

M. K R E U T Z B E R G

*Inglise keele  
õpik*

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EESTI KIRJASTUS • TALLINN

M. KREUTZBERG

# INGLISE KEELE ÕPIK

I

TEINE, MUUTMATA TRÜKK



4575

EESTI KIRJASTUS  
TALLINN 1943

M. KREUTZBERG

INGLISE KEELE

OPIK

TEHASEKSTRAKT

222

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## Everyday Sentences.

1. Good morning!  
How do you do?  
How are you?  
Thank you, I am quite well.  
Good-bye!
2. Stand up.  
Open your book.  
Open your book at page 10.  
Read in a loud voice.  
Not so fast, please!  
Repeat the last sentence.  
Say it once again.  
Speak louder.  
Translate it into Estonian.  
Say it in English.  
Go on reading.  
Stop now.  
Shut your book.  
Put your book on the desk.  
Sit down.  
Let us write a class exercise.  
Let us write a dictation.  
Distribute the copy-books.  
Correct your mistakes.  
Show me your copy-book.  
Give me your copy-books.  
Collect the copy-books.

3. Who is absent to-day?

Tom is absent. Ann and Lily are absent.

Nobody is absent to-day.

Do you know this word?

Can you spell it?

What does it mean?

What is that in English (in Estonian)?

Who knows it?

Do you understand my question?

Did you notice any mistakes in Frank's (Lily's) reading?

Can you correct it?

4. I am sorry I have forgotten my book.

Please excuse me, I cannot say my lesson to-day, I have a headache.

Please excuse me, I don't know my lesson to-day, I was ill yesterday.

### LESSON ONE.

'lesn      'wan.

Tom is a boy. Bob is a boy.

'tɒm iz ə 'bɔɪ. 'bɒb iz ə 'bɔɪ.

Is Dick a boy? Yes, Dick is a boy.

iz 'dɪk ə 'bɔɪ? 'jes, 'dɪk iz ə 'bɔɪ.

Is Lily a girl? Yes, Lily is a girl.

iz 'lɪli ə 'gɜːl? 'jes, 'lɪli iz ə 'gɜːl.

Is Ann a boy? No, Ann is not a boy, Ann is a girl.

iz 'æn ə 'bɔɪ? 'nɔʊ, 'æn iz 'nɒt ə 'bɔɪ, 'æn iz ə 'gɜːl.

Is Mr. Brown a boy? No, Mr. Brown is not a boy,  
iz 'mistə 'braun ə 'bɔi? nou, 'mistə 'braun iz 'nɒt ə 'bɔi,

Mr. Brown is a man.  
'mistə 'braun iz ə 'mæn.

Is Miss White a man? No, Miss White is not a  
iz mis 'wait a 'mæn? 'nou, mis 'wait iz 'nɒt ə

man, Miss White is a woman.  
'mæn, mis 'wait iz ə 'wumən.

*Questions.* 1. Is Tom a boy? 2. Is Lily a girl? 3. Is Ann  
a man? 4. Is Miss White a woman? 5. Is Mr. Brown a man?  
6. Is Dick a boy?

*Exercise. Fill the blanks.*

1. Tom is — boy. 2. Dick — a —. 3. Lily is a —. 4. Ann  
is — a boy, Ann is a —. 5. Mr. Brown is a —. 6. Miss  
White is a —. 7. Is Dick — man? 8. No, Dick is — a man,  
Dick is — —.

*Pronounce:* Miss, is; a girl; boy, Tom, not.

## LESSON TWO.

'lesn 'tu.

Mr. Brown is a man.  
'mistə 'braun iz ə 'mæn.

What is Mr. Clerk? He is also a man.  
'wɒt iz 'mistə 'klɜ:k? 'hi: iz 'ɔ:lsou ə 'mæn.

Miss White is a woman. Is Mrs. Brown also a  
mis 'wait iz ə 'wumən. iz 'misiz 'braun 'ɔ:lsou ə

woman? Yes, **she** is a woman.

'wumən? 'jes, 'ʃi: iz ə 'wumən.

What is Lucy? She is a girl. She is an **English**

'wɒt iz 'lusi? 'ʃi: iz ə 'gæɪl. 'ʃi: iz ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ

girl.

'gæɪl.

What is Henry? He is an English boy.

'wɒt iz 'henri? 'hi: iz ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ.

Is Endel also an English boy? No, he is not, he

iz 'endel əɪlsəʊ ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ? 'nəʊ, hi: iz 'nɒt, hi:

is an **Estonian** boy.

iz ən es'təʊniən 'bɔɪ.

Is Tom an English or an Estonian boy? He is an

iz 'tɒm ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ ɔ:ɪr ən es'təʊniən 'bɔɪ? hi: iz ən

English boy.

'ɪŋglɪʃ 'bɔɪ.

*Questions.* 1. What is Tom? 2. What is Mr. Brown? 3. Is Miss White also a man? 4. What is Miss White? 5. What is Lily? 6. Is Dick a boy or a girl? 7. What is Mr. Clerk? 8. What is Endel?

Tom is a boy. **He** is a boy.

Lily is a girl. **She** is a girl.

*Exercise. He or she?*

1. Is Lily a boy? No, — is not a boy, — is a girl. 2. Mr. Brown is not a woman, — is a man. 3. Is Henry an English boy? Yes, — is. 4. Is Mr. Clerk a man or a woman? — is a man. 5. Lucy is not an Estonian girl, — is an English girl. 6. Is Mrs. Brown a woman? Yes, — is a woman.

*Pronounce:* he, she; is; not, what, Tom, boy; no, also, Estonian.

**LESSON THREE.**

'lesn

'ərii.

Miss White is a teacher.

mis 'wait iz ə 'ti:tʃə.

What is Mr. Brown? Mr. Brown is also a teacher.

'wɒt iz 'mistə 'braun? 'mistə braun iz 'ə:lsou ə 'ti:tʃə.

Are you a teacher, Tom? No, I am not. What are

ɑ: ju: ə 'ti:tʃə, 'tɒm? 'nou, ai æm 'nɒt. 'wɒt ɑ:

you? I am a pupil.

'ju: ai æm ə 'pjʊ:pl.

Are you also pupils, Ann and Lucy? Yes, we are

ɑ: ju: 'ə:lsou 'pjʊ:plz, 'æn ænd 'lʊ:si? jes, wi: ɑ:

pupils.

'pjʊ:plz.

Are Dick and Henry also pupils? Yes, they are

ɑ: 'dik ænd 'henri 'ə:lsou 'pjʊ:plz? 'jes, ðei ɑ:

also pupils.

'ə:lsou 'pjʊ:plz.

**Questions.** 1. What is Miss White? 2. Is Mr. Brown also a teacher? 3. What are you? 4. What is Henry? 5. What are Dick and Tom? 6. Is Lucy a girl or a boy? 7. What are Ann and Lily?

**To be.**

**Present.**

**Singular.**

**Plural.**

**Affirmative.**

I am a pupil.

We are pupils.

You are a pupil.

You are pupils.

He is a pupil.

They are pupils.

She is a pupil.

**Interrogative.**

Am I a pupil?

Are we pupils?

Are you a pupil?

Are you pupils?

Is he a pupil?

Are they pupils?

Is she a pupil?

**Negative.**

I am not a pupil.

We are not pupils.

You are not a pupil.

You are not pupils

He is not a pupil.

They are not pupils

She is not a pupil.

**Exercise 1. Is, are, or am?**

1. — you a boy, Tom? 2. — Lily a girl? 3. I — a teacher.  
4. What — you? 5. What — Henry? 6. What — Dick and Bob?  
7. They — boys. 8. I — not a boy, I — a girl. 9. We — pupils.  
10. What — Mr. Brown?

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

1. Mina olen õpilane.
2. Kas sina ka oled õpilane?
3. Härra Brown on õpetaja.
4. Mis teie olete.
5. Meie oleme õpilased.
6. Kas Anna on poiss- või tütarlaps?
7. Ta on tütarlaps.
8. Mis on Dick ja Bob?
9. Nad on poisid.

*Pronounce:* a man, am, and; teacher, English.

## LESSON FOUR.

'lesn            'fɔɪ.

**Here** is a **book**.

'hiə    iz    ə    'buk.

What **book** is **it**? It is a **story-book**.

'wɒt    'buk    iz    it?    it    iz    ə    'stɔ:ri-buk.

Is it an **interesting** story? Yes, it is a **very** interesting

iz    it    ən    'intristiŋ    'stɔ:ri? 'jes,    it    iz    ə    'veri    'intristiŋ

story.

'stɔ:ri.

Is it **long**? No, it is not long, it is **short**.

iz    it    'lɔŋ?    'nɒ,    it    iz    nɒt    'lɔŋ,    it    iz    'ʃɔ:t.

What is the **story about**?

'wɒt    iz    ðə    'stɔ:ri    ə'baut?

It is a story about a **sailor**.

it    iz    ə    'stɔ:ri    ə'baut    ə    'seilə.

Sing.    A book.    An interesting book.

Plur.    Books.    Interesting books.

**Exercise 1. A or an?**

1. Here is — story. 2. It is about — Estonian sailor.  
3. Is it — interesting story? 4. Yes, it is — very interesting  
story. 5. Is it — long story? 6. No, it is not, it is — short  
story.

**Exercise 2. He, she or it?**

1. Tom is a boy. — is an English boy. 2. Lucy is a  
girl. — is a pupil. 3. Here is a book. — is a story.  
4. What is — about? 5. What is Bill? — is a sailor.  
6. What is Ann? — is a girl. 7. What is Mr. Clerk?  
— is a teacher.

**Pronounce:** Bob, boy, book, Bill; pupil, pronounce;  
they.

**LESSON FIVE.**

'lesn 'faiv.

**Have** you **any** story-books, Henry?

hæv ju: 'eni 'stɔ:ri-buks, 'henri?

I have **many** story-books.

ai hæv 'meni 'stɔ:ri-buks.

Have you any books **for** boys and for girls?

hæv ju: 'eni 'buks fɔ: 'bɔiz ənd fɔ: 'gɜ:lz?

Yes, I have.

jes, ai 'hæv.

**Can** you **give** me a **good** story, Henry?

'kæn ju: 'giv 'mi: ə 'gud 'stɔ:ri, 'henri?

Yes, I can. **But** I have **only** English story-books.  
'jes, ai 'kæn. bət ai hæv 'ounli 'iŋgliʃ 'stɔ:ri-buks.

Can you **read** English books?  
'kæn ju: 'ri:d 'iŋgliʃ 'bʊks?

Yes, I can.  
'jes, ai 'kæn.

Is the story very long?  
iz ðə 'stɔ:ri 'veri 'lɔŋ?

No, it is not long, but it is very interesting.  
'nou, it iz 'nɒt 'lɔŋ, bət 'it iz 'veri 'intristiŋ.

Here is the book.  
'hiə iz ðə 'buk.

**Thank you.**  
'æŋk ju:

Singular:

one book  
„ boy  
„ girl  
„ lesson  
„ pupil  
„ sailor  
„ teacher  
„ exercise  
„ story  
„ man  
„ woman

Plural:

two books [bʊks]  
„ boys [bɔɪz]  
„ girls [gɜ:lz]  
„ lessons ['lesnz]  
„ pupils ['pjʊ:plz]  
„ sailors ['seiləz]  
„ teachers ['ti:tʃəz].  
„ exercises ['eksəsaɪzɪz]  
„ stories ['stɔ:ri:z]  
„ men [men]  
„ women ['wɪmɪn]

**Exercise 1. Is or are?**

1. Here — many books.
2. — here any stories for boys?
3. Here — only stories for girls.
4. Here — a book for you.
5. It — a long story.
6. Two boys and three boys — five boys.
7. — Dick and Tom your pupils?
8. — Henry also a pupil?
9. Mr. Brown and Mr. Clerk — teachers.
10. — Bill a sailor?

**Exercise 2. Fill the blanks with:**

have, for, read, here, any, also, English.

1. Have you — English books?
2. Can you — English?
3. What is —?
4. Here is a good story — you.
5. Have you only — story-books?
6. I can — read Estonian books.
7. I — many good books.

**Exercise 3. Form the plural.**

Teacher, pupil, book, lesson, man, girl, boy, story, woman, exercise, sailor.

**Pronounce:** thank, three; they.

**LESSON SIX.**

'lesn      'six.

**Who has a ball?**

'hu: hæz ə 'bɔ:l?

I have a ball. I can play ball. I like to play

'ai hæv ə 'bɔ:l. ai kæn 'plei 'bɔ:l. ai 'laik tə 'plei

ball.

'bɔ:l.

Have you a ball, Dick and Bob?

'hæv 'ju: ə 'bɔ:l, 'dik ænd 'bɒb?

Yes, we have. We have two balls.

'jes, wi: 'hæv. wi: hæv 'tu: 'bɔ:lz.

Has Tom also a ball?

hæz 'tɒm ə 'ɔ:lsəʊ ə 'bɔ:l?

Yes, he has.

'jes, hi: 'hæz.

Can you play football?

kæn ju: 'plei 'fʊtbɔ:l?

Yes, I can. We often play football. We like it.

'jes, ai 'kæn. wi: 'ɔ:fn 'plei 'fʊtbɔ:l, wi: 'laik it.

Football is so exciting. We like exciting games. All

'fʊtbɔ:l iz səʊ ik'saitiŋ. wi: 'laik ik'saitiŋ 'geimz. 'ɔ:l

boys like exciting games.

'bɔiz 'laik ik'saitiŋ 'geimz.

To have.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I have.

You have.

He has.

She has.

We have.

You have.

They have.

Interrogative.

Have I?

Have you?

Has he?

Has she?

Have we?

Have you?

Have they?

Negative.

I have not.

You have not.

He has not.

She has not.

We have not.

You have not.

They have not.

*Questions.* 1. Who has a ball? 2. What game is exciting?  
3. Who likes exciting games? 4. Who often plays football?  
5. Can you play football? 6. What is Bill? 7. What is  
Tom? 8. What are you? 9. Who likes to read? 10. Who  
has many books?

*Exercise 1. Make sentences.*

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bill is     | an interesting book. |
| 2. Mr. Clerk   | the story about?     |
| 3. Football is | a sailor.            |
| 4. Tom is an   | an exciting game.    |
| 5. I have      | English boy.         |
| 6. What is     | is a teacher.        |

*Exercise 2. Have or has?*

1. What — you? 2. I — a ball. 3. — Tom also a ball?  
4. Yes, he —. 5. What — Henry and Dick? 6. They —  
many interesting books. 7. We — many exciting stories.  
8. Mr. Brown — many good pupils.

*Exercise 3. Translate into English.*

1. Kes on siin? 2. Kes armastab lugeda? 3. Kes mängib jalgpalli? 4. Kas sa oskad (oskad sa) jalgpalli mängida? 5. Mis teil on? 6. Mul on palju raamatuid.

*Pronounce:* all, ball, football, also, often, form, story, short; Tom, hot, long, what, four.

**LESSON SEVEN.**

'lesn 'sevn.

We are here to **learn**. We learn to read and to **write**  
wi: a: 'hiə tə 'lə:n. wi: 'lə:n tə 'ri:d ənd tə 'rait

English.

'iŋglɪʃ.

Can you **speak** English, Endel?

kæn ju: 'spi:k 'iŋglɪʃ, 'endəl.

No, I cannot speak yet. But **some** boys and girls speak

'nou, ai 'kænət 'spi:k 'jet. bət 'səm 'bɔiz ənd 'gɜ:lz 'spi:k

English very well.

'iŋglɪʃ 'veri 'wel.

Do you also learn **German** here? Yes, we do.

du: ju: 'ɔ:lsou 'lə:n 'dʒɜ:mən 'hiə? 'jes, wi: 'du:.

We learn German, Estonian, and English. Do you read

wi: 'lə:n 'dʒɜ:mən, es'touniən, ənd 'iŋglɪʃ. du: ju: 'ri:d

German books? Yes, we do.

'dʒɜ:mən 'bʊks? 'jes, wi: 'du:.

We also read German **newspapers**.

wi: 'ɔ:lsou 'ri:d 'dʒɜ:mən 'nju:spɛipɜz.

Can you speak German?

kæn ju: 'spi:k 'dʒɜ:mən?

Yes, we all speak German.

'jes, wi: 'ɔ:l 'spi:k 'dʒɜ:mən.

Singular.

Plural.

Affirmative.

I can play ball.  
You can play ball.  
He can play ball.  
She can play ball.

We can play ball.  
You can play ball.  
They can play ball.

Negative.

I cannot play ball.  
You cannot play ball.  
He cannot play ball.  
She cannot play ball.

We cannot play ball.  
You cannot play ball.  
They cannot play ball.

*Questions.* 1. What do you learn here? 2. Do you speak English? 3. Can you speak German? 4. Who speaks German very well? 5. What newspapers do you read? 6. What story-books do you like? 7. Can you play football? 8. Do you like football?

*Exercise 1. Put in the missing letters.*

Tea—er, pu—il, n—spaper, sp—k, s—lor, Eng—sh, g—me, footb—ll, s—me, of—en, ex—ting, th—k, ab—t, le—n.

*Exercise 2. Has or is?*

1. Who — a good story-book? 2. — it an interesting story.  
3. Football — an exciting game. 4. Lily — a ball. 5. Here — a newspaper. 6. — Bill a sailor? 7. Mr. Clerk — many pupils. 8. Miss White — a teacher. 9. — Lucy any interesting story-books? 10. Yes, she —.

*Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

1. well, some, and, boys, speak, very, girls, English.
2. do, what, learn, here, you?
3. you, play, all, can, football?
4. speak, can, German, you?
5. you, exciting, like, do, games?
6. is, Endel, an, boy, Estonian.

*Pronounce:* ball, boy, book, but; play, pupil; game, girl, good.

**LESSON EIGHT.**

'lesn

'eit.

Do you learn **Russian**, Fred?

du: ju: 'lə:n 'rʌʃ(ə)n, 'fred?

No, I do not.

'nou, ai du: 'nɒt.

**Does your friend Peter learn Russian? Yes, he does. He**

dʌz jɔ: 'frend 'pi:tə 'lə:n 'rʌʃ(ə)n? 'jes hi: 'dʌz. hi:

learns Estonian and Russian. **He works very hard. He**

'lə:nz es'touniən ənd 'rʌʃ(ə)n. hi: 'wɜ:ks 'veri 'hɑ:d. hi:

**knows many Estonian words and expressions. He often**

'nouz 'meni es'touniən 'wɜ:dz ənd ikp'reʃ(ə)nz. hi: 'ɔ:fn

**speaks Estonian with his Estonian friends. But he does not**

'spi:ks es'touniən wið hiz es'touniən 'frendz. bʌt hi: dʌz 'nɒt

yet speak very well. My friends Harry and Bob speak  
jet 'spiik 'veri 'wel. mai 'frendz 'hæri ənd 'bɒb 'spiik

Estonian and Russian.  
es'touniən ənd 'rʌʃ(ə)n.

### To work.

#### Present.

Singular.

Plural.

#### Affirmative.

I work very hard.

You work very hard.

He works very hard.

She works very hard.

We work very hard.

You work very hard.

They work very hard.

#### Interrogative.

Do I work very hard?

Do you work very hard?

Does he work very hard?

Does she work very hard?

Do we work very hard?

Do you work very hard?

Do they work very hard?

#### Negative.

I do not work very hard.

You do not work very  
hard.

He does not work very  
hard.

She does not work very  
hard.

We do not work very  
hard.

You do not work very  
hard.

They do not work very  
hard.

*Exercise 1. Form the plural.*

Man, sailor, woman, game, ball, newspaper, word, letter, expression, exercise.

*Exercise 2. Do not or does not?*

1. I — learn Russian. 2. We — read exciting stories.  
3. Some boys — like to play football. 4. My friend Frank — speak Estonian. 5. Ann — work very hard. 6. She — know you. 7. We — speak English well yet.

*Exercise 3. Fill the blanks with:*

speak, know, does, write, works, learns, can, play.

1. My friend — very hard. 2. He — English and Estonian.  
3. Does he — German? 4. Do you — any exciting games?  
5. — you write English exercises? 6. I often — long exercises.  
7. — Lily like to play ball? 8. Does Endel — many English expressions?

*Pronounce:* German, girl, learn, word, work; a man, about, an English boy, newspaper, teacher, sailor.

## LESSON NINE.

Is **this** your **dog**, Tom?

Yes, this is my **little** dog Boy.

What a **fine** name your dog has. **How old** is Boy?

Boy is a **young** dog. He is only **one year** old.

Young dogs like to play.

Do you often play with your dog?

O yes, I do. I play with my dog every day.

I like to play with Boy and he likes to play with me.

*Questions.* 1. What is Boy? 2. Is Boy an old dog? 3. How old is Boy? 4. What do young dogs like to do? 5. Who plays with Boy? 6. How often does he play with Boy? 7. Does Tom like to play with his dog? 8. Have you a dog?

*Exercise 1.* 1. A or an?

1. Have you — English book? 2. Is Mr. Clerk — teacher? 3. Lily has — old ball. 4. Football is — exciting game. 5. Are you — English girl? 6. Is Endel — good boy?

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

1. Mul on väike koer. 2. Kui vana on teie koer? 3. Mu koer on kaks aastat vana. 4. Kas sul on palju sõpru siin? 5. Mul on ainult üks sõber siin. 6. Ma räägin oma sõbraga. 7. Kes on sinu sõber? 8. Minu sõbrad on Frank ja Bob.

*Exercise 3. Do or does?*

1. — all boys like to play? 2. Yes, they —. 3. — you often play with your friends? 4. — Endel play football? 5. Yes, he —. 6. Some boys — not like exciting games. 7. — you know this man? 8. — you work every day? 9. What — Tom often do?

*Exercise 4. Make sentences.*

1. Boy is	my friend every day.
2. What is	young man?
3. I play with	this expression into English?
4. Who is this	know this word.
5. Can you translate	a fine little dog.
6. I do not	your name?

*Pronounce:* day, game, name, play, newspaper; any, many; am, and, thank.

## LESSON TEN.

To-day Bob has to write an exercise, but he has no copy-book. He asks his friend Tom: "Can you give me a new copy-book, Tom?"

"I am sorry," answers Tom, "I have no copy-book. But let us ask my sister Lily to give you a copy-book."

"Lily, can you give Bob a new copy-book? He has to write an exercise."

"Certainly. Here is a new copy-book. Do you want to have a pen too?"

"No, thank you very much, I have a pen."

### *Exercise 1. A or an?*

— old man, — young girl, — little dog, — English copy-book, — new pen, — exercise, — long story, — exciting game, — good friend.

### *Exercise 2. Do or does?*

1. — you know this young man? 2. — your new friend speak Estonian? 3. No, he — not. 4. We — not like exciting stories. 5. — you write long exercises every day? 6. — your teacher ask you every day? 7. — your sister read English books?

### *Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

1. sorry, no, I, copy-book, am, have, I.
2. pen, me, you, give, can, new, a?
3. we, to, exercise, want, an, write.
4. day, teacher, me, my, every, asks.
5. story, this, a, is, long.
6. is, young, who, girl, this?

*Pronounce:* I, exercise, exciting, fine, five, like, write: interesting, it, give, sister.

## LESSON ELEVEN.

What are you **doing there**, Lucy?

I am doing my lessons.

**Where** are Dick and Henry? They are in the **playground**.

They are playing ball.

Is Tom also playing ball?

No, he is not. He is reading a new story. It is a very interesting story about a young **flier**.

Who is **singing** there?

Ann and some **other** girls are singing a song. The song is **called "School is over."**

They sing very well.

### Present.

#### Indefinite.

I sing well.

You sing well.

He sings well.

She sings well.

We sing well.

You sing well.

They sing well.

#### Continuous.

I am singing **now**.

You are singing **now**.

He is singing **now**.

She is singing **now**.

We are singing **now**.

You are singing **now**.

They are singing **now**.

### Exercise 1. Who or what?

1. — is singing there?
2. — are you doing here?
3. — is your teacher?
4. — is your name?
5. — is playing ball?
6. — is fine?
7. — are you reading now?
8. — is this boy?

*Exercise 2. Use the continuous.*

1. I (speak) now.
2. My teacher (ask) me.
3. The boys (play) there.
4. Tom (call) his dog.
5. I (read) a newspaper.
6. We (learn) English now.
7. Bob (work) very hard.

*Exercise 3. Is or are?*

1. Who — your new friend?
2. What — your name?
3. — all stories exciting?
4. Some exercises — very long.
5. — this your pen?
6. Your sisters — fine girls.
7. How many boys — here?
8. How old — your dog?

*Exercise 4. Put in the missing letters.*

—oung, li—le, e—ry, sis—er, wo—d, wh—t, w—o,  
ex—ession, mu—, sch—l, ans—r, st—ry, o—er.

*Pronounce:* can, call, called, continuous; game, girl, give, good.

**LESSON TWELVE.**

School is over, oh, what fun!

Lessons **finished**, play **begun**.

**Who'll run fastest**, you or I?

**Who'll laugh loudest**, let us try.

Oh, what fun, play begun.

Lessons finished, let us run.

Play begun, oh, what fun!

School and **work is done**.

work — — working

play — — playing

learn — — learning

. . . . .

. . . . .

write — — writing

give — — giving

. . . . .

. . . . .

run — — running

*Exercise 1. Am, is, or are?*

1. I — reading an interesting book.
2. Lucy — writing an exercise.
3. What — Tom and Dick doing?
4. They — playing in the playground.
5. Some girls — singing a song.
6. What — Lily doing.
7. — you speaking English now?
8. I — working now.

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

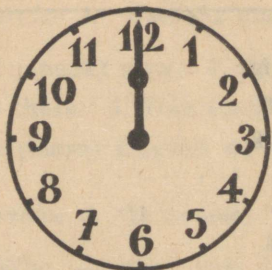
1. Meie õpime iga päev.
2. Teie mängite jalgpalli.
3. Kes mängib väga hästi?
4. Kus on teie õed?
5. Nad on mänguväljakul.
6. Neil on kaks palli.
7. Siin on väike koer.
8. See on minu koer.

*Pronounce:* fine, five, finished, for, four, flier, football, fun, friend.

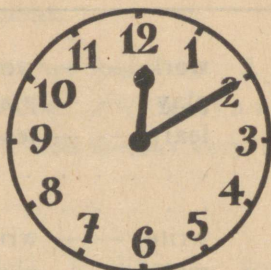
**LESSON THIRTEEN.**

**What time is it?**

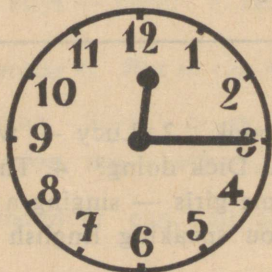
**Tell the time.**



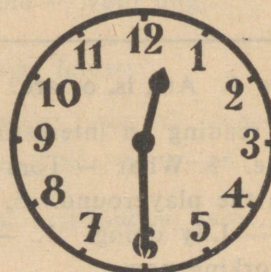
It is twelve (o'clock).



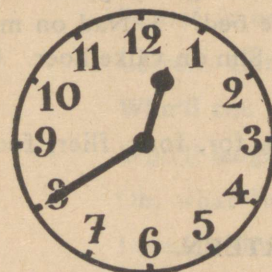
It is ten **minutes**  
past twelve (o'clock).



It is a **quarter**  
past twelve (o'clock).



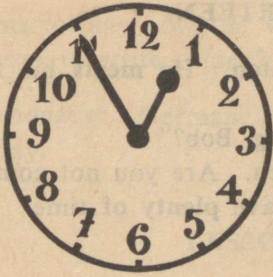
It is **half-past**  
twelve (o'clock).



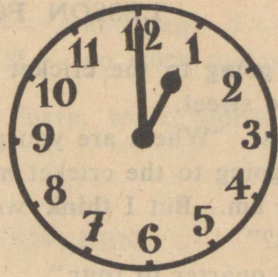
It is twenty **minutes**  
to one (o'clock).



It is a **quarter**  
to one (o'clock).



It is five minutes  
to one (o'clock).



It is one (o'clock).

*Exercise 1. Form the plural.*

Minute, day, story, song, girl, man, boy, copy-book, exercise, story, pen, playground.

*Exercise 2. Tell the time.*

It is 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, 12.05, 12.35, 1.55.

*Exercise 3. Who or what is:*

new, old, good, fine, exciting, young, interesting.

*Exercise 4. Fill the blanks with:*

good, over, like, lessons, work, writes, me, my, new.

1. All boys and girls — fun. 2. Is school —? 3. Are you — finished? 4. My — is done. 5. Endel — many English exercises. 6. Can you give — your pen? 7. Is it a — pen? 8. — sister speaks English very well. 9. This is a very — story.

*Pronounce:* begun, but, does, done, fun, much, run, us.

## LESSON FOURTEEN.

Bob is going to the cricket match. He meets his friend Jim in the street.

Jim asks: "Where are you going, Bob?"

"I am going to the cricket match. Are you not coming?"

"Yes, I am. But I think we have plenty of time. What time is it?"

"It is a quarter to four."

"Is it so late? What a fine wrist-watch you have! Is it a present?"

"Yes, it is. It is a birthday present from my father. But come now. Let us go."

*Questions.* 1. Where is Bob going? 2. Whom does he meet in the street? 3. What does Jim ask? 4. What does Bob answer? 5. Who has a fine wrist-watch? 6. Is it a present? 7. Have you a wrist-watch?

*Exercise 1.* Coming — come, going — go.

Doing, asking, thinking, writing, laughing, playing, giving, reading, running, learning.

*Exercise 2.* Tell the time.

It is 5.15, 6.30, 7.35, 8.45, 9.55, 10.00.

*Exercise 3.* Put in the missing letters.

Thi—k, pl—ty, ma—ch, bir—day, fa—er, cri—et, l—te,  
min—e, cl—ck.

*Exercise 4.* Has or have?

1. Bob — a fine wrist-watch. 2. I — no watch. 3. What — Lucy? 4. She — a new story-book. 5. I am sorry I —

no time to play now. 6. Who — a new pen? 7. — you any exercises to write to-day? 8. I — no work to-day.

*Pronounce:* German, girl, learn, work, word, certainly, birthday.

## LESSON FIFTEEN.

### My Father's House.

This is my father's house. It is a **small** house. My father, my **mother** and we, the **children**, live in this house.

We have a **garden** too. It is a **large** garden. In our garden there are many **fruit-trees** and **flowers**. We often work there.

We all **love our** home very much.

My father has a house. This is my father's house.

*Questions.* 1. **Whose** house is this? 2. Is it a large house? 3. Who lives in this house? 4. **Have** you a garden too? 5. Is it a small garden? 6. **What** have you there in your garden? 7. Do you like to work in your garden?

*Exercise 1. Form the continuous.*

1. I (work) in the garden. 2. Fred (do) his lessons. 3. The children (play) ball in the playground. 4. Some girls (sing) a song. 5. We (learn) English now. 6. The teacher (ask) his pupils. 7. The pupil (answer). 8. My friend (go) to the cricket match. 9. I (work) very hard. 10. Ann and Lily (write) some exercises.

*Exercise 2. Who or whose?*

1. — is working there? 2. — house is there in the garden?
3. — is this man? 4. — is your father? 5. — child are you?
6. — is your teacher? 7. — pupil is Tom? 8. — ball is this?
9. — has a wrist-watch? 10. — is coming there?

*Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

1. house, my, in, father's, I, live.
2. love, father, my, and, I, mother, my.
3. we, garden, large, a, have.
4. all, in, garden, the, to, we, work, like.
5. many, in, flowers, we, our, have, garden.
6. trees, any, your, are, in, there, garden.

*Exercise 4. Translate into English.*

1. Meil on maja ja aed. 2. Meie maja ei ole suur. 3. Meie aias on palju viljapuid. 4. Seal on ka palju lilli. 5. Kas see on teie isa maja? 6. Kas te sageli töötate aias? 7. Jah, me töötame. 8. Meie armastame aias töötada.

*Pronounce:* now, house, how, flower, loud, playground, our.

## LESSON SIXTEEN.

### My Family.

#### I

Frank Harris says:

My father is a **business man**. He has his business in the town. My father has a **motor-car** to drive to town. Every

**morning** at half-past eight he drives in his car to his **office** in the town. He **returns** home late in the **afternoon**. He has very much to do. He is **always** very **busy**.

*Questions.* 1. Whose father is a business man? 2. Where has he his business? 3. Where does he drive every morning? 4. At what o'clock does he drive to his office? 5. What has he to drive in? 6. Where do you go every morning?

*Exercise 1. Make sentences.*

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Where do you go       | business man.     |
| 2. Are you always        | car to drive in.  |
| 3. We have no lessons in | very busy?        |
| 4. My father is a        | every morning?    |
| 5. He works in his       | the afternoon.    |
| 6. He has a              | office every day. |

*Exercise 2. Form the plural.*

father, mother, exercise, house, garden, car, sentence, office, child, tree, flower, story, family, day, boy, town, street, home.

*Exercise 3. Fill the blanks with:*

whose, house, father, busy, work, families, always, has.

1. In this house there live four —. 2. Is it a very large —? 3. What is your —? 4. My father — very much to do. 5. He is always very —. 6. Do you — in this office? 7. — business is it? 8. Do you — work in the afternoon?

*Pronounce:* no, mother, go, so, home, only, old, also.

## LESSON SEVENTEEN.

### My Family.

#### II

My **brother** Jim is a **clerk** in my father's office. Jim has a motor **bike**. He is a very good **driver**. He can also drive a car.

I have no motor bike, **because** I am **too** young. I have a **bicycle** to drive to school. My sister Nelly, too, has a bicycle. We drive to school every morning, **except on Sundays**, when we have no lessons.

We like very much to drive.

*Questions.* 1. Whose brother is Jim? 2. What is Jim? 3. Where does he work? 4. What has he? 5. Can Jim also drive a car? 6. Is he a good driver? 7. Has Frank also a bike? 8. **Why** has he not? 9. What has he? 10. What has his sister Nelly? 11. Where do they drive every morning?

*Exercise 1. Tell the time.*

It is 12.05, 1.25, 2.40, 3.50, 4.15, 5.00.

*Exercise 2. Form the continuous.*

1. I (translate) some sentences. 2. Lucy and Lily (go) to school. 3. Mr. Harris (drive) in his car. 4. He (return). 5. Who (work) in the office? 6. Jim (write) in the office. 7. Father (come) home.

*Exercise 3. Do or does?*

1. What — Frank Harris say? 2. Where — Mr. Harris drive every morning? 3. Where — Jim and his father work? 4. Where — they return in the afternoon? 5. Where —

Frank and Nelly drive every afternoon? 6. — you like to drive in a car? 7. — all pupils drive to school? 8. — this man work very hard?

*Pronounce:* father, car, hard, clerk, afternoon, answer, ask; other, mother, come, some, brother, Sunday, but, fun, run.

## LESSON EIGHTEEN.

### My Family.

#### III

My little sister Jane is not at school yet. She is only six years old.

Jane has four **white rabbits**. The rabbits are **funny little animals**. My sister Jane is very **fond of her rabbits**. She **keeps them** in the garden in a **rabbit-hutch**. When her little friends come to **see her**, she shows them her rabbits.

All little children are fond of rabbits.

*Questions.* 1. Is little Jane also a schoolgirl? 2. Why is she not at school yet? 3. What has she? 4. Where does she keep her rabbits? 5. Who often comes to see Jane? 6. What does Jane show them? 7. What are all little children fond of? 8. Have you any rabbits?

*Exercise 1. Fill the blanks with:*

about, white, show, fond, can, animals, keep, funny.

1. There is a fine — rabbit in the rabbit-hutch. 2. — you see it? 3. Are you — of rabbits? 4. Does your mother — rabbits? 5. — me your little dog. 6. It is very —. 7. I like to read stories — animals. 8. My father is very fond of —.

*Exercise 2. Form questions.*

Examples: You have a dog. Have you a dog?  
Mr. Harris is in town. Is Mr. Harris in town?

1. Jim has a motor bike. 2. Frank and Nelly have new bicycles. 3. Tom is at school. 4. The children are in the playground. 5. This game is very exciting. 6. My brother is fond of dogs. 7. This family is very large.

*Exercise 3. Who or what?*

1. — keeps rabbits? 2. — is Jim Harris? 3. — have Frank and his sister? 4. — is always very busy? 5. — has a house and a garden? 6. — is fond of animals? 7. — is Boy? 8. — is this young flier? 9. — is the story about? 10. — is going to the cricket match?

*Exercise 4. Translate into English.*

1. See on uus jalgratas. 2. Kelle auto see on? 3. Siin on minu venna mootorratas. 4. Minu isa on bürooametnik. 5. Ta töötab selles büroos. 6. Härra Harris on ärimees. 7. Tal on linnas äri. 8. Ta on alati väga hõivatud.

*Pronounce:* who, what, whose, when, where.

## LESSON NINETEEN.

A **week** has seven days.

**Six of them** are **week-days**. We go to school on week-days. We do not work on Sundays.

The names of the week-days are: **Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.**

What day comes **after Saturday**?

*Questions.* 1. How many days are there in a week?  
2. What day comes after Sunday? 3. What day have we

to-morrow? 4. What day comes after Thursday? 5. What day have we to-day? 6. On what days do we not work?

*Exercise 1. Tell the names of the days.*

*Exercise 2. Form the singular.*

1. Two men are working in the garden. 2. Here are many rabbits. 3. There are many dogs in the street. 4. My friends are going to the cricket match. 5. We have fine presents for you. 6. My father has two houses. 7. Here are fine flowers. 8. There are some children in the garden.

Tom has a dog. **His** dog is white.

Jane has a rabbit. **Her** rabbit is white.

*Exercise 2. His or her?*

1. Tom is very fond of — dog. 2. He likes to play with — friends. 3. My sister has four rabbits. She keeps — rabbits in a rabbit-hutch. 4. My mother has many fruit-trees in — garden. 5. Mr. Harris has two clerks in — office. 6. Miss White often plays with — pupils.

*Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

1. A week has	years old.
2. After Sunday comes	from her mother.
3. To-day is my sister's	flowers for her.
4. She is fourteen.	wrist-watch.
5. Here is a present	seven days.
6. It is a fine	Monday.
7. Here are many	birthday.

*Pronounce:* fruit-trees, office, flowers, fine, fond, after, father, Friday, fun, finished, friend, family.

## LESSON TWENTY.

Nelly, what are you going to do this afternoon?

I am going to help my mother to gather the ripe apples and plums in the garden. What are you going to do, Lucy?

I am going to do my lessons and then I want to go to the pictures. The boys say the new picture is interesting.

O yes, I know it is very exciting. I am sorry I cannot come with you.

### *Exercise 1. Form questions.*

Examples: You know this boy. Do you know this boy?  
Bob works very hard. Does Bob work very hard?

1. We go to school every day. 2. All pupils work very hard. 3. Nelly helps her mother very much. 4. They gather the ripe apples and plums. 5. Lucy and her friends often go to the pictures. 6. They like interesting pictures. 7. You learn English. 8. They speak Estonian and German.

### *Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.*

1. A week has seven —. 2. After Thursday comes —. 3. The fruit-trees are in the —. 4. Mr. Harris always drives in his —. 5. Jim works in his father's —. 6. Jane does not go to school because she is too —. 7. The children go to school every day except on —.

### *Exercise 3. Who or whose?*

1. — children are Frank, Nelly, and Jane? 2. — brother is Jim? 3. — is going to the pictures? 4. — birthday is tomorrow? 5. — often comes to see little Jane? 6. — house

is this? 7. — lives in this house? 8. — dog is Boy? 9. — is fond of animals? 10. — father is a business man?

*Pronounce:* book, boy, but, bike, birthday, busy, because, brother, blank, bicycle; plum, present, plenty, picture, pupil, plural.

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE.

Can you count? Yes, I can.

Count from one to ten.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

$1 \times 1 = 1$     **Once** one is one.

$2 \times 2 = 4$     **Twice** two are four.

$3 \times 3 = 9$     **Three times** three are nine.

$4 \times 3 = 12$     Four times three are twelve.

$8 + 12 = 20$     Eight and twelve are twenty.

$20 + 10 = 30$     Twenty and ten are **thirty**.

$30 + 10 = 40$     Thirty and ten are **forty**.

$2 \times 25 = 50$     Twice twenty-five are **fifty**.

$2 \times 30 = 60$     Twice thirty are **sixty**.

$60 + 10 = 70$     Sixty and ten are **seventy**.

$4 \times 20 = 80$     Four times twenty are **eighty**.

$80 + 10 = 90$     Eighty and ten are **ninety**.

$2 \times 50 = 100$     Twice fifty are one **hundred**.

*Exercise 1. Read:*

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$18 + 12 = 30$$

$$10 + 30 = 40$$

$$40 + 35 = 75$$

*Exercise 2. Form the continuous.*

1. I (count) from one to ten.
2. Nelly (help) her mother.
3. She (gather) apples.
4. Frank and his friend (play) cricket in the playground.
5. Mr. Harris (drive) home.
6. Many children (go) to the pictures.
7. Little Jane (show) me her rabbits.

*Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

1. my, is, sister's, Jane, name.
2. girl, a, is, little, she, funny.
3. rabbits, of, is, very, she, her, fond.
4. friend, am, this, I, to, my, see, afternoon, going.
5. sorry, go, you, cannot, with, am, I, I.
6. late, it, is, very?

*Exercise 4. Translate into English.*

1. Kelle laps on Jane?
2. Kes on teie õpetaja?
3. Kelle maja see on?
4. Kes töötab praegu aias?
5. Kelle koer see on?
6. See on Tomi koer.
7. Kas see on teie isa auto?
8. See on minu jalgratas.

*Pronounce:* can, keep, cricket, count, come, car; game, good, give, go, girl, gather, garden.

## LESSON TWENTY-TWO.

My friend Joe lives in Tallinn. He often writes long letters to me. His letters are very interesting. I like his letters very much.

I want to write a letter to my friend Joe, but I have no paper. I have no time to go and buy paper.

I must ask my brother to give me some paper and an envelope.

"Please give me some paper and an envelope. Thanks. Can you give me a stamp too?"

"I am sorry I have no stamp."

*Exercise 1. His or her?*

1. Your friend Joe writes long letters. — letters are very interesting. Please show me — letters. 2. My sister Nelly has many friends. — friends are very fine girls. 3. Mr. Harris has some clerks. — clerks are always very busy. 4. Mrs. Harris has four children. — children live in — house.

*Exercise 2. Count by tens from ten to one hundred.*

*Exercise 3. Form questions.*

Examples: Joe writes long letters. Does Joe write long letters?

His letters are interesting. Are his letters interesting?

1. Your friend lives in this town. 2. He is a clerk in an office. 3. Joe works very hard. 4. You love your friend very much. 5. Lucy wants to write a letter. 6. The pupils want to buy new copy-books. 7. Nelly gives Frank paper and envelopes. 8. This is an old stamp.

*Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.*

1. Twice four are —. 2. The paper is —. 3. This letter is —. 4. This stamp is —. 5. Football is —. 6. The pupils work —. 7. The story is —. 8. The teacher asks his —. 9. We have plenty of —. 10. Jane is fond of her —.

## LESSON TWENTY-THREE.

### A Letter.

Dear Joe,

Many thanks for your very interesting letter. I am sorry I have no time to write you a long letter. This week I have to write a long **composition**, a homework, you know. I must read many books **before** I can **start** writing my composition. I must work very hard.

Next week I **hope** to have **more** time to write a long letter to you.

Your

Frank.

*Exercise 1. Fill the blanks with:*

please, help, must, before, start, compositions, paper, pictures, buy.

1. We often write long —.
2. Before we — writing, we — read many books.
3. I have no —, I must go and — some.
4. — give me a stamp.
5. Monday comes — Tuesday.
6. Do you often go to the —?
7. This afternoon I want to — my mother.

*Exercise 2. Form questions with where and when.*

Examples: We work here. Where do we work?

We work in the morning. When do we work?

1. Joe works in his father's office.
2. He goes to the office in the morning.
3. He returns in the afternoon.
4. You often go to the pictures.
5. We do not work on Sundays.
6. The children are in the garden.
7. The rabbits are in the rabbit-hutch.
8. Some dogs are in the street.

*Exercise 3.* Thinking — think.

Running, —; buying, —; coming, —; asking, —; living, —; helping, —; gathering, —; hoping, —; saying, —; returning, —; keeping, —; giving, —.

*Exercise 4.* Live rhymes with give.

Meet	„	„	.....
Game	„	„	.....
Brother	„	„	.....
Like	„	„	.....
Ball	„	„	.....
Show	„	„	.....
Dear	„	„	.....
Fun	„	„	.....
Where	„	„	.....
Day	„	„	.....

**LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.**

The letter is finished. Now I must go to the **post-office** to buy a stamp and **post** the letter.

\* “**Will** you come with me, Nelly?”

“Certainly I will. I must do some **shopping**. Mother is coming too.”

“Then you must **hurry up**.”

“What time is it?”

“It is half past three.”

“Oh, **then** we have plenty of time. Wait a **little**, I am **ready** in a minute.”

*Exercise 1.* Form the continuous.

1. Frank (write) a letter to his friend. 2. He (hurry) to the post-office. 3. He (post) the letter. 4. Mother and Nelly

(go) shopping. 5. Who (wait)? 6. I (read) the newspaper.  
7. Jim (drive) to town. 8. Who (return)?

*Exercise 2. Tell the time.*

It is 12.15, 18.17, 9.40, 10.48, 11.30, 4.31, 3.00.

*Exercise 3. Make sentences.*

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nelly is writing  | apples and plums.   |
| 2. Jim is hurrying   | returning home.     |
| 3. Mr. Harris is     | the garden.         |
| 4. Frank is playing  | to town.            |
| 5. Mrs. Harris is in | a long composition. |
| 6. She is gathering  | with his friend.    |

*Exercise 4. Translate into English.*

1. Kas te sageli kirjutate pikki kirjandeid? 2. Kas Joe elab selles linnas? 3. Kas te sõidate kooli igal hommikul? 4. Kas teil meeldib sõita? 5. Kas teie õpetaja küsib teid iga päev? 6. Kas te sageli mängite palli? 7. Kas teie sõbrad mängivad erutavaid mängu? 8. Kas kõik lapsed armastavad loomi?

*Pronounce:* some, say, sentence, sing, seven, six, so, please, busy, whose, has, flowers, exercises, girls, boys, days.

## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

“What are you looking for, Nelly?”

“I am looking for my hat.”

“Your hat is **on the table**. Don't (do not) **forget to put on your coat** and to **take your umbrella with you**. It is going to **rain** to-day. What are you going to buy?”

“Mother is going to buy me new **shoes and stockings**. I want to buy some new **magazines**. I am ready. Mother, are you ready? We are going now.”

*Questions.* 1. What is Nelly looking for? 2. Where is her hat? 3. Why must she take her umbrella with her? 4. Is it raining now? 5. What is mother going to buy Nelly? 6. What is Nelly going to buy? 7. Do you read magazines? 8. Who is going to the post-office?

*Exercise 1. Read:*

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$16 \times 6 = 96$$

$$24 + 12 = 36$$

$$16 + 71 = 87$$

$$18 + 43 = 61$$

$$25 + 29 = 54$$

$$50 + 50 = 100$$

I have **some** magazines.

Have you **any** new books?

No, I have not **any** books

*Exercise 2. Any or some?*

1. Have you — stories to read? 2. Yes, I have — very good stories. 3. I must hurry to the post-office? I have to post — letters. 4. Are there — fruit-trees in your garden? 5. Please give me — ripe apples. 6. — boys are going to the playground. 7. — friends are waiting **for me**.

*Exercise 3. A or an?*

1. Please give me — envelope. 2. Do you want to have — pen too? 3. I must buy — umbrella. 4. In this house there is — office. 5. Are you writing — letter? 6. Is this — Estonian expression? 7. I am reading — English magazine. 8. Please go and buy — stamp for me.

*Pronounce:* table, take, to, to-day, Tom; Dick, do, dear, does.

## LESSON TWENTY-SIX.

Four weeks make a **month**. Twelve months make a year.

Tell the names of the months. The names of the months are: **January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.**

The first of January is called New Year's Day. Then we wish each other a **happy New Year**.

The **Christmas Holidays** are in December. On **Christmas Day** we wish each other a **merry Christmas**.

When is your birthday? My birthday is in May.

*Questions.* 1. How many weeks make a month? 2. How many months make a year? 3. What month is the first? 4. What is the first of January called? 5. What do we wish each other then? 6. When are the Christmas Holidays? 7. What do we wish each other on Christmas Day? 8. In what month is your birthday?

*Exercise 1. Form questions with when and where.*

1. Frank is going to the post-office. 2. On the first of January we wish each other a happy New Year. 3. The Christmas Holidays are in December. 4. Your teacher lives in a large house. 5. Lucy's composition is on the table. 6. Mr. Harris always returns in the afternoon. 7. We buy stamps at the post-office.

*Exercise 2. Form the affirmative.*

1. I cannot write this exercise. 2. This child cannot count. 3. We have not any new pens. 4. Lucy has no ball. 5. My father has no motor bike. 6. We do not often go to the pictures. 7. This is not a long story. 8. I have no new shoes.

*Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.*

1. The first of January is called —. 2. On Christmas Day we wish each other a —. 3. My birthday is in —. 4. Twelve months make a —. 5. Four weeks make a —. 6. We play in the —. 7. Football is an —. 8. We read books, magazines, and —.

*Exercise 4. Form the plural.*

Sentence, year, family, day, father, child, office, umbrella, shoe.

*Pronounce:* January, Jim, Joe, Jane, June, July; March, watch, match, much, teacher, each, child, children.

## LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN.

### Work and Play.

Work **while** you work.

Play while you play.

**That** is the way

To be happy and **gay**.

All that you do,

Do with your **might**.

**Things** done by halves

Are **never** done right.

*Exercise 1. Make sentences.*

1. do, you, that, all, do, might, your, with.
2. halves, done, are, things, by, done, never, right.
3. can, into, you, translate, English, expression, this?

4. singing, am, of, fond, I, very.
5. many, you, Estonian, do, songs, know?
6. is, month, January, first, the.

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

1. Kuhu te lähete iga päev? 2. Millal te tulete koju tagasi?
3. Kus te õpite? 4. Kus te mängite peale lõunat? 5. Millal te laulate?
6. Kus töötab Jim? 7. Kuhu ta sõidab igal hommikul?
8. Millal käib Lucy kinos (läheb kinno)?

*Exercise 3. Find the rhymes.*

way, might, goes, tell, all, rhyme, shows, where, gay, well, there, right, ball, time.

## LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT.

“Mother, **may** I ask some friends to come and **have tea** with me?”

“Certainly you may. When are you going to ask them to come?”

“I want to ask them to come this afternoon. **It is fine** to-day, and we can have tea in the garden. I am going to **teach** them a new game. I know such a fine game!”

“**All right.** Ask your friends to come this afternoon and have tea with you.”

*Exercise 1. May or can?*

1. — I take your pen? 2. — you teach your friends a new game?
3. — all boys play cricket? 4. — I read this letter?
5. Certainly you — 6. — I ask you to post this letter?
7. — you sing this song? 8. Yes, I — 9. — you translate this sentence into Estonian?

*Exercise 2. Fill the blanks with:*

teach, all right, think, friends, ask, game, very much, such, tea, have.

1. I want to ask my — to come and have — with me.
2. May I — them to come this afternoon?
3. It is fine, I — we can — tea in the garden.
4. Who is going to — us the new game?
5. Do you know this —?
6. It is — a fine game.
7. We all like it —.
8. —, let us play the new game.

*Exercise 3. Who or what?*

1. — learns English?
2. — works very hard?
3. — knows many Estonian and English expressions?
4. — teaches you English?
5. — is there on your table?
6. — have you to do here?
7. — makes tea for you?
8. — are the children doing?
9. — is going to buy a house?

*Pronounce:* show, shoe, she, expression, Russian, finish, English.

## LESSON TWENTY-NINE.

Yesterday Frank and Nelly played a new game. They played it with **their** friends. They all liked the new game very much.

Then their mother **called** them. "You must **stop** now. I think you all are very **tired**. Come in and have tea now."

But the children wanted to **go on** with their game. They **cried**: "No, Mother, we are not tired. Let us **first** finish our game. It's (it is) such a fine game."

They **soon** finished their game. Then they asked their mother to give them their tea.

## Regular Verbs.

### Infinitive.

### Past.

call	called	[kɔ:ld]
cry	cried	[kraid]
play	played	[pleid]
ask	asked	[ɑ:skt]
finish	finished	[ˈfiniʃt]
like	liked	[laikt]
want	wanted	[ˈwɒntɪd]

### Irregular Verb.

do	did	[did]
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### Exercise 1. Form the past.

1. On the first of January I (wish) my friends a happy New Year. 2. Lily (ask) her brother to give her a book. 3. We (want) to give her a birthday present. 4. The mother (call) her children. 5. We (work) very hard. 6. We (start) our work yesterday. 7. I (hope) to find the rhymes. 8. Once there (live) a funny little man.

### Exercise 2. Their or there?

1. What is — on the table? 2. — are some hats and an umbrella. 3. The children are looking for — things. 4. They play games with — friends. 5. The pupils are finishing — compositions. 6. Who is coming —? 7. The teachers are playing with — pupils. 8. What are you doing —?

*Exercise 3. Form the affirmative.*

1. Has Tom a white dog? 2. Is his father a clerk? 3. Do you all live in this town? 4. Have we to write any compositions? 5. Do we hope to see our friend next week? 6. Is Frank going to teach his friends a new game? 7. Is your mother calling you? 8. Are we very tired?

*Questions.* 1. What did Frank and Nelly do yesterday? 2. **With whom** did they play the new game? 3. How did they like the new game? 4. Who called them? 5. Did the children stop their game? 6. What did they want to do? 7. What did they say? 8. What did they soon finish? 9. What did they ask their mother?

## LESSON THIRTY.

### Buying a Birthday Present.

One afternoon Frank said: "To-morrow is **grandfather's** birthday. Let us go and buy a birthday present."

His mother asked: "Have you **money enough** to buy a present for your grandfather?"

The children cried: "Yes, mother, we have."

Then the children **went** to buy a present. **This time** they wanted to buy a **pipe** for their grandfather.

They **bought** a fine pipe.

When they **came** home, their mother looked at the pipe and said: "It is a fine pipe."

The children **were** very glad. Then Mother **began** to make a **cake**. Nelly helped her to make a cake.

They **made** a very good cake.

## Irregular Verbs.

### Infinitive.

### Past.

say	said	[sed]
go	went	[went]
buy	bought	[bɔ:t]
come	came	[keim]
be	was, were	[wɔz, wɛə]
begin	began	[bi'gæn]
make	made	[meid]

### *Exercise 1. Form the past.*

1. Mrs. Harris and Nelly (go) shopping. 2. They (buy) a new umbrella. 3. When they (come) home, Nelly (begin) to do her lessons. 4. Mrs. Harris (begin) to make a cake. 5. She (make) tea too. 6. The cake (be) very good. 7. The children (say) they (like) their tea. 8. They all (be) very glad.

### *Exercise 2. Give the opposites.*

Young, here, take, large, come, go on, ask, begin, tomorrow, before, new.

### *Exercise 3. Any or some?*

1. The children played — games. 2. They did not play — new games. 3. Did they buy — presents for their grandfather? 4. Are you going to buy — new magazines? 5. Have you to write — letters to-day? 6. Please give me — envelopes. 7. Are there — holidays in May? 8. Are you going to teach us — new songs?

*Questions.* 1. What did Frank say one afternoon? 2. What did they want to buy for their grandfather? 3. What did they want to buy this time? 4. Whom did they show the pipe when they came home? 5. What did their mother say? 6. What did the mother make? 7. Who helped her to make the cake?

### LESSON THIRTY-ONE.

Last Sunday Uncle Peter came to see us.

We were very glad to see **him** again. We all love him very much.

Uncle Peter is a **captain**, and he always **tells** us stories. His stories are very exciting. We like to **hear** his stories.

Uncle Peter **had dinner** with us.

After dinner we asked him to tell us a story.

Uncle Peter **took out** his pipe and began to **smoke**. He likes to smoke, you know.

Then he told us a story about a boy who wanted to **become** a sailor.

#### Irregular Verbs.

##### Infinitive.

have

take

tell

##### Past.

had [hæd]

took [tuk]

told [tould]

*Exercise 1. Form the past.*

1. Our grandfather (tell) us a story. 2. It (be) a story about a little girl. 3. The teacher (say) some words. 4. (Do)

you hear what she (say)? 5. We (have) tea in the garden.  
6. Bob (take) his things and (go) home. 7. It (begin) to  
rain.

*Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.*

1. — uncle is a captain. 2. — you want to become a flier?  
3. — Henry know this young sailor? 4. Is your father a  
business —? 5. Where has he his —? 6. — your father  
smoke? 7. — he a pipe? 8. Uncle Peter had — with us.

*Exercise 3. Give the infinitive.*

Cried, said, came, finished, bought, was, went, told, were,  
took, began, made, had, did.

*Exercise 4. Make sentences with can, may, must.*

*Pronounce:* become, come, love, some, money, done,  
mother, brother.

## LESSON THIRTY-TWO.

Once there was a boy who wanted to go to sea.

He wanted to become a sailor.

One day he went to his father and said: "Father, let me  
go to sea."

"No," said the boy's father, "you are my **only son**, you  
must **stay at home** with me and your mother."

But the boy wanted to go to sea. He **ran** away from  
his **parents** and went **on board a ship**.

The **weather** was fine, and the boy was very happy.

*Exercise 1. Their or there?*

1. The sailors and — captain returned. 2. They all loved  
— old ship very much. 3. Once — was a boy who wanted

to become a sailor. 4. The parents did not let — son go to sea. 5. The children did not hear when — mother called them. 6. They wanted to go on with — game. 7. Did they meet — friends in the street? 8. What is — in the street?

*Exercise 2. Form the past.*

Tell, go, come, say, be, run, take, have, buy, begin, make, cry.

*Exercise 3. Translate into English.*

1. Meie mängisime uut mängu. 2. See mäng oli väga huvitav. 3. Meile meeldis see mäng väga. 4. Meie tahtsime mängu jätkata. 5. Mõned poisid olid väsinud. 6. Ema kutsus (hüüdis) meid. 7. Ema tegi meile hea koogi. 8. Minu õde aitas tal kooki teha. 9. Eile me ostsime ilusa pildi. 10. Ma olin väga rõõmus.

### LESSON THIRTY-THREE.

But soon a **strong wind** began to **blow**.

The ship went **up and down**, up and down, and again up and down.

The boy **felt** very **bad**. He **became seasick**.

"I will not become a sailor," he said. "I will never go to sea again. I want to go home to my parents."

*Questions.* 1. What did a little boy want to become? 2. What did he say to his father one day? 3. What did his father answer? 4. Did the boy stay at home? 5. Where did he go? 6. How did he like the ship? 7. Why did he become seasick? 8. Where did he wish to go now?

*Exercise 1. Form questions with: who, whose, when, where, what.*

1. Uncle Peter came to see us.
2. He is a captain.
3. Last Sunday he had dinner with us.
4. He knows many stories.
5. Uncle Peter's stories are very exciting.
6. After dinner he told us a story.
7. A little boy wanted to become a sailor.
8. He went on board a ship.
9. He became a sailor.

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

1. Kui härra Wood oli väike poiss, tahtis ta merele minna.
2. Ta tahtis saada madruseks.
3. Ühel päeval jooksis ta vanemate juurest ära.
4. Ta läks laevale.
5. Ta oli väga õnnelik.
6. Paljude aastate pärast sai temast kapten.
7. Tal oli suur, ilus laev.
8. Ta oli hea kapten, ja ta madrused armastasid teda.

*Exercise 3. Long rhymes with strong.*

Bad	„	„	. . . . .
Hear	„	„	. . . . .
Sea	„	„	. . . . .
Buy	„	„	. . . . .
Thing	„	„	. . . . .
More	„	„	. . . . .
Wait	„	„	. . . . .
Say	„	„	. . . . .
Look	„	„	. . . . .
Any	„	„	. . . . .
Blow	„	„	. . . . .

## LESSON THIRTY-FOUR.

Charlie Fuller's uncle is a **farmer**. He has a **farm in the country**. Every **summer** he **invites** Charlie to come and **spend** some weeks on his farm.

One morning, when Charlie came down to **breakfast**, his father was reading a letter. Soon he finished reading and said to Charlie: "Uncle Jim **has written** and invited you to go and spend the holidays on his farm."

Charlie was **delighted**. He liked to spend his holidays on his uncle's farm.

When the holidays came, he went into the country and spent many happy days on his uncle's farm. He worked, played, **fished**, and **bathed** every day.

What fun they had, he, his **cousin** Peter, and the **big dog** Wolf!

*Questions.* 1. Who invites Charlie every summer? 2. Where does Charlie's uncle live? 3. What is his uncle? 4. What has he in the country? 5. Who spends the holidays on his farm? 6. Does Charlie like to spend the holidays in the country? 7. What does he do in the country? 8. With whom does he work and play in the country? 9. What is his cousin's name? 10. What is his dog called?

### *Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.*

1. My father and my mother are my —. 2. My father's brother is my —. 3. My uncle's children are my —. 4. My mother's father is my —. 5. Farmers live in the —. 6. I like to spend my holidays on my uncle's —. 7. We have our breakfast in the —. 8. We do not work on —. 9. We put letters in —.

*Exercise 2. Form the past.*

1. My parents have a farm in the country. 2. It is a large farm. 3. My cousins spend their holidays on our farm. 4. I work and play with my cousins. 5. We all like to bathe. 6. We often go fishing. 7. My big brother has a bike to drive to town. 8. We are always delighted when Uncle Peter comes to see us. 10. He is a captain and tells us exciting stories. 11. I, too, want to become a captain.

*Exercise 3. Translate into English.*

1. Eile oli vanaisa sünnipäev. 2. Meie läksime teda vaatama. 3. Meie ostsime temale ühe ilusa piibu. 4. Vanaisa oli väga õnnelik. 5. Meie veetsime toreda õhtupooliku vanaisaga. 6. Meie jõime teed tema juures (temaga). 7. Meie kõik olime väga rõõmsad. 8. Kui me koju tulime, (siis) justustasime oma vanematele sellest õhtupoolikust.

## LESSON THIRTY-FIVE.

### Spring is coming.

I shall open **wide** my **window**,  
Letting in the **laughing breeze**  
That is telling happy stories  
To the flowers, to the trees;  
For the spring, the spring is coming,  
'Tis good-bye to all the **snow!**  
Yes, I know it, for the **swallows**  
**Have come back** to tell me so.

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# Vocabulary

## 1.

**lesson** ['lesn] — õppetund;  
ülesanne  
**one** [wʌn] — üks  
**is** [iz] — on  
**a** [ə] — umbmäärane artikkel  
**boy** [bɔi] — poiss  
**yes** [jes] — jah  
**girl** [gɜ:l] — tütarlaps  
**no** [nou] — ei  
**not** [nɒt] — ei, mitte  
**Mr.** ['mistə] — härra  
**man** [mæn] — mees  
**Miss** [mis] — preili  
**woman** ['wʊmən] — naine

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**question** ['kwɛstʃən] — küsimus  
**exercise** ['eksəsaiz] — harjutus  
**fill** [fil] — täida, täitke  
**the** [ðə, ði] — määrav artikkel  
**blank** [blæŋk] — lünk  
**pronounce** [prə'nauns] — häälda, hääldage

## 2.

**two** [tu:] — kaks  
**what** [wɒt] — mis  
**he** [hi:] — tema (meessugu)  
**also** ['ɔ:lsoʊ] — ka

**Mrs.** ['misiz] — proua  
**she** [ʃi:] — tema (naissugu)  
**an** [ən] — umbmäärane artikkel, tarvitatav vokaaliga algava sõna ees  
**English** ['iŋgliʃ] — inglise; inglise keel  
**Estonian** [es'təʊniən] — eesti; eesti keel  
**or** [ɔ:] — või, ehk

## 3.

**three** [θri:] — kolm  
**teacher** ['ti:tʃə] — õpetaja  
**are** [ɑ:] — oled, olete; on  
**you** [ju:] — sina, teie  
**I** [ai] — mina  
**am** [æm] — olen  
**pupil** ['pjʊpl] — õpilane  
**and** [ænd, ənd] — ja  
**we** [wi:] — meie  
**they** [ðei] — nemad

---

**to** [tu, tə] — eessõna  
**be** [bi:] — olema  
**present** ['preznt] — olevik  
**singular** ['siŋgjʊlə] — ainsus  
**plural** ['pluərəl] — mitmus  
**affirmative** [ə'fə:mətiv] — jaatav

**interrogative** [intə'ɾəgətiv] —  
küsiv  
**negative** [ˈnegətiv] — eitav  
**translate** [traɪnsˈleɪt] — tõl-  
kima; tõlgi, tõlkige

4.

**four** [fɔ:] — neli  
**here** [hiə] — siin  
**book** [buk] — raamat  
**it** [ɪt] — ta; see  
**story** [ˈstɔ:ri] — jutt  
**interesting** [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvi-  
tav  
**very** [ˈveri] — väga  
**long** [lɒŋ] — pikk  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] — lühike  
**about** [əˈbaʊt] — üle, kohta  
**sailor** [ˈseɪlə] — madrus

5.

**five** [faɪv] — viis  
**have** [hæv] — omama; **you**  
**have** — sul (teil) on  
**any** [ˈeni] — mõni, mõned  
(küsilauses, eitavas lauses)  
**many** [ˈmeni] — palju  
**for** [fɔ:, fə] — jaoks  
**can** [kæn]; **you can** — sina  
võid, suudad, oskad; teie  
võite, suudate, oskate  
**give** [gɪv] — andma  
**me** [mi:] — minule  
**good** [gʊd] — hea  
**but** [bʌt] — aga  
**only** [ˈəʊnli] — ainult  
**read** [ri:d] — lugema

**thank** [θæŋk] — tänama,  
**you** — sind, teid

**form** [fɔ:m] — moodustama

6.

**six** [sɪks] — kuus  
**who** [hu:] — kes?  
**has** [hæz] — omab; tal on  
**ball** [bɔ:l] — pall  
**play** [pleɪ] — mängima  
**like** [laɪk] — meeldivaks, arm-  
saks pidama; **I like** — mulle  
meeldib, ma armastan  
**football** [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall  
**often** [ˈɔ:fən] — sageli  
**so** [sou] — nii  
**exciting** [ekˈsaɪtɪŋ] — erutav,  
põnev  
**game** [geɪm] — mäng  
**all** [ɔ:l] — kõik

**make** [meɪk] — tegema  
**sentence** [ˈsentəns] — lause

7.

**seven** [ˈsevn] — seitse  
**learn** [lə:n] — õppima  
**write** [raɪt] — kirjutama  
**speak** [spi:k] — rääkima  
**cannot** — ei saa  
**yet** [jet]; **not yet** — veel mitte  
**some** [sʌm] — mõni, mõned  
**well** [wel] — hästi  
**do** [du:] — tegema; **do you**  
**learn?** — kas õpid, kas õpi-  
te?

**German** [ˈdʒə:mən] — saksa;  
saksa keel  
**newspaper** [ˈnju:spɛɪpə] — aja-  
leht

**put in** [put in] — sisse pane-  
ma  
**missing** [ˈmɪsɪŋ] — puuduv  
**letter** [ˈletə] — täht

8.

**eight** [eɪt] — kaheksa  
**Russian** [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] — vene;  
vene keel  
**does** [dʌz] **he learn** — kas ta  
õpib?

**your** [jɔ:] — teie, sinu  
**friend** [frend] — sõber  
**work** [wɜ:k] — töötama  
**hard** [hɑ:d] — kõvasti  
**know** [nou] — teadma; tund-  
ma

**word** [wɜ:d] — sõna  
**expression** [ɪksˈpreʃ(ə)n] —  
väljend

**with** [wɪð] — eessõna  
**his** [hɪz] — tema (oma) (mees-  
sugu)

**with his friends** — oma sõpra-  
dega

**my** [maɪ] — minu

**Harry** [ˈhæri]

9.

**nine** [naɪn] — üheksa  
**this** [ðɪs] — see  
**dog** [dɒg] — koer

**little** [ˈlɪtl] — väike  
**fine** [faɪn] — ilus, tore  
**name** [neɪm] — nimi  
**how** [hau] — kuidas, kui?  
**old** [ould] — vana  
**young** [jʌŋ] — noor  
**year** [jiə] — aasta  
**every** [ˈevri] — iga  
**day** [dei] — päev

10.

**ten** [ten] — kümme  
**to-day** [təˈdeɪ] — täna  
**has to write** — peab kirjuta-  
ma

**no** [nou] — ei (mingit)  
**copy-book** [ˈkɒpi-bʊk] — vihik  
**ask** [ɑ:sk] — küsima; paluma  
**new** [nju:] — uus  
**sorry** [ˈsɒri], **I am sorry** —  
mul on kahju

**let us** [ʌs] **ask** — küsigem  
**sister** [ˈsɪstə] — õde  
**certainly** [ˈsɜ:tnli] — kind-  
lasti, muidugi

**want** [wɒnt] — tahtma  
**pen** [pen] — sulg  
**too** [tu:] — ka  
**much** [mʌʃ] — palju; **very**  
**much** — väga

11.

**eleven** [ɪˈlevn] — üksteist  
**what are you doing** [ˈdʊɪŋ] —  
mida sa teed; mida te teete  
(praegu)  
**there** [ðeə] — seal

**where** [wəə] — kus? kuhu?  
**playground** [pleigraund] —  
mänguväljak  
**flier** [flaiə] — lendur  
**sing** [siŋ] — laulma; **who is**  
**singing there** — kes seal  
laulab?  
**other** [ʼʌðə] — teine  
**song** [sɔŋ] — laul  
**is called** [kɔ:ld] — nimeta-  
takse  
**school** [sku:l] — kool  
**over** [ʼouvə] — möödas; lõp-  
penud

**indefinite** [inʼdefinit] —  
määramatu, umbmäärane  
**continuous** [kənʼtinjuəs] —  
kestev kõneviis

## 12.

**twelve** [twelv] — kaksteist  
**fun** [fʌn] — lõbu, nali  
**finished** [ʼfiniʃt] — lõppenud  
**begun** [biʼgʌn] — alanud  
**run** [rʌn] — jooksmas  
**who'll (who will)** [wil] **run** —  
kes jookseb? (tulevik)  
**fastest** [ʼfɑ:stist] — kõige kii-  
remini  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] — naerma  
**loudest** [ʼlaudist] — kõige val-  
jumini  
**try** [traɪ] — katsuma; proovi-  
ma  
**work** — töö  
**done** [dʌn] — tehtud

## 13.

**thirteen** [ʼθə:ti:n] — kolm-  
teist  
**time** [taim] — aeg; **what time**  
**is it** — mis kell on?  
**tell** [tel] — ütleva  
**clock** [klɔk] — kell; **it is**  
**twelve o'clock** — kell on  
kaksteist  
**minute** [ʼminit] — minut  
**past** [pa:st] — mööda; läbi,  
üle  
**quarter** [ʼkwɔ:tə] — veerand  
**half** [hɑ:f] — pool  
**it is twenty minutes to one**  
— kakskümmend minutit  
enne ühte

## 14.

**fourteen** [ʼfɔ:ti:n] — neliteist  
**go** [gou] — minema  
**cricket** [ʼkrikit] — kriket  
**match** [mætʃ] — võistlus  
**meet** [mi:t] — kohtama  
**street** [stri:t] — tänav; **in the**  
**street** — tänaval  
**come** [kʌm] — tulema  
**think** [eiŋk] — mõtlema  
**plenty of** [ʼplenti əv] — kül-  
laldaselt, rohkesti  
**late** [leit] — hilja  
**watch** [wɔ:tʃ] — taskukell  
**wrist-watch** [rist] — käekell  
**present** [ʼpreznt] — kingitus  
**birthday** [ʼbɔ:ðeɪ] — sünni-  
päev

from [frəm] — eessõna  
father ['fɑ:ðə] — isa; **from**  
**my father** — minu isalt

**whom** [hu:m] — keda? kel-  
lele?

15.

**fifteen** ['fif'ti:n] — viisteist  
**house** [haus] — maja  
**small** [smə:l] — väike  
**mother** ['mʌðə] — ema  
**child** [tʃaɪld], pl. **children**  
[tʃɪldrən] — laps  
**live** [liv] — elama  
**garden** ['gɑ:dn] — aed  
**large** [lɑ:dʒ] — suur, ruumi-  
kas  
**fruit-tree** ['fru:ttri:] — vilja-  
puu  
**flower** ['flaʊə] — lill  
**love** [lʌv] — armastama  
**our** ['aʊə] — meie (oma)  
**home** [houm] — kodu; koju

**whose** [hu:z] — kelle

16.

**sixteen** ['siks'ti:n] — kuusteist  
**family** ['fæmili] — perekond  
**say** [sei] — ütlema  
**business** ['biz(i)nis] — äri  
**town** [taun] — linn  
**motor-car** ['moutəka:] — auto  
**drive** [draɪv] — sõitma  
**morning** ['mɔ:niŋ] — hommik  
**office** ['ɒfis] — büroo, kontor  
**return** [ri'tə:n] — tagasi tule-  
ma

**afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nun] — õh-  
tupoolik

**in the afternoon** — peale lõu-  
nat, õhtupoolikul

**always** ['ɔ:lwəz] — alati, ikka  
**busy** ['bi:zi] — hõivatud

17.

**seventeen** ['sevn'ti:n] — seitse-  
teist

**brother** ['brʌðə] — vend

**clerk** [kla:k] — büroo- (kon-  
tori-) ametnik

**motor bike** [baik] — mootor-  
ratas

**driver** ['draɪvə] — autojuht

**because** [bi'kɔ:z] — sellepärast  
et

**too** [tu:] — liiga

**bicycle** ['baɪsɪkl] — jalgratas  
**except** [ɪk'sept] — väljaarva-  
tud

**Sunday** ['sʌndi] — pühapäev  
**on** [ɒn] — eessõna; **on Sun-  
days** — pühapäeviti

**when** [wen] — kunas, millal;  
kui

**why** [wai] — miks?

18.

**eighteen** ['eɪ'ti:n] — kaheksa-  
teist

**white** [wait] — valge

**rabbit** ['ræbit] — küülik

**funny** ['fʌni] — naljakas

**animal** ['æniməl] — loom

**she is fond** [fɒnd] **of** — ta  
armastab

her [hə:] — tema (oma) (nais-  
sugu

keep [ki:p] — pidama

them [ðem] — neid; neile

rabbit-hutch [hʌtʃ] — küüli-  
kute kuut

see [si:] — nägema; külasta-  
ma

her [hə:] — teda

show [ʃou] — näitama

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example [ig'zɑ:mpl] — näide

### 19.

nineteen [ˈnain'ti:n] — üheksa-  
teist

week [wi:k] — nädal

of them — nendest

week-day — argipäev

of the week-days — argipäe-  
vade

Monday [ˈmʌndi] — esmas-  
päev

Tuesday [ˈtju:zdi] — teisipäev

Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] — kol-  
mapäev

Thursday [ˈθə:zdi] — nelja-  
päev

Friday [ˈfraidi] — reede

Saturday [ˈsætədi] — laupäev

after [ˈɑ:ftə] — pärast, järele

---

to-morrow [tə'mərou] —  
homme

### 20.

twenty [ˈtwenti] — kaksküm-  
mend

what are you going to do —  
mida sa kavatsed teha?

this afternoon — täna peale  
lõunat

help [help] — aitama

gather [ˈgæðə] — korjama

ripe [raip] — valminud

apple [ˈæpl] — õun

plum [plʌm] — ploom

picture [ˈpiktʃə] — pilt; to  
the pictures — kinno

---

complete [kəm'pli:t] — täien-  
dama

### 21.

count [kaunt] — loendada

once [wʌns] — üks kord

twice [twais] — kaks korda

three times [taimz] — kolm  
korda

thirty [ˈθə:ti] — kolmküm-  
mend

forty [ˈfɔ:ti] — nelikümmend

fifty [ˈfifti] — viiskümmend

sixty [ˈsiksiti] — kuusküm-  
mend

seventy [ˈsevnti] — seitse-  
kümmend

eighty [ˈeiti] — kaheksaküm-  
mend

ninety [ˈnainti] — üheksaküm-  
mend

one hundred [ˈhʌndrid] —  
sada

## 22.

letter [ˈletə] — kiri  
 to me — minule  
 paper [ˈpeipə] — paber  
 buy [baɪ] — ostma  
 must [mʌst]; I must — ma  
 pean  
 some [sʌm] — natuke  
 envelope [ˈenviləʊp] — ümb-  
 rik  
 please [pliːz] — palun  
 thanks [θæŋks] — tänu  
 stamp [stæmp] — kirjamark

by tens — kümnete viisi

## 23.

dear [diə] — kallis  
 composition [kəmˈpəʒɪʃən] —  
 kirjand  
 before [bɪˈfɔː] — enne  
 start [stɑːt] — algama  
 next [nekst] week — tuleval  
 nädalal  
 hope [həʊp] — lootma  
 more [mɔː] — rohkem

rhyme [raɪm] — riim; riimima

## 24.

post-office [ˈpəʊstˈɒfɪs] —  
 postkontor  
 post — posti panema  
 will you come — kas tahad  
 tulla?, kas tuled? (tulevik)

do shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] — ostu-  
 sid tegema  
 hurry up [ˈhʌrɪˈʊp] — ruttama  
 then [ðen] — siis  
 wait [weɪt] — ootama  
 a little — natuke  
 ready [ˈredi] — valmis

## 25.

look [lʊk] for — otsima  
 hat [hæt] — kübar  
 table [ˈteɪbl] — laud  
 on [ɒn] — peal; peale  
 forget [fəˈɡet] — unustama  
 put [pʊt] — panema  
 put on — selga panema  
 coat [kəʊt] — kuub  
 take [teɪk] — võtma  
 umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə] — vihma-  
 vari  
 rain [reɪn] — vihma sadama  
 it is going to rain — hakkab  
 sadama  
 shoe [ʃuː] — king  
 stocking [ˈstɒkɪŋ] — sukk  
 magazine [mægəˈziːn] — aja-  
 kiri

## 26.

month [mʌnθ] — kuu  
 January [ˈdʒænjuəri] — jaa-  
 nuar  
 February [ˈfebruəri] — veeb-  
 ruar  
 March [mɑːtʃ] — märts  
 April [ˈeɪprɪl] — aprill  
 May [meɪ] — mai  
 June [dʒuːn] — juuni

**July** [dʒu'laɪ] — juuli  
**August** ['ɔ:gəst] — august  
**September** [sep'tembə] — september  
**October** [ɒk'təubə] — oktoober  
**November** [no'vembə] — november  
**December** [di'sembə] — detsember  
**first** [fɜ:st] — esimene  
**wish** [wiʃ] — soovima  
**each other** ['i:tʃ 'ʌðə] — üksteisele  
**happy** ['hæpi] — õnnelik  
**New Year's Day** — uusaasta  
**Christmas** ['krisməs] — jõulud  
**holidays** ['hɒlɪdɪz] — pühad, puhkeaeg  
**Christmas Day** — esimene jõulupüha  
**merry** ['meri] — lõbus

27.

**while** [waɪl] — kuna; niikaua kui  
**that** [ðæt] — too (seal)  
**way** [wei] — tee; viis  
**gay** [geɪ] — lõbus, rõõmus  
**might** [maɪt] — võim, jõud  
**thing** [θɪŋ] — asi  
**by halves** [hɑ:vz] — poolikult  
**never** ['nevə] — mitte kunagi  
**right** [raɪt] — õige

28.

**may** [meɪ] I — kas ma tohin?  
**tea** [ti:] — tee; **to have tea** — teed jooma

**it is fine** — ilm on ilus  
**teach** [ti:tʃ] — õpetama  
**such** [sʌtʃ] — niisugune  
**all right** ['ɔ:l 'raɪt] — hea küll

29.

**yesterday** ['jestədi] — eile  
**their** [ðeə] — nende  
**call** [kɔ:l] — hüüdma, kutsuma  
**stop** [stɒp] — peatama; peatuma  
**tired** ['taɪəd] — väsinud  
**go on** — edasi minema; jätkama  
**cry** [krai] — hüüdma  
**first** — esiteks; enne  
**soon** [su:n] — varsti

**regular** ['regjulə] — korrapärane  
**verb** [vɜ:b] — verb, pöördõna  
**irregular** — korrapäratu  
**infinitive** [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] — infinitiiv  
**past** [pɑ:st] — minevik  
**with whom** — kellega?

30.

**grandfather** ['græn(d)fɑ:ðə] — vanaisa  
**money** ['mʌni] — raha  
**enough** [ɪ'naʃ] — küllalt  
**this time** — seekord  
**pipe** [paɪp] — piip  
**glad** [glæd] — rõõmus.

**begin, began** [bi'gin, bi'gæn]

— algama

**cake** [keik] — kook

**opposite** ['ɒpəzɪt] — vastand

31.

**last** [lɑ:st] — möödunud

**uncle** ['ʌŋkl] — onu, loll

**us** [ʌs] — meid

**him** [hɪm] — teda; temale

**again** [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] — jälle

**captain** ['kæptɪn] — kapten

**tell, told** [tel, tould] — jutus-  
tama

**hear** [hiə] — kuulma

**dinner** ['dɪnə] — lõuna

**have dinner** — lõunastama

**out** [aʊt] — välja

**smoke** [smouk] — suitsetama

**become, became** [bi'kʌm, bi-  
'keɪm] — muutuma, saama  
kellekski, millekski

32.

**sea** [si:] — meri; **to sea** —  
merele

**let** [let] — laskma

**only** ['ounli] — ainuke

**son** [sʌn] — poeg

**stay** [steɪ] — jääma

**at** [æt, ət] — eessõna; **at**

**home** — kodus; **stay at**

**home** — koju jääma

**parents** ['peərənts] — vane-  
mad

**ship** [ʃɪp] — laev; **on board**

[bɔ:d] **a ship** — laevale,

pardale

**weather** ['weðə] — ilm

33.

**strong** [strɒŋ] — tugev

**wind** [wɪnd] — tuul

**blow** [blou] — puhuma

**up** [ʌp] **and down** [daʊn]

— üles-alla

**feel, felt** [fi:l, felt] — tundma

**bad** [bæd] — halb; **feel bad**

— end halvasti (haigena)

tundma

**seasick** ['si:sɪk] — merehaige

34.

**farmer** ['fɑ:mə] — talunik

**farm** [fɑ:m] — talu; **on the**

**farm** — talus

**country** ['kʌntri] — maa; **in**

**the country** — maal; **to the**

**country** — maale

**summer** ['sʌmə] — suvi

**invite** [ɪn'vaɪt] — (külla) kut-  
suma

**spend, spent** [spend, spent] —  
veetma

**breakfast** ['brekfəst] — homm-  
mikueine

**has written** ['rɪtɪn] — on kir-  
jutanud

**delighted** [di'laitɪd] — vaimus-  
tatud

**fish** [fɪʃ] — kala; kalastama

**bathe** [beið] — suplema  
**cousin** [ˈkʌzn] — onupoeg  
**big** [big] — suur

35.

**spring** [sprɪŋ] — kevade  
**wide** [waɪd] — lai, avar; pä-  
rani

**window** [ˈwɪndəʊ] — aken  
**laughing** [ˈlɑːfɪŋ] — naerev  
**breeze** [briːz] — kerge tuul  
'tis = it is

**snow** [snəʊ] — lumi  
**good-bye** [baɪ] — jumalaga  
**for** [fɔː] — sest  
**swallow** [ˈswɒləʊ] — päsuke  
**back** [bæk] — tagasi  
**have come** — on tulnud

## VOCABULARY

### A

**a** [ə] — umbmäärane artikkel  
**about** [ə'baʊt] — üle, kohta  
**affirmative** [ə'fə:mətɪv] — jaa-  
 tav (kõne)  
**after** [ˈɑ:ftə] — pärast, järel  
**afternoon** [ˈɑ:ftə'nu:n] — õhtu-  
 poolik; **in the afternoon** —  
 peale lõunat; **this afternoon**  
 — täna peale lõunat  
**again** [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] — jälle  
**all** [ɔ:l] — kõik  
**all right** [ˈɔ:l 'raɪt] — hea küll  
**also** [ˈɔ:lsəʊ] — ka  
**always** [ˈɔ:lwəz] — alati, ikka  
**an** [ən] — umbmäärane artik-  
 kel, tarvit. vokaaliga algava  
 sõna ees  
**and** [ænd, ənd] — ja  
**animal** [ˈæniməl] — loom  
**any** [ˈeni] — mõni, mõned  
 (küsilausetes, eitav. laus.)  
**apple** [ˈæpl] — õun  
**April** [ˈeɪprɪl] — aprill  
**ask** [ɑ:sk] — küsima; paluma  
**at** [æt, ət] — eessõna  
**August** [ˈɔ:ɡəst] — august

### B

**back** [bæk] — tagasi  
**bad** [bæd] — halb  
**ball** [bɔ:l] — pall

**bathe** [beɪð] — suplema  
**be** [bi:] — olema (I am, you  
 are, he is, we are, you are,  
 they are)  
**because** [bi'kɔ:z] — sellepä-  
 rast et  
**become, became** [bɪkʌm, bi-  
 'keɪm] — saama kellekski,  
 millekski; muutuma  
**begin, began** [bi'ɡɪn, bi'ɡæn]  
 — algama  
**before** [bi'fɔ:ɪ] — enne  
**bicycle** [ˈbaɪsɪkl] — jalgratas  
**big** [bɪɡ] — suur  
**bike** [ˈbaɪk] = bicycle  
**birthday** [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ] — sünni-  
 päev  
**blank** [blæŋk] — lünk  
**blow, blew** [bləʊ, blu:] — pu-  
 huma  
**book** [buk] — raamat  
**boy** [bɔɪ] — poiss  
**breakfast** [ˈbrekfəst] — hom-  
 mikueine  
**breeze** [bri:z] — kerge tuul  
**brother** [ˈbrʌðə] — vend  
**business** [ˈbɪz(i)nɪs] — äri  
**busy** [ˈbɪzi] — hõivatud  
**but** [bʌt] — aga  
**buy** [baɪ] — ostma  
**by** [baɪ] — eessõna

## C

- cake** [keik] — kook  
**call** [kɔ:l] — hüüdma, kutsu-  
 ma; **is called** — nimetatakse  
**can** [kæn]; **I can** — ma võin,  
 suudan, oskan  
**captain** [ˈkæptɪn] — kapten  
**car** [kɑ:] — auto  
**certainly** [ˈsɜ:ɪnli] — kindlasti,  
 muidugi  
**child** [tʃaɪld] — laps  
**children** [ˈtʃɪldrən] — lapsed  
**Christmas** [ˈkrɪsməs] — jõu-  
 lud  
**Christmas Day** — esimene  
 jõulupüha  
**clerk** [kla:k] — büroo-, kon-  
 toriametnik  
**clock** [klɒk] — kell; **it is**  
**twelve o'clock** — kell on  
 kaksteist  
**coat** [kəʊt] — mantel  
**come, came** [kʌm, keɪm] —  
 tulema  
**complete** [kəmˈpli:t] — täien-  
 dama  
**composition** [kɒmpəˈzɪʃən] —  
 kirjand  
**continuous** [kənˈtɪnjuəs] —  
 kestev kõneviis  
**copy-book** [ˈkɒpɪbʊk] — vihik  
**count** [kaʊnt] — loendama  
**country** [ˈkʌntri] — maa; **in**  
**the country** — maal; **(in)to**  
**the country** — maale  
**cousin** [ˈkʌzn] — onupoeg  
**cricket** [ˈkrikit] — kriket  
**cry, cried** [krai, kraid] —  
 hüüdma

## D

- day** [deɪ] — päev  
**dear** [diə] — kallis, armas  
**December** [dɪˈsembə] — det-  
 sember  
**delighted** [dɪˈlaɪtɪd] — vaimus-  
 tatud  
**dinner** [ˈdɪnə] — lõunasöök  
**do, did** [du:, dɪd] — tegema;  
**done** [dʌn] — tehtud  
**dog** [dɒg] — koer  
**down** [daʊn] — alla, maha  
**drive** [draɪv] — sõitma; sõi-  
 dukit juhtima  
**driver** [ˈdraɪvə] — autojuht

## E

- each other** [ˈi:tʃ ˈʌðə] — üks-  
 teist, üksteisele  
**eight** [eɪt] — kaheksa  
**eighteen** [ˈeɪti:n] — kaheksa-  
 teist  
**eighty** [ˈeɪti] — kaheksaküm-  
 mend  
**eleven** [ɪˈlevn] — üksteist  
**English** [ˈɪŋglɪʃ] — inglise;  
 inglise keel  
**enough** [ɪˈnʌf] — küllalt  
**envelope** [ˈenvɪləʊp] — ümb-  
 rik  
**Estonian** [esˈtəʊniən] — eesti;  
 eesti keel  
**every** [ˈevri] — iga  
**example** [ɪgˈzɑ:mpəl] — näide  
**except** [ɪkˈsept] — väljaarva-  
 tud  
**exercise** [ˈeksəsaɪz] — harju-  
 tus

**exciting** [ik'saitiŋ] — erutav, põnev  
**expression** [iks'preʃən] — väljendus

## F

**family** [fæmili] — perekond  
**farm** [fɑ:m] — talu  
**farmer** [fɑ:mə] — talunik  
**fastest** [fɑ:stɪst] — kõige kiiremini  
**father** [fɑ:ðə] — isa  
**February** [februəri] — veebruar  
**feel, felt** [fi:l, felt] — tundma  
**fifteen** [fif'ti:n] — viisteist  
**fifty** [fifti] — viiskümmend  
**fill** [fil] — täitma  
**fine** [fain] — ilus, tore; it is fine — ilm on ilus  
**finish** [fɪniʃ] — lõpetama;  
**finished** [fɪniʃt] — lõpetatud  
**first** [fɜ:st] — esimene; enne; esiteks  
**fish** [fiʃ] — kala; kalastama  
**five** [faiv] — viis  
**flier** [flaiə] — lendur  
**flower** [flauə] — lill  
**fond** [fɒnd]; **I am fond of animals** — ma armastan loomi  
**football** [fʊtbɔ:l] — jalgpall  
**for** [fɔ:, fə] — eessõna, jaoks, eest; sest  
**forget, forgot** [fə'get, fə'gɒt] — unustama  
**form** [fɔ:m] — moodustama  
**forty** [fɔ:ti] — nelikümmend  
**four** [fɔ:] — neli  
**fourteen** [fɔ:'ti:n] — neliteist

**Friday** [fraidi] — reede  
**friend** [frend] — sõber  
**from** [frɒm] — eessõna  
**fruit-tree** [fru:ttri:] — viljapuu  
**fun** [fʌn] — lõbu, nali  
**funny** [fʌni] — naljakas

## G

**game** [geim] — mäng  
**garden** [gɑ:dn] — aed  
**gather** [gæðə] — korjama  
**gay** [gei] — rõõmus  
**German** [dʒə:mən] — saksa; saksa keel  
**girl** [gɜ:l] — tütarlaps  
**give, gave** [giv, geiv] — andma  
**glad** [glæd] — rõõmus; **I am glad** — mul on heameel  
**go, went** [gou, went] — minema  
**good** [gud] — hea  
**good-bye** [bai] — jumalaga  
**grandfather** [græn(d)fɑ:ðə] — vanaisa

## H

**half** [hɑ:f] — pool; **by halves** [hɑ:vz] — poolikult  
**happy** [hæpi] — õnnelik  
**hard** [hɑ:d] — kõvasti  
**hat** [hæt] — kübar  
**have** [hæv] — omama; **he has** — tal on  
**he** [hi:] — tema (meessugu)  
**hear, heard** [hiə, hə:d] — kuulma  
**help** [help] — aitama

**here** [hiə] — siin; siia  
**him** [him] — teda; temale;  
with **him** — temaga (mees-  
sugu)  
**his** [hiz] — tema (oma)  
**holidays** [ˈhɒlɪdɪz] — pühad,  
puhkeaeeg  
**home** [houm] — kodu; koju;  
at **home** — kodus  
**hope** [houp] — lootma  
**house** [haus] — maja  
**how** [hau] — kuidas, kui  
**hurry up** [ˈhʌrɪ ˈʌp] — ruttama  
**hundred** [ˈhʌndrɪd] — sada

## I

**I** [ai] — mina  
**in** [in] — sees (eessõna)  
**indefinite** [inˈdefɪnɪt] —  
määramatu, umbmäärane  
**infinitive** [inˈfɪnɪtɪv] — infini-  
tiiv  
**interesting** [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] — huvi-  
tav  
**interrogative** [ɪntəˈrɒɡətɪv] —  
küsimine  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] — (külla) kut-  
suma  
**irregular** [ɪˈregjʊlə] — ebakor-  
rapärane  
**it** [ɪt] — ta; see

## J

**January** [ˈdʒænjʊəri] — jaa-  
nuar  
**July** [dʒuˈlaɪ] — juuli  
**June** [dʒuːn] — juuni

## K

**keep, kept** [ki:p, kept] — pi-  
dama, hoidma  
**know, knew** [nou, nju:] —  
teadma, tundma

## L

**large** [lɑ:dʒ] — suur, ruumi-  
kas  
**last** [lɑ:st] — möödunud  
**late** [leɪt] — hilja  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] — naerma;  
laughing — naerev  
**lesson** [ˈlesn] — õppetund;  
ülesanne  
**let** [let] — laskma; let us go  
— mingem  
**letter** [ˈletə] — täht, kiri  
**like** [laɪk] — armsaks, meeldi-  
vaks pidama  
**little** [ˈlɪtl] — väike; a little —  
natuke  
**live** [lɪv] — elama  
**long** [lɒŋ] — pikk  
**look for** [lʊk fɔ:] — otsima  
**loudest** [ˈləʊdɪst] — kõige kõ-  
vemini  
**love** [lʌv] — armastama

## M

**magazine** [mæɡəˈzi:n] — aja-  
kiri  
**make, made** [meɪk, meɪd] —  
tegema  
**man** [mæn] — mees; **men**  
[men] — mehed  
**many** [ˈmeni] — palju; **how**  
**many** — kui palju  
**March** [mɑ:tʃ] — märts

**match** [mætʃ] — võistlus  
**May** [mei] — mai  
**may I go** — kas  
ma tohin minna?  
**me** [mi:] — mind, minule;  
**with me** — minuga  
**meet, met** [mi:t, met] — koh-  
tama  
**merry** [ˈmeri] — lõbus  
**might** [maɪt] — võim, jõud  
**minute** [ˈmɪnɪt] — minut  
**Miss** [mɪs] — preili  
**missing** [ˈmɪsɪŋ] — puuduv  
**Monday** [ˈmʌndi] — esmas-  
päev  
**money** [ˈmʌni] — raha  
**month** [mʌnθ] — kuu  
**more** [mɔ:] — enam, rohkem  
**morning** [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] — hommik  
**mother** [ˈmʌðə] — ema  
**motor-car** [ˈmɔ:təkɑ:] — auto  
**Mr.** [ˈmɪstə] — härra (päris-  
nime ees)  
**Mrs.** [ˈmɪsɪz] — proua (pä-  
risnime ees)  
**much** [mʌtʃ] — palju; **very**  
**much** — väga  
**must** [mʌst]; **I must** — ma  
pean  
**my** [maɪ] — minu (oma)

## N

**name** [neɪm] — nimi  
**negative** [ˈnegətɪv] — eitav  
**never** [ˈnevə] — mitte kunagi  
**new** [nju:] — uus  
**New Year's Day** — uusaasta  
**newspaper** [ˈnju:spɛɪpə] —  
ajaleht

**next** [nekst] — järgmine  
**nine** [naɪn] — üheksa  
**nineteen** [ˈnaɪnˈti:n] — üheksa-  
teist  
**ninety** [ˈnaɪnti] — üheksa-  
kümmend  
**no** [nou] — ei; ei ükski, ei  
mingi  
**November** [noʊˈvembə] — no-  
vember

## O

**October** [ɒkˈtəʊbə] — oktoob-  
er  
**of** [ɒv, əv] — eessõna  
**office** [ˈɒfɪs] — büroo, kon-  
tor  
**often** [ˈɔ:fn] — sageli  
**old** [ould] — vana  
**on** [ɒn] — peale; peal; **put on**  
**your hat** — pane kübar pähe  
**once** [wʌns] — ükskord  
**one** [wʌn] — üks  
**only** [ˈəʊnli] — ainult; ainuke  
**or** [ɔ:] — või, ehk  
**opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] — vastand  
**other** [ˈʌðə] — teine  
**our** [ˈaʊə] — meie (oma)  
**out** [aut] — välja  
**over** [ˈəʊvə] — möödas

## P

**paper** [ˈpeɪpə] — paber  
**parents** [ˈpeərənts] — vane-  
mad  
**past** [pɑ:st] — minevik  
**pen** [pen] — sulg

**picture** ['pɪktʃə] — pilt; **to the pictures** — kinno  
**pipe** [paɪp] — piip  
**play** [pleɪ] — mängima; mäng  
**playground** ['pleɪgraʊnd] — mänguväljak  
**please** [pli:z] — palun  
**plenty** ['plenti] — küllaldaselt, rohkesti  
**plum** [plʌm] — ploom  
**plural** ['pluərəl] — mitmus  
**post** [pəʊst] — posti panema  
**post-office** — postkontor  
**present** ['preznt] — kingitus; olevik  
**pronounce** [prə'naʊns] — hääldama  
**pupil** ['pjʊ:pl] — õpilane  
**put** [put] — panema; **put on** — riideid selga panema

## Q

**quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] — veerand  
**question** ['kwɛstʃən] — küsimus

## R

**rabbit** ['ræbɪt] — küülik  
**rabbit-hutch** [hʌtʃ] — küülikute kuut  
**rain** [reɪn] — vihm; vihma sadama  
**read, read** [ri:d, red] — lugema  
**ready** ['redi] — valmis  
**regular** ['regjulə] — korrapärane  
**return** [ri'tə:n] — tagasi tulema

**rhyme** [raɪm] — riim; riimima  
**right** [raɪt] — õige  
**ripe** [raɪp] — küps, valminud  
**run, ran** [rʌn, ræn] — jooksmata  
**Russian** ['rʌʃ(ə)n] — vene; vene keel

## S

**sailor** ['seɪlə] — madrus  
**Saturday** ['sætədi] — laupäev  
**say, said** [seɪ, sed] — ütleva  
**school** [sku:l] — kool  
**sea** [si:] — meri; **to sea** — merele  
**seasick** ['si:sɪk] — merehaige  
**see, saw** [si:, sɔ:] — nägema  
**sentence** ['sentəns] — lause  
**September** [sep'tembə] — september  
**seven** ['sevn] — seitse  
**seventeen** ['sevn'ti:n] — seitseteist  
**seventy** ['sevntɪ] — seitsekümmend  
**she** [ʃi:] — tema, naissugu  
**ship** [ʃɪp] — laev; **on board** [bɔ:d] **a ship** — laevale, pardale  
**shoe** [ʃu:] — king  
**shopping** ['ʃɒpɪŋ] — ost; **to go shopping** — ostusid tegema  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] — lühike  
**show** [ʃəʊ] — näitama  
**sing, sang** [sɪŋ, sæŋ] — laulmata  
**singular** ['sɪŋgjulə] — ainsus  
**sister** ['sɪstə] — õde  
**six** [sɪks] — kuus

sixteen [ˈsiksˈti:n] — kuusteist  
 sixty [ˈsiksˌti] — kuusküm-  
 mend  
 small [smɔ:l] — väike  
 smoke [smouk] — suitsetama  
 snow [snou] — lumi  
 so [sou] — nii  
 some [sʌm] — mõni, mõned;  
 natuke  
 son [sʌn] — poeg  
 song [sɔŋ] — laul  
 soon [su:n] — varsti  
 sorry [ˈsɔri]; I am sorry —  
 mul on kahju  
 speak, spoke [spi:k, spouk] —  
 rääkima  
 spend, spent [spend, spent] —  
 veetma  
 stamp [stæmp] — kirjamark  
 spring [sprɪŋ] — kevade  
 start [stɑ:t] — algama  
 stay [stei] — jääma; to stay  
 at home — koju jääma  
 stocking [ˈstɔkiŋ] — sukk  
 stop [stɒp] — peatama, pea-  
 tuma  
 story [ˈstɔ:ri] — jutt  
 street [stri:t] — tänav; in the  
 street — tänaval  
 strong [strɔŋ] — tugev  
 such [sʌtʃ] — niisugune  
 summer [ˈsʌmə] — suvi  
 Sunday [ˈsʌndi] — pühapäev  
 swallow [ˈswɔlou] — püäsuke

## T

table [ˈteibl] — laud  
 take, took [teik, tuk] — võt-  
 ma

tea [ti:] — tee; to have tea —  
 teed jooma  
 teach [ti:tʃ] — õpetama  
 teacher [ˈti:tʃə] — õpetaja  
 tell, told [tel, tould] — ütle-  
 ma; jutustama  
 ten [ten] — kümme; by tens  
 — kümnete viisi  
 thank [θæŋk] — tänama  
 thanks [θæŋks] — tänu  
 that [ðæt] — too (seal)  
 the [ði(t), ðə] — määrav ar-  
 tikkel  
 their [ðeə] — nende  
 them [ðem] — neid, neile;  
 with them — nendega; of  
 them — nendest  
 then [ðen] — siis  
 there [ðeə] — seal  
 they [ðei] — nemad  
 thing [θiŋ] — asi  
 think, thought [θiŋk, ɔ:t] —  
 mõtlema  
 thirteen [ˈθe:ti:n] — kolmteist  
 thirty [ˈθɔ:ti] — kolmküm-  
 mend  
 this [ðis] — see  
 three [θri:] — kolm; three  
 times — kolm korda  
 Thursday [ˈθɜ:zdi] — nelja-  
 päev  
 time [taim] — aeg; this time  
 — seekord  
 tired [ˈtaiəd] — väsinud  
 to [tu, tə] — eessõna  
 to-day [təˈdeɪ] — täna  
 to-morrow [təˈmɔrou] — hom-  
 me  
 too [tu:] — ka; liiga

town [taun] — linn; to town — linna  
translate [traɪns'leit] — tõlki-  
ma  
try, tried [traɪ, traɪd] — kat-  
suma, proovima  
Tuesday ['tʃu:zdi] — teisipäev  
twelve [twelv] — kaksteist  
twenty ['twenti] — kaksküm-  
mend  
twice [twais] — kaks korda  
two [tu:] — kaks

## U

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] — vihma-  
vari  
uncle ['ʌŋkl] — onu, loll  
up [ʌp] — üles  
us [ʌs] — meid; meile; with  
us — meiega

## V

verb [vərb] — verb  
very ['veri] — väga

## W

wait [weit] — ootama  
want [wɒnt] — tahtma  
watch [wɒtʃ] — taskukell;  
wrist [rist] watch — käekell  
we [wi:] — meie  
weather ['weðə] — ilm  
Wednesday ['wenzdi] — kol-  
mapäev  
week [wi:k] — nädal; next  
week — tuleval nädalal  
week-day — argipäev; of the  
week-days — argipäevade

well [wel] — hästi  
what [wɒt] — mis?  
when [wen] — kunas? millal?  
where [wɛə] — kus? kuhu?  
while [wail] — kuna, nii kaua  
kui  
white [wait] — valge  
who [hu:] — kes  
whom [hu:m] — keda? kel-  
lele?; with whom — kellega?  
whose [hu:z] — kelle?  
why [wai] — miks?  
wide [waid] — lai, avar; pä-  
rani  
will [wil]; who will run? kes  
jookseb? (tulevik)  
wind [wind] — tuul  
window ['windou] — aken  
wish [wiʃ] — soovima  
with [wið] — eessõna; with  
me — minuga  
woman ['wumən] — naine;  
women ['wimin] — naised.  
word [wɜ:d] — sõna  
work [wɜ:k] — töötama; töö  
write, wrote [rait, rout] — kir-  
jutama  
written ['ritn]; has written —  
on kirjutanud

## Y

year [jiə] — aasta  
yes [jes] — jah  
yesterday ['jestədi] — eile  
yet [jet]; not yet — veel mitte  
young [jʌŋ] — noor  
your [jɔ:] — sinu; teie (oma)

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