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I.

Märkmeid 13. õppetüki juurde.

1. Pange tähele, et 2. märts on inglise keeles: the 2nd of March;
2. märtsil väljendub järgmiselt: on the 2nd of March. Kirjas kirjutatakse kuupäev järgmiselt: 2nd March, või March 2nd.
2. Pange tähele, et "to walk" tähendab "käima". Sõna "jalutama" väljendub järgmiselt: to take / teik/ a walk. "Jalutama minema" väljendub järgmiselt: to go for a walk /tə goʊ fɔːr ə wɔːk/.
3. Out of doors tähendab "väljas". Sama väljendit tarvitatakse ka objektiviina nimisõna eel järgmiselt: outdoor games /ˈaʊtɔː ɡeɪmz/ vabõhu mängud.
4. Pange tähele, et täht y kui ta esineb konsonandi järel, muutub mõne muutelõpu juurdelisades i' ks. Näit.: cherry - cherries, dirty - dirtier. Y vokaali järel ei muutu. Näit.: boy - boys.
5. Pange tähele, et sõna "rose" hääldub pluuraalis /rouziz/, nagu /haʊzɪz/.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal seal, kus ta hääldub diftongina /ou/.
Your, snow, hour, cold, cloud, now, no, four, go, boy, rose, window, so, love, out, count, home, those.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla th seal, kus see hääldub heliliselt /θ/.
Without, thorn, they, thirteenth, weather, both, these, Arthur, through, then, than, there, with, Edith, Smith.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevad laused kirjutage ümber, tarvitades seal kus võimalik pluuraali vorme?.

1. Mary has a good pen to-day.
2. I am in my classroom for my English lesson.
3. He has his English lesson at 10 o'clock in the morning.
4. She is here to work in the garden with her father.
5. He has his book on his desk.
6. The mother gives her son a ripe cherry to eat.
7. The dog has his dinner in the kitchen.
8. My teacher is always good to me.
9. This boy does not always wash his hands when they are dirty.
10. Before the boy goes to bed, his mother gives him some bread and butter to eat.
11. This month has only thirty days.
12. A bird sings in the green tree under my window.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevad laused tõlkige emakeelest inglise keelde.

1. Sel aastal on meil palju häid punaseid kirsse.
2. Järgmine aasta - 1948 - on liigaasta.
3. Veebruar on külm kuu, aga ta pole nii külm nagu jaanuar.
4. Aprillis mõnikord sajab palju ja mõnikord paistab päike.
5. Kui pole väga kuum, siis on suvel väljas väga ilus.
6. Poolteises tunnis on üheksakümmend minutit.
7. Kui kuu on pilvede taga, meil on väga vähe valgust öösel.
8. Mary'l on sama palju inglise keele tunde koolis nagu Edith'il.
9. Ma ei ava oma aknaid, kui on väga külm väljas.
10. 21 juuni on viimane päev kevadest ja siis suvi algab.
11. Poola aastal on kuus kuud ehk 26 nädalat.
12. Kirsid valmivad suvel ja siis nad on head süüa.

Esitame teile kalendri jaanuari kuu kohta:

Sunday	-	7	14	21	28
Monday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	4	11	18	25	
Friday	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	

Harjutis 5. Vastake alljärgnevad küsimused, kirjutades vastus punktjoonele:

- If to-day, Wednesday, was January 10th,
1. What was January 9th?
 2. What is January 11th?
 3. What was the date of the day before yesterday?

4. What is the date of the day after to-morrow?
5. What is the date of a week Friday?
6. What is the date of a fortnight to-day?
7. What is the date of a week to-day?
8. What was the date of a week last Monday?
9. What is the date of a week next Monday?
10. What is the date of a fortnight next Monday?

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevates lausetes täiendage sõnad, neile lisan-
dades puuduvad tähed.

1. We go to school on all days of the w....k e....pt on Sundays.
2. In March there is much r.....n, and we do not go for long w....ks.
3. In aut..... we eat much fr...t.
4. I wake up at a q....ter to eight and go to w...k at ha...f past nine.
5. When the s..n is s...ning, it is sometimes q...te w...m.
6. In England snow does not o.....en cover the gr....nd.
7. Father does notte with a pen...il, he always uses a pen for writ.....
8. When we have no f....e in our rooms in winter, they are quite c....ld
9. There is only one . an.....er to yo...r question, Henry.
10. It is very n..... to sit by the fire, when it fr.....es out of d...rs

II.

Märkmeid 14. õppetüki juurde.

1. Pange tähele, et sõna "still" (veel, ikka veel) tarvitatakse ainult jaatavates lausetes, eitavates lausetes tarvitatakse "no longer" (mitte enam). Näit.: Tom is still at school - Tom on ikka veel koolis. Alice is no longer a child. - Alice pole enam laps.

"Mitte veel" väljendub sõnades "not yet" /not yet/.

2. Pange tähele, et "become" tähendab "muutuma, millegiks saama". Näit.: The weather becomes colder. - Ilm läheb (muutub) külmemaks. We all become older.

3. Pange tähele, et ühesilbilised adjektiivid, mis lõpevad üksikkonso-
nandiga lühikese vokaali järele, muudavad lõppkonsonandi kahekordseks muutelõppude -er ja -est ees. Näit.: thin - thinner, thinnest, big, bigger - biggest.

4. Pange tähele väljendeid: at Christmas - jõulu ajal, ja on Year's Day uue aasta päeval.

5. Pange tähele sõna "freeze" hääldamist 3. pöördes: freezes /fri:ziz/

6. Pange tähele, et harilik sõnade järjekord lauses on: 1 subjekt, 2. predikaat, 3. objekt.

Ka kõrvallauses jääb sõnade järjekord samaks. When we open the windows, the air comes into the room. - Kui me avame aknad, tuleb õhk tuppa.

Küsilauses asetseb predikaat subjekti ees: Is the door open?

Adverb asetseb harilikult verbi ees. Näit.: I always wash my hands when they are dirty.

Erandiks on abiverb "be", mis nõuab adverbi enese järele. Näit.: I am always at home at six o'clock.

Seisab adverb või mõni teine sõna kui subjekt lause alul, siis jääb ikkagi sõnade järjekord lauses harilikuks. Näit.: Now the door is shut nüüd on uks kinni. (subjekt, predikaat, objekt.) (Pange tähele sõnade järjekorda eesti keeles: predikaat seisab subjekti ees.)

Harjutis 1. Kriipsutage alla vokaal või vokaalid, mis häälduvad pikalt /ɔ:/.
Corn, throw, fall, Quarter, call, before, half, ball, walk, work, door, water, old, more, room, corner, food, August, cold, thorn.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla konsonandid, mis häälduvad heliliselt /z/.
Blossoms, roses, Christmas, freezes, becomes, ice, second, fruits, friends, throws, snowballs, birds, minutes, out of doors, rooms, cousins, flowers, husband, use, useful, season, opposite, except, sit, sometimes.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "the" või "on the".

1. My mother's birthday is 31st of July.
2. To-day is 15th of November.
3. Spring begins 21st of March.
4. Next Wednesday is 25th of November.
5. We do not go to school 25th of December, because it is Christmas Day.
6. We do not work 1st of January.
7. 10th of October Mary's friend is 11 years old.
8. 31st of December a year comes to an end.

9. After Christmas we go to school 7th of January. 10..... 31st of December is the last day of the year. 11. This year 25th of December is on a Thursday. 12. 1st of January is always on the same day as 25th of December.

Harjutis 4. Parandage alljärgnevad laused, kirjutades punktjoonele vale sõna asemel õige sõna.

1. When our hands are clean, we wash them.
2. When the snow melts, it becoms ice.
3. In autumn the corn becomes quite green.
4. In the morning we go to bed at seven o'clock.
5. The moon gives much light, when it is behind the clouds.
6. On the 25th of December is New Year 's Day.
7. Our first meal in the morning is dinner.
8. Henry has ten fingers on each hand.
9. Mother always cooks our meals in the dining-room.
10. Much air comes into the room, when the windows are shut.
11. When it is fifteen past twelve, we say: it is half past twelve.
12. We use a pen and ink writing in a book.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevad laused kirjutage ümber, tarvitades mitmuse asemel ainsuse vormi.

1. These boys are older than those boys.
2. Snowballs melt when the weather becomes warm.
3. Cherries ripen in autumn, and children eat them.
4. They say good morning to their fathers and mothers and begin their breakfast.
5. What do they use when they write in their copy-books?
6. Fruit-trees are lovely in spring, when blossoms cover them.
7. Apples, pears and plums are good for children to eat.
8. In winter they go skating with their friends.
9. Autumn days are not nice in London, because there are often mists and fogs.
10. Hours are much longer than minutes.

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevad laused tõlkige emakeelest inglise keelde:

1. Kell on nüüd 10 ja minu isa pole enam kodus.
2. Aprill on soojem kui märts, kuid on ikka veel külm.
3. Mary, kui sa ei söö võileiba oma hommikeineks, siis sa muutud peenemaks ja peenemaks.
4. Eestis on maa sageli kaetud lumega jõuluks.
5. Meie anneme lillesid oma sõpradele sünnipäevaks.
6. Veebruaris on ilm mõnikord nii külm, et meie ei lähe jalutama.
7. Talvel ei ole enam lillesid aias, sest et on liiga külm.
8. Kui pirnid valminevad sügisel, siis nad muutuvad kollaseks.
9. Esimene lumi sulab varsti pärast langemist ja muutub veeks.
10. Kui lumi ei kata maad, ta ei ole enam valge.
11. Pärast jõulu on ilm ikka veel väga külm.
12. Meie lapsed mängivad väljas (kestev) ja nad viskavad lumepalle.

III.

Märkmeid 15. õppetüki juurde.

1. Mõned substantiivid, millede lõpp on -f või -fe, muudavad selle lõpu -ve'ks enne pluurali muutelõpu lisandamist. Näit.: half -halves, leaf - leaves, wife - wives.

2. Pange tähele, et sõna full omab kaks 1 tähte lõpuks. Kui full liitub mõne teise sõnaga, kaotab ta ühe lõppkonsonantidest. Näit.: cupful, handful, beautiful.

3. Other (teine) tarvitatakse singularis või pluuralis (others) ja selle ees esineb alati artikkel the. Another (mingi teine, üks teine) esineb ainult singularis. Näit.: This boy is my brother, the other boy is my cousin. This is not my English copybook, it is another copybook. Uksteist, üksteisega, üheteisele jne. väljendub järgmiselt: one another, with one another, to one another, või each other, with each other, to each other jne. Each other tarvitatakse harilikult, rääkides ainult kahast isikust.

Uksteise järele väljendub sõnades: one after another.

4. "Tegema" väljendub inglise keeles kahte moodi: "to do" ja "to make" "To do" väljendab enamasti vainlist tegevust ja tähendab sageli mõne tegevuse lõpetamist. "To make" väljendab harilikult materjaalset tegevust, seda tarvitatakse ka tähenduses "valmistama".

Pange tähele järgmisi väljendeid verbidega "to do" ja "to make".

to do work

to make a change -muutma

to do business

to make friends - sõbraks saama

to do good
to do a lesson
to do an exercise /eksəsaiz/ har-
jutist tegema
to do a part - osa mängima
to do the room - tuba koristama
to do with -läbi ajama, "peale
hakkama"
to do up - "üles lööma" sisse
pakkima
that will do - sellest piisab!

to make friends again - ära leppima
to make up -tasa tegema, tuli lõpetama
to make a mistake /mis'teik/ -
viga tegema
to make use of - kasutama
to make much of -tähtsaks pidama
to make short work of -kiiresti
lõppu tegema
to make a living - ülespidamist
teenima
I cannot make much of it - ma ei
saa sellest palju aru
what do you make of it? - mis sa
sellest arvad?

Pange tähele, et to make + objekt ja verbi infinitiiv tähendab "sunn-
dima, põhjustama midagi tegema". Näit.: The father makes the boy learn
English - isa sunnib poissi õppima inglise keelt.

5. Õppekirjas õppisite tundma adjektiivide kompareerimist muutelõp-
pude -er ja -est abil. Adjektiivid, millel on enam kui kaks silpi,
ka mõni kahe silbiline, moodustavad sageli komparatiivi ja superlatiivi
sõnade more ja most abil. Näit.: beautiful - more beautiful - most
beautiful; useful - more useful - most useful.

6. Pange tähele sõnatuletusi:

Sõnast England	tuleneb English
" dine	" dinner
" wake	" awake
" sleep	" asleep
" use	" useful
" die	" dead
" beauty	" beautiful
" happy	" happiness
" ripe (küps)"	ripen (küpsena) <u>/raipən/</u>

7. Pange tähele, et substantiivid
mis lõpevad /s/ või /z/ häälikuga
moodustavad pluurali, lisandades
muutelõpp -es singularile, mis
hääldub pluuralis /iz/. Näit.:
class - classes /kla:siz/
branch - branches /brantʃiz/

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal, mis
hääldub lühikesel vokaalina /ɪ/.
February, color, garden, however, autumn, weather, hotter, flowers,
blossom, Christmas, December, another, lovely, cover, colder, ripen,
branches, relation, happier.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla konsonandid, mis häälduvad heliliselt
/dʒ/
Cheery, June, Jane, Genitive, useful, January, year, change, branches,
July, John, young, Jack, yellow, without.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "the
other", "another" või "each other" (one another). Uue sõnana õppige
tundma: to know /nou/ - teadma, tundma.

1. These children love their parents, and they also love very much.
2. This is not my pencil, give me, which is on the tabel.
3. There are so many children at school that they do not know
4. Alfred does not know English, and Margaret does not know French
/frɛntʃ/ (prantsuse keel), so they teach
5. Henry is behind the tree, so he and Tom do not see
6. Of my two uncles one is called John, and is called William.
7. The boy you see in the garden is not Henry, he is boy, and you
do not know him.
8. Have cup of tea before you go to work!
9. This boy is called Edgar, but he has also name.
10. What is his name?
11. These boys are called Richard /ritʃəd/ and Robert /rɒbərt/,
but they call Dick /aɪk/ and Bob /bɒb/.
12. We do not work on Sunday, but we work on all days.
13. I do not go to my English lesson to-day, I have lesson to-day.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "still"
või "Not yet"

Uue sõnana õppige tundma can -võin. See verb ei muutu 3. pöördes:
he can, she can.

Pange tähele, et eitav cannot kirjutatakse ühe sõnana!

Näide: There are still some pears on the pear-tree.

The corn does not yet change colour. (Vili ei muuda veel värvi)

The leaves are not yet dead.

I do not go to bed yet.

1. In January the snow covers the ground. 2. In March the flowers do bloom in the garden. 3. In October the woods are very beautiful. 4. In August the leaves do fall to the ground. 5. Jane is very small, she does not go to school 6. It is October now, we have some roses in the garden. 7. It is evening now, but I have some work to do. 8. I do go to bed....., because it is only 9 o'clock. 9. It is still warm, and the children can go skating. 10. I have five minutes more to sit here, because my lesson does not begin 11. These leaves are not dead

IV.

Märkmeid 16. õppetüki juurde.

1. Mineviku partitsiip ehk past participle / pa:st pa:tisipl/ moodustatakse, lisades muutelõpp -ed (või -d) infinitiivile. Näit.: brush - brushed, love - loved.

Pange tähele, et see muutelõpp hääldub /d/, kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaali- või helilise konsonandega. Näit.: live - lived /lɪvd/, clean cleaned /kli:nd/, die - died /daɪd/, -ed hääldub /t/, kui infinitiiv lõpeb helitu konsonandiga. Näit.: brush - brushed /brʌʃt/, cook - cooked /kʊkt/, walk - walked /wɔ:kt/. Kui infinitiiv lõpeb d või t- häälikuga, siis hääldub mineviku partitsiibi muutelõpp -ed /ɪd/. Näit.: melt - melted /meltɪd/, skate - skated /skeɪtɪd/, paint - painted /peɪntɪd/.

2. Pange tähele, et pluraal sõnast tooth on teeth /ti:θ/.

3. Pange tähele, et sõna "good" tähendab hea ja on adjektiiv. "Well" tähendab hästi ja on adverb (määrsõna). My friend skates very well; well, what next - noh, mis nüüd?

Siin on mõned väljendid sõnaga well:

He is well past forty - ta on tublisti üle neljakümne.

All is well - kõik on korras

It is all very well, but - heakene küll, aga

Well and good - heakene küll.

"Well" tarvitatud adjektiivina tähendab terve. Näit.: My father is not very well. Minu isa pole päris terve.

4. Pange tähele, et sõna "hair" ei tarvitata harilikult pluraalis. Näit.: Mary has fair hair. Maryl on heledad juuksed.

5. Relatiivpronoomeni ees ei esine inglise keeles komma. Näit.: The apple you eat is from my garden.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal, mis hääldub lühidalt /ɪ/.

Fruit, thick, things, painted, brushes, behind, pencils, brushed, lying, die, quite, benches, happy, dirty, gives, beautiful, wind, cherries.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla mineviku partitsiibi muutelõpp -ed seal, kus see hääldub heliliselt /d/.

Ripened, watered, bloomed, used, changed, worked, played, answered, asked, called, washed, counted, rained, opened, covered.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnaga "good" või "well"?

1. My grandmother is very old, she can no longer see very

2. Tom does not go to school to-day, his mother says, he is not very ..

3. Fruit is very for small children.

4. Mary is a very girl, the teacher says, she always learns very at school.

5. My breakfast was very this morning, it was very cooked.

6. It is not to lie awake in the night.

7. This pen is not very, I cannot write very with it.

8. It is very to go for long walks, when the weather is

9. My grandfather is an old man, but he still has teeth.

10. A thick coat is very in winter.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad relatiivpronoomenitega who, whose, whom või which.

1. The toothbrush you are using is not very clean.

2. The boy sits next to me in the class has fair hair and blue eyes.

3. The girl father works in our garden often comes to play with me.

4. The man the children call uncle is only their father's good friend.

5. Do you see the man is standing there behind the tree?

6. There is not a child in our class ... parents are not English.
7. The man you see in this picture is our English teacher.
8. This room has three windows is very cold in winter.
9. Margaret parents are dead lives now with her grandmother.
10. The apple the child is eating is not quite ripe yet.
11. Uncle Bill in garden there are many apple and peartrees, often gives us fruit.

V.

Märkmeid 17. õppetüki juurde.

1. 3. õppevihus 4. leheküljel õppisite tundma mineviku vormi (imperfect) / imperfect /. abiverbist "to be" / to be / -olema: was. Pange tähele, et selle verbi pluurali vorm kõikides muudetes on were / were / -olid.

Pange tähele hääldamise vahet sõnades where / weɪə / - kus ja were / wɜː / - olid.

2. Imperfekti vorm abiverbist "have" on kõikides muudetes "had" / həd /.

Pange tähele, et imperfektis ei oma 3. pööre muutelõppu -s nagu presentis. Näit.: I had, he had, she had.

3. "Change" ja "become" tähendavad mõlemad muutuma, kuid tarvitades "become" peetakse harilikult silmas lõpptulemust, kuna "change" tähendab enam "vahetama".

Näit.: Flowers become weak and die. In autumn the leaves change colour.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal või vokaalid, mis häälduvad diftongina /ai/.

Air, hairbrush, write, chair, right, their, white, light, fair, die, July, January, shine, rain, my, blind, same, kind, night, cry, April paper, lying.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla muutelõpp -ed seal, kus ta hääldub helituna /t/.

Brushed, changed, worked, cleaned, washed, used, cooked, bloomed, asked, called, walked, dined, covered, melted, pronounced.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatel lausetes täitke lüngad sõnaga "was" või "were".

1. My friend ... very unhappy yesterday.
2. When I ... young, my hair quite thick and brown.
3. The children very happy, because there no school for a week.
4. When we children, we often playing in the garden.
5. When my parents at school, they had no English lesson.
6. When my mother young, she ... very beautiful.
7. This morning at nine o'clock Jane still asleep.
8. Mrs. Arthur Robinson ... a very beautiful woman, when she ... young.
9. Last year this man's eyes still very good, now he is quite blind.
10. In summer there many beautiful roses in our garden.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatel lausetes täitke lüngad, tarvitades kõnetavast vormi sõnast "change" või "become".

1. The hair grey, when a man old.
2. A cherry ... colour, when it ripe.
3. When I clean the blackboard, my hands ... dirty.
4. An old man's beard white like the snow on the head of a mountain.
5. The leaves of the trees yellow and brown, when the autumn comes.
6. When you are quite well, your cheeks ... quite pale.
7. When you go skating in winter, your lips and cheeks ... nice and red.
8. Not all old men ... blind and deaf.
9. In England the weather often from warm to cold.
10. In the evening it quite dark.

Harjutis 5. Iga alljärgneva lause lõppu kirjutage punktjoonele sõna "true" või "false", vastavalt sellele, kas lause on sisult õige või vale.

1. Those who have not good eyes are deaf.
2. When a good friend loves you no longer, you are unhappy and cry.
3. When you speak English, you shut both your lips.
4. I can hear very well, because my ears are very big.
5. A blind man cannot hear the songs of the birds.
6. A deaf man can see with his right eye, but not with his left eye.
7. All flowers smell very well, except yellow roses.
8. In London you do not often see your friends who do not live with you.

9. When you have little time, you seldom go for long walks.
10. In England there are many mountains which are always covered with snow.
11. Water always changes into ice when it freezes.
12. It is good to do a little work only, but to do it well,
13. When you are asleep, the tears come into your eyes.
14. An old man's beard is always brown or black.
15. I cannot hear very well, when I put my hands against my ears.

VI.

K o n t r o l l t ö ö nr. 5

1. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage eitavad laused:

1. A cherry and this rose are both the same colour. 2. Many fruits ripen in summer. 3. On Christmas Day there is much snow on the ground. 4. Friends always make us very happy. 5. Many trees only grow in big gardens. 6. Many women cry when they are unhappy. 7. In our garden there are more apple-trees than there are plum-trees. 8. There are many kinds of brushes. 9. Our English teacher was here last night. 10. Big deeds always go with big words. 11. My father has a long beard on his chin. 12. Two eyes often see more than four. 13. This snow melts soon after falling. 14. Jane sleeps more than ten hours. 15. We drink tea several times a day. 16. When a man becomes old, he often has a long beard. 17. All men who are old, are grey and deaf. 18. Children always fall into water when they skate on thin ice. 19. In Estonia the corn is often still green in July. 20. In England it often rains in January. 21. We have a cup of tea in the afternoon. 22. My nephew and niece read and learn much. 23. These beautiful flowers are from our garden. 24. I shut my eyes when I learn. 25. Agnes writes with her left hand.

2. Tõlkige alljärgnevad laused emakeelest inglise keelde.

1. Mõned mehed näevad ühe silmaga sama hästi kui teised mehed kahe silmaga.
2. Härra Brown on väga õnnetu, sest tema vanim tütar on kurt.
3. Minu vanaema on 80 aastat vana, aga ta näeb ikka veel väga hästi.
4. Teie olete väga kahvatu ja teie otsmik on kuum, teie peate heitma voodisse.
5. Kui mu isa oli noor, tal olid vurrud, kuid nüüd on temal habe.
6. Mu vanaisa on 78 aastat vana, aga ta juuks ei ole mitte veel hall.
7. Kui Mary käib jalutamas, ta põsed on punased nagu punased roosid.
8. Inglismaal ei ole palju mehi, kelledel on vurrud või habe.
9. Meil on nüüd harva tuli söögitoas, sest ilm ei ole enam nii külm.
10. Minu isal on alati palju tööd teha, ja tal pole kodus palju aega.
11. Kell 7 hommikul tuleb ema mind ja mu venda äratama.
12. Ma alati magan hästi, sest mu tuba on soe ja mul on hea voodi.
13. Londonis on sageli paks udu sügisel ja siis me ei näe hästi väljas.
14. Robert, ma näen, et sinu kuub ei ole hästi harjatud, ta ei ole puhas.
15. See tütarlaps ei ole päris pime, aga ta näeb ainult oma parema silmaga.
16. Mul on head kõrvad, ma kuulen kõik, mis te ütlete.
17. Alice, su põsed on kahvatud, kas sa ei ole päris terve täna?
18. Ükskord olid mu põsed alati punased, nüüd on nad sageli kahvatud.
19. Tass kanget teed on hea sulle, kui sa ei ole päris terve.
20. Margaret ei räägi mitte ainult inglise keelt, vaid ta räägib ka eesti keelt.
21. Mu sõber Edith nutab väga palju, sest ta on väga õnnetu.
22. Mida saan ma teha, et teha siind jälle õnnelikuks?
23. Kas linnud laulavad teie aias hommikul?
24. Mis värvi olid teie vanaema juuksed, kui ta oli noor?
25. Meie ei puhasta hambaid toaharjaga, me puhastame neid hambaharjaga.

3. Koostage laused järgmistele sõnadele: blossom, skate, Christmas, flowers, grow, happiness, things, face, tears, beard, seldom, mountain, like, coat, water, make, same, fall, birthday, also, great, without, fruit, December, warm.

4. Täiendage alljärgnevaid poolikuid sõnu, lisandades neile puuduvad tähed.

1. I use a br... for cleaning my c...t. 2. The m...d uses a br...m for cleaning the room. 3. My hair is not f..., it is quite ca.....

4. I smell with my nose w...ch is in the mi...e of my face. 5. Mr. Black has a m...ta...e on his ...per lip. 6. This old man's b...d is quite w....e. 7. Mary is a good girl, and she has many fr...s at s...ool. 8. S...me trees have the s...me colo...r in summer and winter. 9. In autu... the lea...s become yellow and br...n and d.... 10. When they are d...., they fall to the gro...d. 11. Put your hand ag....t my for...head, it is nice and c...l. 12. I seld... see you now, have you n... time to come here? 13. Margaret is quite w..k, she cannot st... on her legs. 14. It is quite cold to-day, and a cold w...d is blo.... 15. A rose is the most be...tif... flower. 16. We have sever.... kinds of fr... in our garden. 17. B...ds live in the bran...s of the trees. 18. They give us much hap..... with their lov...ly songs. 19. Spring is com...., and the m....dows become green. 20. We use our mo.... for spe...g and eating.

5. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilauseid.

1. We eat and speak with our mouth.
2. When we are not well, our cheeks are pale.
3. When we cry, the tears come into our eyes.
4. When I shut my eyes, I cannot see.
5. Benches and desks are made of wood.
6. Mary gives her grandmother beautiful red roses for her birthday.
7. My friends give me books for Christmas.
8. On this apple-tree there are only ten apples.
9. Ripe cherries are red or black.
10. Tables and chairs, desks and benches are useful.
11. The maid cleans my room in the morning.
12. I clean my teeth in the morning and in the evening.
13. The dust which falls on my coat, makes it dusty.
14. The desk is all covered with thick dust.
15. I use a lead pencil, when I write on white paper.
16. I cannot write on a blackboard with a pen and ink.
17. I cannot clean my coat with a duster, because then it becomes more dusty.
18. This flower does not smell. because it is dead.
19. Flowers die, when we do not water them.
20. Father comes home from work at 6 o'clock.

VII.

Harjutiste võti 4. õppavihu juurde.

I.

Harjutis 1. Walk, grass, parents, garden, wall, answer, are, father, name, Mary, ask, small, Margaret, aunt, after, example, Frank, Jack, Alice.

Harjutis 2. Shines, school, much, preposition, question, she, picture, English, shut, relation, child.

Harjutis 3.

grandmother	nieces
mother	nephews
wife	husband
aunt	relations
daughter	brothers
nephew	sisters
cousin	granddaughter
brother	brother-in-law
cousin	daughter-in-law
son	nephew
nephew	aunts
brothers	uncle
Mr.	

Harjutis 4.

seventy
sixty-eight
thirty-five
forty
thirty-five
thirty
ten
five
nine
nine
two
six

Harjutis 5.

younger	ten
youngest	eldest
Arthur	three
older	three
four	
elder	
so	
three	
niece	

Harjutis 6.

are	is	am
is	has	is
does	does	
is	is	
does	have	
does	does	

II

Harjutis 1. Bench, ink, finger, hand, playing, uncle, aunt, pencil, Frank, Henry, doing, English, morning, answer, young, Agnes.

Harjutis 2. He, desk, ten, many, hand, when, men, women, there, lead, eat, Edith, English, tell, relation, see, pen, less, me, Agnes, leg, these.

Harjutis 3.	Harjutis 4.	Harjutis 5.
On, into	into	--
to through	into	to
for At	into	to
on on	in	--
on on	into	--
with at		to
to by		--
in at		
in to		
On for		
with		

Harjutis 6. 1. When do we wash our hands? 2. For what do we use water and soap? 3. How many desks are there in the classroom for the students? 4. Where do the children sit, and where do they write? 5. What do you write with in your copy-book? 6. Where do all your copy-books lie? 7. Whom does Mrs. Arthur Robinson love? 8. Who is older, the grandfather or the grandmother? 9. What do you read? 10. Where does the father work in the afternoon?

III.

Harjutis 1. Our, four, also, soap, now, no, autumn, goes, does, both, so, hold, John, who, young, those, how, old, because.

Harjutis 2. After, dirty, walk, whose, times, which, part, granddaughter, called, night, Wednesday, when, evening, autumn, short, always.

Harjutis 3.	Harjutis 4.	Harjutis 5.
Breakfast	is	1. There is a fire in our kitchen now.
in	does	2. The father washes his hands, when he comes home.
supper	are	3. Henry reads a book in the evening
in	do	4. The weather is often cold in autumn.
by	is	5. I see Mr. Robinson's family in the picture.
at	are	6. Frank lives in his grandfather's house.
this	is	7. We often wash our hands with a water and soap.
to-	do	8. My grandparents live in England.
a	have	9. In the classroom there is a table for the teacher.
in	do	10. The air comes in, when we open the windows.
always	is	
next	do	
last		
In		
kitchen		

Harjutis 6.

1. My mother does not live with me, but she writes me once a week.
2. To-day it is not very cold, because the sun is shining and it is warm.
3. In my room it is always warm, because it is a small room, and it has only one window.
4. Sunday is always too short, and the other days are always too long.
5. On Sunday Alice reads a nice book, and in the afternoon she goes to her grandmother.
6. The copybooks of Agnes are very dirty, but her sister's copy-books are quite clean.
7. When I go home from my work, I eat my dinner: it is always good, because mother cooks it.
8. I always wash my hands before and after meals; then they are always clean.
9. We do not eat our food with our fingers.
10. Before I go to work in the morning, I clean my room.
11. I do not eat my dinner in the middle of the day, because I do not go home.

10.

12. We all sit at the table, when we do our lessons.

IV.

Harjutis 1. Twelve, three, twice, half, quarter, shine, through,
clouds, wake up, hour, breakfast, supper, parts, fire, fingers, kitchen,
tells.

Harjutis 2. Awake, bread, a.m., ^(always) table, day, Sunday, night, name,
relation, Grace, they, Jane, Ignes.

Harjutis 3.

false	false
true	true
false	true.
false	
true	
false	
false	
true	
true	

Harjutis 4.

1. After breakfast father reads the newspaper for half an hour, from eight till half past eight.
2. At nine o'clock father goes to his office to work there till half past twelve.
3. I do not sleep more than nine hours, from 10 p.m. till 7 a.m.
4. On Sunday we often do not wake up before half past nine a.m.
5. At night we are not awake.
6. A lesson at school always lasts three quarters of an hour.
7. When do you go to bed?
8. I always go to bed at half past ten.
9. I often lie awake at night.
10. Father comes home at half past seven, and then we eat supper.
11. Now it is a quarter to eleven, and I now go to bed.