
The leopard is the most beautiful
The monkey is the most playful

“Tell me another story, Auntie,” asks Annie.

“No, my dear, not to-day. Now I must go and work, but to-morrow I can tell you another story. Here is a book. You can look at the pictures and then Boris can come and play with you. Good-bye, dear.”

Annie has the Measles ¹

Two days later ² Father says that Annie has the measles and must stay in bed for three or four weeks ³. He also says that Boris must not play with her or come near her bed, and that he must not go to school. Boris is very sad.

“I can sleep in Annie’s room,” says Aunt Mary. “I can be all the time with our poor little girl.” ⁴

So Aunt Mary sleeps in Annie’s room and tells her many nice stories. Here are some of them.

The Bad Elephant

There are many elephants in the jungle. They are all good and kind to other animals. But one of them is not good, he is very bad.

Look at this elephant. His name is Long Ears. ⁵ He is so bad that the other elephants cannot live with him. Even ⁶ the lion ⁷ runs away when he sees him. The

¹ the measles [mi:zls] — leetrid

² Two days later — kaks päeva hiljem

³ for three or four weeks — kolmeks kuni neljaks nädalaks

⁴ with our poor [puə] little girl — meie vaese tüdrukukesega

⁵ Long Ears [ˈlɒŋ ˈiəz] — Pikk-kõrv

⁶ even [i:vən] — isegi

⁷ a lion [ˈlaɪən] — lõvi



elephant likes to fight. He fights all the animals, ¹ big and little, and he kills all that he can catch.

One day he puts his foot on a baby-frog ² and kills it. He puts his heavy foot on any living thing ³ that he can find. Then he goes tramp, tramp, tramp ⁴ into the jungle. He sees a nest in a tree. He takes the nest with his long trunk and kills the little birds.

“You must pay for this,” ⁵ says the poor mother bird. ⁶

The elephant tries to catch her, but she flies away. She flies to the lion and asks him to help her, but he does not want to. ⁷

“Oh, you are afraid of Long Ears,” says the bird.

¹ He fights [faits] all the animals — ta kakleb kōigi loomadega

² a baby-frog — konnapojuke

³ on any living [‘liviŋ] thing — iga elusolendi peale

⁴ he goes tramp, tramp, tramp — siin — ta astub raskel sammul

⁵ You must pay for this — selle eest pead sa (veel) tasuma

⁶ the poor mother bird — vaene (õnnetu) linnuema

⁷ but he does not want to — see aga ei taha (teda aidata)

“Oh no, I am not,” cries the lion. But he runs away and hides in the jungle.

Then the bird flies to each animal in the jungle, but they are all afraid of the big bad elephant.

Only mother frog jumps out of the water and croaks: ¹
“I want to help you!”

“Good!” cries the little bird. “You and I make two.” ²

Then a bee cries: “I am not afraid of the elephant. I can help you to fight old Long Ears.”

“Good!” cries the bird. “You and I and the frog make three.”

“I can bring two of my friends with me,” says the bee, and she flies away.

The next morning, when Long Ears is taking a walk, ³ three bees fly up to him. Two of them sting the elephant in the eyes. Now he cannot see. Then the third bee flies into his ear and begins to buzz, buzz, buzz.

At first Long Ears tries to get at it ⁴ with his long trunk. But the bee goes farther and farther ⁵ into his ear, and buzzes louder and louder. ⁶ The elephant jumps on his hind legs. He shakes his long trunk. He stands on his head. He even rolls on the ground. But the bee buzzes and buzzes.

“Help! Help!” ⁷ he cries. “Please lead me to the river, I want to bathe my eyes.”

The little bird flies up to him and says:

“This way! Follow me. ⁸ I can lead you to the river.”

¹ croak [krouk] — krooksuma

² You and I make two — (siis) meid on kaks

³ is taking a walk [wɔ:k] — jalutab

⁴ tries to get at it — püüab teda kätte saada

⁵ goes farther and farther [ˈfɑ:ðə] — siin — tungib üha sügavamale ja sügavamale

⁶ louder and louder — üha kõvemini ja kõvemini

⁷ Help! — Appi!

⁸ Follow [ˈfəlou] me — järgne mulle

But she flies to the edge of a high mountain,¹ where mother frog is sitting and croaking. The elephant runs to the edge of the mountain.

“Yes, yes,” he cries. “If there is a frog here, there must be water here too.”

He comes to the edge of the mountain and falls over it. Down, down, down!

And that is the end of Long Ears, the bad elephant.

The Little Deer²

“Here is a nice book for you, Annie, with pretty pictures in it,” says Aunt Mary. “Let us look at the pictures and I can tell you a little about them.”

The book is about a pretty little deer.

He lives with his mother in a thick wood. The wood is full of life and everything³ is interesting to the little deer. There are so many birds and animals there. There is the grey hare with his big ears. His ears are never quite still.⁴ They rise and fall the time: the hare is listening to every little noise. He is ready to run away at once.⁵

One day, when the little deer is playing in the field near his mother, he sees a butterfly.

“Look, look, Mother,” cries the deer. “There is a flower up there.”

“That’s not a flower,” says his mother, “that’s a butterfly.”⁶

Annie listens with great interest⁷ to Aunt Mary’s story. When she hears about the butterfly, she asks:

¹ a mountain [’mauntin] — mägi

² a deer [diə] — hirv

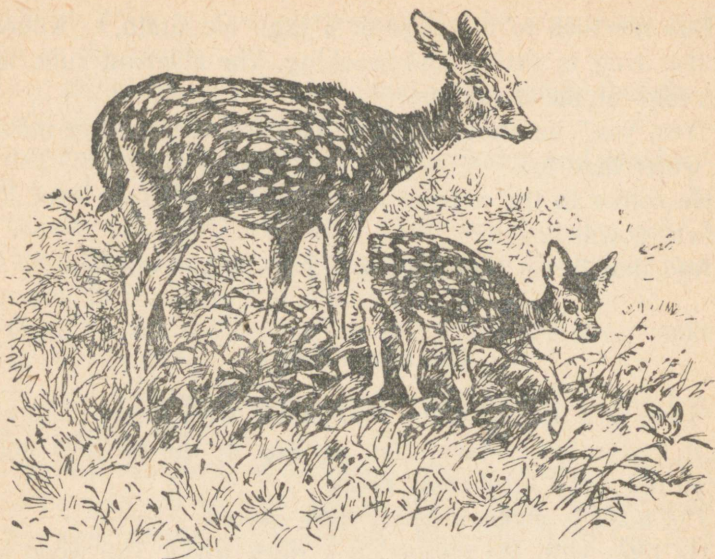
³ everything [’evriəiŋ] — kõik

⁴ are never quite still — *siin* — on alati liikvel

⁵ at once [wʌns] — otsekohe

⁶ a butterfly [’batəflai] — liblikas

⁷ with great interest [’intrist] — suure huviga



“Do deer like butterflies, Aunt Mary? Do they eat them?”

“They like them,” says Aunt Mary, “but they do not eat them.”

“And our cat likes them very much,” says little Annie. “She catches them and eats them at once.”

Aunt Mary laughs and says:

“Do we eat all that we like, dear? I like you, but I don’t eat you. The deer eat only grass and leaves, they do not eat living things.”¹

And Annie says:

“Please, Aunt, go on;² tell me some more³ about that little deer.”

“So the deer runs and jumps all day long⁴ in the woods and fields⁵ and is very happy. He has many friends.

¹ living [ˈliviŋ] things — elusolendid

² go on — jätkka, räägi edasi

³ tell me some more — jutusta mulle veel

⁴ all day long — kogu päev, päev otsa

⁵ a field [fi:ld] — põld, väli

among¹ the young deer, and they all run and play together.² But when they grow older, the deer like to fight. Then their mothers are very angry with them.³ But they fight all the same.⁴

“When winter comes, the trees are no longer green.⁵ The deer cannot eat leaves as there are no more leaves on the trees. There is no more grass on the ground and they must look for it under the snow. The mother of our little deer helps him to find the grass. They go about together in the wood and look for food.

All the little deer like to be with their mothers and always go with them; but when they are big, they go away and live quite alone in the wood. Then they come only from time to time⁶ to see their mothers, their brothers and their sisters.”

Gleb's Kite

Here is another of Aunt Mary's stories.

The sky is grey. It is raining. A little boy whose name is Gleb⁷ does not know what to do.

“I want to play in the garden,” says Gleb. “And it is raining. Oh, I know what I can do. I can make a kite.”

Gleb gets some paper. He gets some sticks for his kite. He gets his little knife.⁸ Mother gives him some flour⁹ to make paste. She helps him to make the kite.

¹ among [ə'mʌŋ] — seas, hulgas

² together [ˈtə'geðə] — üheskoos

³ ...are very angry with them — ...on väga pahased nende peale

⁴ all the same — ometigi, sellegipärast

⁵ ...are no longer green — ...pole enam rohelist

⁶ from time to time — aegajalt

⁷ whose name is... — kelle nimi on...

⁸ a knife [naif] — nuga

⁹ ...gives him some flour [flauə] to make paste [peist] — ...annab talle jahu liimi valmistamiseks



Gleb works with his knife, a hammer and a paste brush.¹ At last Gleb's kite is ready. He makes a long tail out of bright, pretty rags. The kite has a long, long string, so that² it can fly very high.

"Oh, Mother, the rain is over!"³ says Gleb. "Now I can go out with my kite and see how it flies."

He runs into the garden and throws up the kite. But the kite does not fly! Poor Gleb is so unhappy! He sits down on a stone. He cannot understand why the kite does not fly.

A little bird flies up to the little boy. "What is the matter with you, little boy?" asks the bird.

"I have a new⁴ kite, and it does not fly," says Gleb. The little bird hops up to the kite and says:

"Stand up, stand up,
Little kite, try!
This way and that way!⁵
Then you can fly."

But the kite does not fly. A brown leaf comes flying by.⁶ "What is the matter with you, little boy?" it asks.

"My new kite does not fly," says Gleb. "I try and try again and again. But I cannot make it fly."⁷

¹ a paste brush [ˈpeist ˈbrʌʃ] — liimipintsel

² so that... — nii et...

³ the rain is over [ˈouʋə] — vihm on möödas

⁴ new [nju:] — uus

⁵ This way and that way — nii ja nii

⁶ ...comes flying by — ...möödub lenneldes

⁷ I cannot make it fly — ma ei suuda seda lendama panna

“Look up! Look up!” says the little leaf. Gleb looks up. The kite is flying high up in the blue sky. The wind makes it fly higher and higher.¹ How it pulls² at the string in Gleb’s hand! He must hold³ it with both⁴ hands. The little bird stops singing.⁵ It looks at the kite. The little leaf flies after it. Mother looks out of the window. Gleb is quite happy now.

Annie is Better

So every day Aunt Mary has some interesting stories for Annie, and Annie lies in bed and listens to them. She likes all Aunt Mary’s stories very much.

Annie is much better now.⁶ She can get up and even go out a little. But she is very weak. Her father wants to send her to a children sanatorium⁷ for a month.⁸ Then they can go to their grandmother⁹ who lives in the country.¹⁰

Annie does not want to go away from home. But Father and Mother say she must go, and Mother begins to pack up her things.¹¹ Annie wants to take her doll with her and asks Mother to pack up her doll’s things too.

When all is ready, Father goes for a taxi.¹² Everybody

¹ ... makes it fly higher and higher [ˈhɑiə] — ... tuul lennutab teda üha kõrgemale ja kõrgemale

² pull — tõmbama, kiskuma

³ hold [hould] — (kinni) hoidma

⁴ both [bouə] — mõlemad

⁵ ... stops singing [ˈsiŋiŋ] — lõpetab laulmise

⁶ Annie is much better now — Anni tunneb end nüüd juba palju paremini (ta on tervem)

⁷ to a children’s sanatorium [ˌsænəˈtɔ:riəm] — laste sanatooriumi

⁸ for a month [mʌnə] — üheks kuuks

⁹ to their grandmother [ˈgrænd,mʌðə] — oma vanaema juurde

¹⁰ in the country [ˈkʌntri] — maal (külas)

¹¹ ... to pack up her things — tema asju pakkima

¹² ... goes for a taxi [ˈtæksi] — ... läheb takso järele

says "Good-bye, Annie" to the little girl, and they drive away.¹

Father says: "The sanatorium is a very nice place and not far from our town. We can come and see you every Sunday."

At the Sanatorium

Soon they come to the sanatorium. A nurse runs out to meet Annie. Father is glad to put Annie into good hands. He kisses his little daughter and drives back to Kalinin.

The nurse takes Annie into² a nice house. All the children are having their dinner,³ and Annie sees many little boys and girls in the dining-room.

Very soon Annie begins to feel at home.⁴ The doctors and the nurses are very kind. Everybody is happy. The children play games. Annie has no time to feel lonely.⁵

On Sundays her father and mother and her brothers come to see her. How glad she is to see them all! She tells them how nice it is in the sanatorium and how well she feels already.⁶ Pushok comes with them too. He is very glad to see her. He jumps and runs about her.

After a happy day they say good-bye, and Annie goes back to her new friends.

The month is over.⁷ It is time to go home. Father comes again in a car, and Annie goes home. She is strong and gay and she has rosy cheeks after a month at the sanatorium.

1 They drive a'way — nad sõidavad ära

2 ...takes Annie into... — ...viib Anni...

3 ...are having their dinner — ...sõövad lõunat

4 feel at home — tundma (end) nagu kodus

5 feel lonely ['lounli] — igavust (üksildust) tundma

6 how well she feels already [õ:l'redi] — kui hästi ta juba end tunneb

7 The month is over — kuu on läbi

Back at Home

It is a great day at home! They all welcome ¹ little Annie and tell her all the news. And they tell her the best news of all. ² They are going to their Granny's place ³ in the country very soon. On the twentieth of May ⁴ Boris's holidays ⁵ begin, and then they can start.

Anna Pavlovna is very busy. ⁶ She is packing up their summer things. She must pack up Alec's things too. Alec is not going with them now. He has examinations. ⁷ Then he is going to the pioneer camp. He must take with him some shirts, trousers and shoes, and many other things.

Alec is going to the pioneer camp for a month. ⁸ He goes there every year and always comes back very happy and strong. He likes the life in the camp and he likes his comrades ⁹ there.

The pioneer leader in the camp divides ¹⁰ all the pioneers into groups, and every group in camp has its leader.

This leader of the group can make the life of the pioneers interesting and useful. ¹¹ He can go with his group on excursions. ¹² They can gather berries, ¹³ mushrooms

1 They all welcome [ˈwelkəm] — kōik nad tervitavad rōōmuga

2 the best news [nju:z] off all — kōige meeldivamat (paremat) uudist

3 to their Granny's place — vanaema poole

4 On the twentieth [ˈtwentiθ] of May — kahekümmendal mail

5 holidays [ˈhɒlɪdɪz] — koolivaheaeg

6 Anna Pavlovna is very busy [ˈbɪzi] — Anna Pavlovnal on palju tegemist

7 He has examinations [ɪgzæmiˈneɪʃnz] — tal on eksamid

8 for a month [mʌnə] — üheks kuuks

9 a comrade [ˈkɒmrɪd] — seltsimees

10 divide [dɪˈvaɪd] — jagama, jaotama

11 useful [ˈju:slful] — kasulik

12 on excursions [ɪksˈkɜ:ʃnz] — ekskursioonidel(e)

13 gather [ˈgæðə] berries — marju korjama

and herbs. They can go fishing and boating,¹ collect insects,² butterflies and flowers.

The Camp Fire

All the pioneers like their camp fires. Is there anything nicer than that!³ They have a camp fire every time⁴ new children come and every time they go away. They have them also every special⁵ holiday.

How nice it is to sit round the fire on a warm summer night.⁶ How nice it is to listen to interesting stories! How nice it is to sing and dance round the camp fire!

How nice it is when a Soviet officer comes to the camp to be with the pioneers at their fire.⁷ He tells them many interesting stories. Very often Alec tells these stories at home, and all the family like them very much.

So now when Annie hears that Alec is going to the camp, she thinks of one⁸ of the stories that Alec tells her very often. She says:

"Please, Alec, tell me about the parrot."⁹

And Alec tells her the story again.

¹ go fishing and boating — kalale ja paadiga sõitma minema

² collect insects [ˈinsektʃ] — putukaid korjama

³ Is there anything [ˈeniəɪŋ] nicer than that! — Kas on veel midagi meeldivamat kui see (lõkketuli)!

⁴ every time... — iga kord kui...

⁵ special [ˈspeʃl] — eriline, eri-

⁶ on a warm summer night [naɪt] — soojal suveõhtul

⁷ to be with the pioneers at their fire [ˈfaɪə] — et viibida koos pioneeridega nende lõkketule ümber

⁸ She thinks of one... — Talle meenub üks (lugu)

⁹ a parrot [ˈpærət] — papagoi

The Parrot

Some Soviet soldiers ¹ are going in cars through a forest ² in Germany. They are tired and hungry. ³ They stop in the forest to eat and rest. ⁴ Some of the soldiers walk about in the forest.

Suddenly they come back and tell the officer ⁵ that there are Germans in the forest.

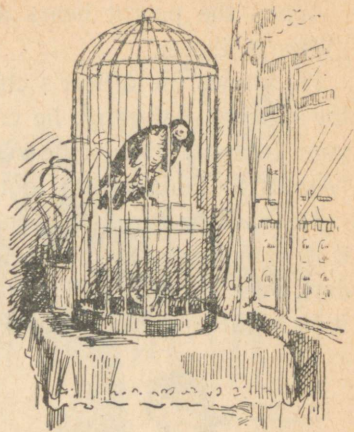
“Somebody is speaking German there,” they say. “May we go and see who it is?”

Twelve men go and look everywhere, but they cannot find anyone. They want to go back. Suddenly they hear a voice. Somebody is speaking German again. Then they see a green parrot under a big tree. The parrot is walking about and talking.

As parrots do not fly very well, it is easy ⁶ to catch them. So the soldiers catch the parrot and bring him to the officer.

“Take the prisoner, ⁷ please,” they say and give it to the officer.

Now the officer keeps this parrot in his house. He thinks that it is a very old parrot. Parrots live very long. The parrot speaks German very well. Now he is beginning to speak Russian.



¹ a soldier [ˈsouldʒə] — sõdur

² a forest [ˈfɔrist] — mets

³ They are tired [ˈtaiəd] and hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] — nad on väsinud ja näljased

⁴ to eat and rest — et süüa ja puhata

⁵ an officer [ˈɒfisə] — ohvitser

⁶ it is easy [ˈi:zi] — (on) kerge

⁷ a prisoner [ˈpriznə] — vang

When the parrot hears a knock ¹ at the door, he says: "Who is there?"

He knows the officer's children by name. ² When he sees the officer's daughter, he cries: "Do your lessons, Alla! do your lessons!" When he sees the officer's son, he cries: "Again football, again football!"

He likes to speak in the day-time, ³ but at night, ⁴ when it is dark, he never speaks. When the officer puts something dark over his cage ⁵ in the day-time, the parrot thinks that it is night and falls asleep. ⁶

SUMMER

Spring is over. Summer is beginning. It is warm at night and hot in the afternoon. The children are in the country. They run about and play all day long.

It is nice in the country in summer. There are many fir-trees not far from Grandmother's house. The fir-trees are always green, not only in summer but in winter too. On the first of January Uncle Andrew ⁷ always brings the children a green fir-tree from the country. But it is not winter now. All the trees are green, the birds sing in the trees, the children are gay. They run about and play; their dog Pushok is with them.

Grandmother lives in the country with her son Andrew and his family. Grandmother and Uncle Andrew do not want to live in town. They like to live in the country and

¹ a knock [nək] — koputus

² by name — nime järgi

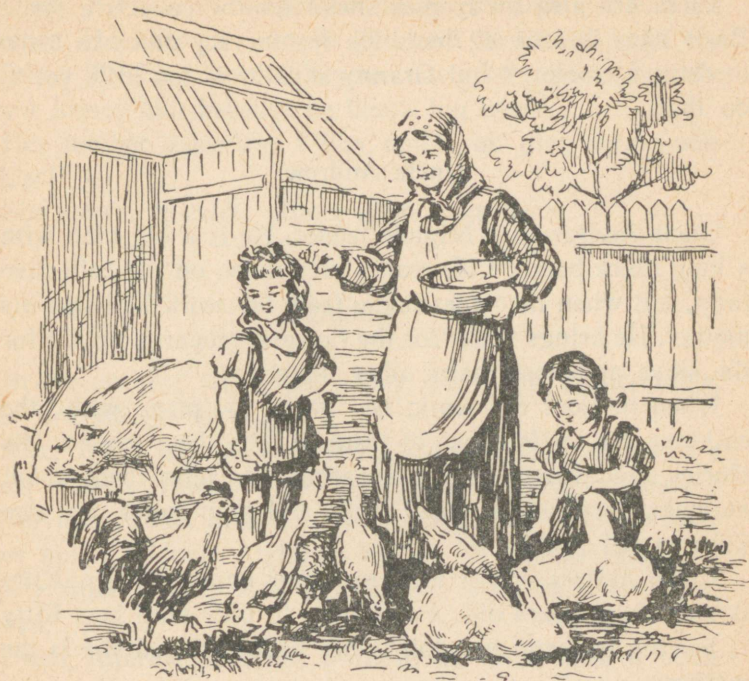
³ in the day-time — päeval

⁴ at night [nait] — öösel

⁵ a cage [keidʒ] — (linnu-) puur

⁶ falls asleep — jääb magama, uinub

⁷ Andrew [ˈændru:]



work on the collective farm. ¹ Their collective farm is one of the best ² in the Soviet Union.

The children are very glad to see their Granny and their uncle. They are also glad to see life on the collective farm. How nice it is in the country! How nice and warm the weather is! How green the trees and the grass are! How fresh the air is!

The children run about all day long. They want to see everything. Every day they go with their Granny to feed the hens, chickens, pigs and rabbits. They also like to go and see the big animals. There are so many of them on the collective farm: cows, horses and sheep.

¹ on the collective farm — kolhoosis

² one of the best — üks parimaid

There are also many machines ¹ on the collective farm. Boris likes to look at them. He wants very much to learn to drive a tractor. ² But Granny says he is too little yet to do that.

Uncle Andrew

Uncle Andrew is a brigade leader. He is a big man with a long black beard. ³ He works very much on the collective farm, but when he comes home from his work he helps his mother. He brings water for the flowers, prepares wood ⁴ for the stove and does many other things.

When he does not work, he likes to play with the children. He reads books to them or tells them stories. His stories are always very interesting. He tells them about animals, about trees, about birds and their nests. He also likes to tell riddles.

Uncle Andrew has a little girl. Her name is Kitty. Kitty is only three years old. Annie likes to play with her: Kitty is her big girl and her doll is her little girl and she is the mother.

Annie dresses them and takes them for a walk ⁵ in the garden. She makes dinner for them and makes them eat it. ⁶ Granny gives her everything to make dinner.

Annie puts little pieces of white bread into milk, and that makes a very good soup. ⁷ Then she cuts an apple and puts sugar ⁸ on it and has an apple pie for her children. Kitty likes to eat everything that Annie gives her.

¹ a machine [mə'si:n] — masin

² to drive a tractor — traktorit juhtima

³ a beard [biəd] — habe

⁴ wood — *siin* — puid

⁵ takes them for a walk — viib nad jalutama

⁶ makes them eat it — paneb nad seda sööma

⁷ and that makes a very good soup [su:p] — ja sellest saab väga hea supp

⁸ sugar [ˈʃugə] — suhkur

Uncle Andrew is the brother of Alec, Boris and Annie's mother. He likes his sister's children very much, and the children like him. Annie likes her uncle very much, but she never kisses him because he has a big beard.

Her mother asks her: "Why don't you give your uncle a kiss?" ¹

She says: "I can't. There is no room for it." ²

Riddles

In the evening when the family are at the dinner table, they are always very gay.

Alec, Boris and Annie's father and Uncle Andrew are great friends. They play chess, they go fishing or boating or for long walks in the wood together. But Doctor Popov does not like Uncle Andrew's beard. He always laughs at Uncle Andrew and says that Uncle Andrew is "Blue Beard." ³

Uncle Andrew does not want to be "Blue Beard." One day when he comes to the dinner table, there is no beard on his face. The children look at him and begin to laugh.

"Don't laugh, children," says Uncle Andrew. "I want to tell you a riddle. Listen!

In a white room
There is no door,
There is no window,
There is no floor,
And this white room
Has only one wall;

¹ why don't you give your uncle a kiss? — miks sa ei suudle oma onu?

² There is no room for it — selleks pole ruumi

³ "Blue Beard" [biəd] — «Sinihabe» — roimtar samanimelises muinasjutus

And in this room
There is a round yellow ball."

"I know what it is," says Alec.

"Then don't tell. Let Boris and Annie guess." ¹

"All right," says Alec. "But I can make another riddle of it:

What is white
And has a chick inside?"

"I know the answer ² now too," cries Boris.

"Well, let Annie guess it now."

Annie shuts her eyes. She tries to guess the riddles. But little Kitty does not think that this riddle about a white room is very interesting. She has another riddle before her. What is the matter with her father? ³

She looks and looks at him and then she asks:

"Whose head have you on to-day, ⁴ Father?"

"It's my new head, my dear. Do you like it?" ⁵ asks her father.

"No," says little Kitty, "I don't. ⁶ Where is your old head with the long beard?"

On the Collective Farm

Boris, Annie and Kitty go to the collective farm every day, and help Granny with her work.

When little Annie comes to the collective farm, she says "How do you do?" ⁷ to the cows and horses, to the sheep

¹ Let ... guess [ges] — las ... mõistatavad

² an answer [ˈɑ:nsə] — vastus

³ what is the matter with her father? — mis on lahti ta isaga?

⁴ Whose [hu:z] head have you on to-day? — Kelle pea sul täna otsas on?

⁵ Do you like it? — Kas ta meeldib sulle?

⁶ No, I don't — Ei, ei meeldi

⁷ How do you do? — Tere! (Kuidas elate?)

and the pigs, to tie cocks and hens, to the chicks and ducks. Then she helps her Granny to feed the hens and the chicks. She likes them best of all. ¹

When it rains, Boris and Annie do not go to the collective farm. They stay at home with their mother. Boris reads books or plays with Pushok. Annie plays with them too or stays with her mother in the kitchen.

Grandmother has a cat. Annie likes to look at it when it is playing with a ball or sitting in the sun. They have no cat in Kalinin.

It is raining to-day. Annie is in the kitchen. Anna Povlovna is making the dinner. The cat is sitting near the kitchen range ² where it is warm.

Annie is looking at the cat. Mother puts the soup on the kitchen range and goes to bring the salt. The cat begins to purr. ³

“Mother, Mother!” cries Annie. “Come here, quick, please! The cat is beginning to boil!” ⁴

Back to Kalinin

The summer is over.

The family must go back to town. Granny gives Annie a big white hen.

Uncle Andrew drives them to the station. ⁵

Good-bye, Granny! Good-bye, Uncle Andrew! Good-bye, Kitty! Good-bye, dear collective farm with all the hens, chicks, ducks, horses and cows! Good-bye! Till next year! ⁶

They have many things in the train with them. They

¹ best of all — kõige rohkem

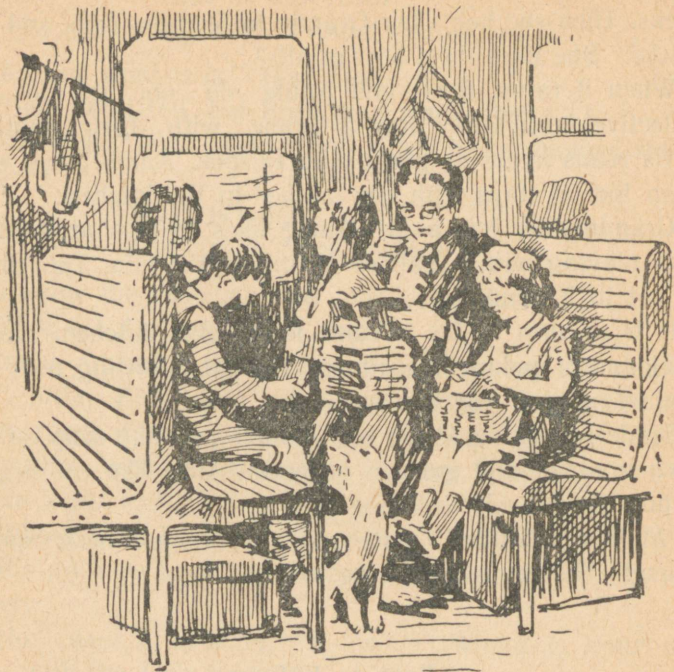
² The kitchen range [reindz] — pliit

³ purr [pə:] — nurru lõõma

⁴ The cat is beginning to boil — kass hakkab «keema»

⁵ a station [ˈsteɪʃn] — jaam

⁶ Till next year! — Nägemiseni tuleval aastal!



have a big basket of eggs and a lot of fruit.¹ They must give them to Aunt Mary from Granny. Then Annie has her white hen in a basket.

Annie wants to sleep, but she does not want to give up² the basket with the hen.

After some time³ the hen begins to cackle, Pushok begins to bark, and all the people begin to laugh.

Boris and Annie think about their Aunt Mary. They are glad that they are going home again.

Aunt Mary is waiting for them. There are very many flowers in the rooms and a big cake on her round table.

¹ a lot of fruit [fruit] — palju puuvilja

² give up — ära anda

³ After some time — mõne aja pärast

And now they are all together again round this table. They are having tea and talking. They tell Aunt Mary about their summer holidays.

Alec tells her about the pioneer camp, Boris and Annie tell her about their life in the country, about the collective farm, about Granny, Uncle Andrew and little Kitty.

“And now the school year¹ is beginning again,” says Aunt Mary. “And you must learn well. Life is best for those who² like to learn and know how to rest.”

¹ the school year [jiə] — õppeaasta

² for those [ðouz] who... — neile, kes...

TÄHESTIKULINE SÖNASTIK

A

- about** [ə'baʊt] — (millegi) üle, kohta, -st; ümber, ringi; umbes
- address** [ə'dres] — aadress
- afraid** [ə'freɪd]: **be afraid** — kartma (midagi of)
- Africa** ['æfrɪkə] — Aafrika
- after** ['ɑ:ftə] — pärast, hiljem; taga, järel
- afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] — pärastlõuna, õhtupoolik
- in the afternoon** — pärast lõunat
- a'gain** — jälle, uuesti
- age** [eɪdʒ] — vanus, iga
- air** [eə] — õhk
- Alec** ['æli:k] — pn. (dim. nimest **Alexander**)
- Alexander** ['æli:g'zɑ:ndə] pn.
- alive** [ə'laɪv] — elus, elav
- all** — kõik, terve, kogu
- all over the U. S. R.** — kõikjal kogu NSV Liidus
- all right** — hea küll, hüva, korras
- a'lone** — üks
- already** [ɔ:l'redɪ] — juba
- also** ['ɔ:l'səʊ] — ka, samuti
- always** ['ɔ:lwəz] — alati, ikka
- among** [ə'mʌŋ] — hulgas, seas
- and** — ja, ning
- Andrew** ['ændru:] pn.
- angry** ['æŋgri] — vihane, pahane, kuri
- be angry** — kuri. (pahane) olema
- animal** ['æniməl] — loom
- Andy** [ændi] pn. (dim. nimest **Andrew**)
- Annie** ['æni] pn.
- another** [ə'nʌðə] — teine, veel üks
- each other** — teineteist, üks-teist
- one another** — üksteist
- answer** ['ɑ:nsə] — vastama; vastus
- any** ['eni] — mõni, mingi, keegi (tarvit. küsivais ja eitavais lauseis)
- anyone** ['eniwʌn] — keegi, ükskõik kes (= anybody; tarvit. küsivais ja eitavais lauseis)
- anything** ['eniəɪŋ] — midagi, ükskõik mis (tarvit. küsivais ja eitavais lauseis)
- appetite** [æpɪtaɪt] — söögiisu
- apple** — õun
- apple pie** — õunapirukas
- apple-tree** — õunapuu
- arm-chair** ['ɑ:mtʃeə] — tugitool
- as** — nii, (nii) kui
- as...as** — nii...kui, niisama... kui
- ask** [ɑ:sk] — küsima; paluma

asleep [ə'sli:p] — magamas, ma-
gav
be asleep — magama
at — -s, -l; juures
aunt [aunt] — tädi
aunty [aunti] — tädike
author [ˈɔ:ə] — autor
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] — sügis
away [ə'wei] — ära, eemal(e)

B

baby ['beibi] — väike laps, beebi
baby-frog — konnapoeg
back — tagasi, taha, taga
be back — tagasi jõudma
bad — halb; vilets; kuri; valus
bag — kott
ball [bɔ:l] — pall, kera, kuul
bark¹ [bɑ:k] — (puu)koor
bark² [bɑ:k] — haukuma
basket ['bɑ:skit] — korv
bathe [beɪð] — suplema, suplus;
(ülени) pesema
be — olema
bear [beə] — karu
beard [biəd] — habe
beautiful ['bjuitif(u)l] — ilus,
kaunis; suurepärane
because [bi'kɔ:z] — (millegi) pä-
rast; sellepärast et
bed — süng, voodi
go to bed — magama minema
bee [bi:] — mesilane
before [bi'fɔ:] — enne, varem;
ees(pool), ette(poole)
begin [bi'gin] — algama, alus-
tama
beginning [bi'giniŋ] — algus
bench [bentʃ] — pink
berry ['beri] (mitm. berries) —
mari

best — parim; kõige rohkem
better — parem
be better — paranema
between [bi'twi:n] — vahel(e)
big — suur; paks
bird [bɜ:d] — lind
black — must
black eye — siniseks löödud
silm
blue [blu:] — sinine
boat [bəʊt] — paat, lootsik, paa-
dis sõitma
go boating — paadiga sõitma
body ['bɔ:di] — keha, kere
boil — keetma; keema
book — raamat
both [bəʊθ] — mõlemad
bottom ['bɔ:təm] — põhi, alus
at the bottom — põhjas
boy — poiss
bread [bred] — leib
bread and butter — võileib
break [breik] — murdma; mur-
duma
breakfast ['brekfəst] — hommiku-
eine
have breakfast — hommiku-
einet sööma
brigade [bri'geid] — brigaad
brigade leader ['li:də] — bri-
gadir
bright [braɪt] — hele, särav; rõõ-
mus
bring — tooma
brother ['brʌðə] — vend
broth [brɔθ] — lihaleem, pul-
jong
brown [braʊn] — pruun
brush [brʌʃ] — hari; harjama,
pühkima
'paste brush — liimipintsel
busy ['bizi] — tegevuses olema,
tööga kinni (olema)

but — aga, kuid; vaid, ainult
butter [ˈbʌtə] — või
butterfly [ˈbʌtəflai] — liblikas
buzz [bʌz] — sumisema, põri-
sema
by — kõrval, juures; mööda,
kaudu, teel

C

cacle [ˈkækl] — kaagutama;
kaagutus
cage [keɪdʒ] — (linnu- või loc-
ma-) puur
cake — kook
call — hüüdma, hõikama; kut-
suma, nimetama
camp — laager
camp fire [ˈkæmp ˈfaɪə] — laag-
ri lõkketuli
can¹ — võin, võid, võib jne.;
suudan, oskan
can² — mannerg
cannot [ˈkænət] — ei või; ei
suuda, ei oska
can't [kɑ:nt] = cannot
car [kɑ:] — auto
cat — kass
catch [kætʃ] — püüdma; kinni
püüdma
cave [keiv] — koobas
chair [tʃeə] — tool
cheek [tʃi:k] — pale, põsk
cherry [ˈtʃeri] (mitm. **cherries**) —
kirss
cherry-tree [ˈtʃerɪtri:] — kirsipuu
chess [tʃes] — male
play chess — malet mängima
chick [tʃɪk] — tibu, noor lind
chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] — tibu, kana-
poeg
child [tʃaɪld] — (mitm. **children**)
— laps

children [ˈtʃɪldrən] mitm. sõnast
child) — lapsed
China [ˈtʃaɪnə] — Hiina
Chinese [tʃaɪˈni:z] — hiina, hiin-
lane
class [kla:s] — klass
clear — puhas
clever [ˈklevə] — tark, arukas
close [klouz] — sulgema
clothes [kloʊðz] — riided, rõi-
vad; pesu
coat [kout] — kuub
cock [kɒk] — kukk
cold [kould] — külm
it is cold (ilm) on külm
collect [kəˈlekt] — koguma, kor-
jama
collective farm [kəˈlektiv ˈfa:m] —
kolhoos
come [kʌm] — tulema
come back — tagasi tulema
come in (into) — sisse astuma
come out — välja tulema, väl-
ja astuma
come to see — kellegi poole
tulema; külla tulema
come up — ligi astuma
comrade [ˈkɒmrid] — seltsimees,
kaaslane
copy-book [ˈkɒpi,bʊk] — vihik
corn [kɔ:n] — (vilja)tera; tera-
vili
country [ˈkʌntri] — maa, küla
in the country — maal, külas
(of) course [əf ˈkɔ:s] — muidugi
cover [ˈkʌvə] — *siin* (raamatu)
kaas
cow [kau] — lehm
cries [kraiz] — karjub; nutab
(3. isik ains. verbist **cry**)

croak [krouk] — krooksuma
cry — karjuma; nutma
cup [kʌp] — tass, kruus
cut [kʌt] — lõikama

D

dance [da:ns] — tantsima
dark [dɑ:k] — pime; tume; sünge
it is **dark** — on pime
darling ['dɑ:liŋ] — armas, kallis;
kullake, kallike
daughter ['dɔ:tə] — tütar
day — päev
one **day** — ükskord, ühel päeval
'day-time ['deitaim] — päev,
päevaeg
in the **day-time** — päeval
dear [diə] — kallis, armas
Oh **dear!** ['ou 'diə] — *hüüatus* heldeke!
deer [diə] — hirv
desk — koolipink
dining-room — söögituba
dinner — lõuna, lõunasöök
'dinner-time — lõunaaeg
'dinner things (lõuna) söögi-
nõud
have **dinner** — lõunastama
director [di'rektə] — direktor
dirty ['dɜ:ti] — must, määrdu-
nud
divide [di'vaid] — jagama, jao-
tama
do [du:] — tegema, täide viima;
tegutsema (abiverb)
doctor ['dɒktə] — arst
does [dʌz] — teeb' (3. isik ains.
verbist **do**)
doesn't [dʌznt] = **does not**
dog — koer
doll [dɒl] — nukk

don't [daunt] = **do not**
door [dɔ:] — uks
down [daun] — all(a), maha,
maas
draw [drɔ:] — joonistama
dream [dri:m] — unenägu
dress [dres] — riietuma
drink — jooma
drive — (vankris, autos jne.)
sõitma; (sõidukit) juhtima
drive away — ära sõitma
duck [dʌk] — part
during ['djuəriŋ] — kestel, väl-
tel; ajal, jooksul
dust [dʌst] — tolmu

E

each [i:tʃ] — igaüks, kumbki
each other — üksteist
ear [iə] — kõrv
early ['ɜ:li] — vara
earlier ['ɜ:liə] — varem
easy ['i:zi] — kerge; hõlpsasti
it is **easy** — (see) on kerge
eat — sööma
edge [edʒ] — äär, serv
egg — muna
eight [eit] — kaheksa
elephant ['elɪfənt] — elevant
end — lõpp
engineer [,endʒi'niə] — insener
English ['iŋɡliʃ] — inglise; ing-
lise keel
enough [i'nʌf] — küllalt
even ['i:vən] — isegi, koguni
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] — õhtu
every ['evri] — iga(üks)
everybody ['evri:bɒdi] — igaüks
everything ['evri:ɪŋ] — iga asi,
kõik
everywhere ['evriwəə] — kõik-
jal(e) igal(e) pool(e)

examination [igzæmi'nei:fn] — eksam
excursion [iks'kə:fn] — ekskursion
eye [ai] — silm
black eye — *siin* siniseks löödud silm

F

face [feis] — nägu
factory ['fækt(ə)ri] — vabrik, tehas
fall [fɔ:l] — kukkuma, langema
fall asleep — magama jääma, uinuma
family ['fæmili] — perekond
far [fɑ:] — kaugel(e)
farm: collective farm — kolhoos
farther ['fɑ:ðə] — kaugemal(e), kaugem
fasten ['fɑ:sn] — kinnitama, kinni siduma
fat [fæt] — rasvane, lihav; paks
father ['fɑ:ðə] — isa
feather ['feðə] — (linnu) sulg, suled
feed [fi:d] — toitma, söötma
feel [fi:l] — tundma (end)
feel lonely — igavust tundma
feet (mitm. sõnast **foot**) — jalad
few [fju:] — vähe, vähesed (tarvit. ainult nimisõnaga mitmuses)
a few — mõned, mõningad
field [fi:ld] — põld, väli
fight [fait] — võitlema, kaklema, sõdima; võitlus, kaklus
fighting ['faitiŋ] — kaklus, võitlus
find [faɪnd] — leidma
fine [faɪn] — ilus; selge (ilma kohta)
finish ['finiʃ] — lõpetama
fire ['faɪə] — tuli; lõkketuli
'camp fire — (pioneer) laagri lõkketuli
fir-tree ['fɜ:tri] — kuusk
first [fɜ:st] — esimene; esiteks
at first — algul, esialgu
fish — kala; kalu püüdma
go fishing — kalale minema
flies [flaɪz] — lendab (3. isik ains. verbist **fly**)
floor [flɔ:] — põrand
flour ['flaʊə] — jahu
flower ['flaʊə] — lill
fly¹ — kärbes
fly² — lendama
fly away — ära lendama
fly by — mööda lendama
follow ['fɒləʊ] — järgnema; jälgima, jälitama
food [fu:d] — toit
foot [fʊt] — (mitm. **feet**) jalg, labajalg
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall
play football — jalgpalli mängima
for — jaoks, -ks; asemel, eest; kestel
forest ['fɒrɪst] — mets; põlismets
forget [ɪ'ɡet] — unustama
four [fɔ:] — neli
fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n] — neliteist
fox [fɒks] — rebane
free — vaba, prii
fresh — värsk
friend [frend] — sõber
frog [frɒg] — konn
baby-frog — konnapoeg
from — -st, -lt, (millegi) juurest
front [frʌnt] — rinne, front; otsmik, laup
in front of — (millegi) ees

fruit [frut] — vili, puuvili
fruit-tree — viljapuu
full [ful] — täis
funny ['fʌni] — naljakas; ime-
lik, veider

G

game — mäng
play games — mänges mängi-
ma
garden ['gɑ:dn] — aed
gather ['gæðə] — koguma, kor-
jama
gay [gei] — lõbus
German ['dʒə:mən] — saksa;
sakslane; saksa keel
Germany ['dʒə:məni] — Saksa-
maa
get — saama, hankima, saavu-
tama
get up — (üles) tõusma
get ready — valmistama
girl [gɔ:l] — tüdruk
give [giv] — andma
give up — loovutama, loobu-
ma; välja andma; alistuma
glad [glæd] — rõõmus
be glad — rõõmustuma, rõõ-
mus olema
glass [glɑ:s] — klaas
glove [glʌv] — (sõrm)kinnas
go — minema, käima
go away — ära minema
go back — tagasi pöörduma
go for a walk — jalutama mi-
nema
go in — sisenema (majja)
go on — jätkama
go out — välja minema
go to bed — magama minema
go to work — tööle minema
goat [gout] — kits

gold [gould] — kuld
good [gud] — hea, hüva, tubli
good-bye [gud'bai] — hüvasti,
nägemiseni
granddaughter ['grænddɔ:tə] —
poja- või tütretütar
great granddaughter — poja-
poja- või tütre-tütretütar
grandmother ['grænd,mʌðə] —
vanaema
Granny ['græni] — vanaemake
grass [grɑ:s] — rohi
great [greit] — suur
green — roheline
grey [grei] — hall
ground — maapind
group [gru:p] — rühm; *siin* salk
grow [grou] — kasvama; muu-
tuma; kasvatama
guess [ges] — arvama, ära ai-
mama, mõistatama

H

hammer — vasar, haamer
hand — käsi
happy — õnnelik
hare [hæə] — jänes
hat [hæt] — kübar
have [hæv] — omama
have on — peas, seljas, jalas
olema
head [hed] — pea
hear [hiə] — kuulma; kuulama
heavy ['hevi] — raske
heavier ['heviə] — raskem
help — aitama, abistama; **help!**
— appil
hen — kana
her *ns.* teda, temale, tema (oma)
herbs [hɜ:bz] — ravimtaimed
here [hiə] — siin, siia

here you are! — noh näete!
from here — siit
hide [haid] — peitma, varjama
high [hai] kõrge, — kõrgel
higher [ˈhaiə] — kõrgem
high up — kõrgel
him — *m. s.* teda, temale
hind [haind] — tagumine, taga-
his [hiz] — *m. s.* tema (oma)
hold [hould] — hoidma, pidama;
 vastu pidama
hole [hou] — auk
holiday [ˈhɒlɪdi] — puhkepäev
holidays [ˈhɒlɪdiz] — koolivahe-
 aeg
hollow [ˈhɒləu] — õõs, õõnsus;
 õõnes
home — kodu; koju
at home — kodus
hop — hüplema, kekslema
horse [hɔ:s] — hobune
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] — haigla
hot — kuum, tuline
it is hot — (ilm) on palav
hour [aʊə] — tund
house [haus] — maja
how [hau] — kuidas, mil viisil
how many — kui palju
hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri] — näljane
be hungry — näljane olema
hurt [hɜ:t] — vigastama, valu
 või haiget tegema

I

ice [ais] — jää
if — kui; kas
ill — haige
be ill — haige olema
in — sees, -s; sisse, -sse
Indian [ˈɪndiən] — india; indi-
 aani; indiaanlane

ink — tint
insect [ˈɪnsekt] — putukas
inside [ɪnˈsaɪd] — sees, seespool
interest [ˈɪntrɪst] — huvi; huvi-
 tama
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvitav
interval [ˈɪntəvəl] — vaheaeg
into — sisse, -sse
it — tema (asja või looma koh-
 ta); see
it's = **it is**
its — tema või selle oma (asja
 või looma kohta)

J

jam [dʒæm] — moos, keedis
January [ˈdʒænjuəri] — jaa-
 nuar
jump [dʒʌmp] — hüppama, kar-
 gama
jump out — välja hüppama
jungle [ˈdʒʌŋɡl] — džungel

K

keep [ki:p] — hoidma; pidama
 (kinni, paigal jne.)
kill — tapma
kind [kaind] — lahke
kiss — suudlema; suudlus
give a kiss — suudlema
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] — köök
kitchen range — pliit
kite — lohe
Kitty — pn. (dim. nimest **Cathe-
 rine**)
knife [naɪf] — nuga
knock [nɒk] — koputama; kopu-
 tus
know [nou] — teadma, tundma

L

lamp — lamp
 last [la:st] — viimane
 at last — lõpuks, viimaks
 late — hilja; hiljuti
 laugh [la:f] — naerma
 lay [lei] — panema, asetama
 lay the table — lauda katma
 lead [li:d] — juhtima
 leader ['li:də] — juht
 brigade leader — brigadir
 pioneer leader — pioneerijuht
 leaf (mitm. leaves) — (puu)leht
 learn [lɜ:n] — õppima
 leaves (mitm. sõnast leaf) —
 lehed
 leg — jalg
 leopard ['lepəd] — leopard
 lesson — õppetund
 let — laskma, lubama
 let us (play) — (mängi)gem,
 -kem
 letter ['letə] — kiri
 lie — lamama, lebama
 lies [laiz] — lamab, lebab (3.
 isik ains. sõnast lie)
 life [laif] — elu
 like¹ — armastama, sallima,
 meeldima
 if you like — kui te soovite
 like² — sarnane, taoline
 be like — sobima
 like³ — nagu, just nagu
 lion ['laiən] — lõvi
 listen ['lisn] — kuulama
 little — väike, väike hulk
 a little — veidi, natuke
 live [liv] — elama
 living ['livɪŋ] — elav, elus
 lonely ['lounli] — üksik; üksil-
 dane

be (feel) lonely — igavust
 tundma
 long — pikk; pikaajaline, kaua-
 kestev
 all day long — kogu päev läbi
 for a long time — kaua (aega)
 Long Ears — Pikk-kõrv
 look — vaatama, järele vaata-
 ma; välja nägema
 look at (midagi) — vaatlema,
 (millelegi) vaatama
 look for — otsima (midagi)
 look like — sarnanema (mille-
 gagi)
 look out — välja vaatama
 look up — üles vaatama; üles
 otsima

loud [laud] — vali, kõva; val-
 justi, kõvasti
 love [lav] — armastama
 lump [lʌmp] — kamakas, tomp

M

machine [mə'ʃi:n] — masin
 make — tegema, valmistama;
 sundima, panema (midagi te-
 gema)
 man (mitm. men) — inimene;
 mees
 many ['meni] — palju, paljud
 march [mɑ:tʃ] — marssima, mar-
 sisammus kõndima
 mark [mɑ:k] — tähis, märk; tä-
 histama, märkima
 Mary ['meəri] — pn.
 matter ['mætə] — asi, asjaolu;
 tähtis või oluline olema
 it does not matter — see pole
 tähtis
 what is the matter? — mis on
 lahti?, milles asi on?
 May¹ — mai

may² — võin (võib, võime jne.),
 tohin (tchib, tohime jne.)
me — mind, minule
measles ['mi:zls] — leetrid
medicine ['medsin] — ravim
 take **medicine** — ravimeid
 (sisse) võtma
meet — kohtama; kohtuma
men (mitm. sõnast **man**) — ini-
 mesed, mehed
method ['meəðd] — meetod
Michael [maikl] — pn.
Mike [maik] — (dim. nimest
Michael)
milk — piim
minute ['nɪnɪt] — minut
miss — ilma jääma; ebaõnnes-
 tuma
moment ['moumənt] — hetk, sil-
 mapilk, moment
 at **this moment** — sel hetkel
 for a **moment** — hetkeks
monkey ['mʌŋki] — ahv
month [mʌnθ] — kuu (aeg)
 for a **month** — kuuks ajaks
more — rohkem, enam
morning — hommik
 in **the morning** — hommikul
most [məʊst] — kõige rohkem
mother ['mʌðə] — ema
mountain ['maʊntɪn] — mägi
much [mʌtʃ] — palju, väga
 very **much** — väga (palju)
museum [mju:'ziəm] — muuseum
mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] — seen
must — pean (pead, peab jne.)
my — minu (oma).

N

name — nimi
 by **name** — nime järgi
near [niə] — lähedal, juures

need — vajama, tarvis olema;
 vajadus
needle ['ni:dl] — nõel
Nelly — pn. (dim. nimest **Helen**
 [helɪn])
nest — pesa
never ['nevə] — mitte kunagi, ei
 iialgi
news [nju:z] — teade, sõnum,
 uudis(ed)
next — järgmine; järgmisena
nice — kena, ilus, armas
nicer — kenam
night [nait] — õhtu; öö
no — ei, mitte; ei mingi, ei ükski
nobody ['nəʊbədi] — mitte keegi
noise [nɔiz] — kära, lärm
nose [nəʊz] — nina
not — ei, mitte
now [nau] — nüüd, praegu
nurse [nɜ:s] — meditsiiniõde;
 põetaja
nut [nʌt] — pähkel

O

o'clock [ə'klɒk]: at ten o'clock —
 kell 10
of — eessõna, vastab kõige sageda-
 damini eesti omastavale, seest-
 ütlevale, osastavale
off — ära, eemal(e)
officer ['ɒfɪsə] — ohvitser
often ['ɒfn] — sageli
oh [ou] — ool, oh!; ah!; ai!
old [əʊld] — vana
 he is **fourteen years old** — ta
 on 14 aastane
older ['əʊldə] — vanem
on — peal, peale; -l, -le
once [wʌns] — ü skord, kord,
 kunagi
at once — otsekohe, korraga

one — üks
 one another — üksteis
 one day — ükskord
 only ['ounli] — ainult, vaid; ainus
 open — avama
 or — või, ehk
 orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd] — viljapuuaed
 order ['ɔ:də] — kord, järjekord
 in (good) order — (heas) korras
 other ['ʌðə] — teine (veel üks), muu
 our [aʊə] — meie (oma)
 out (of) — seest, -st
 out-of-doors ['aʊtəv 'dɔ:z] — väljas, vabas õhus
 over [ouvə] — (millegi) üle, kohal
 be over — lõppema
 owl [aʊl] — öökull

P

pack up — pakkima (sisse, kokku)
 page [peɪdʒ] — lehekülj
 paper — paber
 parents ['peərənts] — vanemad
 park — park
 parrot ['pærət] — papagoi
 part — osa
 take part — osa võtma (mil-
 lestki)
 paste [peɪst] — kliister
 paste brush — liimipintsel
 pay — maksuma, tasuma
 pear [peə] — pirn
 pear-tree ['peəri:] — pirnipuu
 pen — sulg
 pencil ['pensl] — pliiats
 people ['pi:pl] — inimesed
 (mitm.); rahvas (ains.)
 Pete — pn. (dim. nimest Peter
 [pi:tə])

picture ['pɪktʃə] — pilt
 in the picture — pildil
 pie [paɪ] pirukas
 piece [pi:s] — tükk; pala
 pig — siga; põrsas
 pine-tree — männ
 pioneer [ˌpaɪə'niə] — pioneer
 pity ['pɪti] — hale meel, haletsus
 it's a pity — (sellest) on
 kahju
 place [pleɪs] — koht, paik
 plant [plɑ:nt] — taim; istutama,
 külvama (seemneid)
 plate — taldrik
 play — mängima
 please [pli:z] — palun
 plum [plʌm] — ploom
 'plum-tree — ploomipuu
 pocket ['pɒkɪt] — tasku
 pointed ['pɔɪntɪd] — teravaotsa-
 line; terane, teravmeelne
 pond [pɒnd] — tiik
 poor [puə] — vaene
 post [pəʊst] — postiga saatma,
 posti panema
 post office ['pəʊst ˌɒfɪs] side-
 kontor
 prepare [pri'peə] — (ette) val-
 mistama
 pretty ['prɪti] — kena, nägus, tore;
 kaunis, üsna
 prettiest ['prɪti:st] — kõige ke-
 nam
 prisoner ['prɪznə] — vang
 proud [praʊd] — uhke (millegi
 üle of)
 pull [pul] — tõmbama; kiskuma,
 sikutama
 pupil ['pju:pl] — õpilane
 puppy ['pʌpi] — (koera) kutsi-
 kas
 purr [pə:] — nurru lõõma
 push [puʃ] — tõukama, lükkama

put [put] — panema, asetama
put away — ära panema, kõr-
vale heitma
put down — maha panema;
üles kirjutama
put on — peale panema; selga
(pähe, kätte, jalga) panema
put out — välja pistma

Q

quarrel ['kwær(ə)] — tüli, riid;
tülitsema
quick [kwik] — kiire, kärmas;
kiiresti
be quick — tee kähku! ruttu!
quiet ['kwaɪət] — vaikus, rahu;
vaikne, rahulik
quite [kwaɪt] — täiesti, päris,
üsna

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] — küülik
raccoon [ræ'ku:n] — pesukaru
rag [ræg] — räbal, kalts, näru
rain [rein] — vihm
it rains — vihma sajab
range: kitchen range [reɪndʒ] —
pliit
read — lugema
red — punane
ready ['redi] — valmis
get ready — valmistuma; val-
mistama
repeat [ri'pi:t] — kordama
rest — puhkama, puhkus
riddle [rɪdl] — mõistatus
right [raɪt] — õige; parempoolne
all right! — hüva!, hea küll!
be right — õigus olema
ring¹ [rɪŋ] — rõngas, võru
ring² — helistama, kõlistama
ring up — (telefoni teel) välja
kutsuma

ripe — küps, valmis
rise — tõusma
river ['rɪvə] — jõgi
roll [roul] — sõudma
room — tuba; ruum
root — juur
rose — roos
rosy — roosa
round — ümmargune; (millegi)
ümber
run [rʌn] — jooksmas
run about — sinna-tänna
jooksmas, sibama
run in — sisse tormama
Russian [rʌʃɪn] — vene keel, vene

S

sad [sæd] — kurb
be sad — kurvastuma, kurb
olema
sailing-boat ['seɪlɪŋ ,bɔ:t] —
purjepaat
salt [sɔ:lt] — sool
same [seɪm] — sama
all the same — ükskõik
sanatorium [sænə'tɔ:riəm] —
sanatoorium
say — ütleva
says [sez] — ütleb (3. isik ajns.
verbist say)
school [sku:l] — kool
schoolboy — koolipoiss
schoolgirl — koolitüdruk
schoolfriend — koolisõber
season [si:zn] — aastaaeg
second ['sek(ə)nd] — teine
see — nägema; vaatama
come to see — kellegi poole
tulema; külastama
send — saatma
seventh ['sevən] — seitsmes
shake [ʃeɪk] — raputama

- sheep — lammas, lambad
 shelf — riul
 shell (muna-, pähkli- jne.) koor;
 kest
 shine — paistma
 shirt [ʃə:t] — särk
 shoe [ʃu:] — king
 show [ʃəʊ] — näitama
 shut — sulgema
 sing — laulma
 sister — õde
 sit — istuma
 sit down — istet võtma, istu-
 ma
 six — kuus
 skate — uisutama
 ski [ʃi:] — suusatama
 skin [skin] — nahk; kest
 sky [skai] — taevas
 sleep — magama; uni
 sleepy — unine
 be sleepy — unine olema
 small [smɔ:l] — väike
 snake [sneik] — madu
 snow [snəʊ] — lumi
 snowball [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l] — lumepall
 go snowballing — lumesõda
 pidama
 so — nii, nõnda; niisiis
 soap [səʊp] — seep
 sofa [ˈsəʊfə] — diivan
 soft [ˈsɔ:(i)ft] — pehme; mahe,
 õrn
 soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə] — sõdur
 some [sʌm] — mõni, mõned,
 natuke; mingi, keegi
 somebody [ˈsʌmbədi] — keegi
 something [ˈsʌməɪŋ] — mingi
 asi, miski
 sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] — mõni-
 kord
 son [sʌn] — poeg
 soon [su:n] — varsti, peagi
 sorry: I am sorry — mul on
 kahju
 soup [su:p] — supp
 Soviet [ˈsəʊviət] — nõukogude
 speak [spi:k] — rääkima
 special [ˈspeʃl] — eriline
 spend — veetma (aega)
 sport — sport
 spring — kevad
 in spring — kevadel
 stamp [stæmp] — tampima,
 trampima
 stand [stænd] — seisma
 stand up — püsti tõusma
 start [stɑ:t] — teele asumata, läh-
 tuma (kuskilt)
 station [ˈsteɪʃn] — jaam
 stay [steɪ] — peatuma, viibima;
 jääma
 stay at home — koju jääma,
 kodus olema
 stick [stɪk] — kepp
 still¹ — veel, veelgi, siiski
 still² — vaikne, liikumatu
 sting [stiŋ] — nõelama; nõel
 stone — kivi; kivi-
 stop — peatuma
 story [ˈstɔ:ri] — (mitm. stories)
 jutt, jutustus; lugu
 stove [stəʊv] — ahi
 street — tänav
 string [striŋ] — nööri, pael
 shoe string — kingapael
 strong — tugev; kindel
 such [sʌtʃ] — säärane; niisugune
 suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] — äkki
 sugar [ˈʃʊgə] — suhkur
 summer — suvi
 in summer — suvel
 sun — päike
 sunday [ˈsʌndi] — pühapäev
 sure [ʃʊə] — kindlasti, muidugi;
 kindel

be sure — kindel olema
Suvorovite [su'vɔrəvɪt] — su-
 voorovlane
 sweet [swi:t] — magus; armas,
 kaunis, kena
 swim [swim] — ujuma
 sword [sɔ:d] — mõõk

T

table [teibl] — laud
 writing table — kirjutuslaud
 tail [teɪl] — saba
 take — võtma
 take a walk — jalutama
 take out — välja võtma
 take part — osa võtma
 talk [tɔ:k] — kõnelema, rääki-
 ma; vestlema
 taxi ['tæksi] — taksi(auto)
 tea — tee
 have tea — teed jooma
 teach — õpetama
 teacher — õpetaja
 Teddy-Bear ['tedi ,beə] — mängu-
 karu
 teeth [ti:θ] (mitm. sõnast **tooth**)
 hambad
 telephone ['telifoun] — telefon
 tell — jutustama, rääkima
 temperature ['temprɪtʃə] — tem-
 peratuur
 take temperature — tempera-
 tuuri mõõtma
 ten — kümme
 than [ðæn] — kui (võrdlev)
 thanks to [θæŋks] — tänu (kel-
 legi või millegi)
 that's = that is
 theatre ['θiətə] — teater
 their [ðeə] — nende (oma)
 them [ðem] — neid, neile
 then [ðen] — siis

there [ðeə] — seal, sinna
 these (mitm. sõnast **this**) — need
 thick [θɪk] — paks; tihe
 thin [θɪn] — õhuke, peen
 thing [θɪŋ] — asi, ese
 dinner things — (lõuna) söö-
 ginõud
 think [θɪŋk] — mõtlema, arvama
 third [θɜ:d] — kolmas
 this [ðɪs] (mitm. **these**) — see
 those [ðo:z] (mitm. sõnast **that**)
 — need (seal)
 three [θri:] — kolm
 throw up [θrəʊ] — üles viskama;
 (millestki) loobuma
 through [θru:] — läbi, kaudu
 tidy ['taɪdi] — korralik, puhas
 tiger ['taɪgə] — tiiger
 till — kuni, seni kui
 time — aeg; kord
 after some time — mõne aja
 pärast
 all the time — kogu aeg
 for a long time — kaua
 from time to time — aegajalt,
 vahetevahel
 have a good time — aega häs-
 ti veetma
 it's (it is) time — on aeg
 (minna, teha jne.)
 tired [taɪəd] — väsinud, tüdine-
 nud
 to — -le, -sse, -ni (vastab eesti
 alaleütlevale, sisseütlevale jt.);
 juurde, kuni
 to-day [tə'deɪ] — täna
 together [tə'geðə] — koos
 to-morrow [tə'mɔrou] — homme
 tongue [tʌŋ] — keel
 too — ka, samuti; liiga
 too-wit-too-woo [tu: wɪt, tu: wu:]
 — öökulli hääliitsus
 town [taun] — linn

toy — mänguasi
tractor ['træktə] — traktor
train — rong
tramp: go tramp — raskel sam-
mul astuma; kõmpima
tree — puu
tries [traiz] — katsub, proovib;
pingutab, püüab (3. isik ains.
verbist try)

trousers ['trauzəz] — püksid
true [tru:] — õige, tõeline; truu,
ustav

it is not true — see pole tōsi

trunk [trʌŋk] — lont (elevandil)

try — katsuma, proovima; pin-
gutama, püüdma

tunic ['tju:nɪk] — sõdurikuub

turn¹ [tɜ:n] — pöörama, pöör-
duma

turn over — (ümber) pöörama

turn²: in turn — järjekorras

twelve [twelv] — kaksteist

twentieth ['twentiθ] — kahe-
kümnes

two [tu:] — kaks

U

uncle ['ʌŋkl] — onu

under — all, alla

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] —
mõistma, aru saama

unhappy — õnnetu

union ['ju:njən] — liit

the Soviet Union — Nõukogude
Liit

up — üles, ülal

upon [ə'pɒn] = on

us — meid, meile

use [ju:z] — tarvitama, kasu-
tama

useful ['ju:sfʊl] — kasulik

U. S. S. R. ['ju:ese'saɪ] — NSVL

V

very [veri] — väga

very much — väga (palju)

visit ['vɪzɪt] — külastama

voice [vɔɪs] — hääl

W

wait (for) — ootama

wake up [weɪk] — ärkama, ära-
tama

walk [wɔ:k] — jalutama; kõndi-
ma; jalutuskäik

go for a walk — jalutuskäiku
tegema

take a walk — jalutama, jalu-
tuskäiku tegema

wall [wɔ:l] — sein

want [wɒnt] — tahtma (midagi
teha); vajama

warm [wɔ:m] — soe

wash [wɒʃ] — pesema

wash up — lauanõusid pesema

watch [wɒtʃ] — käekell

water ['wɔ:tə] — vesi

way [wei] — tee (sõidu-)

weak [wi:k] — nõrk

wear [weə] — kandma (rõivaid)

weather ['weðə] — ilm

week [wi:k] — nädal

welcome ['welkəm] — tere tule-
mast (ütlemata); rõõmuga ter-
vitama või vastu võtma

well¹ — hästi; terve

be well — hea tervise juures
olema

well² — noh!

what [wɒt] — mis; missugune

when [wen] — millal

where [weə] — kus; kuhu

white — valge

who [hu:] — kes

whose [hu:z] — kelle (oma)
why [wai] — miks
wife [waif] — naine
wild [waild] — metsik
wind [wind] — tuul
window ['windou] — aken
winter — talv
 in winter — talvel
wish — soov; soovima
with [wið] — -ga; ühes, kaasas
 (vastab eesti kaasaütlevale
 käände)
without [wið'au] — ilma
wolf [wulf] — hunt
woman ['wumən] (mitm. women)
 — naine
women ['wimin] (mitm. sõnast
 woman) — naised
wonder ['wʌndə] — imestama;
 uudistama, teada tahtma
wood — mets; puit
word [wə:d] — sõna
work [wɜ:k] — töötama; töö

worker ['wɜ:kə] — tööline
write [rait] — kirjutama
 writing table — kirjutuslaud
wrong [rɒŋ] — vale, väär
 be wrong — vale (väär) ole-
 ma; eksima

Y

yard [jɑ:d] — õu, hoov
year [jiə] — aasta
yellow ['jeiou] — kollane
yes [jes] — jah
yet [jet] — veel, alles; siiski
 not... yet — mitte veel
you [ju:] — teie, te; sina, sa;
 teile, teid; sulle, sind
young [jʌŋ] — noor
your [jɔ:] — teie, sinu (oma)

Z

Zoo [zu:] — loomaaed

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