

Inglise keele kursus.

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Märkmeid 23. õppetüki juurde.

I.

1. 3. õppevihus 3. leheküljel õppisite tundma genitiivi moodustamist singularis 's abil, mis lisandatakse substantiivile nominatiivis.

Pange tähele, et genitiiv pluuralis moodustatakse, lisandades ainult ' (inglise keeles: apostrophe / əpə'strɒf /) pluurali muutelõpu -s järele. Näit.: my sisters' children minu õdede lapsed.

Märkus: Kui substantiiv ei oma pluurali muutelõppu -s, siis lisandatakse pluurali genitiivis 's. Näit.: the children's parents - laste vanemad.

2. Pange tähele, et verb "to please" tähendab "meeldima, meelepärast olema, rahuldama, heaks arvama, suvatsema". Näit.: This picture pleases me very much. - see pilt meeldib mulle väga. Alice does everything to please her old aunt. - Alice teeb kõik, et oma vana tädil rahuldada. He says what he pleases. - Ta ütleb, mis talle meeldib (mis ta heaks arvab). Vörrelge ka 6. vihk III - 2 !

Viisakussõnana tähendab "please" - palun! olge lahke! Näit.: open the door, please!

Sageli öeldakse "if you please" - kui tohin paluda (kui see teile meeldib!).

"As you please" - tähendab "nagu soovite!"

Lühend P.T.O. tähendab "please turn / tu:n / over" - palutakse pöörata!

3. Korrake veel kord eitava muute moodustamist: 2.vihk, 4. lk.! Pange tähele, et eitavates lausetes, milles esineb mõni eitav sõna nagu: never, no one, nowhere / 'nəʊweɪ / (mitte kusagil), nothing / nʌθɪŋ / (mitte midagi), on verb jaatavas muutes. Näit.: I never see my friend now. I know nothing about football. No one has seen Miss White this week.

4. Pange tähele vahet sõnade "light" ja "easy" tarvitamises, mis-sugused mõlemad tähendavad "kerge"!

"Light" tähendab "kergekaaluline, kergesisuline; "easy" on abstraktse tähendusega: kerge, hõlbus. Näit.: This lesson is very easy. The book is light, it isn't heavy.

Pidage ka meeles liitsõnu: easy-chair - tugitool; easy-going -muretu.

Harjutis 1. - Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal, mis hääldub lühikese vokaalina /ʌ/:

Rabbit, made, bag, drank, catch, branch, carriage, animal, again, mat, maple, ran, lamb, carry, back, afraid.

Harjutis 2. - Kriipsutage alla konsonant g seal, kus ta jääb sõnas g-häälikuna hääldamata:

Tongue, bring, finger, during, caught, figure, jug, long, brought, right big, hungry, carriage, hunger, again, against.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevad laused moodustage ümber eitavateks lauseteks! 1. This rabbit's tail was quite short. 2. The rabbit ran away when he saw the fox. 3. The fox said that he sat on a fallen tree. 4. The fox caught the fish in the pond. 5. The rabbit went to the pond and he saw the fallen tree. 6. He fell asleep, but in the middle of the night he woke up. 7. It froze in the night, and the rabbit gave a big pull. 8. Everyone can speak English well. 9. The rabbit pulled his tail out of the ice. 10. Father always told the boys fine stories about the animals. 11. I like fishing in the night, when there are some friends with me. 12. My uncle goes swimming till late in the autumn. 13. I always drink a cup of tea before I go to bed. 14. The boys played football every afternoon.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage pluurali laused! 1. This rabbit had a fine bushy tail. 2. A rabbit's tail is always short. 3. When my friend came, I was alone in the house. 4. The fish bit the hair of the tail, and that is how the fox caught it. 5. It was a strong fish, and the rabbit did not pull his tail out of the water. 6. Only a poor mouse has one hole. 7. This child has always been very fond of skating. 8. This family was very unhappy, because the grandmother was not very well. 9. The farmer saw that the child

was very hungry, and he gave him an egg and good milk. 10. She fell from the branch, but the hot sun made her dry again. 11. The dog runs quickly, because he sees a mouse. 12. A cat likes to play with her kitten.

II.

Märkmeid 24. õppetüki juurde.

1. Futuuri (tuleviku) moodustamine. Futuuri moodustatakse abi-verbidega "shall" ja "will", millele lisandatakse pööratava verbi infinitiiv. "Shall" tarvitatakse esimeses pöördes singularis ja pluuralis; "will" tarvitatakse teises ja kolmandas pöördes singularis ja pluuralis: Näide raamatus!

Märkus 1: Esimeses pöördes esineb sageli "shall" asemel "will", missugusel juhul see võib tähendada kindlat otsust või lubadust midagi teha.

Märkus 2: Kui "shall" esineb teises või kolmandas pöördes, siis väljendab see käsku või koguni ähvardust. Näit.: You shall stay at home! - Sina jääd nüüd koju! He shall write his lesson now! - Ta peab oma tundi nüüd õppima. Kui aga korraldus kellegi kolmanda isiku poolt välja läheb, siis tarvitatakse "shall" asemel abiverbi "to be". Näit.: Mother says you are to do your lesson now! - Ema ütleb, et sa pead oma tundi nüüd kohe õppima!

Pange tähele, et "will" ei tähenda "tahtma".

Pange tähele, et "shall" ja "will" ei oma kolmanda pöörde muutelõppu -s.

Futuuri küsiv muude moodustatakse, tarvitades "shall" esimese ja teise pöörde jaoks, ja "will" kolmanda pöörde jaoks. Näit.: Shall I go out now? Shall you be back for tea? Will he come to-day? Futuuri eita muude moodustatakse, lisandades "not" shall ja will järel. Näit.: I shall not go out now. I know you will not be back for tea. He will not come to-day.

"Shall" not on lühendina "shan't" /*ʃa:nt*/, ja will not -won't /*wəʊnt*/

2. Pange tähele refleksiivpronoomeneid: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ja pluurali vorme: ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Refleksiivpronoomeni tarvitatakse: 1. kui subjekt on ühtlasi ka tegevuse objektiks, tähenduses "end, ennast". Näit.: I wash myself with cold water. Ma pesen ennast külma veega.

2. Substantiivi või personaalpronoomeni rõhutamiseks, tähenduses ise: Näit.: I can do this myself - Ma võin seda ise teha.

3. Pange tähele hääldamise erinevusi verbi vormides: hear /*hiə*/ ja heard /*hɜ:d*/, read /*ri:d*/ - lugema, read /*red*/ - luges ja read /*red*/ - lugenud.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal seal, kus ta hääldub pikalt /*a:*/!

Branch, last, sugar, moustache, page, sharp, sauce, pass, village, game, place, maple, father-in-law, afternoon, March.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla täht *h* seal, kus ta jääb hääldamata! What, hunger, bough, whole, which, hour, right, oh, honey, forehead, hill, whose, whom, behind, daughter, heap, while, heavy, light,

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes tarvitage sulgudes olevad verbid futuurimis!

Don't go too near to the dog, he (bite) you! 2. Sit down, mother (pour) out a cup of tea for you! 3. On Sunday Bob (go) into the country, and he (catch) a lot of fish. 4. (Take) long to catch the fish? 5. Tom has no school on Sunday, so he (read) an interesting book. 6. They have been in the country these five days, and they (return) to-morrow. 7. The men (make) hay now, because the sun is shining. 8. To-morrow I (be) in the town, and I (stay) there for three days. 9. Aunt Grace said: "I brought you a book, Edith, I know you (like) it. 10. Mother said, "I (have) many presents for my birthday. 11. I know I (be) home before you all.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest imperfektis moodustage ümber futuuri laused!

The children liked the stories Aunt Grace told them. 2. Edith was happy that she had such an interesting book. 3. Mary and Jane spent their afternoon with their cousin. 4. The men cut the grass and made two big heaps of hay. 5. The sun was shining when we went for a walk. 6. Mary did all her homework, and then she went out. 7. I am glad my friend came, because he always liked to be with us. 8. Father said they left the house at 7 a.m., and they were back at 5 p.m. 9. Mr. Brown came and wished grandmother many happy returns of the day. 10. The children had a good game, and they all had a good cup of tea indoors.

11. The farmer took the children home in his carriage. 12. The mother was very glad, when the children returned with red cheeks. 13. Edith did not know that her grandmother had bought a birthday present for her.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad vastavate refleksiiivpronoomenitega!

Uute sõnadena õppige:

to dress /dres/ -riietuma; shave /seiv/ -habet ajama; enjoy /indzoi/ -nautima, lõbutsema, lõbu tundma.

1. I always wash with warm water twice a day. 2. Do you use cold or warm water when you wash? 3. Sit by fire, Edgar and Alice, and make comfortable. 4. In winter we must dress very warmly. 5. Jane does not like to wash with cold water. 6. The father shaves first thing in the morning. 7. Do not open the book for me I shall open it 8. Little children cannot dress 9. Mary does not know as well as her father knows her. 10. My brothers do not like to have beards, so they shave every morning. 11. My sisters enjoyed ... very much last night. 12. Mary, it is no good crying, comfort! 13. Tom was not well at school so father went and brought him home ...

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevat laused pange plusquamperfektist olevikku!

1. The grandchildren had wished grandmother many happy returns of the day
2. They had given her many presents which they had made for her.
3. Auntie had read Jane a story before she went to sleep.
4. Mary had never heard the story about rats and mice.
5. Jane had made herself comfortable before Aunt Grace had come to her bed.
6. Aunt Grace had given Edith the book of stories, and Edith had thanked her.
7. Snowball had run into the other room, when she had seen the rat.
8. Mary had not heard auntie's story about the rats.
9. Tom had fetched the book for Aunt Grace.
10. The hen had laid an egg each day of last week.

Märkmeid 25. õppetüki juurde.

1. Indefiniitsed pronoomenid "any" ja "some" väljendavad mõlemad üht osa tervikust, tähendusega "mõni", "mõned, natuke". Näit.: Is there any water in this jug? No, but there is some milk. - Kas kannus on (natuke) wett? Ei, aga seal on (natuke) piima.

Any tähendab midagi üldist, kaheldavat ja tarvitatakse seepärast üldistes ja ebamäärestes küsivates ja eitavates lausetes. Näit.: Are there any eggs in this nest? I do not see any flowers in your garden.

Some tähendab midagi kindlat, olemasolevat, ja tarvitatakse seepärast kindlates vastustes, või küsimuste korral, millede juures midagi kindlat mõeldakse. Näit.: Give me some water, please! Shall I give you some apples and pears?

Võrrelge kahte järgmist lauset: Can you give me some pens? (Küsi ja teab, et küsitaval on olemas suled).

Can you give me any pens? (Küsi ja ei tea, kas küsitaval on sulgi).

Sõnadega "any" ja "some" koostatakse mitmeid liitsõnu, nagu anyone, someone, anywhere, somewhere, anything, something, mis alluvad samadele eelpool antud reeglitele.

2. Pange tähele kõnekäände: You are wrong - teie eksite; you are right - teil on õigus.

3. Pange tähele ortograafilist erinevust verbi vormides: choose - valime, chose - valis.

4. Pange tähele, et verb "to ask" - "küsi" tähendab ka "paluma". Näit.: Ask him to come in! - Paluge teda sisse astuda!

5. Pange tähele, et adverb "enough" tarvitatakse sõna järel, mida ta täiendab. Näit.: This girl is old enough to go to school. - See tüdruk on küllalt vana, et kooli minna.

6. Pange tähele, et "live" - lives /liv - livz/ tähendavad "elama, elab", ja life - lives /laif - laivz/ tähendavad "elu, elud" (substantii-vid)!

7. Tänu avaldamiseks tarvitatakse sageli "thank you" asemel väljendit "I am much obliged to you" või lühidalt "much obliged"!

8. Pange tähele, et "ground" tähendab "maapind, maaala", ja "earth" /ə:θ/ tähendab "maa, maakera, muld".

9. Pange tähele sõna "nothing" hääldamist /nʌθɪŋ/

10. Pange tähele, et sõna "handsome" - ilus, nägus tarvitatakse harilikult meesisku kohta. Näit.: My uncle is very handsome.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik vokaalid või vokaalühendid, mis häälduvad diftongina /au/!

Bough, course, know, now, to-morrow, whole, house, own, your, enough, daughter, beautiful, law, cloud, aunt, mouth, blow, hour.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla konsonant r seal, kus ta hääldub kuuldavalt /r/!

Story, bird, fruit, feather, drink, thirsty, clear, all right, proverb, hungry, nearly, bear, figure, pure, quarter, afraid, sharp, learn, every, sugar, never again, sparrow.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatest imperfekt lausetest moodustage perfekt laused:

1. It was a fine day to-day, and the sun was shining all the time.
2. The farmer drove the children home from Woodlands.
3. The farmer made hay, while the sun was shining.
4. Did you make hay, while you were staying in the country?
5. All that I am doing to-day, is wrong.
6. Time brings wisdom to everyone.
7. Did you hear what people said about this woman?
8. Edith read many books, and then she gave them away to her cousins.
9. Margaret chose Mary to be her friend, and she was very happy with her.
10. My friends Paul and Peter went to live in London.
11. I never saw such a beautiful coat, where did you buy it?

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilauseid imperfektis!

1. Snowball does not like rats, because she is afraid of them.
2. The parents of the little rat say that she has the smoothest gray coat.
3. The rats' parents wish to give their daughter to the mightiest, and they go to the sun.
4. They choose the sun, because they think that no one can be mightier than he.
5. They also speak to the cloud and the wind.
6. The wind tears all the clouds to pieces and drives them away.
7. They give their daughter to a handsome young rat.
8. I do not see the sun, because a cloud covers it.
9. My cousins like to learn English.
10. My friend will stay for dinner to-day.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "any" või "some".

1. Have you ... relations in England?
2. I have only friends there, but I have not relations.
3. My uncle gave me fine fruit for Christmas, shall I give you of it?
4. Give me ... bread and butter, please!
5. Here are ... nice books, you can choose ... you like.
6. Have you read... English books yet?
7. I have only read ... easy ones.
8. I have no paper at home, can you give me ... of your paper?
9. Is there one in this room who speaks English?
10. No, there isn't one.
11. London is bigger than ... other town in the world.
12. Edgar will teach you songs that you don't know.
13. I can come to my lesson time you like next week.
14. Mother, you have not given me meat, please give me !
15. Did you get ... fruit for your birthday?
16. Yes, my uncle gave me ... lovely pears and apples.

Märkmeid 26. õppetüki juurde.

1. Selles õppetükis teie õpite tundma inglise raha üksusi. Pange tähele rahasummade märkimist: £1 - üks inglise nael; 10/- ehk 10 s. - 1/2 naela ehk 10 shillingut; 1d. - 1 penny (mitmuses pence ja pennies). "Pence" tarvitatakse kogusummast rääkides, "pennies" - kui on mõeldud üksikuid münste. Näit.: Can you give me a sixpence? I have only four pennies, but no sixpence. Rahaüksust "a crown" (5s.) ei ole käibel, küll aga on käibel "half a crown" (2/6 ehk 2s. 6d.); ka pole käibel double florin (4s.) ega ka threepence.

Pange tähele, et half-penny hääldatakse /'heipni/
1 1/2 penny hüütakse three halfpence /θri:'heipəns/, ja 2 1/2 two-pence halfpenny /'təʊpəns' 'heipni/

2. Väljend "to be going to" tarvitatakse tähenduses "kavatsema, lähemas tulevikus tegema"; nii näiteks lause 82. lk: "I am going to leave you here" oleks tõlkes: Ma kavatsen sind jätta siia", ma jätan sind nüüd siia.

3. Pange tähele, et verbi "to hope" järele seisab alati futuurum. Näit.: I hope you will be well again to-morrow.

4. Pange tähele sõnade "to pay" ja "to cost" vahet: "pay" tähendab: "(ostetud asja eest) raha maksuma"; "to cost" - väärt olema. Näit.: How much did you pay for this book? - Kui palju teie maksite selle raamatu eest? How much does this book cost? - Kui palju maksab (on väärt) see raamat?

Siin on mõned väljendid sõnaga "pay":

to pay a visit - külastama

To pay someone in his own coin - kellelegi ta oma mõõduga mõõtma.

To pay through the nose - liiga kallilt maksuma

To be in the pay of - (kellegi) teenistuses olema.

5. Pange tähele sõnade "quite" (päris) ja "quiet" (vaikne) ortograafilist vahet!

6. "Can" on imperfektis "could" /kud/. Sellel verbil ei ole ei infinitiivi ega partitsiipe, seepärast ei saa selle verbiga moodustada liit-aegu, nagu perfekti ja pluskvamperfekti.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage all täht u seal, kus ta hääldub lühidalt /u/!

Put, much, bush, but, sun, must, cut, return, pull, just, brush, bushy upon, number, figure, plum, run.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage all täht w seal, kus ta ei hääldu /w/!

Wrong, wing, window, whole, wisdom, who, wisdom, write, world, blew, throws, word, blow, wall, when, town, wise, law, own.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad nõuetavate sõnadega!

1. Aunt Grace is a very busy woman, because she house for her parents.
2. Jack was jumping about, because he was very much
3. Cats are than dogs, because they love their home.
4. Mr. John Robinson's family was going to ... for Sandy Bay.
5. Mrs. Robinson packed all the ..., and they to the station.
6. Jack that he was taken, and he about.
7. Everyone was going to Sandy Bay, ... cook and ... the cat.
8. Mr. Robinson bought the ... at the ..., and the... gave them to him.
9. The children were that they were going to their grandparents.
10. When there are many children in the house, it is not very

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "cost" või "pay" imperfektis!

1. The railway tickets 15/6, and Mr. Robinson ... with a sovereign
2. The book I bought yesterday ... 4s.6d., but I only 3s. for it.
3. How much did you for this nice dress, I think it ... a lot of money.
4. The dog ticket did not as much as Tom's ticket.
5. The black hat that mother bought, £3.
6. How much does a loaf of bread ...? I 4 1/2d. for it.
7. Living at the seaside ... (presents) a lot of money, so I cannot go this year.
8. I bought my mother a nice armchair for her birthday, and it £3.10.0d.
9. This cake /keik/ (kook) is very good, how much did it ?
10. I only 1s.6d. a pound.

Märkmeid 27. õppetüki juurde.

1. Nii nagu sõnal "palju" on kaks vastet: 1) much, mida tarvitatakse substantiiviga singularis ja 2) many, mida tarvitatakse substantiiviga pluuralis, nii on ka sõnal "vähene" kaks vastet: 1) little - vähe, tarvitatakse ainult substantiiviga singularis ja 2) few - vähesed, substantiivi eel pluuralis. Näit.: I drink very little cold water. There were few people in the street this morning. Pange tähele, et a little tähendab "natuke" ja a few tähendab "mõned". Näit.: Give me only a little water, please! - Andke mulle ainult natuke wett. I have only a few pens left. - Mul on ainult mõned suled järel.

2. Pange tähele, et sõna "handkerchief" moodustab pluurali, lisandades -s singularile: handkerchiefs. Samuti roof-roofs.

3. Pange tähele hääldamist sõnade "southern" /'sʌðən /, northern /'nɔ:ðən /.

4. Pange tähele väljendeid: "to get in" - (rongi) sisse astuma, ja "to get out" (rongilt) maha tulema.

5. Sõna "that" (et) võib sageli lausest välja jätta. Näit.: Mary said (that) she was not well.

Samuti võib ka relatiivpronoomen akkusatiivis (whom või which) välja jätta. Näit.: The man (whom) you see in the garden is blind. The pen (which) you use is very bad.

6. Pange tähele sõna "clerk" hääldamist: /kla:k/. Teine sõna, milles er hääldatakse /a:/ on Derby /'da:bi/.

7. Pange tähele, et "to tell" ja "to say" tähendavad mõlemad "üttelema, rääkima". "To tell" tähendab ka veel "jutustama, teatama, ära rääkima või käskima, ja tarvitatakse harilikult kaudses kõnes. Näit.: Tell me your name! Mother told me to come at two o'clock. I shall tell mother, what a good boy you are. He told me that I was right. "To say" tähendab veel "üles üttelema, rääkima" ja selle järele harilikult esineb prepositsioon "to" otsese kõnega. Näit.: The lady said to the little boy, "I will give you an apple". Pange tähele, et inglise keeles esineb otsese kõne ees kooloni asemel komma!

"Say" tarvitatakse ka kaudse kõnega, kui pole nimetatud kõnetatavat isik. Näit.: Mary said that she could not stay any longer.

Siin on mõningaid anglitsisme, verbidega "tell" ja "say":

I told you so! - Eks ma öelnud!

To tell one from the other - ühte teisest eraldama, vahet tegema.

To tell tales - peale kaebama, luiskama.

How can you tell? - kust teie võite seda teada?

To tell a lie /lai/ - valetama; to tell the truth /tru:θ/-tõtt rääkima

That is to say - see tähendab, teiste sõnadega.

To say one's lesson - õppetundi üles üttelema.

To say a good word for - (kellegi) kasuks head sõna üttelema.

No sooner said than done! - vaevalt öeldud, kui juba tehtud!

Easier said than done - kergem öelda kui teha!

He has said his say - ta on öelnud, mis tal öelda oli

They say - räägitakse, öeldakse.

8. Imperfekt sõnast "can" on "could" /kud/.

9. Pange tähele, et "colour" tähendab "värv" ja "collar" /kɒlə / - krae.

10. Pange tähele, et sõna "luggage" /'lʌɡɪdʒ / tarvitatakse ainult singularis. Näit.: My luggage is at the station - Minu pakid on jaamas.

11. Imperfekt verbist "will" on would /wud/

12. Samuti nagu peavormid verbist "stand" on stood, stood, on ka peavormid verbist "understand" - understood, understood.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal o seal kus ta hääldub lühidalt /ʌ /!

Pond, beloved, moved, or, who, hot, cool, ordinary, comfortable, most, once, wrong, hold, on, nothing, along, among, world, wisdom, come, cost, florin, none, colour, collar, northern.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla konsonant c seal, kus ta hääldub /k /!

Choose, school, can, except, cloud, cover, Alice, could, excited, once, cost, piece, pencil, recieve, clerk, cent, pence.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes muutke kõik verbid imperfektist futuurumiks!

1. Henry fastened a piece of string to Jack's collar and held him by it.

2. Mr. Robinson told the porter not to make a mistake, because they were going on the 11.25 train.

3. Jack was getting very much excited. when another dog came and barked at him.

4. The porter put a label on the luggage, and Mr. Robinson gave him a good tip.

5. When I woke up at 3 a.m., I was late for my train.

6. My train left at 2.45 a.m., and I got to the station at 3.30.

7. In the afternoon there were three trains from Sandy Bay to London, and Mr. Robinson took the second.

8. Father arrived at Sandy Bay late in the evening, and the children were in bed.

9. Jane did not like leaving her father, and she was crying, as the train moved out of the station.

10. Her mother dried her tears, and then she looked out of the window.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilaused imperfektis!

1. The train left the station at 11.25.

2. Jack got excited, when another dog came and barked at him.

3. Mr. Robinson told the porter to be sure not to make a mistake.

4. The 11.18 was the wrong train.

5. The guard said Henry could take Jack into the carriage with him.

6. Henry was delighted that he was not separated from his dog.

7. Father was coming to Sandy Bay on Saturday.
8. Henry read the time-table to see when their train would leave.
9. Mary and Tom waved their handkerchiefs when the train moved out of the station.
10. No, Jane did not cry because she could not stay with father.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnaga "tell" või "say" imperfektis!

1. Mary ... she was sure Snowball understood she was going to leave her.
2. Mary ... Snowball to behave herself. 3. Mr. Robinson ... to the porter, "Put a label on each of the trunks!" 4. Mr. Robinson ... the porter to put the luggage on the right train. 5. He said. "This is the wrong train, wait a little longer!" 6. Mr. Robinson ... good-bye to his wife and children and ... them everything was all right. 7. Mother Jane not to cry, because Father was coming to Sunbury on Saturday. 8. The guard Henry he could take Jack in with him. 9. Henry was delighted and to the guard, "Thank you very much!" 10. Tom he could not go to school, he was not well,. 11. Mother ... him to go to bed at once. 12. Tom ... he did not like to be in bed. 13. The rats were right, the wind ...

K o n t r o l l t ö ö d.

nr1. Alljärgnevad laused kirjutage ümber harilikus kirjaviisis!

1. wi i:t θri: taimz ə dei 2. ðə fə:st si:zn əv ðə jia iz sprɪŋ 3. ðeə iz 'sɪlwɪz ə faɪnz ɪn ðə kɪtʃɪn. 4. raɪp 'tʃeɪnz ə kwəɪt red. 5. wið ðə θə:li-fə:st əv dɪ sɛmblə ðə jɪə kʌmz tu ən end 6. ðeə ə meni 'hju:tɪfʊl 'flaʊəz ɪn ðə ɪmedoʊz. 7. ðeɪ hæv meni 'kʌləz, ən ðeɪ meɪk əs 'veri 'hæpi. 8. 'febrʊəri hʌz 'twenti-əɪt deɪz, ɪk'sept ɪn 'li:p-jɪə, wen ɪt hʌz wʌn mɔ: 9. ɪt sku:l ðə 'tʃɪldrən raɪt ɪn ðeə kʌpibʊks, bʌt ðə 'tɪtʃə raɪts ɒn ðə blækbo:d. 10. hi: 'ju:zɪz waɪt 'fɔ:k fə 'raɪlɪŋ, ən hi: 'ɔ:lsəʊ 'ju:zɪz ə 'dʌstə fə kli:nɪŋ ðə bɔɪd. 11. 'æli:s hʌz naɪs waɪt ti:θ, ən si: kli:nz ðəm wið ə 'tu:θbʊz. 12. ɪn 'ɔ:təm ðə li:vz əv meni 'tri:z deɪ, wen ɪt bɪkʌmz 'kəʊldə. 13. ðeə wəz meni 'ɪntrestɪŋ 'stɔ:ɪz ɪn ðə bʊk aɪnt greɪs geɪv tʊ ðə 'tʃɪldrɪn. 14. ðeɪ ɔ:l meɪd ðə mʌxɪlɪz 'kʌmfəstəl, ən 'ɪ:diθ red ðəm ðə teɪl əbaʊt ðə rɪtʃs ən ðeə 'elɔ:tə.

nr. 2.

Iga alljärgneva lause järelle kirjutage punktjoonele sõna "true" või "false", vastavalt sellele, kas lause on sisult õige või vale!

1. Time-tables at the stations are the most interesting things to read...
2. Dogs always behave nicely, when a string is fastened round their collar
3. Luggage must always be labelled, when it is put on the train.....
4. When you cry, you must use a handkerchief.
5. Old people never cry and never have tears in their eyes.
6. The best of friends sometimes have a good fight.....
7. Friends are always delighted, when they are separated from each other for some weeks.....
8. Trains going west, are never behind time.....
9. When the cold weather begins, many birds fly away to the south.....
10. The time passes very quickly, when you have an interesting book to read.....
11. In England we can buy many things with gold and silver coins.....
12. Parents often become serious, when their daughter becomes too old to marry.....
13. No woman wishes to marry an ordinary husband.....
14. No one is so blind as those who do not wish to see.....
15. People with little money are often happier than those who have too much.....

nr. 3.

Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsilaused!

1. I saw your friend yesterday. 2. Tom and Henry passed through a little wood. 3. The grandparents invited their eldest son and his family to stay with them. 4. The tickets had cost 15s.6d. 5. The father bought the tickets at the booking-office. 6. After he had paid, he received 4s.6d. change. 7. The mother dried Jane's tears. 8. The children got up when the 11.18 arrived. 9. Henry could take his dog with him, because the train was not very full. 10. The train moved out of the station at 11.30. 11. Mr. Robinson kissed his wife and children good-bye. 12. The father stayed behind, because he was a busy man. 13. The children did not like to leave their father behind. 14. They probably saw their father again on Saturday. 15. You will see John again to-morrow. 16. I shall tell Henry to do the work well. 17. Yes, my father gave me some money. 18. My friends knew where I was. 19. I brought you some of the books you wished to have. 20. Christmas is the happiest time of the year.

Eelmistest lausetest moodustage eitavad laused futuurunis!

nr. 4.

Tõlkige alljärgnevad laused emakeelest inglise keelde!

1. Kui vesi tiigis külmus, võisid poisid minna uisutama (oleviku partits.)
2. Rebane meie jutus ei püüdnud ... kalu oma sabaga.
3. Jutt, mille jutustas rebane, ei olnud õige (tõsi) jutt.
4. Sageli võivad ... inimesed inglise keelt paremini kirjutada kui rääkida.
5. Lastel on veel mõned päevad oodata ja siis on ... jõulud. (futuurumis)
6. Millal teie lahkusite oma kodust? - Meie lahkusime 22. septembril.
7. Meie olime siin olnud kaks aastat ja mulle meeldib siin väga hästi.
8. Kui palju te maksite nende raamatute eest? Nad maksid 5 naela ja 6 sh.
9. Kõik (igaks) on täna välja läinud ja on jätnud mind üksi majja.
10. Täna on päris külm, tulge ja soojendage end tule juures!
11. Millal teie hakkasite (algasite) õppima inglise keelt?
12. Ma olen õppinud ainult mõned kuud ja ma ei saa veel hästi rääkida.
13. Igal majal on katus ja igal linnul on pesa.
14. Mida te ostsite täna? - Ma ostsin 1/2 naela teed ja 1 1/2 naela suhkrut.
15. Mitte keegi ei tunne Johni paremini kui teie.
16. Meie rahval on nüüd vähe raha ja ka vähe sõpru.
17. Kas teie lähete jalutuskäigule enne õhtusööki? (fut). - Jah, ma lähen.
18. Ütelge mulle, millal ma teid jälle näen (futuurum)!
19. Inglise vanasõna ütleb: "Homme ei tule kunagi", ja see on õige.
20. Kõige oma õelt, tema ütleb teile kõik, (mis) ta on näinud.
21. Kui ma lahkusin kodust, ma teadsin, et see on "jumalaga" kauaks ajaks.
22. Ema käskis lapsi valmis olla, sest ta kavatses nendega välja minna.
23. Ma tean, et ma ei näe oma õde jälle mitu aastat.
24. Kella 1.35 rong tuli sisse 20 minuti hilinemisega.
25. Mulle ei meeldinud ilm täna, sest ma ei armasta tuult või vihma.

nr. 5.

Kirjutage seni õpitud sõnadega kirjeldus pealkirja all: Autumn Day.

Harjutiste võti 6. õppevihu juurde.

I.

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1. Cup, use, shut, August, plum, farm, Sunbury, dusty, February, summer, upon, June, much, many. | | |
| 2. Chalk, school, thick, child, Jane, picture, relation, much, question, cheese, sheep, each, branches, kitchen, bench, March, village, carriage. | | |
| 3. because | 4. was | 5. Carriages have four wheels, and some- |
| therefore | were | times they have only two. 2. Horses are |
| because | was | drawing carriages, which are very heavy. |
| therefore | had | 3. Farmers live in the country, where they |
| therefore | were | have farms. 4. Villages are smaller than |
| therefore | were | towns. 5. We see sheep in the fields |
| because | had | eating grass. 6. The men and their wives |
| therefore | were | live in good houses. 7. The last red leaves |
| because | were | fall from the trees. 8. The boys eat their |
| therefore | was | dinners, and then they go to play foot- |
| because | were | ball. 9. The teachers draw pictures on the |
| therefore | | blackboards. 10. Sometimes friends come to |
| therefore | | see us, and they stay for dinner. 11. The |
| therefore | | boys can speak English, but they cannot |
| therefore | | write it. 12. They (those) who do not go |
| | | forward, stay behind. |

II.

1. Times, catches, cherries, nieces, pieces, comes, carriages, writes, horses, gives, washes, benches, uses, leaves, sides, villages.

2. Things, theeth, other, month, this, through, toothbrush, feathers, thick, Thursday, therefore, then, both, ninth.

3. 1. lie
2. lay, lays
3. lays
4. lays
5. lie
6. lying
7. laying
8. lay, lie
4. Does Mr. Jenkins live in the town? 2. Why do we go to the country? 3. How is the air in a big town? 4. What does an English cock say in the morning? 5. Which birds can swim very well? 6. What can ducks and geese do very well? 6. What colour are the feathers of geese? 7. In what do we drive into the country? 8. Where are there four eggs? (How many eggs are there in the swallow's nest?) 9. How often does Mr. Smith come to your house? 10. When do you take the dogs out for a walk? 11. Where do you see some cows and sheep? 12. Who cooks your dinners for you?

5. The sparrow covers its young ones with its wings, because under the wing it is warm. 2. The little bird feeds its young ones with worms. 3. Mr. Jenkins has only many animals on his farm, but he has no fowls. 4. We do not eat a sparrow's or a swallow's eggs. 5. The hen lays bigger eggs than the sparrow. 6. The cock does not sing in the morning, but he crows "cock-a-doodle-do". 7. Tom does not eat eggs for breakfast, he only eats bread and butter. 8. Children, open the windows, the air in your room is very bad! 9. When you go to bed early at night (in the evening), you are fresh in the morning. 10. Not all geese are white, some also have grey feathers. 11. The farmer has several fine geese on his farm, and many white ducks. 12. The sheep give us wool, which we use for making wollen coats.

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

III.

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

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 3. 1. every | 8. Every | 4. 1. do | 9. has |
| 2. Every | 9. each | 2. have | 10. can |
| 3. Each | 10. Every | 3. am | 11. am |
| 4. Each | 11. every | 4. are | 12. does |
| 5. each | 12. every | 5. do | 13. is |
| 6. Every | 13. every | 6. does | 14. does |
| 7. Each | 14. Every. | 7. can | 15. do |
| | | 8. has | 16. is |

5. The name of Mary's cat is Snowball, because she is as white as snow. 2. Some people like cats and dogs very much, but others do not like them. 3. Children must eat much honey, because it is good for them. 4. Mary gives her cat some (a little) milk every morning. 5. Do you give your dog some clean water, Henry? Yes, I do. 6. The mother says to her son, "Don't climb on a tree!". 7. When we speak, we use the tongue and both lips. 8. You cannot speak, when your mouth is shut. 9. Cats and dogs are not friends with each other. 10. Mary, put some flowers on your father's table for his birthday, your father loves flowers (likes flowers very much, is fond of flowers). 11. Little kittens play like little children. 12. Our cat has four kittens: two are black, and the other two are white as snow. 13. Do you like little dogs? - yes, I like them. 14. Do you like much sugar in your tea? - No, I do not.

IV

1. Tongue, climb, often, fowl, biscuits, people, lambs, meadows, white,
hour, horse, forehead, brushed, long, longer, half.

2. Early, near, horse, feathers, birds, beard, were, everywhere, dirty,
hear, worm, learn, tears, year, pears, birthday, Figure, pour.

3. 1. came, walked
2. brought 9. caught, brought
3. ran, saw 10. Did
4. did 11. did
5. ran 12. climbed, came,
6. did, saw was
7. said, was
8. said, came

4. Why did Jane answer Henry's question? 2. Why did the flowers die?
3. What did you bring me? 4. What did Snowball catch yesterday? 5. What
did Mary say? 6. When did Snowball come to Mary's door? 7. What did
she bring to Mary's door? 8. Why did Snowball come early? 9. What
did the mice do, when they saw Snowball? 10. Why did Snowball clean
her coat? 1. Where was Mr. John Robinson's family last summer? 12.
Why were the children happy? 13. Where did the farmer and his family
live? 14. What did Mary see, when she came out of her room? 15. Why
did Snowball not catch the rat?

5. 1. Who answered Jane's question? 4. Who caught 5. Who said..
6. Who came... 7. Who brought... 8. Who came.... 9. Who ran...
10. Who cleaned 11. Who was... 12. Who was.... 13. Who lived....
14. Who saw.... 15. Who was....

V.

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

2. Lovely, flower, nephew, cover, window, evergreen, very, November,
leaves, wish, evry, fond, hives, feathers, feed, swallow, leave.

3. 1. Who left home very early? 2. What time was it, when they
left home? 3. Why did Mary and Jane not go? 4. How long did they walk
to get to Woodlands? 5. What did Mr. Robinson tell the children? 6.
What story had uncle never told them? 7. Who was very glad to see the
children? 8. Why did he give the children plenty to eat? 9. What did
they see in the garden? 10. Did the children walk home? 11. Whose
carriage was it? 12. Where was Henry sitting, when he fell into the
water? 13. When did the Robinson family leave Woodlands? 14. From
where did Father's friend drive them home. 15. What made the children
happy? 16. Where do little boys like to sit? 17. What did Henry not
know? 18. Why did Alice drink (some cold water) ?

4. 1. die 8. weak 13. heavy 19. lower
2. no one 9. less 14. behind 20. asleep
3. black 10. without 15. big 21. light
4. little 11. hot 16. no longer 22. young
5. never 12. take 17. seldom 23. clean
6. country 18. unhappy 24. wake up
7. bad