

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

I

M. S I M R E

MAG. PHIL.



KIRJASTUS „KOOL“, TARTU

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INGLISE KÕNEHARJUTUSTE KÄSIRAAMAT

KOOSTANUD JA SÖNASTIKUGA VARUSTANUD

M. SIMRE

TEINE TRÜKK



KIRJASTUS „KOOL“, TARTU

1936

Est. A



24009

J. Mällo trükk, Tartu.

THE FAMILY.

Miss Clark says:

My **Christian** name is Mary. My family name or **surname** is Clark. I live with my parents in a **suburb** of Manchester. We are a pretty large family, six **in all** — a sister, two brothers and myself. I am 19 (years of age) and am an **undergraduate** at the **University** of Manchester. During the **term** I live at Ashburne Hall, a **University Hostel**, but my holidays I generally spend with my parents. My sister Lily is 21. She **graduated** from Newnham College, last spring, and is **looking for a post**; it is so difficult to find one. My **elder** brother Frank is 17 and is taking his High School **Certificate** exams. Charles, my younger brother, **attends** Manchester Grammar School. My parents have been **married** for 23 years, after two years they will **celebrate** their silver **wedding**. My father is a **business** man, he is in the **cotton trade**, you know. My mother looks

after the **household**, and she has two **maids** to help her in the housekeeping. She has taken **social welfare** to her heart; and like most English ladies, she is a **member** of some **Committee** or other. She is always busy, either attending the **Committee meetings**, or paying visits to her friends, or **receiving** visitors in her home. You see, she does not **take** a great **interest** in the housekeeping, she is **typically** English in this **respect**. **Foreigners** often say of the English: "English food is not good, but the mistress of the house has more **spare** time." My mother is 44 years old, but she does not look her age, she looks much younger, and is very **charming**, as many **elderly** English ladies are. She is not very **economical** and likes to show **hospitality**. All friends and **acquaintances** are **welcome** in our house.

I have also quite a number of other **relatives** (or relations). My two grandmothers are still alive, but one of my grandfathers died two years ago. Now my grandmother is a **widow**. She is in **excellent** health, though she is over 80. I have three **uncles**, two **aunts**, and nine **cousins**. Aunt Ethel has three children, two sons and a daughter. Aunt Hilda has **remained** single, she is an

old maid; she is 47 years old. Uncle George lives in Canada, and I have not seen much of him. He has no family (no children). Uncle Alexander has six children, four boys and two girls; the youngest child, Maggie, is still a baby, she is only nine months old. I am very fond of her, because she looks so **fat and rosy**.

Uncle Godfrey has also remained unmarried, he is a **bachelor**, but he is not very old, he may marry some day. My elder sister Lily is also unmarried, so, you see, I have neither **nephews** nor **nieces**. In case she marries, her **husband** will be my brother-in-law, and I shall be her husband's sister-in-law. When I shall marry, my husband's father will be my father-in-law and his **wife** my mother-in-law. I shall be their daughter-in-law.

I have two **godfathers** and two **godmothers** and they have given me silver **mugs** as **christening** presents. My cousin Maggie's **baptism** took place at our **parish-church** only a few months ago, and my sister Lily acted as godmother. I have been **confirmed**; my **confirmation** took place when I was 14. My sister Lily was confirmed in our parish-church at the age of 15.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Minu perekonnanimi on
2. Minu eesnimi on
3. Meie oleme kaunis suur perekond, kokku 7.
4. Ma lõpetasin Tartu Ülikooli möödunud sügisel.
5. On väga raske leida kohta.
6. Minu õde käib algkoolis (Elementary School).
7. Pr. Brown ei näe välja nii vana, kui ta on.
8. Ta on väga võluv.
9. Ma armastan osutada külalislahkust.
10. On teil palju sõpru ja tuttavaid?
11. Tere tulemast meie majas!
12. Minu ämm on hea tervise juures.
13. Minu vennatütre varrude olid mõni päev tagasi.
14. Onu George on vanapoiss.
15. Tädi Anna on ka jäänud üksikuks, ta on vanatüdruk.
16. Mul ei ole vennapoegi.
17. Mul on 3 onulast.
18. Mu onupoeg George on 17 aastat vana.

Engagement and Marriage.

A Dialogue.

Miss Thomson: Do you know, Mary, that my brother is going to be married.

Miss Clark: No, I have not heard the news. How long has he been engaged? To whom is he engaged?

Miss T.: He is going to marry Miss Wood.

Miss C.: They have not been in love with each other for a long time, I suppose?

Miss T.: No, they got engaged about a month ago. It's only about three months since they first met.

Miss C.: Mr. Thomson fell in love with her at first sight, didn't he?

Miss T.: Yes, I think so.

Miss C.: Was there any difficulty in getting Mr. Wood's consent?

Miss T.: No difficulty whatever. Mr. Wood is very fond of my brother, and he gave his consent readily.

Miss C.: What do you think of your future sister-in-law?

Miss T.: I rather like her. She is very charming.

Miss C.: When is the wedding to take place?

Miss T.: The day is not yet **fixed**. But they will be married in our parish-church. The **banns** (of marriage) will be **published** for the first time Sunday **fortnight**.

Miss C.: Where is the wedding-breakfast to be given?

Miss T.: I think at the **bride's** home. Their house is pretty large, you know. They can **accommodate** 100 guests, I am sure.

Miss C.: Will there be so many wedding-guests?

Miss T.: Yes, I think so. All the relations and many friends will be **invited**, about a hundred persons in all.

Miss C.: Oh, but what a **huge** wedding-cake there will be. Just imagine, 100 persons and everybody must have a piece of it.

Miss T.: Yes, the cake will have to be pretty large. There will be some trouble in making it. The wedding will be celebrated in **grand style** — there will be **speeches** made and **toasts** given.

Miss C.: Where will the newly-married **couple** spend their **honeymoon**?

Miss T.: I think they'll go to Italy or to France, **abroad anyhow**.

Questions.

1. To whom is Mr. Thomson engaged?
2. Have they been in love for a long time?
3. Did Miss Wood's father give his consent easily?
4. How many wedding-guests will there be?
5. Will the wedding take place at night?
6. How large must the wedding-cake be?
7. Can you make a speech?
8. When are toasts given?
9. When are speeches made?
10. Is it very easy to make a huge wedding-cake?

Age.

If I want to know Mr. Brown's age, I ask: "How old is Mr. Brown?" or "What is his age?" or "What age is Mr. Brown?" The answer may be: "He is 25 years old", or "He is 25 (years of age)."

To the question: "When is your **birthday**?" I reply "It is on the 25th of February." On my birthday I receive the **good wishes** of my friends and relatives. They wish me: "Many

happy returns of the day," and I reply: "Thank you."

Mrs. Brown is a **middle-aged** lady, though she does not look her age. "How old would you take her to be?" — "I should put her about thirty." — "Oh no! she is getting on for forty!" "I say! I never knew she was so old! I wish I looked as young at her age." — "She does look charming. She was a **beauty** in her **youth**."

My sister Lily is 21 years old, she is **of age**, and has a **vote** at the **elections**. In England every man or woman who is 21 years old has a vote at the elections (for Parliament). I am **under age**, being only 19, so I have no vote.

My uncle George is 32, he is in his **prime** and enjoys the best years of **manhood**.

Childhood is supposed to be the happiest time, for usually those days are happy and **careless**.

I dislike **old age** and wish I would never grow old, but one cannot help it. Do you know the **riddle**: "What is everything doing at the same time?" and the answer: "Growing older." When a man becomes old, he grows **feeble** (or weak). As a rule English people live long and

they look rather strong in their old age. It is quite **common** that men of 60 play tennis or hockey. They try to take plenty of **physical** exercise and that keeps them **youthful**, fresh, and **healthy**.

Exercise.

1. The periods in the life of Man are:
2. Lily is — age, being 21 years old.
3. She has a — at the elections.
4. The usual birthday wish is: “.....
5. The reply: “.....
6. My aunt Elizabeth is 35, she is — aged.
7. When a man becomes old, he grows —.
8. I take plenty of physical —.
9. Mrs. Clark is an elderly lady, but she looks very —.
10. She was a beauty in her —.

An English House.

Now I am going to describe to you a typical English house.

It is **situated** at Meldreth, a small village near Cambridge and is a fine **old-fashioned** building. Its outward **appearance** is not very

splendid, but the **interior** is very comfortable. It is built of **bricks**, not **timber** (as most of our Estonian houses are). Its roof is **pointed** and



The house of Mr. and Mrs. Woods at Meldreth.
The **façade** with the dog on the doorstep.

is covered with grey **slates** (there are very few **iron-plate** roofs in England). On the top of the roof there are three **chimneys**.

The house is **surrounded** by a garden or gardens, for there are a front-garden, two rose-gardens, an **orchard**, and a kitchen-garden. The front-garden contains bushes and flowers and a beautiful soft **lawn**, and a part of it is a rose-garden. The back garden is **entirely** a rose-

garden. There you can find hundreds of roses of different **shades** and colours. The garden looks like a fairy-tale, when the roses are in **blossom**. In the kitchen-garden they grow **vegetables**, such as radishes, **cabbages**, **peas**, etc. At the back, of the house there is also a tennis lawn. The front-garden is surrounded by an iron **railing**, and a **fence** encloses the back-garden.

The lady of the house is very charming and likes to show hospitality. Let us go and pay her a visit, for I know her **personally**.



A labourer's cottage at Meldreth. The **thatched** roof makes the cottage look very **picturesque**, and is typical of a labourer's cottage.

I **approach** the front-door. I wish to ring the bell, but I **notice** there is no bell, only a

brass knocker. I give a rap with the knocker and the house-maid opens the door. I ask: "Is Mrs. Woods at home?" She answers: "Yes, madam," and **ushers** me into the **drawing-room.**

While I am waiting for my **hostess's** arrival, I look about me in the room. I see a beautiful soft Indian **carpet** on the floor. It is so large that it covers the whole floor. Then I notice the



An English drawing-room.

The house is situated at Richmond, London.

fire-place with the **looking-glass** over it, and a clock, several **picture-frames** with pictures, and some knick-knacks on the **mantelpiece.** The **furniture** is solid mahogany. There are two

tables and a **writing-desk**, several chairs with **cushions** on them, a sofa, and a **couch**. On one of the tables there is a modern **wireless set**.

As it is tea-time (half-past four in the afternoon), Mrs. Woods asks me to have tea with her. She rings the bell and the maid brings the tea things into the drawing-room. You see, the English usually have tea in the drawing-room, not in the dining-room, where all the other meals are taken.

After tea, I ask Mrs. Woods to show me over her house. She says: "With **pleasure**," and takes me at once to the **adjoining** room; it is the dining-room and next to it is the kitchen. Like most English houses, hers has two **stories** — the **ground-floor** and the first floor. On the ground-floor are: the **hall**, the drawing-room, the **study**, the dining-room, and the kitchen. On the first floor are the bedrooms, the **bathroom**, the **nursery**, and the maids' rooms.

You have seen the drawing-room already. Now let us step into the dining-room. The furniture is dark **oak**; you notice two **side-boards**, a large round table, several **upholstered** chairs, and a **cottage piano**.

The study contains **bookcases**, **bookshelves**,

and a **grand** (piano). It is the largest room in the house and is used as a concert room at **parties**, so the hostess tells me.

All the windows are hung with **curtains**. There are also flower-pots on the window-sills and **vases** on the tables. The windows are not very large and trees near the house shade the windows, so that the rooms on the ground-floor look rather dark.

Now let us go back to the hall, from which a **staircase** leads to the upper story. First let us enter the bathroom. It is not very large, but comfortable. There are hot water and cold water **taps**, a bath, a **towel rail**, and a looking-glass in it.

There are three bedrooms in all, but they are all **furnished** in the same way. The beds are very large and are placed in the **centre** of the room. Each bed **contains**: a mattress, a **pillow**, two **sheets**, one or two woollen **blankets** or an **eider-down**. Besides the bed there are in a bedroom: a nighttable, a washstand, a **wardrobe**, a **chest of drawers**, very often also a writing-desk, and some chairs with cushions on them.

Though the house is old, there is much modern comfort in the household. **To begin with**, there is an electric **installation**. All the rooms

are lighted by **electricity**, (electric) **bulbs** are to be seen even in the **cellar** and in the **attics**. In the kitchen you can find a gas **stove** and an electric stove for cooking. Water is also laid on. There is the **telephone**, of course, for it saves much time and is **indispensable** in a modern house. Every room contains a fire-place, but, besides, there is also **central heating**. In most English houses they have no central heating, but only fire-places. Stoves for heating **purposes** are unknown in England.

Q u e s t i o n s .

1. How many stories has a typical English house?
2. What are they called?
3. What rooms are there (a) on the ground floor? (b) on the first floor?
4. What is the house surrounded by?
5. What pieces of furniture are there (a) in a drawing-room? (b) in a bedroom?
6. What are stoves in England used for?
7. Can we see a stove in an English room?
8. What have they for heating purposes?
9. Is there a fire-place in your room?

10. Where is the house you live in situated?
11. Is your house built of bricks or timber?
12. How many rooms have you and what are they called?
13. What pieces of furniture are there in your dining-room?
14. Is there an electric installation in your house?

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Minu maja asetseb Aia tänavas.
2. Ta on ilus ehitis.
3. Ma elan alumisel korral.
4. Mul on viis tuba, nimelt võõrastetuba, söögituba, 2 magamistuba, vannituba ja köök.
5. Trepp viib ülemisele korrale.
6. Kes elab ülemisel korral?
7. Meie võõrastetoas on lauad, sohva, toolid, klaver ja raadio.
8. Vaip katab põrandat.
9. Inglise majas on kõik põrandad vaipadega kaetud.
10. Ahjud on tundmatud Inglismaal.
11. Kamin kütab tuba.

12. Kas on selles majas keskküte?
13. Meie majas on palju moodset mugavust.
14. Meil on veevärk sees, keskküte ja elektrisisseseade.

Housework.

What the housemaid does in the morning.

She gets up rather early, about six or half-past six in the morning. She goes **downstairs** to the ground-floor and **tidies up** the hall, the drawing-room and the dining-room. She **sweeps** the carpets with a carpet-sweeper and **dusts** the rooms. On Saturdays she **scrubs** the floors and **vacuums** the rooms. She sweeps the walls and the **ceiling**. Sometimes a **charwoman** comes to scrub the floors.

At a quarter past seven the housemaid calls (or wakes) the members of the family. She **knocks** at the door of the bedroom and says: "A quarter past seven." After breakfast she makes the beds and tidies up the bed-rooms and the bath-room.

What the cook does in the kitchen.

She **cooks** the meals. She turns on the hot water tap and lets the water run. She lights

the gas and turns it high (low). She puts a **kettle** on the gas-stove to **boil**. She **turns out** the gas-fire. She goes to the **scullery** and washes up at the **sink**. She **cleans** the knives. When she leaves the kitchen, she **switches off** the light. She likes **cleanliness** and her kitchen always looks nice and **tidy**.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Hommikul ma teen voodid ja koristan toad.
2. Ma pühin põrandaid ja tolmutan tube.
3. Mul ei ole tolmuimejat.
4. Minu ema äratav mind hommikul kell $\frac{3}{4}7$.
5. Kokk valmistab toitu.
6. Inglise köögis on tavaliselt gaasipliit.
7. Meie köögis on 2 kraani, üks külma, teine sooja vee jaoks.
8. See tuba on väga puhas ja korras.
9. Ma armastan puhtust.
10. Ärge unustage kustutamast tuld (valgust)!

Food and Meals.

The English, as a rule, take four meals a day. The first meal is called **breakfast**; it is

about 8 or 9 in the morning. The second meal, **lunch**, is in the middle of the day. About 4 or 5 in the afternoon **tea** is **served**. The last meal on weekdays is **dinner**, about 7 or 8 in the evening. On Sundays dinner is at 1 o'clock and a cold **supper** is served at 8 in the evening.

The English begin their working-day with a **substantial** breakfast. In most English households **porridge** is served every morning. Besides this **bacon**, **fried** fish, **fried sausages**, **boiled** eggs, and **poached** eggs are very common on the breakfast-table. Bread and butter, (orange) marmalade, and **toast** are never missing at breakfast. Tea or coffee are drunk in the morning, but tea is the **prevailing** drink.

Lunch very often is a cold meal. It may consist of cold meat which has remained over from the dinner of the **previous** day. With cold **beef**, mutton, **pork**, or lamb, are served hot **potatoes** (boiled, or fried, or **mashed**), and vegetables, such as peas, cabbage, **carrots**, **cauliflower**, and **onions**. As second **course**, pudding, or **pie**, or **tart** is served. Cheese, with bread and butter, comes after the sweet course and **concludes** the lunch.

The **principal** meal is dinner. It is the

custom to appear at it in **evening-dress**. All the members of the family dress for dinner, even when no guests are **expected**.

One night, while staying with my friends the Thomsons in Edinburgh, we were invited to dinner at Miss Madeley's. We drove in Professor Thomson's **car** and got there about a quarter to eight. The maid **showed** us in. The hostess welcomed us and **introduced** me to the two other guests. At eight o'clock the **gong** was heard, and we went into the dining-room. The hostess sat at the head of the table.

The table was beautifully laid. White **embroidered** mats and rose bunches in **china** vases **adorned** the polished mahogany dinner-table. There were also silver forks, knives, and spoons on the table. The **crockery** was pure Old English **earthenware**. All the **plates** and **dishes** looked very solid. The **cruet** and **salt-cellar** were of rock crystal, the pepper and **mustard** pots were also of crystal, I suppose, as well as the **decanter** with lemonade.

A clear **soup** opened the meal. Then came fish — fried **salmon** with **lettuce**. After this a leg of mutton was served as the third course. Potatoes, green peas, and cauliflower were also

offered. The fourth course was fruit salad and cream. Wine and lemonade were drunk at the dinner. A piece of Cheddar cheese concluded the dinner.

When the dinner was over, the ladies **retired** to the drawing-room, and the gentlemen remained in the dining-room. The ladies had a cup of coffee and smoked **cigarettes**.

About half an hour later the gentlemen **joined** the ladies in the drawing-room. Then the party started to play cards. We had much fun in playing different games, and everybody enjoyed himself very much indeed. All the time we could listen to the wireless, for there was a wireless set in the drawing-room. At 11 p. m. we said good-bye to the hostess and drove home.

Exercise.

1. The names of the meals are:.....
2. The English have a — breakfast.
3. They have for breakfast:.....
4. The prevailing drink is —.
5. Lunch consists of:.....
6. I know the following vegetables:.....
7. A piece of cheese — the lunch.
8. It is customary to appear at dinner in —.

9. Dinner is the — meal.
10. When we enter the room, the hostess — us.
11. If there are people, whom I do not know, the hostess — me to them.
12. On a dinner-table there are:.....
13. There are usually three — at dinner.
14. After dinner, the ladies retire to the — —.
15. Afterwards the gentlemen — the ladies.

At Table.

At the breakfast-table.

Miss Brown: Come (along) to breakfast. The table's laid and breakfast is **ready**. The maid is just bringing in the tea. Shall I **pour** out?

Miss Clark: Yes, please.

Miss B.: Do you take milk and sugar?

Miss C.: Just a little milk and one **lump** of sugar, please.

Miss B.: Perhaps you'd better **add** the milk yourself. Here is the milk **jug**.

Miss C.: Thank you.

Miss B.: May I give you some bacon and sausage, or would you like poached eggs?

Miss C.: Bacon, please.

Miss B.: **Would you mind** passing me the sugar-
basin, please. — Thank you.

Miss C.: May I **trouble** you for another **cup** of
tea.

Miss B.: Take some marmalade, please, it is
home made, or would you like **honey**?

Miss C.: Thank you, I've finished.

Miss B.: I hope you've had enough.

Miss C.: I've really made a very good breakfast.

A t a f t e r n o o n t e a .

Hostess: What will you have (or take), tea or
coffee?

Guest: Tea, please.

H.: Indian tea or China tea?

G.: Indian tea, please.

H.: Will you take some bread and butter or
sandwiches with your tea? We have
cucumber, **tomato** and **ham** sandwiches.

G.: I don't mind which.

H.: May I send you some cakes, Miss Clark?

G.: Yes, please. They look very **attractive** (or
appetizing).

H.: May I offer you another cup of tea?

G.: Thank you, I think I will trouble you for another cup.

H.: Any **biscuits**? We have very nice chocolate biscuits.

G.: No more, thank you.

H.: I am afraid you have made a very **poor** meal.

G.: No, thank you, I have done very well (or I've made an excellent meal).

Phrases used at meals.

May I trouble you for the **salt**, please?

Would you mind passing me the decanter, please?

Kindly pass the mustard.

May I pass you the **vinegar**?

May I send you some cream?

The reply is:

Thank you or thanks, or: Much obliged (to you).

Won't you **help yourself** to some lemonade? —

Thank you, I will take some, or: No, thank you, I've had enough.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Kas te võtate suhkrut ja piima kohvi juurde? — Jah, palun!
2. Kas te oleksite nii lahke (ega te pane pahaks) ja ulataksite mulle leiba!

3. Veel midagi? — Ei, tänan, ma olen lõpetanud.
4. Mida te soovite, kas teed või kohvi?
5. Tass kohvi, palun!
6. Kas ma tohin teile ulatada võileibu?
7. Kas te soovite juustu- või kurgivõileiba?
8. Tänan, ükskõik milline.
9. Kas ma tohin teile pakkuda veel ühe tassi kohvi?
10. Võtke ise piima ja suhkrut!
11. Ma kardan, et olete väga vähe sünnud.
12. Ei, tänan, mul oli suurepärase sööming.

Toilet.

Mrs. Clark says:

I get up every morning at a quarter past seven, either the **alarm** rings or the maid calls me. I put on my **dress**ing-gown and my **slippers**, and **hurry** to the bathroom. I take a **luke-warm** bath every morning. After this I go back to the bedroom and begin to dress. Then I sit down on a **cane** chair and put on my **stockings** (silk or **Lisle** stockings) and shoes. I usually wear brown **low-heeled** shoes in the street. In the afternoon, when I go to a party, I wear high-

heeled **patent leather** shoes. At a dance I wear **brocade** or silk **pumps**. Lastly I put on my **frock** (or dress) and my **dressing-jacket** on top of it. I go to the toilet-table, **comb** my hair and **make up** my face. I use cold-cream and (face) **powder**. I never **paint** my face, as some women do. I take plenty of open air exercise, and that keeps my **complexion** fresh and youthful.

I dress **according** to the season in light or heavy materials, more or less elegantly, in dark or light-coloured frocks.

On the dressing-table I have a comb, a hair-brush, a powder-box, some bottles of **scent**, a bottle of **nail-polish**, a **tube** of cold-cream, etc. In the **drawers** below, I keep clean **linen**, handkerchiefs, collars, **chemises**, etc.

When my linen and **underwear** are soiled, I have them washed by the **laundress** (or washer-woman). She hangs the linen on the **line** to dry, then she **mangles** and **irons** it. Collars, **cuffs**, and **shirt-fronts** are **starched** before being ironed, for they have to be **stiff**.

I keep my **clothes** in a wardrobe, which is in the corner of my bedroom.

When out for a walk, I usually wear a **coat**

(silk, woollen or a **fur** coat according to the season). When it rains, I take an **umbrella**, and wear a **mackintosh** and **waterproof** goloshes over my shoes, or Wellington boots. At a ball (or dance) I wear an evening-frock (without sleeves) and **kid** or silk **gloves**.

Mr. Clark says:

The maid calls me every morning at 8.30. I jump out of bed and go to the bathroom. I turn on the cold water tap and the hot water tap. While the water is running into the bath, I **shave**. For shaving I use a **safety-razor** and shaving-soap. After shaving I take my bath. I dry myself, put on my dressing-gown and go back to the bedroom to dress. I put on my **pants**, my **trousers**, my socks, and my slippers. I wear also a **day-shirt** and fasten a collar to it and **tie** on a silk tie. Lastly I put on my **waistcoat** and my coat.

When out for a walk, I wear shoes or boots, an overcoat, a hat, and I carry a walking-stick.

I do not buy **ready-made** clothes, but have them made by a **tailor**. He only makes to **measure**. My wife buys most of her frocks ready-made because they are **cheaper**. Very

rarely she has them made. Her frocks are made of different materials: wool, half-wool, cotton, linen, silk, velvet, etc. On the whole, my wife dresses very tastefully. She has some very smart frocks, and very fashionable, too! Her friend, Mrs. White, dresses negligently, she does not care for elegant frocks.

As a rule, I take half an hour to dress; but when in a hurry, I dress in 10 minutes. How long do you take to dress?

At night, I go to my bedroom, undress, put on my pyjamas or night shirt, and go to bed. Sometimes I read for an hour before I switch off the light; but when I am very tired I go to sleep at once.

Questions.

1. What do you do at night, when you are tired?
2. Does it take you long to go to sleep?
3. Who wakes you in the morning?
4. Name all the things you put on!
5. What kind of shoes does Mrs. Brown wear?
6. Do you like high-heeled shoes?
7. What things are there on a dressing-table?
8. Where do you keep your a) clothes?
b) linen?

9. What does the laundress do with the linen?
10. What do you wear, when it rains?
11. What does Mrs. Brown wear at a ball?
12. Does Mr. Brown buy his clothes ready-made?
13. How long do you take to dress?
14. How does Mrs. Brown dress?

The Human Body.

The human body consists of the head, the **trunk**, and the **limbs**.

The head is covered with hair. I have **fair** (or light) hair; my sister Lily has **dark** hair, she is also dark in complexion. My father has also dark hair, but my mother is fair. Aunt Ethel has red hair, and uncle Alexander's hair is quite black. Grandfather's hair has grown white like snow, and my granny's hair is grey.

The parts of the face are: the eyes, the ears, the nose, the mouth with the lips, the cheeks, the chin, the forehead, and the **temples**. We see with our eyes. We have a right eye and a left eye. The eye consists of the **eyebrows**, the eye-ball, and the eye-lids with the **eye-lashes**. Some people cannot see, they are

blind. A friend of mine does not see well, he is **short-sighted**, so he has to wear **spectacles** (or glasses).

The ear is the organ of hearing. Those who cannot hear are **deaf**. I can hear well. I can **listen** to the **music** and the songs of birds. Can you hear well?

We eat and speak with our mouth. In the mouth there are the **teeth** and the **tongue**. When I am well, my tongue is red or pink; when I am unwell, it is **coated**. The mouth has two lips: the **upper** lip and the **lower** lip.

We **smell** with our nose. Sometimes, when I have a **cold in my head**, I cannot smell.

The **neck** connects the head with the trunk. The fore-part of the neck is called **throat**. I **catch cold** very easily, and then I have a **sore** throat for some days. The **shoulders** are on both sides of the neck.

The trunk **comprises** the **back**, the **chest**, and the **belly**. In the chest there are the **lungs** and the **heart**. I have strong lungs, but my cousin Mary has weak lungs, she is afraid she might catch **consumption**.

The limbs are the two arms and legs. The **elbow**, the **wrist**, and the hand are parts of the

arm. When the hand is **clenched**, it is called **fist**. Each hand has five fingers, and **nails** on the finger-tips. The **knee**, the **ankle**, and the foot are parts of the leg. We walk with our legs, and we work with our arms. I **sprained** my ankle the other day, and now I cannot walk, it **hurts** so.

The **bones** form the **skeleton**, which is covered with flesh, **muscles**, and **skin**. Some parts of the body are very **delicate**, and we must be careful not to **injure** them.

The five **senses** are: sight, hearing, smell, **taste**, and **touch** or feeling.

Q u e s t i o n s .

1. What is the head covered with?
2. What colour is the hair on the head?
3. Have you fair hair?
4. Name the parts of the face!
5. What is inside the mouth?
6. What do we smell with?
7. What does the trunk comprise?
8. Have you ever sprained your ankle?
9. Can you smell well when you have a cold in your head?
10. What is a clenched hand called?
11. Is it pleasant to have a sore throat?
12. Tell me the names of the five senses!

Bodily Defects and Illness.

What's the matter with him?

He's **lame** in one leg and has to go on **crutches**.

He's a **cripple**.

He's short-sighted and has to wear **spectacles**.

He's **blind** in one eye.

He cannot hear well, he's half **deaf**.

He's gone **out of his mind (mad)** and will have to be put in an **asylum**.

He was **operated** on for **appendicitis** the other day and is very **seriously ill**.

He has an awful **toothache**. He has a **hollow** or **decayed** tooth. He must go to the **dentist's** and have it out.

The number of **diseases** is very great; some are serious, others are light; some are **contagious**, or **infectious**. Contagious diseases are **cholera**, **typhoid fever**, and **small-pox**. Children's diseases, such as **scarlet fever**, **measles**, diphtheria, and **whooping-cough**, are also infectious. In case somebody catches an infectious disease, he must be **isolated** from other people. Very often he is taken to a hospital or **infirmary**. There the **nurses** and doctors take good care of him. The doctor feels the **patient's** pulse and **prescribes** **medicine**.

Very often people **neglect** a **slight** illness, like a sore throat or a cold in the head; they think: "Oh, it's nothing, it will pass!" But you must never do so, for by neglecting a slight disease, you may catch a serious illness, like **bronchitis** or **pneumonia**. In case you do not feel quite well, remain indoors, or even keep in bed for some time. To **avoid** serious illness, it is better to **consult** a doctor at once.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Hr. Clark on väga lühikese nägemisega, ta peab kandma prille.
2. Ma ei kanna prille, mul on head silmad.
3. Mind opereeriti pimesoole pärast möödunud aastal.
4. Kui teil on hambavalu, siis peate minema hambaarsti juurde.
5. Nakkushaiguste arv on väga suur.
6. Lastehaigused, nagu sarlakid, leetrid, lüüsköha — on kõik nakatavad.
7. Haige eraldatakse teistest perekonnaliikmetest.
8. Ma olen vähe külmetunud; mul on nohu, peavalu ja hääl ära.

9. Teie peate olema väga ettevaatlik, võite kergesti saada kopsupõletiku.
10. Jah, ma arvan, ma jään voodisse mõneks päevaks.

Phrases about Health.

Mr. Richardson:

Mr. Brown:

(Mr. Brown is quite well.)

How are you?

I am quite well, thank you.

How are you getting on?

Very well, thank you.

I hope you are well?

I am quite well — pretty well — fairly well, thanks.

Do you feel well?

Yes, I am quite well. And how are you?

How is your mother? (brother, sister, Mr. Clark, etc.)

Thank you, she (he) is quite well (in excellent health).

How is Mrs. Brown getting on?

She has been ill, but now she is a little better.

What a **pity**, poor lady!
I hope she will **recover**
soon!

(Mr. Brown catches
cold.)

Mr. R.:

Mr. B.:

You look rather **de-**
pressed (out of sorts)
this afternoon, what's

the matter with you? I have a **headache**.

Do you feel better now? No, I am still **suffering**
a great deal.

I am very sorry to hear Oh, it is nothing, it
you don't feel well. will pass!

I hope it will not be
anything serious.

Let me feel your pulse.

You are **feverish**, you
should consult a doc-
tor at once.

Do you feel better to- Just a little bit better;
day? the headache is not so

bad, but I have a
cold in my head.

But you look wonder-
fully well.

My looks **belie** me.

I hope to-morrow you
will be **quite yourself**
again.

Let's hope so.

The chief thing is:
Cheer up!

Don't lose **courage!**

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Kuidas käsi käib, prl. Thomson?
2. Ma olen päris terve, tänan.
3. Kuidas elab teie sõbranna, prl. Wood?
4. Ta on parima tervise juures.
5. Teie olete täna väga rõhutud, hr. Richardson, mis teil viga on?
6. Ah, mitte midagi tõsist, ainult väike peavalu.
7. Ma loodan, et see möödub pea.
8. Teil on sageli peavalu, kas te ei pöörduks arsti poole.

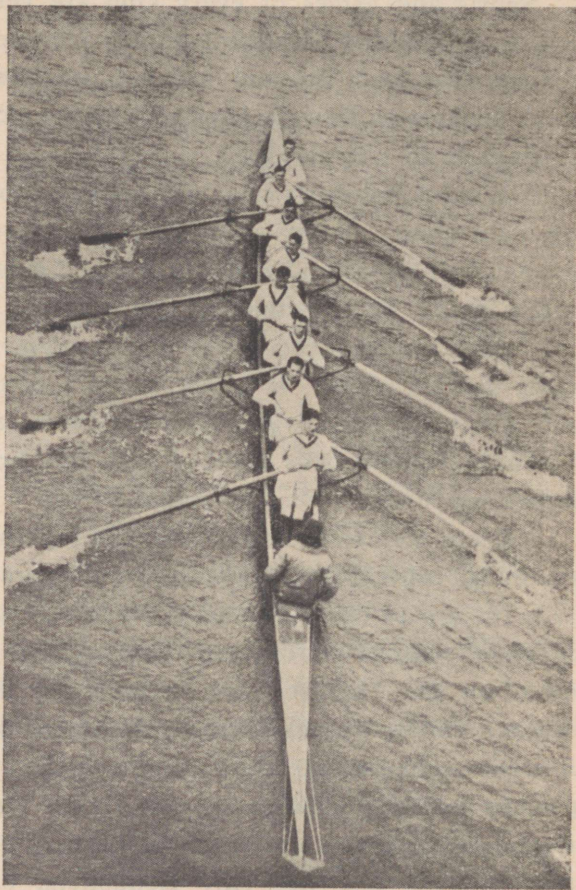
Sports and Games.

Sports and games of every kind are very **popular** in England. There is hardly a branch of sport in which England has not **produced** world **champions**. There is hardly a game, which the English do not play.

The most popular games are **cricket**, **football**, and **tennis**. Every school has its Cricket and Football Clubs, and **matches** are held many times a year. Many people play also **golf**.

Tennis is played by ladies and gentlemen, young and old alike. It is played on a **court** (hard court or lawn) **divided** half-way **by means** of a net. Rubber balls covered with **felt**, and **rackets** are used in playing tennis.

Various forms of **athletics**, such as running, swimming, **rowing**, and jumping are also practised. The greatest **boat-race** takes place between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is rowed on the Thames, near London, on the second Saturday before Easter. Men from the different colleges of their Universities are **specially trained** for this race, and **finally** nine are chosen to **compete**. The Boat Race excites great interest, and not only Londoners, but people from different parts of the country, come to **witness** the race.



Oxfordmen on the river during the boat-race.

Boxing is a very popular sport. Many people practise hunting, **shooting**, and fishing as their **hobbies**.

Horse-racing enjoys great **popularity** and goes on all the year round. The most famous horse-race is the **Derby**. It is held in May or June on the so called Epsom Downs, about 16 miles to the South of London. Derby Day is a great holiday. People pour out in **crowds** to see it. Among the crowds you can find people belonging to the different classes of **society**. His **Majesty the King** and many members of the **Royal Family** are present. Indian princes in their **national costumes** adorned with gold and **jewels**, ladies of the **aristocracy** dressed in the latest **novelties** of the season, crowds of foreigners from different parts of the world, all these form a beautiful back-ground, and make the large racing-field very picturesque.

The English have also got **mechanical** sports, as **cycling**, motor-racing, and **aviation**.

Sometimes when they get snow and frost in winter, they **skate**, **ski**, and **toboggan**.

Sport is an **essential** part of an Englishman's daily life, and there is hardly an Englishman who does not practise sport in some form or other.

Plenty of open-air exercise makes them strong and healthy, and that is why Englishmen live so long and look youthful even in their old age.

Exercise.

1. The most popular games in England are:.....
2. — are held many times a year.
3. Tennis is played on
4. Various forms of athletics are:.....
5. The greatest boat-race takes place between
6. The boat-race excites great —.
7. Many people practise hunting and fishing as their —.
8. The most famous horse-race is the —.
9. It is held on
10. Among the lookers-on you can see
11. Mechanical sports are:.....
12. Winter sports are:.....

The Seasons.

There are four seasons in a year; they are called spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

Spring is a lovely season. It is the loveliest season in England. Then the days become longer, and the weather grows warmer. **Nature** awakens from its winter-sleep. New life **flows** into the trees and they **put forth buds** and new leaves; soon the trees begin to **blossom**. The orchards look very beautiful at the end of the spring, when the apple-trees and pear-trees are covered with white and pink blossoms. The **forests** grow green again, and many wild flowers begin to **bloom**. **Migratory** birds come back from warmer countries. The **thrush**, the **nightingale**, the **swallow**, and the **cuckoo** sing in the green trees. The **sky** is blue and **cloudless**. Early spring **showers** begin to fall and make the corn and the vegetables grow. The farmer works in his field, he **tills the soil** and **sows the seed**.

In summer the weather gets warmer still. Sometimes the **heat** is very great and the air grows **sultry**. Then people are very hot and tired, **especially** those who have to live and work in towns. **Plants** too look tired and **thirsty**, they all **long for** rain. Everyone is glad when at last clouds appear in the sky and big drops of rain begin to fall. Sometimes there comes a **thunder-storm**. Then the wind is very strong, and it

thunders and **lightens**. When the thunderstorm is over, the air is much fresher, and the plants look so glad and strong again. In hot weather, it is very pleasant to bathe in running water. I very often **take a bathe**, for I live quite **close** to the river Cam. Some people, however, go to a bathing establishment.

By the end of summer many fruits and berries get ripe, such as **cherries**, **strawberries**, **raspberries**, **gooseberries**, and **blackberries**. The corn too becomes ripe and looks quite yellow, and the **harvest** begins.

In England the time between July 22 and August 23 is called the 'silly season'.

During these days the social life of London dies out — no parties, no dances, no **receptions** in this **interval**. The West End of London looks empty and **deserted**. The shutters of **stately mansions** are closed, for the aristocracy have left for the country, the seaside, or abroad.

Autumn is the harvest-time. Then the fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, and cherries are **plucked** in the orchards and the **crops** are gathered in. The weather grows colder, and the wind stronger. The leaves of the trees change colour, and the **foliage** in the woods turns yellow

and red. For a short time the woods look very beautiful, but then the leaves die and fall to the ground. By the end of the autumn the trees look quite **bare** and leafless. It rains very often, and the days are quite **dull** and grey. The sky is covered with grey clouds, and we very **rarely** see the sun. The days are very short, and the nights long. Migratory birds fly away to warmer countries. The woods are so empty and quiet. The birds no longer sing in the trees, only the cold wind **howls** among the trees.

When autumn is over, winter **sets in**. The sun **rises** very late in winter and **sets** very early. The weather is often very bad. As a rule, there is not much snow in England, but **occasionally** snow falls and some days are even very cold. Very often it rains, at other times there is a **fog** or a **mist** or a **frost**. When it is very cold, and the rivers and ponds are frozen (but that does not happen in England every winter!), the children are very glad for they can skate, ski, and toboggan.

The Estonian winter is much colder than the English winter, and the snow does not **melt** when it falls on the ground. For about three months in Estonia the ground is covered with

snow. Then the roads are fit for riding in a sledge drawn by horses.

When I wish to know the **temperature**, I consult the **thermometer**. It shows the **variations** of temperature. In England Fahrenheit's thermometer is used.

When I wish to know what sort of weather we shall have to-morrow, I consult the barometer.

There are weather **forecasts** in all daily papers.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Kevadel loodus ärkab talveunest.
2. Puud ajavad välja väikesed pungad ja lilled hakkavad õitsema.
3. Rändlinnud tulevad tagasi soojalt maalt.
4. Talumees harib maad ja külvab seemet.
5. Suvel on õhk sageli päris lämmastav.
6. Taimed igatsevad vihma järele.
7. Pärast äikestormi on õhk värskem ja ilm jahedam.
8. Ma sageli suplen jões.
9. Maasikad, vaarikad ja tikerberid valmivad suvel.
10. Kesksuvel on Londoni seltskondlik elu surnud.

11. Toredad elamud on tühjad ja mahajäetud.
12. Sügisel lehestik muutub kollaseks ja punaseks.
13. Sügise lõpul on puud lehita ja paljad.
14. Tuul puhub ja ulub metsas.
15. Tavaliselt Inglismaal ei ole talvel palju lund ega külma.
16. Meie talv on palju külmem.
17. Me sõidame saaniga mööda maanteed.
18. Lapsed suusatavad, uisutavad ja kelgutavad.

The Weather.

The weather is the most common **topic** of **conversation** among English people. When you enter a shop, the shopman often meets you with the words: "A nice morning, madam", or "Quite cold to-day, isn't it?" or: "A beautiful day, madam?", etc. The bus conductor very often says something about the weather. If you do not know your way and **apply** to a **policeman**, he explains to you very kindly what you have to do and adds: "A cold morning, sir (madam)", or "A **bright** afternoon, isn't it, madam?"

At a party, when an Englishman is **at a loss** how to keep up the conversation, he begins to talk about the weather.

What sort of weather is it?

or What is the weather like?

The answer may be:

It is nice, fine, beautiful, **fair**, charming, quiet; clear, bright, sunny, **glorious**.

or It is bad, **nasty, disagreeable**; windy, stormy, **rough; gloomy**, dull, cloudy, **foggy**.

or It is warm, hot, **mild; close**, sultry; cold, cool.

or It is dry, wet, dirty, **muddy**.

or It is **changeable; unsettled, variable; settled, unchangeable**.

Dialogues about Weather.

Mr. Brown: I should like to go for a walk, what do you think, Charles, what sort of weather are we going to have?

Mr. Thomson: It doesn't look very **promising** at present, but you never know! Perhaps the sun will come out **presently**.

Mr. B.: I think it's **going to turn out** fine, after all. What does the barometer say?

Mr. Th.: It is rising.

Mr. B.: Then it's all right, let's go.

Miss Wood: I think, it's a cold morning, shall we go out, Ethel, or would you **prefer** to stay at home?

Miss Clark: I must go out, for I have some **shopping** to do.

Miss W. (opens the window): Bitterly cold, the temperature must be well below **freezing-point**.

Miss C.: But it's good that it has **ceased** raining; I do not like rain, I prefer frost.

Miss W.: It's snowing in great **flakes**, look out!

Miss C.: I think I'll have to wear my fur coat and **mittens**.

Miss W.: So shall I. I always dress warmly in such a weather.

P h r a s e s a b o u t W e a t h e r .

Does it rain? — Yes, it does. (No, it doesn't.)

Is it raining just now? — Yes, it is. (No, it isn't.) What a pity, it's just come on to rain!

It won't be much, I hope. It's only **spotting**, hardly enough to lay the dust.

It's settling into a **steady drizzle** now. It's coming on worse; it'll soon be pouring in **torrents** (raining cats and dogs, coming down in **bucketfuls**).

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Ilm on sagedaseks jutuaineks inglaste juures.
2. Milline ilm on täna?
3. On ilus, päikesepaisteline, halb, udune, pilvine, hall, soe, pehme, külm, tuuline, muutlik, püsiv, porine.
4. Ma arvan, et ilm muutub ilusaks lõppude lõpuks.
5. Vihm on lakanud.
6. Lund sajab räitsakatena.
7. Kui kahju, et hakkas sadama!
8. Muutub üha halvemaks, juba tuleb nagu oavarrest.

Holidays.

The **majority** of the English keep Sunday as a day of **devotion** and **rest**. Most people stay in their homes on Sunday. No calls are paid, except some old friend of the family comes to see one after church and takes his seat at the dinner-table. English people are church-goers, and **services** are well attended. Services are held in different churches, 3 or 4 times a day, and some people even go to church twice on Sunday.

During the service all the streets of London and other towns and cities look empty and deserted. A good Englishman does not go out during church-time.

Saturday is a half-holiday. All business stops on Saturday at 2 p. m. and is not resumed until Monday morning. All the places of amusement, such as **cinemas**, dancing-halls, **theatres**, music-halls, and **restaurants** are closed on the **sacred** day. All the shops and post-offices are also closed. There is no **delivery** of letters, for the postman too must have a holiday. Many people enjoy themselves by writing letters to their friends, but they are not **despatched** until Sunday night. None of the daily papers appear; special Sunday papers, however, are **published**. The trams, omnibuses, and trains do not go so **frequently** as on weekdays; there is not so much need for them, for business people have not to hurry to their offices, but stay with their families.

Christmas (shortened **Xmas**) is a great holiday. **Preparations** for Christmas begin about the middle of November, in some families earlier still. Some housewives make their Christmas cake early in summer, for it is supposed to taste

the better the older it is. Plum pudding too must be made at least a month before Xmas. All **well-to-do** families have **turkey** and plum pudding for their Christmas dinner, that being the tradition.

English children hang up their stockings at the foot of their beds on Xmas **Eve**. At night, when they are asleep, **Santa Claus** comes through the chimney and fills them with sweets and **toys**. On Xmas morning the children are **eager** to get up as early as possible **in order to** catch a **glimpse** of Santa Claus; but they never see him! They only receive the **presents** he has left for them.

Christmas trees are rarely seen in England. The English decorate their houses and churches with **evergreen** or **mistletoe**. In the country and among lower class people there still prevails the custom that a man is **privileged** to kiss a girl if meeting her under the mistletoe twigs.

On Christmas morning the members of a family wish each other "A Merry Christmas", and the reply is "The same to you".

On the 31st of December is **New Year's Eve**. Then there are parties in most families, and they stay up till late in the night. At 12 midnight the bells ring the New Year in, and people **greet** one another with "A Happy New Year". Cards are

sent to friends and acquaintances with the **inscription**: "A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year".

Easter is not a great holiday in England. The custom of sending Easter cards to one's friends has died out. In some families they make presents of **chocolate** eggs and coloured eggs, but it is not a general custom. Lamb and green peas are usually on the dinner-table at Easter.

Forty days after Easter is **Ascension Day**, and ten days later **Whitsuntide** is celebrated.

The **Bank Holidays** are days of rejoicing and merry-making, particularly for lower class people. Many families go on **picnics** either by train or by steamer, and those who cannot **afford** this walk simply to the nearest park. Cinemas, **public-houses**, dancing-halls and other places of amusement are open to the public, a **merry-go-round** is set up in some **conspicuous** place, and you can see old and young having a good time. The Bank Holidays are the 26th of December, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday and the first Monday in August.

On **Shrove Tuesday** it is the custom to eat **pancakes** at dinner.

The 1st of April is called **All Fools' Day**; it is the day when people play all sorts of **practical jokes** on their friends and get much fun out of it.

In some villages and also in some schools they choose a girl for the May Queen, but this custom is dying out.

The 5th of November is **Guy Fawkes' Day**. It is celebrated in memory of the **discovery** of Guy Fawkes' gunpowder **plot**, which was formed in 1605, against the life of King James I. In the evening **bonfires** are lighted and **fireworks** are let off in the streets. Boys walk about in the streets carrying straw figures, which **represent** Guy Fawkes. In the end the figures are burnt by the public.

The 9th of November is the **Lord Mayor's Day**. On that day the newly **elected** Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayors of other towns and cities enter upon the **duties** of their office. Crowds of people come to witness the "Lord Mayor's Show", a **procession** of Town Councillors in their **mediaeval** robes with the Lord Mayor at the head, walking from the **Mansion House** to the **Guildhall**, where in the evening a great **banquet** takes place.

Questions.

1. Describe London on a Sunday!
2. When do the preparations for Xmas begin?
3. What do English children do on Christmas Eve?
4. Are Christmas trees common in England?
5. What is the usual **salutation** a) on Xmas morning? b) on New Year's morning?
6. Name all the religious festivals you know!
7. What are Bank Holidays?
8. What are the two great festivals in November called?
9. In memory of what is Guy Fawkes' Day celebrated?
10. When does the Lord Mayor of London enter upon his office?

Time.

I think everybody knows the English proverb "Time is money", and the Estonians say: "Time is more **valuable** than money", but there are few people who **appreciate** this proverb. Quite a number of people **kill** their time by doing nothing. As for myself, I try to **save** time;

I do not waste it by doing nothing. When I am tired and cannot work, I simply have a rest, and that is not "wasting time", I believe.

According to the Christian era we are living in the 20th century. A century contains a hundred years. A year is divided into 12 months, or 52 weeks, or 365 days. In leap-year there are 366 days. The names of the months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

A week contains 7 days; six of them are working-days or week-days, Sunday is called the Lord's Day. The names of the days are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

A day is divided into 24 hours, an hour into 60 minutes, a minute into 60 seconds.

Date. If we want to mention the year, we say, for example, the year nineteen hundred (1900), or nineteen-thirty-four (1934), or eighteen twelve (1812), etc.

I always carry a pocket-almanac with me, which I refer to in case I want to know the date. When somebody asks me: "What is the date?" I reply: "It is the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc., of September."

To the question: "When is your birthday?" I reply: "On the 27th of February" or "February 27th." When is New Year's Day? — It is on the 1st of January.

Hours of the Day. If I want to know the time, I refer to my **watch** or look at the clock that stands on my writing-desk or in the dining-room. In case I have neither clock nor watch at hand, I ask anyone who happens to be near:

"Excuse me, can you tell me the right time?" or "What time is it?" or "What o'clock is it?", or "What time is it by your watch?"

The replies may be various.

Full hours: It is one (o'clock) — two (o'clock), etc. It is just one, **exactly** one, nearly one, about one, striking one; it is **noon**, it is mid-night.

The half-hours: It is half-past twelve (12.30), half-past one (1.30), half-past two (2.30), etc. It is just half past.

The **quarters** of an hour: It is a quarter **past** twelve (12.15), a quarter past one (1.15), a quarter past. It is just a quarter past.

It is a quarter **to** one (12.45), a quarter to two (1.45), a quarter to three (2.45), etc.

The minutes: It is ten minutes past twelve (12.10), twenty minutes past twelve (12.20), twenty-five minutes past twelve (12.25), etc.

The minutes within the first half-hour are reckoned as past the **preceding** hour.

It is twenty-five minutes to twelve (11.35), twenty minutes to twelve (11.40), ten minutes to twelve (11.50), etc.

The minutes within the second half-hour are counted **towards** (to) the coming hour.

Tõlkeharjutus.

1. Aeg on raha.
2. Paljud inimesed raiskavad oma aega asjata.
3. Meie elame 20-ndal sajandil.
4. Aasta 1934, 1872, 1902.
5. Jõulud on 25-ndal detsembril.
6. Millal on teie sünnipäev?
7. Vabandage, kas te võiksite mulle ütelda, mis kell on?
8. Kell on 7; 7.30; 7.15; 7.10; 6.45; 6.55.
9. Kell on täpselt 8, umbes 8, peaaegu 8.

Education.

There are three **grades** of education: elementary, secondary, and higher education.

In England the **compulsory** school age is from 5 to 14. In the elementary schools no **fees** are paid, except in **private** schools. The principal **subjects** taught in an Elementary School are: reading, writing, arithmetic (called the three R's), **divinity**, geography, English history, natural history, singing, drawing, manual instruction, drill, and gymnastics.

In Secondary Schools, Grammar Schools, Public Schools, High Schools, and Colleges, secondary education is **imparted** to the young. **Municipal** schools are called 'Secondary Schools', and the majority of them are Day Schools. Schools attended only for the lessons are called Day Schools. 'Secondary Schools' are attended by lower and middle class children.

The better class attend Grammar or Public Schools; the girls' schools are called High Schools. The fees in Public Schools and High Schools are very high and **include tuition and board**. Most of these schools are Boarding Schools, where the scholars are resident. The best known Public Schools are Eton and Harrow.

The subjects taught in Secondary Schools are: English (Grammar and Literature), mathematics, history, geography, natural science, scripture, modern languages (French and Ger-



An English School-house. West Heath School,
Richmond.

man), Latin, singing, drawing, gymnastics. Girls have also lessons in cooking, domestic economy, and needlework.

In Public Schools, Classics (Latin and Greek) and **ancient history predominate**. In High Schools for Girls music, dancing, solo singing, riding, French conversation, **Italian**, and **Spanish** are also taught.

The school-year is divided into 3 terms. The first term begins in August and lasts till Xmas, the second term lasts from January to Easter, and the third begins after Easter and lasts till the end of July. At the end of each term there are **examinations**, and in July there are **form** examinations. Pupils have to write



The refectory in a boarding-school.

examination papers in all subjects. Besides, there are **oral** examinations in modern languages. At the age of 14—15 most scholars pass their matriculation exams, which give them the **right** to matriculation at the University, whose

examinations they have passed. But as a rule the scholars stay at school for two years more and pass their High School Certificate exams, before entering the University.

At the end of each term a **report** is sent to the parents describing the pupil's **progress** in each subject. At the end of the school-year **satisfactory scholars** are moved into a higher form, while unsatisfactory ones remain in their forms.

English children go to school 5 days a week, Saturday and Sunday are holidays. The lessons begin in the morning at 9 or 9.30, and go on till 4.30 p. m. with a break of 1 to 2 hours at lunch time. Most schools **break** up for the summer holidays at the end of July. Before breaking up there is a **Speech Day** and **Prize Distribution**. The best scholars get **prizes**, and they as well as their parents are very **proud** of them. Prizes are given in different subjects, besides there are form prizes, prizes in sports, music, etc.

The University imparts higher education to men and women. There are nineteen Universities in Great Britain and Ireland, and their **syllabuses** are quite different, each University goes its own way. Oxford and Cambridge are the best known

University centres, their Colleges being the oldest. The English Universities greatly differ from those of the continent, their **aims** being quite different. The Continental Universities do not educate their students in the proper sense of the word, they only teach them. The English



A bedroom in a boarding-school.

Universities are educational **institutions**. In Oxford and Cambridge the **bulk** of the undergraduates live in their **respective** Colleges and take their dinners in the College Hall. The **rules** in the Colleges are very **strict**. All undergraduates have to return home at 10 p. m., and

to get up in the morning at 7.15. Once or twice a day **prayers** are held in the College Hall, and the undergraduates are **compelled** to attend them in some of the Colleges. During the exams and on **festival occasions**, like Speech Day, Prize Distribution, etc., **academic** dress is worn. It consists of a black **square** cap and a black gown. A doctor's gown is **scarlet** (red) in some Universities.

B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) or **B. Sc.** (Bachelor of Science) is the first **degree granted** by the English Universities. The second degree is that of M. A. (Master of Arts) or M. Sc. (Master of Science). The next degree is that of Doctor. Having taken a degree a student is termed a '**graduate**'.

Q u e s t i o n s .

1. Name the three grades of education!
2. What is the compulsory school age a) in England? b) in Estonia?
3. What are the principal subjects taught in Elementary Schools?
4. Are there school fees in our Elementary Schools?

5. What subjects predominate in our Secondary Schools?
6. Into how many terms is the school-year divided a) in England? b) in Estonia?
7. What do the pupils get at the end of each term?
8. Who are moved up into a higher form?
9. How many days a week do the children attend school a) in Estonia? b) in England?
10. How long do English children stay at school?
11. What festival is there before breaking up in July?
12. Which of the English Universities are the oldest?
13. Who is termed a) an undergraduate? b) a graduate?
14. Where do English undergraduates live?
15. What degrees are granted by the English Universities?

Vocabulary.

The Family.

Family [ˈfæmili] — perekond

Christian name [ˈkristjənneim] — eesnimi

surname [ˈsəːneim] — perekonnanimi

Clark [kla:k]

suburb [ˈsʌbəb] — eeslinn, agul

Manchester [ˈmæntʃistə]

in all — kokku

undergraduate [ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuit] — üliõpilane

University [junɪˈvɜːsiti] — ülikool

term [tɜːm] — semester, õppeaeg (Inglismaal tavaliselt $\frac{1}{3}$ aastat)

Ashburne Hall [ˈæʃbənˈhɔːl]

hostel [ˈhɒstl] — internaat

generally [ˈdʒenərəli] — harilikult

to graduate [ˈgrædʒueit] — lõpetama (kooli)

Newnham [ˈnjuːnəm]

College [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]

to look for — otsima

post [poust] — koht, teenistus

certificate [səˈtɪfɪkɪt] — tunnistus

to attend [əˈtend] — külastama, käima

to marry [ˈmæri] — abielluma

to celebrate [ˈselibreit] — pühitsema

wedding — pulm

business [ˈbiznis] — äri

cotton [ˈkɒtn] — puuvill

trade [treid] — tööstus, kaubandus

household — majapidamine

maid [meid] — teenijatüdruk

social [ˈsouʃəl] — seltskondlik

welfare [ˈwelfeə] — heaolu

member [ˈmembə] — liige

committee [kəˈmiti] — komitee, komisjon

meeting [ˈmi:tiŋ] — koos-
 olek
to receive [riˈsi:v] — vastu
 võtma
to take interest in — huvi
 tundma millegi vastu
typical [ˈtipikl] — tüüpiline
in this respect [riˈspekt] —
 selles suhtes
foreigner [ˈfɔ:ri:nə] — välis-
 maalane
spare [speə] — tagavaraks
 olev, vaba
charming [ˈtʃɑ:miŋ] — võ-
 luv
elderly [ˈeldəli] — vana-
 poolne
economical [i:ˈkɒnəmikl] —
 kokkuhoidlik
hospitality [hɒspiˈtæli:ti] —
 võõrastelahkus
acquaintance [əˈkweintəns]
 — tuttav
welcome [ˈwelkəm] — tere-
 tulnud
relative [ˈreləti:v] — sugulane
relation [riˈleiʃn] — sugu-
 lane
alive [əˈlaiv] — elus
to die [dai] — surema
widow [ˈwi:dou] — lesknaine
excellent [ˈeksələnt] — üli-
 hea, suurepärane
health [helə] — tervis
uncle [ˈʌŋkl] — onu
aunt [aɪnt] — tädi

cousin [ˈkʌzn] — onu- või
 tädilaps
Ethel [eəl]
Hilda [ˈhildə]
to remain [riˈmeɪn] — jää-
 ma, säilima
single [ˈsɪŋgl] — üksik
old maid [ˈould ˈmeɪd] —
 vanatüdruk
George [dʒɔ:ɪdʒ]
Canada [ˈkænədə]
Alexander [æliˈɡzɑ:ndə]
Maggie [ˈmægi]
fat [æ] — rasvane, paks
rosy [ˈrouzi] — roosa
Godfrey [ˈɡɒdfri]
bachelor [ˈbætʃələ] — poiss-
 mees
neither... nor — ei...ega
nephew [ˈnevju:] — venna-
 või õepoeg
niece [ni:s] — venna- või
 õetütar
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] — abi-
 kaasa, mees
brother-in-law [ˈbrʌðərɪnlɔ:]
 — õemees
father-in-law — äi
wife [waɪf] — abikaasa,
 naine
mother-in-law — ämm
daughter-in-law — minia
godfather — ristiisa
godmother — ristiema
mug [ʌ] — kruus

to christen [ˈkrisn] — ristima
 baptism [ˈbæptɪzm] — ristimine
 parish-church [ˈpærɪʃˈtʃəɪtʃ] — kihelkonnakirik

to confirm [kənˈfəɪm] — leeritama
 confirmation [kənˈfəˈmeɪʃn] — leeriõpetus

Engagement and Marriage.

Engagement [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒmənt] — kihlus
 marriage [ˈmæɪrɪdʒ] — abielu
 dialogue [ˈdaɪələg] — kahekõne
 Thomson [ˈtɒmsən]
 news [njuːz] — uudis, uudised
 to engage [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ] — kihlrama
 to be in love with — armunud olema
 to suppose [səˈpəʊz] — oletama, arvama
 to fall in love — armuma
 at first sight [saɪt] — esimesest pilgust
 difficulty [ˈdɪfɪkəlti] — raskus
 consent [kənˈsent] — nõusolek
 future [ˈfjuːtʃə] — tulevane
 to fix [fɪks] — kindlaks määrama

banns [bænz] of marriage — kuulutamine kirikus
 to publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] — avaldama, kuulutama
 fortnight [ˈfɔːtnaɪt] — 2 nädalat
 bride [braɪd] — pruut
 to accommodate [əˈkɒmədeɪt] — ulualust andma, mahutama, kostitama
 guest [ɡest] — külaline, võõras
 to invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] — külla kutsuma
 huge [hjuːdʒ] — hiigelsuur
 wedding-cake [keɪk] — pulmakook
 in grand style [staɪl] — suurejooneliselt
 speech [spiːtʃ] — kõne
 toast [təʊst] — tervis, tervisejoomine
 to give a toast — tervist jooma
 couple [ˈkʌpl] — paar

honeymoon [ˈhʌnimu:n] —
mesinädalad
Italy [ˈitəli] — Itaalia
France [fraɪns] — Prantsus-
maa

abroad [əˈbrɔ:d] — välis-
maa, välismaale
anyhow [ˈenihaʊ] — iga-
tahes

Age.

Age [eidʒ] — vanus
birthday [ˈbɜ:ðeɪ] — sünni-
päev
good wishes — õnnesoovid
middle-aged [ˈmidleɪdʒd] —
keskealine
she does not look her age —
ta ei näe välja nii vana,
kui ta on
**how old would you take her
to be?** — kui vanaks te
peate teda?
beauty [ˈbjʊti] — iludus
youth [ju:θ] — noorus
of age [ˈɒvˈeidʒ] — täis-
ealine
vote [vout] — hää, hääle-
õigus
election [iˈlekʃn] — vali-
mine

under age [ˈʌndərˈeidʒ] —
alaealine
in his prime [praɪm] — oma
täie jõu juures
manhood [ˈmænhud] — me-
heiga
childhood [ˈtʃaɪldhud] —
lapsepõlv
careless [ˈkɛəlis] — muretu
old age — vanadus
riddle [ˈrɪdl] — mõistatus
feeble [fi:bl] — nõrk, jõuetu
common [ˈkɒmən] — hari-
lik, tavaline
physical [ˈfɪzɪkəl] — füüsi-
line, kehaline
youthful [ˈju:θfʊl] — noo-
ruslik
healthy [ˈheəlɪ] — terve

An English House.

Is situated [ˈsitʃueɪtɪd] —
asetseb
Meldreth [ˈmeldri:θ]
Cambridge [keɪmbɪdʒ]
old-fashioned [ˈəʊldˈfæʃənd]
— vanamoeline

appearance [əˈpiərəns] —
ilme
splendid — tore, uhke
interior [ɪnˈtɪəriə] — sisemus
brick [ɪ] — telliskivi
timber [ˈtɪmbə] — ehituspuu

pointed [ˈpɔɪntɪd] — terav
slate [sleɪt] — katusekivi
iron-plate [ˈaɪənpleɪt] —
 plekk
chimney [ˈtʃɪmni] — kors-
 ten
to surround [səˈraʊnd] —
 ümbritsema
orchard [ˈɔːtʃəd] — puu-
 vilja-aed
lawn [lɔːn] — muru
entirely [ɪnˈtaɪəli] — täiesti
shade [ʃeɪd] — vari, varjund
blossom [ˈblɒsəm] — õis
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] —
 aed-, juurvili
radish [ˈrædɪʃ] — redis
cabbage [ˈkæbɪdʒ] — kapsas
pea [piː] — hernes
railing [ˈreɪlɪŋ] — võre
fence [ˈfens] — tara, plank
to enclose [ɪnˈklaʊz] — sul-
 gema, ümbritsema
personally [ˈpɜːsənəli] —
 isiklikult
to approach [əˈpraʊtʃ] —
 lähenema
front-door — eesuks
to notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] — mär-
 kama, tähele panema
brass [brɑː] — vask
knocker [ˈnɒkə] — koputaja
to usher [ˈʌʃə] — juhatama,
 juhtima
drawing-room [ˈdrɔːɪŋrʊm]
 — võõrastetuba

hostess [ˈhəʊstɪs] — pere-
 naine
carpet [ˈkɑːpɪt] — vaip
fire-place [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] — ka-
 min
looking-glass — peegel
frame [freɪm] — raam
knick-knack [ˈnɪkˈnæk] —
 väike iluasi (riiulil, laual
 jne.)
mantelpiece [ˈmæntlpiːs] —
 kaminasimss
furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] — möö-
 bel
mahogany [məˈhɒɡəni] —
 mahagonipuu
writing-desk [ˈraɪtɪŋdesk] —
 kirjutuspult, -laud
cushion [ˈkʊʃən] — (sohva-)
 padi
sofa [ˈsoʊfə] — sohva
couch [kaʊtʃ] — kušett
wireless [ˈwaɪələs] **set** —
 raadioaparaat
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] — lõbu,
 heameel
adjoining [əˈdʒɔɪnɪŋ] — kõr-
 val-olev
story [ˈstɔːri] — kord
floor [flɔː] — kord
hall [hɔːl] — esik
study [ˈstʌdi] — töötuba,
 kabinett
bathroom [ˈbɑːθrʊm] — van-
 nituba

nursery [ˈnəːsri] — laste-
 tuba
oak [ouk] — tamm
side-board [ˈsaidbɔ:d] —
 puhvetikapp
to upholster [ʌpˈhoulstə] —
 polsterdama
cottage piano [ˈkɒtɪdʒ
 piˈænou] — pianino
bookcase [ˈbukkeis] — raa-
 matukapp
shelf — riul
grand (piano) [grænd] —
 tiibklaver
party [ˈpa:ti] — seltskond,
 oleng
curtain [ˈkə:tin] — eesriie
window-sill — aknalaud
vase [vaɪz] — vaas
to shade [ʃeɪd] — varjama
staircase [ˈsteəkeis] — trepp
tap [æ] — kraan
bath [bæθ] — vann
towel [ˈtauil] — käterätik
rail [reɪl] — varn
to furnish [ˈfə:niʃ] — möb-
 leerima
centre [ˈsentə] — keskköht
to contain [kənˈteɪn] — si-
 saldama
mattress [ˈmætrɪs] — mad-
 rats
pillow [ˈpɪlou] — padi
sheet [ʃi:t] — lina

blanket [ˈblæŋkit] — vaip
 (voodis)
eider-down [ˈaɪdədaʊn] —
 sulg-, vateeritud vaip
wardrobe [ˈwɔ:drəʊb] — rii-
 dekapp
chest of drawers [ˈdrɔ:əz]
 — kummut
to begin with — kõigepealt
electric [ɪˈlektɪk] — elektri
installation [ɪnstəˈleɪʃn] —
 seadis
electricity [ɪləkˈtrɪsɪti] —
 elekter
bulb [ʌ] — (elektri-)pirn
cellar [ˈselə] — kelder
attic [ˈætɪk] — katusekam-
 ber
stove [stouv] — ahi
telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn]
indispensable [ɪndɪsˈpensəbl]
 — hädavajaline
central heating [ˈsentərəl
 ˈhi:tiŋ] — keskküte
purpose [ˈpə:pəs] — otstar-
 ve, siht
unknown [ˈʌnˈnəʊn] — tund-
 matu
façade [fəˈsa:d] — esikülg
labourer [ˈleɪbəərə] — tööline
thatched [θætʃt] **roof** — õlg-
 katus
picturesque [pɪkˈʃərəsk] —
 maaliline

Housework.

Downstairs ['daunstæz] —
trepist alla
to tidy ['taidi] **up** — koris-
tama, korraldama
to sweep [swi:p], **swept**,
swept — pühkima
to dust [ʌ] — tolmutama
to scrub [skrʌb] — küüri-
ma, pesema
vacuum ['vækjuəm] — tol-
muimeja
to vacuum — tolmuimejaga
puhastama
ceiling ['si:liŋ] — lagi
charwoman ['tʃaɪwumən] —
koristaja naine, passija
to knock [nɒk] — koputama
cook [kuk] — kokk, köögi-
tüdruk

to cook [kuk] — toitu val-
mistama
kettle [ketl] — katel
to boil — keetma, keema
scullery ['skʌləri] — taga-
köök
sink [siŋk] — reoveevalamu,
riistapesu-nõu (kraani all)
to clean [kli:n] — puhas-
tama
to turn [ə:] **out** — ära pöö-
rama, kustutama
to switch off — ära pööra-
ma, kustutama
cleanliness ['klenlinis] —
puhtus
tidy [taidi] — korras, kraa-
mitud

Food and Meals.

Food [fu:ɪd] — toit
meal [mi:l] — söömaaeg
breakfast ['brekfəst] —
hommikueine
lunch [lʌntʃ] — lõunaode
tea [ti:] — tee
to serve [sə:v] — serveeri-
ma, lauale kandma
dinner ['dinə] — lõuna
supper ['sʌpə] — õhtusöök
substantial [səbs'tænʃl] —
oluline; tugev

porridge ['pəridʒ] — vedel
puder (kaerahelbeist)
bacon ['beikn] — peekon,
sealiha
fried [fraɪd] — praetud
sausage ['səsidʒ] — vorst
poached [poutʃt] **eggs** —
härjasilmad (munad)
orange ['ɔrindʒ] — apelsin
marmalade ['mɑ:məleɪd] —
marmelaad
toast [təʊst] — (tulel) pruu-
nistatud sai

to miss [mis] — puuduma
prevailing [pri'veiliŋ] — va-
 litsev, esikohal olev
previous [ˈpri:vjəs] — eel-
 mine
beef [bi:f] — veiseliha
mutton [mʌtn] — lambaliha
pork [pɔ:k] — sealiha, pör-
 saliha
potato [pə'teitou] — kartul
to mash [æ] — tampima,
 purustama
carrot [ˈkærət] — porgand
cauliflower [ˈkɔ:liflauə] —
 lillkapsas
onion [ˈʌnjən] — sibul
course [ˈkɔ:s] — roog
pie [pai] — pirukas
tart [tɑ:t] — keedisega kook
to conclude [kənˈklu:d] —
 lõpetama
principal [ˈprinsipl] — pea-
 mine
custom [ˈkʌstəm] — komme,
 harjumus
evening-dress — õhturõivas-
 tis
to expect [iksˈpekt] —
 ootama
Madeley [meidli]
car [kɑ:] — vanker; auto
to show in — sisse juhatama
to introduce [intrəˈdju:s] —
 esitlema, tutvustama
gong [gɔŋ]
laid [leid] — kaetud

to embroider [imˈbrɔidə] —
 tikkima
mat [æ] — linik (ümmar-
 gune)
china [ˈtʃainə] — portselan
to adorn [əˈdɔ:n] — kaunis-
 tama
crockery [ˈkrɒkəri] — kivi-,
 portselanriistad
earthenware [ˈə:θənweə] —
 portselan
plate [pleit] — taldrik
dish — vaagen
cruet [kruit] — äädika-, õli-,
 sinepi- jne. toosid alusel
saltcellar [ˈsɔ:ltselə] — soo-
 latoos
rock — kalju
crystal [ˈkristəl] — kristall
mustard [ˈmʌstəd] — sinep
decanter [diˈkæntə] — ka-
 ravin
soup [su:p] — supp
salmon [ˈsæmən] — lõhe-
 kala
lettuce [ˈletis] — lehtsalat
leg of mutton — lamba-
 praad
to offer [ˈɔfə] — pakkuma
salad [ˈsælid] — salat
cream [kri:m] — koor
Cheddar [ˈtʃedə]
to retire [riˈtaɪə] — puhku-
 sele minema, taanduma
cigarette [sigəˈret]
to join [dʒɔɪn] — ühinema
fun [ʌ] — nali

At Table.

Ready ['redi] — valmis
to pour [pɔ:] — valama
lump [ʌ] — tükk
to add [æd] — lisandama
jug [dʒʌg] — kann
would you mind — ega te
pane pahaks
sugar-basin [beisn] — suhk-
rutoos
to trouble [trʌbl] — tüli-
tama
cup [kʌp] — tass
honey ['hʌni] — mesi
China ['tʃaɪnə] — hiina
sandwich ['sændwɪdʒ] —
võileib

cucumber ['kju:kəmbə] —
kurk
tomato [tə'mɑ:tou] — tomat
ham [æ] — sink
I don't mind which — mul
ükskõik, missugune
attractive [ə'træktiv] —
meelitav
appetizing [ʼæpətaɪzɪŋ] —
isuäratav
biscuit ['biskit] — kuivik
poor [puə] — vaene, kehv
salt [sɔ:lt] — sool
vinegar ['vɪnəgə] — äädikas
help yourself — aidake ise-
ennast, võtke ise

Toilet.

Toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] — tualett,
rõivastus
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] — äratajakell
dressing-gown [gaun] —
hommikukleit
slippers ['slɪpəz] — tuhvliid
to hurry ['hʌri] — ruttama
luke-warm ['lu:kwɔ:m] —
leige
cane [keɪn] **chair** — korv-
tool
stocking — sukk
silk — siid
lisle [laɪl] **stocking** — õhuke

puuvillane sukk, floor-
sukk
low-heeled ['ləuhi:ld] — ma-
dala kontsaga
patent leather ['peɪtənt
'leðə] — lakknahk
brocade [bro'keɪd] — bro-
kaat
pump [ʌ] — tantsuking
frock — kleit
dressing-jacket [-'dʒækit] —
hommikujakk
to comb [koum] — kammi-
ma

to make up — korda sead-
 ma, ilustama
powder ['paudə] — pulber,
 puuder
to paint [peint] — värvima
complexion [kəm'plekʃən]
 — näojume
according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ'tu:]
 — vastavalt
scent [sent] — lõhnaõli
nail-polish — küünelakk
tube [tju:b] — tuub
drawer ['drɔ:ə] — sahtel
linen ['linin] — pesu
handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃif]
 — taskurätik
collar ['kɒlə] — krae
chemise [ʃi'mi:z] — (naiste-
 rahva) särk
underwear ['ʌndəweə] —
 aluspesu
laundress ['ləʊndris] — pesu-
 naine
line [lain] — nöör
to mangle ['mæŋgl] — rul-
 lima
to iron ['aɪən] — triikima
cuff [kʌf] — kätis
shirt-front — särgiesine
to starch [stɑ:tʃ] — tärgel-
 dama
stiff [i] — kange, jäik
clothes [klouðz] — rõivad
coat [kəʊt] — kuub, palitu
fur [fə:] — karusnahk

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] — vih-
 mavari
mackintosh ['mækintɒʃ] —
 vihmamantel
waterproof ['wɔ:təpru:f] —
 veekindel
goloshes [gə'lɔ:ʃiz] — ka-
 lossid
Wellington boots — kummi-
 säärکید
sleeve [sli:v] — varrukas
kid — glasse
glove [glɒv] — kinnas
to shave [ʃeiv] — habet
 ajama
safety-razor ['reɪzə] — ži-
 lett, habemenuga
soap [səʊp] — seep
pants [æ] — aluspüksid
trousers ['traʊzəz] — püksid
shirt [ʃə:t] — särk (meeste)
to fasten [fɑ:sn] — kinni-
 tama
to tie [tai] — siduma
tie [tai] — side
waistcoat ['weɪskəʊt] — vest
stick — kepp
ready-made — valmis (teh-
 tud)
tailor ['teɪlə] — rätsep
measure ['meʒə] — mõõt
cheap [tʃi:p] — odav
linen [linin] — linane
velvet ['velvɪt] — samet
tastefully ['teɪstfʊli] — mait-
 sekalt

smart [aɪ] — moodne, nägus

fashionable [ˈfæʃənəbl] — moodne

negligently [ˈneglidʒəntli] — hooletult

to undress — lahti riietuma
pyjamas [pəˈdʒaɪməz] — pidžaamad

The Human Body.

Human [ˈhju:mən] — inimese, inimlik

body [ˈbɒdi] — keha

trunk [ʌ] — keha

limb [lim] — liige, jäse

fair [fæə] — hele, blond

dark [aɪ] — tume, brünett

granny [ˈgræni] — vanaemake

temple [templ] — meelekoht

eye-brow [brau] — silmakulm

eye-lid — silmalaug

lashes [ˈlæʃɪz] — ripsmed

blind [aɪ] — pime

short-sighted [ˈsaitɪd] — lühinägelik

spectacles [ˈspektəklz] — prillid

deaf [def] — kurt

to listen [lɪsn] — kuulatama

music [ˈmju:zɪk] — muusika

tooth [tu:θ] — hammas

tongue [ˈtʌŋ] — keel

coated [ˈkəʊtɪd] — kõntsaga kaetud

upper [ˈʌpə] — ülemine

lower [ˈləʊə] — alumine

to smell — haistma

cold in the head — nohu

neck — kael

throat [θrəʊt] — kõri, kurk

to catch cold — külmetuma

sore [sɔɪ] throat — haige kurk, hääl ära

shoulder [ˈʃəʊldə] — õlg

to comprise [kəmˈpraɪz] — sisaldama

back [æ] — selg

chest — rind

belly [ˈbelɪ] — kõht

lungs [ˈlʌŋgz] — kopsud

heart [hɑ:t] — süda

consumption [kənˈsʌmʃn] — tiisikus

elbow [ˈelbou] — küünarnukk

wrist [rɪst] — käeranne

to clench [klentʃ] — kokkupigistama

fist [ɪ] — rusikas

nail [neɪl] — küüs

knee [ni:] — põlv

ankle [ˈæŋkl] — labajala-liiges

to sprain [ei] — nikastama,
venitama

the other day — hiljuti

to hurt [hə:t] — vigastama;
valutama

bone [boun] — kont

skeleton ['skelitn] — luu-
kere

muscle ['masl] — lihas

skin — nahk

delicate ['delikit] — õrn

to injure ['indʒə] — vigas-
tama

sense [sens] — meel

taste [teist] — maitmine

touch ['tʌtʃ] — kompamine

Bodily Defects and Illness.

Bodily ['bədili] — kehaline
defect [di'fekt] — puudus,
puue

illness ['ilnis] — haigus

matter ['mætə] — asi; viga

lame [leim] — lombak

crutches ['krʌtʃiz] — kar-
gud

cripple [kripl] — vigane,
sant

out of his mind, mad [æ] —
hull, nõdrameelne

asylum [ə'sailəm] — varju-
paik; hullumaja

to operate ['ɒpəreit] — ope-
reerima, lõikama

appendicitis [əpendi'saitis]
— pimesoolepõletik

seriously ['siəriəslɪ] — tõsi-
selt

toothache ['tu:θeik] — ham-
bavalu

hollow ['hɒlou] — õõnes

to decay [di'kei] — kõdu-
nema

dentist — hambaarst

disease [di'zi:z] — haigus

contagious [kən'teidʒəs] —
nakatav

infectious [in'fekʃəs] —
nakkav

cholera ['kɒlərə] — koolera

typhoid fever ['taifɔidfi:və]
— tüüfus

small-pox — rõuged

scarlet ['skɑ:lɪt] fever —
sarlakid

measles ['mi:zlz] — leetrid

diphtheria [dif'θiəriə] —
difteeria

whooping-cough ['hu:piŋkɔ:f]
— lākakõha

to isolate ['aisəleit] — iso-
leerima, eraldama

infirmary [in'fə:məri] —
haigla

nurse ['nɜ:s] — põetaja, ha-
lastajaõde

patient ['peiʃənt] — pat-
sient, haige

pulse [pʌls] — pulss
to prescribe [pri'skraib] —
 ette kirjutama
medicine ['medsin] — ar-
 tim
to neglect [ni'glekt] — hoo-
 letusse jätma
slight [slait] — kerge

bronchitis [bron'kaitis] —
 bronhiit
pneumonia [nju'mounjə] —
 kopsupõletik
to avoid [ə'vɔid] — vältima
to consult [kən'sʌlt] — nõu
 küsima, pöörduma (kelle-
 gi poole)

Phrases about Health.

Phrase [freiz] — fraas, lause
how are you? — kuidas ter-
 vis on?
well — terve
pretty ['priti] — kaunis
fairly ['fæli] — kaunis
pity ['piti] — kahju; kaas-
 tundmus
to recover [ri'kʌvə] — pa-
 ranema
depressed [di'prest] — rō-
 hutud, halvas tujus
headache ['hedeik] — pea-
 valu

to suffer ['sʌfə] — kannata-
 tama
feverish ['fi:vəriʃ] — pala-
 vikuline
a little bit — natukene
look [u] — välimus, välja-
 nägemine
to belie [bi'lai] — petma,
 andma vale ettekujutuse
quite yourself again — jälle
 oma endise tervise juures
chief [tʃi:f] — peamine
cheer up ['tʃiəɹʌp] — rõõ-
 mus olema, pea püsti
courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] — julgus

Sports and Games.

Sport [spɔ:t] — sport
popular ['pɒpjulə] — popu-
 laarne
to produce [prə'dju:s] —
 valmistama; esile tooma
champion ['tʃæmpiən] —
 tšempion, meistritiitli
 kandja

cricket ['krikit]
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — jalg-
 pall
tennis ['tenis]
match [mætʃ] — võistlus
golf [ɔ]
court [kɔ:t] — õu, plats

to divide [di'vaid] — jaga-
 ma, jaotama
by means [mi:nz] **of** —
 (millegi) abil
rubber [rʌbə] — kummi
felt — vilt
racket [rækit] — reket
various [vɛəriəs] — mitme-
 sugune
athletics [əθ'letiks] — ker-
 gejõustik
to row [rou] — sõudma
to practise ['præktis] —
 praktiseerima, harjutama
boat-race ['boutreis] — paa-
 divõistlus
the Thames [temz]
Easter ['i:stə] — kevadpüha
especially ['speʃəli] — eriti
to train [trein] — treenima,
 õpetama; harjutama
finally ['fainəli] — lõpuks
to compete [kəm'pi:t] —
 võistlema
to excite [ik'sait] **interest** —
 huvi äratama
to witness ['witnis] — pealt
 vaatama; tunnistajaks
 olema
boxing — poksimine
shooting ['ʃu:tiŋ] — püssi-
 laskmine
hobby ['həbi] — lemmik-
 ajaviide

popularity [pɒpju'lærɪti] —
 populaarsus
famous ['feiməs] — kuulus
Derby ['dɑ:bi]
Epsom Downs ['epsəm-
 'daunz]
crowd [kraud] — rahva-
 murd
society [sə'saiəti] — selts-
 kond
Majesty ['mædʒɪsti] — ma-
 jesteet
Royal ['rɔiəl] — kuninglik
national ['næʃənəl] — rah-
 vuslik
costume ['kɒstju:m] — üli-
 kond; rõivastis
jewel ['dʒu:il] — kalliskivi
aristocracy [æris'tɒkrəsi] —
 aristokraatia
novelty ['nɒvlti] — uudis
mechanical [mi'kænikəl] —
 mehaaniline
cycling ['saikliŋ] — jalg-
 rattasõit
aviation [eivi'eɪʃn] — õhu-
 sõit
to skate [skeit] — uisutama
to ski [ʃi:] — suusatama
to toboggan [tə'bɒgən] —
 kelgutama
essential [i'senʃəl] — oluline

The Seasons.

Nature ['neɪtʃə] — loodus
to flow [fləʊ] — voolama
to put forth [fɔːθ] — välja
 ajama
bud [ʌ] — pung
to blossom — õitsema
forest ['fɒrɪst] — mets
to bloom [uː] — õitsema
migratory ['maɪgrətəri] **bird**
 — rändlind
foreign ['fɔːrɪn] — võõras;
 välismaa ...
thrush ['θrʌʃ] — kuldnokk
nightingale ['naɪtɪŋgeɪl] —
 ööbik
swallow ['swɒləʊ] — pää-
 suke
cuckoo ['kukuː] — kägu
sky [skai] — taevas
cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs] — pil-
 veta, pilvitu
shower ['ʃaʊə] — vihma-
 hoog
to till the soil — maad ha-
 rima
to sow [sau] — külvama
seed [siːd] — seeme
heat [hiːt] — kuumus
sultry ['sʌltri] — lämmastav
especially [ɪs'peʃəli] — eriti
plant [plɑːnt] — taim
thirsty ['θɜːsti] — janune
to long for — igatsema
thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔːm]
 — äike

to thunder ['θʌndə] — mü-
 ristama
to lighten ['laɪtn] — välku
 lööma
to bathe [beɪð], **to take a**
bathe — suplema
close [kləʊs] — lähedal
river ['rɪvə] — jõgi
Cam [kæm]
establishment [ɪs'tæblɪʃ-
 mənt] — asutis
cherry ['tʃeri] — kirss
strawberry ['strɔːbəri] —
 maasikas
raspberry ['razbəri] — vaa-
 rikas
gooseberry ['guzbəri] — ka-
 rusmari, tikerber
blackberry ['blækbəri] —
 põldmari, mustvaarikas
harvest ['hɑːvɪst] — lõikus
reception [rɪ'sepʃən] — vas-
 tuvõtt
interval ['ɪntəvəl] — vahe-
 aeg
deserted [dɪ'zɜːtɪd] — ma-
 hajäetud
stately ['steɪtli] — uhke,
 tore
mansion ['mænsjən] — suur
 elamu
to pluck [plʌk] — noppima
crop [krɒp] — vili
foliage ['fəʊlɪdʒ] — lehestik

bare [bɛə] — paljas, kat-
 matu
dull [ʌ] — igav; hall
rarely [ˈrɛəli] — harva
to howl [haʊl] — ulguma
to set in — algama
to rise [raɪz] — tõusma
to set, set, set — loojuma
occasionally [əˈkeɪznəli] —
 juhuslikult
fog [ɒ] — tihe, paks udu
mist — udu
frost — külm

to melt — sulama
fit — kõlvuline
sledge [sledʒ] — saan; regi
temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] —
 temperatuur, soojus
thermometer [θəˈmɒmɪtə] —
 termomeeter, kraadiklaas
variation [vɛəriˈeɪʃn] —
 muutus; kõikumine
barometer [bəˈrɒmɪtə] — ba-
 rometer
forecast [ˈfəːkɑːst] — en-
 nustus

The Weather.

Topic [ˈtɒpɪk] — aine; teema
conversation [kɒnvəˈseɪʃn]
 — jutlemine
to apply [əˈplaɪ] **to** — pöör-
 duma (kellegi poole)
policeman [pəˈliːsmən] —
 politseinik
bright [braɪt] — hele, selge
to be at a loss — kimbus
 olema
fair [fɛə] — ilus
glorious [ˈglɔːriəs] — tore,
 kuulus
nasty [ˈnɑːsti] — halb
disagreeable [dɪsəˈɡriəbl] —
 ebameeldiv
rough [rʌf] — tormine
gloomy [ˈɡluːmi] — pime,
 hämar
foggy [ˈfɒɡi] — udune
mild [aɪ] — pehme

close [klaʊs] — lämmastav
muddy [ˈmʌdi] — porine
changeable [ˈtʃeɪnʒəbl] —
 muutlik
unsettled — muutlik
variable [ˈvɛəriəbl] — muut-
 lik
settled [setld] — püsiv
promising [ˈprɒmɪʃɪŋ] —
 tõotav
at present — praegu
presently [ˈprezntli] — ot-
 sekohe, peagi
to turn out — välja tulema,
 muutuma
to prefer [prɪˈfɛə] — eelis-
 tama
to do shopping — ostusid
 tegema
freezing-point — külmumis-
 punkt (null)

to cease [si:s] — lakkama
flake [fleik] — räitsakas
mitten [mitn] — labakinnas
to spot [ɔ] — laiguliseks
tegema; tibama

steady ['stedi] — püsiv
drizzle [drizl] — peen vihm
torrent ['tɒrənt] — oja
bucketful ['bʌkitful] —
ämbritäis

Holidays.

Holiday ['hɒlidi] — püha
majority [mə'dʒɔriti] — ena-
mus
devotion [di'vouʃən] — har-
dus
rest — puhkus
service ['sɜ:vis] — (jumala-)
teenistus
to resume [ri'zju:m] —
uuesti algama
amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] —
lõbustus
cinema ['ʃinəmə] — kino
theatre ['θiətə] — teater
restaurant ['restərɔ:ŋ] —
restoran
sacred ['seikrid] — püha,
pühitsetud
delivery [di'livəri] — kätte-
toimetamine
to despatch [dis'pætʃ] —
ära saatma
to publish ['pʌbliʃ] — (trü-
kis) avaldama
frequently ['fri:kwəntli] —
sageli
Christmas ['krisməs] — jõu-
lud

preparation [prepə'reiʃn] —
ettevalmistus
well-to-do — jõukas
turkey ['tɜ:ki] — kalkun
eve [i:v] — õhtu
Santa Claus ['sæntə'klɔ:z]
— jõuluvana
toy [tɔi] — mängukann
eager ['i:gə] — põnev; agar;
himuline
in order to — et
glimpse [glimps] — pilk,
vaade
present ['preznt] — kingitus
evergreen ['evəɡri:n] — igi-
haljas
mistletoe ['misltou] — puu-
võõrik (parasiittaim)
to be privileged ['privilidʒd]
— eesõigustatud olema
New Year's Eve — vana-
aasta õhtu
to greet [i:] — tervitama
inscription [in'skripʃən] —
pealkiri
chocolate ['tʃɒklit] — šoko-
laad

Ascension Day [ə'senʃndei] — taevaminemispüha
Whitsuntide ['witsəntaid] — suvistepüha
picnic ['piknik] — väljasõit, jalutuskäik rohelisse
to afford [ə'fɔɪd] — lubama (enesele)
public-house — kõrts, joogikoht
merry-go-round — karussell
conspicuous [kən'spikjuəs] — nähtav, silmapaistev
Shrove Tuesday [ʃrouv'tjuɪzdi] — vastlapäev
pancake ['pænkeik] — pannkook
fool [u:] — loll, narr
practical [præktikl] — praktiline
joke [dʒouk] — nali; vingerpuss
queen [kwi:n] — kuninganna
Guy Fawkes ['gai'fɔ:ks]
discovery [dis'kʌvəri] — paljastus; avastus

plot [ɒ] — salasepitsus; vandenõu
bonfire ['bɒnfaiə] — pidutuli
firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] — ilutulestik
to represent [riprə'zent] — kujutama, esindama
Lord Mayor ['lɔ:d'meə] — linnapea
to elect [i'lekt] — valima
duty ['dju:ti] — kohustus
procession [prəu'se:ʃn] — rongkäik
councillor ['kaunsilə] — (linna-) nõunik
mediaeval [medi'i:vl] — keskaegne
robe [roub] — rüü, rõivas
Mansion House — linnapea maja
guildhall ['gild'hɔ:l] — gildisaal
banquet ['bæŋkwit] — bankett
salutation [sælju'teiʃn] — tervitus

Time.

Valuable ['væljuebl] — väärtuslik
to appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieit] — hindama, lugu pidama
to kill — tapma, surnuks lööma

to save [seiv] — säästma
to waste [weist] — raiskama
era ['iərə] — ajaarvutus
century ['sentʃuri] — sajand

leap-year ['li:pjə:] — liig-
aasta

date [deit] — kuupäev

to mention ['menʃn] — mai-
nima, nimetama

example [ig'zɑ:mpl] — näide
almanac [ə:lmənæk] — ka-
lender

to refer to [ri'fə:] — pöör-
duma (kellegi poole)

watch [wɒtʃ] — (tasku-,
käe-) kell, uur

exactly [ig'zæktli] — täpselt

noon [u:] — keskpäev

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] — veerand

past [ɑ:] — möödunud, üle

already [ɔ:l'redi] — juba

preceding [pri'si:diŋ] — eel-
mine

towards ['tə:dz] — poole,
suunas

Education.

Education [edju'keiʃn] —
kasvatus, haridus

grade [greid] — aste, kraad

compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] —
sunduslik

fee [fi:] — (õppe-) maks

private ['praivit] — era-,
isiklik

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] — õppe-
aine

teach [ti:tʃ], **taught** [tɔ:t],
taught — õpetama

arithmetic [ə'riəmətik] —
aritmeetika

divinity [di'viniti] — usu-
õpetus

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] —
maateadus

natural ['nætʃ(ə)rəl] **history**
— loodusteadus

manual ['mænjuəl] **in-**
struction [ins'trʌkʃn] —
käsitöö (poeglastele)

drill — vabaharjutused
gymnastics [dʒim'næstiks]
— võimlemine

to impart [im'pɑ:t] —
andma

municipal [mju'nisipl] —
omavalitsuse...

to include [in'klud] — kaa-
sa arvama; sisaldama

tuition [tju'iʃn] — õpetus

board [bɔ:d] — toit, ülal-
pidamine

to be resident ['rezidənt] —
elutsema

Eton ['i:tn]

Harrow ['hærou]

literature ['litritʃə] — kir-
jandus

mathematics [mæθi'mætiks]
— matemaatika

science ['sa:əns] — teadus

scripture ['skriptʃə] — pü-
hakiri, piibel, usuõpetus

language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] — keel
French [frentʃ] — prantsuse keel
German ['dʒəɪmən] — saksa keel
Latin ['læɪn] — ladina keel
domestic [də'mestɪk]
economy [i'kɒnəmi] — kodumajandus
needlework ['ni:dlwɜ:k] — õmblustöö
classics ['klæsɪks] — vanad keeled
Greek [ɡriɪk] — kreeka keel
ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — muistne, vanaaegne
to predominate [pri-'dɒmineɪt] — esikohal olema, domineerima
Italian [i'tæljən] — itaalia keel
Spanish ['spæniʃ] — hispaania keel
examination [ɪɡzæmɪ'neɪʃn] — eksam
form [ɔ:] — klass
refectory [ri'fektəri] — söögisaal
oral ['ɔrəl] — suuline
right [raɪt] — õigus
report [ri'pɔ:t] — aruanne; tunnistus
scholar ['skɒlə] — õpilane

to describe [dɪs'kraɪb] — kirjeldama, ülevaadet andma
progress ['prɒɡrɪs] — edu, edasijõudmine
satisfactory [sætɪs'fæktəri] — rahuldav
to break [breɪk] **up** — koolitööd lõpetama (vaheajaks)
Speech Day — aktus
prize [praɪz] — auhind
distribution [dɪstri'bju:ʃn] — jagamine
proud [aʊ] — uhke
syllabus ['sɪləbəs] — õppekava
aim [eɪ] — siht, eesmärk
to educate ['edʒukeɪt] — kasvata, harida
institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn] — asutus
bulk [ʌ] — hulk
respective [rɪ'spektɪv] — vastav
rule [ru:l] — seadus; reegel
strict — vali
prayer ['preɪ] — palve
to compel [kəm'pel] — sundima
festival ['festɪvəl] — pidulik
occasion [ə'keɪʒn] — juhtum; juhus
academic [ækə'demɪk] — akadeemiline

square [skwɛə] — neli-
nürkne

gown [gaun] — mantel, ta-
laar

scarlet ['skɑ:lɪt] — tulipu-
nane

B. A. ['bi'eɪ]

Bachelor ['bætʃlə]

B. Sc. ['bi'es'si:]

degree [di'grɪ:] — aukraad,
tiitel

to grant [ɑ:] — võimalda-
ma, andma

M. A. ['em'eɪ]

student ['stju:dənt] — õppija

to term [ə:] — nimetama

graduate ['grædʒɪt] — lõ-
petanu

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