

VI

Märkmeid 18. õppetüki juurde.

1. "Because" tähendab teatavasti " sellepärast et, sest et". Õppime tundma sõna "therefore", mis tähendab: "sellepärast, selle tagajärjel".
Näit.: The road is dusty, because there has been no rain for some days. There has been no rain for several days, therefore the road is dusty.

2. Nagu olete õppinud, moodustakse mineviku partitsiip (past participle), lisandades muutelöpp -ed infinitiivile. Paljud inglise verbid moodustavad mineviku partitsiibi ebareeglipäraselt. Pange tähele, et mineviku partitsiip abiverbist "to be" on been /bin/ -olnud.

3. Pange tähele verbisid: to draw /draʊ/ - vedama, tõmbama või joonistama, ja to drive /draiv/ - sõitma (hobusega, autoga), juhtima (hobust, autot).

4. Pange tähele ebareeglipäraseid pluurali vorme: ox - oxen /ɒksən/, sheep - sheep (sama vorm pluuralis), foot - feet /fi:t/.

5. Pange tähele, et village ja carriage hääldatakse pluuralis /'vɪlɪdʒɪz/ /'kærɪdʒɪz/ (uue silbi /iz/ lisandamisega).

6. Pange tähele, et "stand" tähendab seisma, ja "stay" tähendab jätma.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla konsonant, mis hääldub lühikese vokaalina /ʌ/:
Cup, use, cup, shut, August, plum, farm, Sunbury, dusty, February, summer, upon, June, much, many.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla konsonandis, mis häälduvas /tʃ/ /
Chalk, school, thick, child, Jane, picture, relation, much, question, cheese, sheep, each, branches, kitchen, bench, March, village, carriage.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "because" või "therefore":

1. Mr. Jenkins is driving to Sunbury, he lives there.
2. The carriage is very heavy, two horses draw it.
3. Mr. Jenkins has many horses and cows, he is a farmer.
4. The summer has been very nice this year, we have many apples and pears now.
5. The grandmother is very good to her grandchildren, they love her very much.
6. Tom is Mr. Robinson's son, he is called Robinson too.
7. Jane does not go to school, she is only three years old.
8. Mary is an English girl, she speaks English with her parents.
9. Mary speaks Estonian with her mother and sister, she is an Estonian girl.
10. To-day is Sunday, the children are not at school.
11. Father does not go to his office to-day, he is not well.
12. The blackboard is black, we write on it with white chalk.
13. The garden is quite dry, the flowers become weak and die.
14. My father has a farm, we have always milk, butter and cheese.
15. I had breakfast late this morning, I cannot eat my dinner at 1 o'clock.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevates lausetes muutke verbid praesensi vormist imperfektiks:

1. At nine o'clock in the morning I am still asleep.
2. There are beautiful cornfields behind our garden.
3. This is the strongest horse the farmer has.
4. Mr. Jenkins and his son are driving to Sunbury.
5. Cows, horses and sheep are useful to the farmer.
6. Mr. Jenkins has more horses on his farm than the other farmers.
7. All the farmer's horses are very strong and beautiful.
8. My grandfather's beard and moustache are brown.
9. Aunt Grace is unhappy, and there are tears in her eyes.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevates lausetes asendage singulari vormid pluuraliga:

1. A carriage has four wheels, and sometimes it has only two.

2. A horse is drawing a carriage, which is very heavy.
3. The farmer lives in the country where he has a farm.
4. A village is smaller than a town.
5. I see a sheep in the field eating grass.
6. The man and his wife live in a good house.
7. The last red leaf falls from the tree.
8. The boy eats his dinner, and then he goes to play football.
9. The teacher draws a picture on the blackboard.
10. Sometimes a friend comes to see me, and he stays for dinner.
11. The boy can speak English, but he cannot write it.
12. He who does not go forward, stays behind.

II.

Märkmeid 19. õppetüki juurde.

1. "Country" tähendab "maa", vastandina sõnale " linn", ja ta tähendab ka "riik". Viimases tähenduses tarvitatakse "country" ka mitmuses: countries - riigid.
2. Sõna "people" /pi:pl/ tähendab "rahvas", aga ka "inimesed". Seda sõna tarvitatakse harilikult singularis, kuid temale järgnev verb esineb alati pluuralis. Näit.: In summer people go to the country. Suvel inimesed lähevad maale.
3. Pange tähele, et ka sõna "palju" esineb pluuralis sõna "people" eel. Näit.: In London there are very many people.
3. Pange tähele, et sõna "lie" tähendab "lamama", ja sõna "lay" tähendab "panema, asetama, munema". Näit.: I lie on the bed. I lay the book on the table.
4. Pange tähele, et sõna "good" käib ebakorrapärase komparatsiooni järel: good - better - best.
5. Pluural sõnast "goose" on geese /gi:s/.
6. Pange tähele sõnades "pieces" ja "catches" hääldamist /'pi:siz/ /kætʃɪz/.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla lõpu -es, seal, kus ta hääldub erasilbina 9 /iz/.
Times, catches, cherries, nieces, pieces, comes, carriages, writes, horses, gives, washes, benches, uses, leaves, sides, villages.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla th seal, kus ta hääldub helitult /ə /:
Things, teeth, other, mother, month, this, through, toothbrush, feathers, thick, Thursday, therefore, then, both, ninth.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatel lausetes täitke lüngad, tarvitades õiget vormi verbidest "lie" või "lay".

1. Little birds under the wings of their mother.
2. Geese also eggs, which are bigger than those that the hen ...
3. Do you know where our old hen her eggs?
4. In the country I always eat an egg in the morning, which our white hen
5. When I wake up in the morning, I ... in bed for half an hour.
6. Henry's dog ising in the sun behind the house.
7. Our white hen is sitting on its nest,ing an egg.
8. Sparrows very small eggs, and these in the nest under the roof.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsimused.

1. Mr. Jenkins lives in the country, but not in the town.
2. We go to the country, because there we can have fresh air and good food.
3. In a big town the air is often very bad.
4. An English cock says "cock-a-doodle-do" early in the morning.
5. Ducks and geese can swim very well.
6. The feathers of geese are as white as snow.
7. We drive into the country in a farmer's carriage.
8. There are four eggs in this swallow's nest under the roof of our house.
9. Mr. Smith comes to our house twice a week.
10. I take the dogs out for a walk, when the weather is fine.
11. I see some cows and sheep in the farmer's field.
12. Mrs. Johnson cooks our dinners for us.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevad laused tõlkige emakeelest inglise keelde:

1. Varblane katkab oma poegi tiibadega, sest tiiva all on see.
2. Väike lind sööb oma poegi ussidega.
3. Herra Jenkinsil on ainult palju loomi talus, aga tal pole kodulinda.
4. Meie ei söö varblaste või pääsukeste mune.
5. Kana muneb suuremaid mune kui väike varblane.
6. Kukk ei laula hommikul, vaid ta kireb "kukereegu"!
7. Tom ei söö mune hommikueineks, ta sööb ainult võileiba.
8. Avage aknad, õhk teie toas on väga halb.
9. Kui te heidate vara õhtul voodisse, te olete värske hommikul.
10. Mitte kõik haned ei ole valged, mõnedel on ka hallid suled.
11. Talunikul on mitu toredat hane talus, ja palju valgeid parte!
12. Lambad annavad meile villa, mida me tarvitame villaste kuubede tegemiseks.

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevates lausetes asetage sõnad õigesse järjekorda:

1. Now is it spring, and have we in the garden blooming many flowers.
2. Often is the air bad, when the windows shut are.
3. Here can we see to the right and to the left of the road beautiful cornfields.
4. Now drive they through many streets, where are there many houses on both sides.
5. Seldom go I to bed before 10 o'clock, and always am I awake in the morning before 7.
6. Never sleeps grandfather well through the night, and wakes he up in the night several times.
7. I use a pen often, when I write on white paper, and sometimes use I a lead pencil.
8. Sometimes is my coat covered with dust, then clean I it with a brush

Märkmeid 20. õppetüki juurde.

1. Each ja every /'evri/ tähendavad mõlemad "iga", kuid nende tarvitamisel on vahe.: "each" tähendab "iga" teatud piiratud arvust, kuna "every" tähendab "iga, igaüks" piiramata arvust. Näit.: The children go to school each day of the week. I eat an egg every morning. "Every" tarvitatakse ka liitsõnades, nagu everything - kõik (singular) everyone - igaüks, everywhere - igalpool, kõikjal. Näit.: My mother gives me everything. Do you know everyone in this room? Alice can go everywhere with her dog, except to school.

2. Pange tähele kõnekäänet: I like Mary's cat. - Mulle meeldib Mary kass. He likes red roses best. - Temale meeldivad punased roosid kõige paremini.

3. "I love" asemel võib tarvitada kõnekäänet: I am fond of you. Näit.: Grace is very fond of her old parents.

4. Sõnal "about" on mitu tähendust: The bees fly about in the garden - Mesilased lendavad ringi aias. Tell me about your dog, Henry! - Räägi mulle oma koerast, Henry! Have you much money /man/ (raha) about you? - On teil palju raha kaasas? I have been in London about three months. - Ma olen olnud Londonis umbes kolm kuud. To come about - juhtuma.

4. Pange tähele, et vastustes, mis algavad sõnaga "jah" või "ei" korratakse harilikult küsimuse esinenud abiverbi. Näit.: Is Tom at home? - Yes, he is. Does Mary go to school to-day? - No, she does not.

5. Sõna "one" tarvitatakse sageli indefiniitse pronoomenina, tähenduses "keegi", "teatud"; ta vastab saksakeelsele sõnale "man". Näit.: As one makes one's bed, so one must lie in it. - Nagu keegi teeb omale voodi, nii ta peab selles lamama.

"One" tarvitatakse ka selleks, et asendada substantiivi kordamise vältimiseks. Substantiivi ees pluuralis omab one muutelõpu -s: ones. Näit.: This is a good pen and that is a bad one. These are all good pens, but those are bad ones. - Need on kõik head suled, aga need on halvad (suled).

Eitav "no one" tähendab "mitte keegi", ja every one" tähendab "igaüks".

Every one is happiest at home. - Igaüks on kõige õnnelikum kodus. No one waters these flowers, and therefore they die.

6. Pange tähele, et imperatiivi (käskiva kõneviisi) eitav muude moodustatakse abiverbiga do. Näit.: Do not write with your left hand! "Do not" on lühendatult "don't /dount/.

7. "Such" tarvitatakse artikliga a (singularis), mis ei esine sõna ees, vaid selle järel. Näit.: Snowball is such a nice cat! Pluuralis tarvitatakse "such" ilma artiklita. Näit.: Mrs. Brown has such nice children!

Samuti nõuab "all" artiklit (the) enese järel, kui "all" tarvitatakse ühenduses substantiivi või adjektiiviga, kusjuures substantiiv esineb pluuralis. Näit.: All the children were happy.

All the small children stayed at home.

Pange tähele, et "all" tarvitatud substantiiviga singularis, tähendab "terve", kogu". Näit.: I did not go out all week. , Ma ei läinud kogu nädal aega välja.

"All" tarvitatud ilma artiklita tähendab "kõik, piiramata arvul".

Näit.: All children are happy at Christmas. Kõik lapsed (ilma erandita) on jõulu ajal õnnelikud.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaalid, mis häälduvad diftongina /ɪə/.

Near, early, here, their, hear, heads, air, tears, great, there, hair, dirtier, year, pear, friend, beard.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla konsonandid, mis häälduvad heliliselt:

Cherries, wooden, painted, tears, moustache, deeds, seldom, changes, beneath, branches, villages, cornfields, therefore, forward, forehead, lambs, milk, cheese, animals, sugar, jam, climbs, tongue, everywhere, feathers.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnaga "each" või "every":

1. I go for a long walk afternoon. 2. rose in our garden is red. 3. day of the week brings some work for me. 4. of the children had an egg for breakfast this morning. 5. We have 20 pupils in our class, and of them is my good friend. 6. young girl is fond of beautiful things. 7. season of the year has its beauty. 8. day these little birds come to my window for their food. 9. The mother has five apples, and she gives them to her children, one..... 10. cat cleans her coat with her tongue. 11. Early morning the farmer goes into his field to work. 12. To learn English, Paul reads a little day. 13. Mr. Brown goes to work in his office morning. 14. morning your hands are cold as ice.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevates vastustes küsimustele täitke lüngad nõuetava abiverbiga:

1. Do you sometimes read in the garden? - Yes, I
2. Have you a cat in your house, Mary? - Yes, we
3. Are you fond of cats and dogs? - Yes, I
4. Are there many flowers in your garden? - Yes there
5. Do the children often eat honey for breakfast? - No they not.
6. Does Edith water the flowers every day? - Yes, she
7. Can you see Mr. Robinson's garden in the picture? - Yes, we
8. Had Tom's father many horses? - Yes, he
9. Has he many horses now? - No, he not.
10. Can Tom climb upon a tree? - Yes, he
11. Mary, are you fond of honey and jam? - Yes, I
12. Does Snowball like be dirty? - No, she not.
13. Is your cat also called Snowball? - No, she not.
14. Does Mr. John Robinson's family live in England? - Yes, it
15. Do many people go to the country in summer? - Yes, they
16. Is there much milk in this jug? , - No, there not.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevad laused tõlkige emakeelest inglise keelde:

1. Mary kassi nimi on Lumepall, sest ta on valge nagu lumi.
2. Mõned inimesed armastavad kasse ja koere väga, kuid teised ei armasta neid. 3. Lapsed peavad sööma palju mett, sest see on hea neile. 4. Mary annab oma kassile natuke piima igal hommikul. 5. Kas sa annad puhast vett oma koerale, Henry? - Jah, ma annan. 6. Ema ütleb oma pojale: Ära roni puu otsa! 7. Kui me räägime, me tarvitame keelt ja mõlemaid huuli. 8. Teie ei saa rääkida, kui teie suu on kinni. 9. Kassid ja koerad ei ole üksteisega sõbrad. 10. Mary, pane mõned lilled oma isa lauale tema sünnipäevaks, su isa armastab lilli. 11. Väikesed kassipojad mängivad nagu väikesed lapsed. 12. Meie kassil on neli poega: kaks on mustad ja teised kaks on valged nagu lumi meie peal. 13. Kas teile meeldivad väikesed koerad? Jah, nad meeldivad mulle. 14. Armastate teie palju suhkrut oma tee sees? Ei ma ei armasta.

Märkmeid 21. õppetüki juurde.

1. Oleme tundma õppinud imperfekti (mineviku vormi) abiverbidest "to be", ja "to have" (5.vihk). Õppige tundma imperfekti abiverbi "to do": did /did/.

2. Reeglipäraselt moodustatakse imperfekt infinitiivist, lisandades sellele muutelõpp -ed või -d. nagu
See muutelõpp hääldatakse samuti mineviku partitsiibi (past participle) muutelõpp -ed (Märkmed 16. õppetüki juurde).
Pange tähele, et y-lõpulised verbid muudavad y imperfektis ied'ks kui y ees esineb konsonant. Näit.: cry - cried. Y pärast vokaali ei muutu. Näit.: play - played.

3. Imperfekti küsiv ja eitav muude moodustatakse imperfektiga abiverbist "to do" - did, millele lisandatakse pööratava verbi infinitiiv. (Võrrelge preesensi küsiva ja eitava muute moodustamis 2. vihk, 3. lk.) Näit.: Did you open the window? - Kas sa avasid akna?
Did Tom see Henry's dog? - Kas Tom nägi Henry koera?
I did not open the window. - Ma ei avanud akent.

Tom did not see Henry's dog - Tom ei näinud Henry koera.
Pange tähele, et küsilause, mille subjektiks on küsiv asesõna who, moodustatakse ilma abiverbista "do". Näit.: Who opened the window? - Kes avas akna? (Võrrelge sama 3. vihk 2 lk.).

4. Verbidel on kolm põhimuudet: infinitiiv, imperfekt ja mineviku partitsiip.

Reeglipäraselt on imperfekt ja mineviku partitsiip vormilt sarnased:

<u>infinitiiv</u>	<u>imperfekt</u>	<u>mineviku partitsiip</u>
open	opened	opened

Ebareeglipärased verbid jäävad imperfektis ja mineviku partitsiibis muutumata, või muudavad tüve vokaali. Näit.:

<u>infinitiiv</u>	<u>imperfekt</u>	<u>mineviku partitsiip</u>
shut	shut	shut
see	saw	seen

Pange tähele imperfekti hääldamist verbist "say" - said /sed/!

5. Mineviku partitsiibi abil moodustatakse kaks mineviku vormi: perfekt (perfect, /pə'fekt/) - täisminevik ja pluperfekt (pluperfect, /plʊpə'fekt/) - (enneminevik).

Perfekt moodustatakse preesensiga abiverbist "to have", lisandades sellele mineviku partitsiip. Näit.: Your hen has laid four eggs till now
Teie kana on munenud senini neli muna.

Pluperfekt moodustatakse imperfektiga abiverbist "to have", lisandades sellele mineviku partitsiip. Näit.: Alice had come home before me. - Alice oli tulnud koju enne mind.

6. Pange tähele, et "too" tähenduses "liiga" kirjutatakse kahe oo'ga. Näit. Jane is too young to go to school - Jane on liiga noor, et minna kooli.

7. "Ever" /pvɜ/ tarvitatakse tähenduses "kunagi, mingisugusel ajal"; seda tarvitatakse harilikult küsivas lauses. Näit.: Have you ever seen a black man? - Olete teie kunagi (millalgi) näinud musta meest?

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik tähed, mis jäävad hääldamata:
Tongue, climb, often, fowl, biscuits, people, lamb, meadows, white, hour half, house, forehead, brushed, long, longer.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaalid, mis häälduvad pika vokaalina /ɔ:/:
Early, near, horse, feathers, birds, beard, were, everywhere, dirty, hear, worm, learn, tears, year, pears, birthday, figure, pour.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevad laused moodustage ümber mineviku lause- teks (imperfekt):

1. When father comes home late at night, he walks quite softly.
2. My friend brings me some flowers for my birthday.
3. The boy runs, because he sees his father coming.
4. Tom always does his homework in the afternoon.

5. My brother runs home for his copy-book.
6. What do you say to your friend when you see him?
7. The woman says that she is too old to work.
8. Tom says that he comes home at three o'clock this afternoon.
9. Our cat catches a sparrow and brings it into the kitchen.
10. Does your cat also sometimes catch birds in the garden?
11. Henry does like cheese on his bread.
12. Snowball climbs on the roof, and when she comes back, she is quite dirty.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilaused imperfektis: Näide: My sister came home at six o'clock. - When did your sister come home?

1. Jane answered Henry's question, because she saw his dog.
2. The flowers died, because they had no water.
3. I brought you several English books and some paper.
4. Snowball caught three little mice yesterday.
5. Mary said that she had an English lesson to-day.
6. Snowball came to Mary's bedroom door early in the morning.
7. She brought three mice to Mary's door.
8. Snowball came early, because she had caught some mice.
9. When the mice saw Snowball, they ran back to their holes.
10. Snowball cleaned her coat, because she did not like to be dirty.
11. Last summer Mr. John Robinson's family was in the country.
12. The children were very happy to go to the country.
13. The farmer and his family lived in the country.
14. When Mary came out of her room, she saw the mice lying on the mat.
15. Snowball did not catch the rat, because the rat was stronger than she.

Harjutis 5. Eelmistest lausetest moodustage küsilaused, mis algavad sõnaga "who": (Välja arvatud nr. 2 ja 3)

V.

Märkmeid 22. õppetüki juurde.

1. Korrake pluurali moodustamist sõnadest nagu fox (IV vihk, 3 lk.) ja story (V vihk 1.lk.):

2. "Do" tarvitatakse sageli mõne teise verbi eel selle rõhutamiseks, või tähenduses "palun". Näit.: Do come now - Tule ometi juba! Do give me this book - Palun andke mulle see raamat!

3. Pange tähele väljendeid: for a long time - kaua aega, kauaks ajaks; for two weeks - kaks nädalat, kaheks nädalaks; for three years kolm aastat, kolmeks aastaks.

4. Pange tähele, et "live" /liv/ on elama ja "leave" /li:v/ on lahkuma, ära söitma, maha jätma.

5. Teatevasti on "to see" nägema; vaatama on "to look" ja vaatlema "to look at". Näit.: I see a picture. I look at the picture.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaalid, mis häälduvad pika vokaalina 9 /ɔ:/:

Looked, sauce, beautiful, told, story, over, brought, moment, caught, straw, country, saucer, forward, draw, cornfield.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla konsonandid, mis häälduvad heliliselt /v/:

Lovely, flower, nephew, cover, window, evergreen, very, November, leaves, wish, every, fond, hives, feather, feed, swallow, leave.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilaused:

1. Father, Tom and Henry left home very early in the morning.
2. It was seven o'clock when they left the house.
3. Mary and Jane did not go, because their mother was not very well.
4. They walked for five hours to get to Woodlands.
5. Mr. Robinson told the children nice stories.
6. Uncle had never told the children the story of Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Fox.
7. Father's friend at Woodlands was very glad to see the children.
8. He gave the children plenty to eat, because he saw that they were hungry.

9. In the garden they saw a big pond with many fishes.
10. The children did not walk home, but they drove home in a carriage.
11. It was the carriage of their father's friend.
12. Henry was sitting on the branch of a tree, when he fell into the water.
13. The Robinson family left Woodlands at half past four.
14. Father's friend drove them home from Woodlands.
15. It made the children happy to hear uncle's stories.
16. Little boys like to sit on the branch of a tree.
17. Henry did not know that there were fishes in the pond.
18. Alice drank some cold water, because she was very thirsty.

Harjutis 4. Iga alljärgneva sõna järele kirjutage punktjoonele selle vastand:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. live | 13. light |
| 2. every one | 14. forward |
| 3. white | 15. small |
| 4. much | 16. still |
| 5. always | 17. often |
| 6. town | 18. happy |
| 7. good | 19. upper |
| 8. strong | 20. awake |
| 9. more | 21. dark |
| 10. with | 22. old |
| 11. cold | 23. dirty |
| 12. give | 24. sleep |

VL.

KONTROLLTÖÖ nr. 6

1. Alljärgnevad laused moodustage ümber eitavateks lauseteks:

1. Last year we lived in a small town.
2. Mr. Jenkins passed through a thick wood.
3. There were cornfields on both sides of the road.
4. The water in the pond was clear, and I saw the fishes swimming about.
5. Henry fell into the water.
6. We left home very early in the morning.
7. Frank knew the story about a fox and a rabbit.
8. The two girls stayed at home with their mother.
9. It took them five hours to get to Woodlands.
10. Snowball caught the big rat.
11. The rat ran more quickly than Jack.
12. Mother came to my room this morning.
13. Uncle Robert told the boys many fine stories.
14. Alice brought my breakfast to my room.
15. The black hen laid many eggs.

2. Iga rea lõpul kirjutage punktjoonele sõna, mis suhtub kolmandasse sõnasse samuti, nagu teine sõna suhtub esimesse:

Näide: 1. Man - 2. woman; 3. husband - 4.(wife)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. 1. father | - 2. mother | 3. uncle | - 4. |
| 2. 1. often | - 2. seldom | 3. sometimes | - 4. |
| 3. 1. wood | - 2. wooden; | 3. wool | - 4. |
| 4. 1. tell | - 2. story; | 3. sing | - 4. |
| 5. 1. goose | - 2. geese | 3. mouse | - 4. |
| 6. 1. ox | - 2. beef; | 3. sheep | - 4. |
| 7. 1. mouth | - 2. speak; | 3. nose | - 4. |
| 8. 1. hear | - 2. ear; | 3. see | - 4. |
| 9. 1. upper lip | - 2. moustache; | 3. chin | - 4. |
| 10. 1. dine | - 2. dinner; | 3. do | - 4. |
| 11. 1. table | - 2. legs; | 3. carriage | - 4. |
| 12. 1. horse | - 2. animal; | 3. bee | - 4. |
| 13. 1. bread | - 2. eat; | 3. milk | - 4. |
| 14. 1. morning | - 2. breakfast; | 3. evening | - 4. |
| 15. 1. three | - 2. third; | 3. one | - 4. |
| 16. 1. boy | - 2. arms; | 3. dog | - 4. |
| 17. strong | - 2. strongest; | 3. good | - 4. |
| 18. 1. bee | - 2. hive; | 3. mouse | - 4. |
| 19. 1. dog | - 2. Jack; | 3. cat | - 4. |
| 20. 1. I | - 2. me; | 3. we | - 4. |
| 21. 1. swallow | - 2. flies; | 3. duck | - 4. |
| 22. 1. foot | - 2. feet; | 3. tooth | - 4. |
| 23. 1. boy | - 2. mouth; | 3. bird | - 4. |

24. 1.have	- 2.had;	3.am	- 4.....
25. 1.spring	- 2.rain;	3.winter	- 4.....
26. 1.this	- 2.these;	3.that	- 4.....
27. 1.four	- 2.four times;	3.two	- 4.....
28. 1.son	-2.daughter;	3.nephew	- 4.....
29. 1.wood	-2.table;	3.wool	- 4.....
30. carriage	-2.heavy;	3.chair	- 4.....

3. Tõlkige alljärgnevad laused emakeelest inglise keelde:

1. Kui kauaks teie jääte Londonisse?
2. Ma jään kaheks või kolmeks aastaks.
3. Suvel pole hea süüa palju liha.
4. Inglise (inglise rahvas) söövad palju lamba liha.
5. Kas teie sööte juustu hommikueineks?
6. Talupoeg ütleb, et lehmad on sama kasulikud nagu hobused.
7. Härra Robinsonil on majad mitmes külas, aga kõige suurem maja on tal Sunburys.
8. Inglismaal me võime näha palju lambaid mägedes.
9. See töö pole naiste jaoks, ainult mehed võivad seda teha.
10. Kanadel ja hanedel on kõige parem liha, ja nad on kasulikud, sest et nad munevad mune.
11. Kas teie tulite siast?
12. Mary, kas sa andsid täna hommikul kassile värsket piima?
13. Kuhu poisid läksid oma isaga?
14. Nemad läksid kõik isa sõbra juurde.
15. Kui mu õde ja mina olime lapsed, vanaema rääkis meile palju juttu.
16. Väikesed tüdrukud kardavad hiiri ja rotte ja jooksevad ära, kui nad neid näevad.
17. Kodus meil on suur aed ... puuvilja puudega, ja meil on ka mitu mesipuud.
18. Henry ei teadnud, et tiigis, mis ei olnud väga sügav, olid kalad.
19. Ema ütles oma pojale, kes oli kukkunud vette: "Sa ei pea mitte istuma puu oksal!".
20. Väike tüdruk jäi piima, mis oli liiga kuum, ja talle tulid pisarad silmi.
21. Kõik õunad olid kukkunud maha puu otsast.
22. Mary läks oma vanaema vaatama, kes ei olnud päris terve.
23. Eestis meie ütlesime, et nälj on kõige parem "kokk", aga inglased ütlevad, et nälj on kõige parem "kaste".
24. Henry võttis oma koera enesega kaasa pikale jalutuskäigule.
25. Lapsed olid rõõmsad, kui nad olid jälle kodus, sest kodu on kõige parem koht.
26. Meie metsades on rebaseid, aga seal ei ole karusid.
27. Ma pole teid näinud kuu aega, kus teie olete olnud kogu selle aja?
28. Ma pole olnud päris terve, ja sellepärast ma pole olnud väljas väga palju.
29. Alice oli väga näljane, kui ta tuli koju koolist, ja ema andis temale tass värsket piima ja võilleiba.
30. Kui me elasime maal, ma olinalati näljane, ja taluniku naine andis mulle rohkesti leiba ja võid ja mett..

4. Alljärgnevad singulari laused moodustage ümber pluuraliks!

1. This man is a farmer from a small village.
2. The leaf of a rose-tree is green in summer.
3. No rose without a thorn!
4. This little boy has the first little tooth in his mouth.
5. We eat flesh of an ox and a cow.
6. I can see a woman working in a meadow.
7. Very often a small carriage has big wheels.
8. When I clean the blackboard, I do not use my foot, but I use my hand.
9. This woman was quite deaf, she did not hear what the child said.
10. This sheep gives only white wool, the other sheep only black wool.
11. A bee is a little insect that lives in a hive.
12. I do not drink tea from a saucer, I use a cup for drinking tea.
13. A mouse lives in its hole and it comes out at night.
14. The farmer has a fine goose in his farm.
15. The little bird falls from its nest.

5. Õppige tundma järgmisi uusi sõnu:

station	/steɪʃn/	raudtee jaam	Irish(man)	/aɪrɪʃmən/	iiri, iir-
porter	/pɔːtə/	pakikandja	different	/dɪfərənt/	erisugune, mitmesugune
passenger	/pæsiŋdʒə/	reisija	went	/went/	läks

Tõlkige järgmine anekdoot emakeelde:

At a Dublin station a passenger went up to a porter and said to him, "Look here, you have six clocks, and they all tell different times. Now what's the good of that?"

"And what", said the Irishman, "is the good of having six clocks, if they all tell the same time."

VII.

Harjutiste vöti 5. vihu juurde.

Harjutis 1. Your. snow. hour, ^I cold, cloud, now, no, four, go, boy, rose, window, so, love, out, count, home, those, .

Harjutis 2. Without, thorn, they, thirteenth, weather, both, these, Arthur, through, then, than, there, with, Edith, Smith.

Harjutis 3.

1. Mary has good pens to-day. 2. We are in our classrooms for our English lessons. 3. They have their English lessons at 10 o' clock in the morning. 4. They are here to work in the gardens with their fathers. 5. They have their books on their desks. 6. The mothers give their sons ripe cherries to eat. 7. The dogs have their dinners in the kitchens. 8. Our teachers are always good to us. 9. These boys do not always wash their hands, when they are dirty. 10. Before the boys go to bed, their mothers give them some bread and butter to eat. 11. These months have only thirty days. 12. Birds sing in the green trees under my windows.

Harjutis 4.

This year we have many good red cherries. 2. Next year - nineteen hundred and forty-eight is a leap-year. 3. February is a cold month, but it is not so cold as January. 4. In April it sometimes rains much, and sometimes the sun shines. 5. When it is not very hot, it is very beautiful out of doors in summer. 6. In an hour and a half there are ninety minutes. 7. When the moon is behind the clouds, we have little light at night. 8. Mary has as many English lessons at school as Edith. 9. I do not open my windows, when it is very cold out of doors. 10. The twenty-first of June is the last day of spring and then summer begins. 11. In half a year there are six months or twenty-six weeks. 12. The cherries ripen in summer, and then they are good to eat.

Harjutis 5.

Tuesday
Thursday
the 8 th
the 12 th
the 19 th
the 24 th
the 17 th
the 1st
the 22nd
the 29th

Harjutis 6.

week	warm
except	often
rain	ground
walks	write
autumn	pencil
fruit	writing
quarter	fire
work	cold
half	answer
sun	your
shining	nice
quite	freezes
	doors.

II.

Harjutis 1.

Corn, throw, fall, quarter, call, before, half, ball, work, door, water, old, more, room, corner, food, August, cold.

Harjutis 2.

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.

1. on the	7. On the
2. the	8. On the
3. on the	9. on the
4. the	10. The
5. on the	11. the
6. on the	12. The
	13 the

Harjutis 4.

dirty	breakfast
water	five
yellow	kitchen
evening	open
little	a quarter
Christmas	copy-book

Harjutis 5.

1. This boy is older than that boy. 2. A snowball melts when the weather becomes warm. 3. A cherry ripens in autumn, and a child eats it. 4. He says good morning to his father and mother, and begins his breakfast. 5. What does he use, when he writes in his copy-book? 6. A fruit-tree is lovely in spring, when blossoms cover it. 7. An apple, a pear and a plum are good for a child to eat. 8. In winter he goes skating with his friends. 9. An autumn day is not nice in London, because there is often a mist or fog. 10. An hour is much longer than a minute.

Harjutis 6.

1. It is now ten o' clock, and my father is no longer at home. 2. April is a warmer month than March, but it is still cold. 3. Mary, if you do not eat bread and butter for your breakfast, you become thinner and thinner. 4. In Estonia the ground is often covered with snow at Christmas. 5. We give flowers to our friends for their birthday. 6. In February the weather is sometimes so cold, that we do not go for a walk. 7. In winter there are no flowers in the garden, because it is too cold. 8. When the pears ripen in Autumn, they become yellow. 9. The first snow melts soon after falling and becomes water (changes into water). 10. When the snow does not cover the ground, it is no longer white. 11. After Christmas the weather is still very cold. 12. Our children are playing out of doors, and they are throwing snowballs.

III.

Harjutis 1.

February, colour, garden, however, autumn, weather, hotter, flowers, blossom, Christmas, December, another, lovely, cover, colder, ripen, branches, relation, happier.

Harjutis 2.

Cherry, June, Jane, Genitive, useful, January, year, change, branches, July, young, Jack, yellow, without, John.

Harjutis 3.

1. each other	8. another
2. the other	9. another
3. each other	10. other
4. one another	11. each other
5. each other	12. other
6. the other	13. another
7. another	

Harjutis 4.

still	still
not yet	not.... yet
still	not yet
not yet	still
yet	yet
still	yet.

IV.

Harjutis 1.

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

Harjutis 2.

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

Harjutis 3.

well	good
well	good
good	well
good	good
well	good
good	good
well	good

Harjutis 4.

1. which	7. whom
2. who	8. which
3. whose	9. whose
4. whom	10. which
5. who	11. whose
6. whose	

IV.

Harjutis 1.

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.

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

Harjutis 3.

Harjutis 4.

Harjutis 5.

was	were	was	1. becomes	6. become	1. false	6. false	11. true
was	were	was	becomes	7. become	2. true	7. false	12. true
was	were	was	2. changes	8. become	3. false	8. true	13. false
were	was	were	becomes	9. changes	4. false	9. true	14. false
was	was	were	3. become	10. becomes	5. false	10. false	15. true
			4. becomes				
			5. become				