

E. Hünerson.

I.

Märkmeid 33. õppetüki juurde.

I. Kirja vorm.

Alustades kirja tuleb järgmist tähele panna:

1. Kirjapaberi ülemisele parempoolsesse nurka kirjutatakse kõige pealt oma aadress, millele järgneb kuupäev, nagu näete raamatus lk. llo. Arakirjale või kirjutades võõrale isikule lisatakse pahemale poole ka kirjasaaaja nimi ja aadress.

Kiri ise algab järgmiselt:

a) Kui adressaat (kirjasaaaja) on võõras:

Sir /*sɜː*/ või Dear Sir /*deɪə sɜː*/ - lgp. härra
Dear Mr. Brown, - lgp. härra Braun!
Madam, /*mædəm*/ või Dear Madam, - lgp. proua!
Dear Mrs. Brown, - lgp. proua Braun!

Märkus 1. Sõnu "sir" ja "madam" ei tarvitata kunagi perekonnanimega: viimasega ühenduses tarvitatakse ikka "Mr.", "Mrs!" või "Miss". Tarvitades "sir" eesnimega ühenduses tähendab see tiitelt (parun või rüütel). Näit.: Sir Charles, Sir Edward, Sir John Laidoner (Meie end. vägede ülemjuhataja omab inglise rüütli tiitli). Abikaasa oleks vastavalt: Lady Sinclair, Lady Doris.

Märkus 2. Ametnimetuse ees ei tarvitata kunagi "Mr." Näit. General Smutts, Captain Lewis, dr. (doctor /*dɒktə*/) White. Kindrali, arsti, professori jne. abikaasa ei oma mehe tiitelt. Ta oleks vastavalt Mrs. Smutts, Mrs. Lewis või Mrs. White.

b). Kui adressaat on sõber, siis algab kiri järgmiselt:
"My dear Brown", või viisakamalt "My dear Mr. Brown."
"Dear Mrs. Brown", või "My dear Mrs. Brown".

Kõnetamise järele asetatakse koma (mitte hüüdmärk).

Kirja lõpetatakse järgmiselt:

I am, dear Sir, või I remain, dear Sir, - Jään austades
I have the honour /*ʃnə*/ to be - Mul on au olla.
Yours truly või Yours faithfully /*feɪðfʊli*/ -Austavalt Teie
Yours sincerely /*sɪn'siəri*/ -Teie kuulekas
Your obedient servant /*əbɪdɪənt saɪvənt*/ teeners
Your humble /*hʌmbəl*/ servant - Teie alandlik teeners

Familiaarselt:

Yours affectionately /*ə'fektʃənətli*/ Armastavalt Teie
Yours lovingly või sinu

Umbrikul esineb sageli sõna "Mr" asemel lühend sõnast "Esquire" /*eskwɪə*/ nime järele: Esq.

"John Brown, Esq." või "Mr. John Brown".

Pange tähele veel järgmisi väljendeid: To be called for -Nõudmisel,
Please forward /*fɔːwəd*/ või to be forwarded - palun järel saata.
c/o (care of) /*keɪə ɒf*/ aadressil, kaudu.

Inglise marke nimetatakse samuti nagu rahaüksusi väärtuse järgi järgmiselt: 1d stamp /*stæmp*/, 2d stamp /*stæmp*/, 2 1/2d stamp /*stæmp*/, 1 1/2d stamp /*stæmp*/.

II Kirjavahemärgid.

- . -full stop, või period /*ˈpiːrɪəd*/
- :
- colon /*ˈkəʊlən*/
- ;
- semicolon
- ,
- comma
- ?
- note of interrogation /*ˈɪntərɒgeɪʃn*/ või, question mark
või query /*kwɪəri*/
- !
- note of exclamation /*ɪks'kleɪmeɪʃn*/
-
- dash /*dæʃ*/ -mõttekriips
-
- hyphen /*haɪfn*/ -sidekriips
- ()
- brackets /*ˈbrækɪts*/ või parenthesis /*pə'renθi'siːs*/
- " "
- inverted commas või quotation marks /*ɪn'vɜːtɪd kə'mənz*, *kwɒt'eɪʃnz*/
- square brackets /*ˈskweɪ brækɪts*/ ruutklambrid

Kirjavahemärkide tarvitamisel erineb inglise keel eriti koma kasutamisel: Koma tarvitatakse:

- 1) Kirjas kõnetluse järele. Näit.: Dear Sir,
- 2) Sõna "and" ees, kui see seob a) ühesuguseid lauseliikmeid, kui neid on enam, kui kaks. Näit.: The father, mother, and children went for a walk together.
b) kui "and" algatab lauset uue predikaadiga. Näit.: Jane went to bed, and fell asleep.
c) kui "and" seob kahte pealauset. Näit.: This is your friend's book, and you must give it back to him.
- 3) Adverbide therefore, of course, too, perhaps /pə'hæps/ (võib olla), in fact /ɪn fækt/ (tõeliselt), indeed /ɪndi:d/ (tõesti, however, besides /bɪ'saɪdz/ (pealegi, liistegi) ees või taga. Näit.: The boys, of course, will go home now. This is, indeed, an interesting story.
- 4) Pikemate adverbiallausetega järele, või nende ees ja järele, kui nad on lause keskel. Näit.: Here, in this room, I do all my writing. Since my brother came back, my mother is always happy
- 5). Otsese kõne eel. Näit.: Harry said, "I shall come home very late to-night."

Koma ei tarvitata:

- 1) Lausete eel, mis algavad sõnadega: "that" (et) või "how". Näit.: I know that Charles will not come to school to-day. You do not know how unhappy I am.

Märkus 1. Sõna "that" võib ka lausest ära jätta. Näit.: I know he is very ill.

- 2). Relatiivpronoomeni ees, kui selle tarvitamine on hädavajalik lause mõistmiseks. Näit.: This is the same book that I lost last week.

The gentleman who came to see us yesterday was back here again.

- Märkus 1) Kui kõrvallause eelneb pealausele, siis eraldatakse ta komaga. Näit.: Who stole the money, nobody can tell.
- 2). Kui relatiivlause ei ole vajalik lause mõistmiseks, vaid tarvitatakse ainult pealause täienduseks, siis ta eraldatakse harilikult komaga. Näit.: Bob, who is two years younger than his brother Dick, had written the best exercise in the class.
 - 3). Adverbiallause ees, kui see järgneb pealausele. Näit.: It is nearly four years now since I left my home.
aga: Since I left my home, I have not been very happy.

Jutumärkide kohta tuleb märkida:

- 1) Jutumärgid seisavad alati üleval.
- 2). Pahupidi (inverted) on komad ainult sõna alul.
- 3). Teised kirjavahemärgid esinevad jutumärkide eel.
- 4). Kui mõni sõna otsese kõne keskel tahetakse jutumärkidega eraldada, siis tarvitatakse sel korral ainult ühekordsed komad. Näit.: Jane said, "I do not know what the word 'Wynken' means."

III.

Defektiivse (defective) /di'fektiv/ - puuduliku verbi "may" tarvitamine.

Defektiivsel verbil may on ainult kaks vormi: may (preesens) ja might (imperfekt).

May väljendab:

- 1) luba. Näit.: You may ^{not} another apple. - Sa võid (tohid) veel ühte õuna süüa.

Märkus: Kui tahetakse väljendada keeldu, siis tarvitatakse eitavas muutes may asemel "must not". Näit.: You must not eat another apple! - Sa ei tohi enam teist õuna süüa.

- 2) võimalust, mis on tingitud välistest oludest. Näit.: He may yet come to-night. , Ta võiks veel täna õhtul tulla.
What he told you may be true. , Mis ta teile rääkis, võiks olla õige.

Märkus: Võimalus, mis on tingitud iseenesest, väljendub sõnaga can. Näit.: I can eat another apple. - Ma võin (suudan), olen võimeline) süüa veel teist õuna.

Mineviku vormi might tõlgime "võiks"; see väljendab kaheldavat võimalust. Näit.: He might yet come to-night. , Ta võiks vahest veel täna õhtul tulla. (võibolla ta veel tuleb täna õhtul)

Eitavat vormi "may not" tõlgime "võib olla, et ei ". Näit.: He may not come to-night. - Võib olla, et ta ei tule täna õhtul.

Küsiavas muutes seisab "may" subjecti eel, s.t. "may" tarvitatakse küsiavas muutes ilma abiverbita "do". Näit.: May I go to see my friend?

3). soovi, ja seisab sel korral subjekti eel. Näit.: May you be happy!
Soovin, et sa võiksid olla õnnelik!

Puuduvates muudetes (perfekt, plusquamperfekt, futuurum, infinitiiv, partitsiip jne.) tarvitatakse "may" asemel "to be allowed" / või "to be permitted" / pa'mitid / - lubatud olema. Näit.: Do you think you will be allowed to come and see me to-morrow? - I do not think I can come, because I have not been allowed to go out for several days.

Pidage ka meeles, et "may" samuti nagu can, shall, will ja must ei oma muutelõppu -s kolmandas pöördes preesensi ainsuses. Näit.: he may, she may.

IV.

Drop tähendab ka tilkuma, langetama, kukutama. Näit.: I drop the letter in the letter box., Ma langetan kirja kirjakasti. The child dropped the cup on the floor. - Laps kukutas (lasi kukkuda) tassi põrandale.

Siin on mõned väljendid sõnaga "drop":

Drop me a line when you arrive - Kirjuta mulle mõni sõna, kui jõuate pärale.

Drop in whenever you have time - Tulge mind vaatama (hüpake sisse), kui teil on aega!

to drop asleep - magama uinuma.

Oh, drop it! - Ah, jäta järele!

He has had a drop too much. - Ta on joonud enam, kui ta kanda jõuab.

V.

Pange tähele, et verbist "to close" - (sulgema" tuletatud adjektiiv close - lähedal hääldatakse /kloʊs/!)

VI.

Pange tähele, et sõna "envelope" hääldatakse sageli ka /bnvɪləʊp /

Harjutis 1. Kriipsutage alla vokaal ehk vokaalid seal, kus need häälduvad diftongina /au/!

Low, loud, highway, could, cloud, aunt, throw, may, foam, beautiful, allow, laughed, found, glow, down, nowhere, mouse, fowls.

Harjutis 2. Kriipsutage alla muutelõpp -s seal, kus ta hääldub heliliselt /z/!

Castles, stamps, sends, drops, clears, trains, locks, calls, letters, slips, tires, fires, gallops, stars, drinks, tosses, learns, envelopes, closes, pronounces.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevad laused moodustage ümber küsivateks lauseteks, kahes vormis!

Näidis. The mother called the children - Who called the children?
Whom did the mother call?

1. The children all missed the father very much.
2. They wrote a long letter to their father.
3. They dropped the letter in the letter box.
4. They decided to go with the postman to the station.
5. They reached home a little before seven.
6. The postman had to fetch the letters that came by the train.
7. When they got home, they drank a glass of milk.
8. The postman the letter box at half past six.

(clears)

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevad laused tõlkige emakeelest inglise keelde!

1. Kas Betty on õnnelik, et ta võib emaga kaasa minna?
2. Sa ei tohi jääda väga kauaks aeda!
3. Võib olla, et me lähme Pariisi juulis või augustis.
4. Võib olla, et meie ei tule tagasi enne jõule.
5. Kas me võime nüüd kooli minna? - Ei, veel mitte, sest te teate, et te ei tohi (ei pea) koolis olla varem kui k. 9.
6. Ma küsisin inglise keele õpetajalt, kas ma tohin (võiksin - imperfekt) koolist lahkuda pärast kolmandat tundi.
7. Võib olla, et me tuleval nädalal ei tule kooli, sest mu ema pole päris terve.
8. Sa ei tohi nii raskesti töötada: sa teed enese haigeks!
9. Täna te ei tohi minna uisutama, te võiksite (imperfekt) ennast külmetada!
10. Maryl ei lubatud täna kooli minna, sest ta on külmetunud (perfekt).
11. Kuidas on ilm täna? - Väljas on väga kena ja värske, kuid see võiks olla liig külm sinule.
12. Kas te võiksite visata (kukutada) selle kirja kirjakasti, kui te lähete välja?

II.

Märkmeid 34. õppetüki juurde.

1. Õppige tundma inglise keele tähestikku - lk. 206!
Pange eriti tähele vokaalide nimetusi: a /ei/, e/i:/, i/ai/, o/ou/, u/ju:/ ja y/wai/.

2. Asuge lahendama selles õppetükis leiduvaid mõistatusi alles siis, kui olete hästi tutvunenud tähestikuga.

3. "All sorts of" tähendab "igatsugu".

4. "Wonder" substantiivina tähendab "ime, imeasi, imestus"; verbina tähendab "wonder" - imestama, imestust tundma, mõistatlema, teada tahtma. Siin on mõned väljendid sõnaga "wonder".:

To do wonders - imetegusid korda saatma.

He looked at me in wonder - Ta vaatas mulle täis imestust.

The weather is bad; no wonder she did not come. - Ilm on halb, pole imestada, et ta ei tulnud.

I wonder you never told me you knew my brother. - Ma imestan, et te kunagi mulle ei rääkinud, et te minu venda tunnete.

I wonder who this lady was who passed us just now. - Ei tea, kes see daam küll oli, kes meist praegu möödus.

I wonder if you can answer some riddles. - Ei tea, kas te küll peaksite saama lahendada mõningaid mõistatusi.

It is not to be wondered at - selle üle pole midagi imestada.

5. Pange tähele, et sõna "letter" hääldatakse /letə/ (lk. 224 on trükiviga "In all" tähendab "kõik kokku, kokkuvõttes").

Harjutis 1. Kirjutage üles järgmised tähed:

/kei/, /kju:/, /vi:/, /ei/, /a:/, /si:/, /eit/, /dʒi:/, /dʒei/, /ai/, /wai/, /eks/, /i:/, /ai/, /i:/, /wai/, /ei/, /kei/, /kju:/, /eit/, /si:/, /es/, /dʌblju:/, /zed/, /i:/, /dʒi:/, /dʒei/, /si:/, /ai/, /ei/, /kju:/.

Harjutis 2. Veerige alljärgnevaid sõnu!

Näidis: pencil - /pi: i: en si: ai el/.

January, speak, water, broom, blow, cherrytree, quickly, catch, everywhere, moment, tongue, to-morrow, of course, explain, health, frighten, pleasure, appetite, daisy, smile, tired, voice, empty, float, uncomfortable, edge, twinkle, envelope, worse, highway, building, trundle, castle, alphabet.

Harjutis 3. Kirjutage järgmised sõnad harilikus kirjaviisis:

/es em ou kei i:/, a: i: ei es ou en bi: el i:/, /bi: i: el ai i: vi: i:/, ti: eit ou ju: es ei en di:/, /dʒi: ou el di: es em ai ti: eit/, /eit/ ei a: vi: i: es ti:/, /es si: ei a: si: i: el wai/, /es eit/ ou ju: el di: i: a:/, /pi: el ou ju: dʒi: eit/, /a: i: dʌblju: ei a: di:/, /bi: ai dʌblti: i: a: el wai/, /bi: a: ai ti: i: es eit/, /ei dʌbl di: ai ti: ai ou en/, /el ei ju: dʒi: eit/, /ef ai es eit/ i: a: em ei en/, /di: a: i: ei em/, /ef dʌbli: el ai en dʒi:/, /bi: ai a: di: ai i:/, /ai en ti: i: dʌbla: ju: pi: ti:/, /i: vi: i: a: wai ti: eit/ ai en dʒi:/, /ef a: ai dʒi: eit/ ti: i: en/, /eit/ ei en di: kei i: a: si: eit/ ai i: ef/, /es i: pi: ei a: ei ti: i:/, /bi: i: dʒi: ai en/.

Harjutis 4. Vastake alljärgnevatele küsimustele, andes täielikud vastused!

1. Why did the children think that Aunt Grace's book was very nice?
2. Did Aunt Grace sing to them the story of "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod"?
3. Why could the children neither play on the beach nor work in the garden?
4. Had old Mr. Robinson never anything to do?
5. What did grandpapa do before he asked the children to guess riddles?
6. Are young folks usually more clever in guessing riddles than old people?
7. Are the riddles given in this book easy to guess?
8. How many riddles did you guess?
9. Are there as many vowels in the Estonian alphabet as there are in the English alphabet?

Harjutis 5. Täiendage alljärgnevad poolikud sõnad, lisandades neile puuduvad tähed!

1. The children were clever eno... to g...s some of the ri...es grandfather gave them.
2. Grandpapa hadn b...y all the morning.
3. The children f...l asl...p, but the wind still gal.... up and do... the r...d.
4. Mary has l..... many poems by h...t, and she likes to re...e them.
5. The old moon la... and s...g a s...g.
6. When Auntie had finished the last v..., Jane and Henry were al...y fl...in'g through the a...r in a wo...n sh....
7. In her dr...m Jane was tr...g to catch the stars in nets sil... and g....d.

Märkmeid 35.õppetüki juurde.

1. Otsese ja kaudse kõne tarvitamine.

Kui me teise inimese sõnu või mõtteid kordame, võime seda teha kahel viisil: 1) korrates teise inimese sõnu või mõtteid täpselt nii nagu nad olid öeldud - see on otsene kõne (direct speech /di'rekt spi:tʃ /), või 2) korrates sõnu või mõtteid kaudsel teel - me tarvitame niisugusel korral kaudset kõnet (indirect speech /'indirekt spi:tʃ /).

Näit.: Otsene kõne: Mother said, "Don't cry, Jane!"

Kaudne kõne: Mother told Jane not to cry.

Tarvitades kaudset kõnet, tuleb silmas pidada järgmisi reegleid:

Kaudses kõnes muutuvad otseses kõnes tarvitatud 1. ja 2. personaalpronoomen 3. personaalpronoomeniks.

Näit.: Otsene: Mary said, "I have finished my work."

Kaudne: Mary said that she had finished her work.

Otsene: Tom said to Henry, "I see the tide is coming in, so you cannot remain to the beach."

Kaudne: Tom told Henry that he saw the tide was coming in, and so he could not remain on the beach.

Märkus: Kui aga otseses kõnes tarvitatud teine isik käib rääkija enese kohta, siis tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes teise isiku asemel esimest.

Näit.: Otsene: My brother said, "I will see you later."

Kaudne: My brother said that he would see me later.

Kaudses kõnes leiavad aset veel järgmised muudatused:

a) this	asemel	tarvitatakse	kaudses kõnes	that
these	"	"	"	those
now	"	"	"	then
to-day	"	"	"	that day
yesterday	"	"	"	the preceding day
last night	"	"	"	on the previous night
to-morrow	"	"	"	the next day
here	"	"	"	there

Näit.: otsene: My friend said, "I shall meet you here to-morrow".

kaudne: My friend said he would meet me there the next day.

b) "Say" asemel tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes sageli "to tell", kui isik, keda kõnetatakse, on nimetatud. Näit.: Otsene: The teacher said to Mary, "To-morrow you will have an English lesson." Kaudne: The teacher told Mary that she would have an English lesson the next day.

c) Küsivas lauses esendatakse "say" või "tell" verbiga "ask", millele järgneb "if" või "whether".

Näit.: Otsene: Father said to the children, "Do you want to come for a walk with me?" Kaudne: The father asked the children if (whether) they wanted to go for a walk with him.

d) Imperatiivi (käskiva kõne) asemel tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes infinitiivi. Näit.: Otsene: The gentleman said to the boy, "Run home to your mother!" Kaudne: The gentleman told the boy to run home to his mother."

2. Pange tähele ebareeglipärasest verbi vorme: fall-fell-fallen ja reeglipärase verbi vorme: fell - felled- felled.

3. Sõnad "full" ja "fill" kaotavad teise l, kui nad esinevad liitsõna-des, nagu: beautiful, cupful, fulfil, (lk. 224 esinevas sõnas "fulfil" leidub trükiviga).

Kuid: fulfilled. (Võrrelge VIII õppevihus lk. 3 - 2 !)

4. Lk. 119 5. rida tuleb lugeda järgmiselt: grew and grew until it was very large.

5. Frightened /fraitnd/ tähendab "hirmunud, ehmatunud".

6. To help - avitama, abistama tarvitatakse ka järgmistes väljendites: To help a person to something - kellelegi midagi ulatama; to help oneself to - enesele võtma; they helped themselves to as much as they could lay hands on - nemad võtsid enesele nii palju kui nad suutsid;

It can't be helped - pole midagi parata;

how can I help it? - mis mina sinna võin parata?

I cannot help laughing - ma pean paratamatult naerma;

there is no help for it - sinna pole midagi parata.

7. "Born" (ilma lõpu e'ta) tähendab "sündinud"; seda sõna tarvitatakse harilikult passiivi imperfektis: I was born in 1925 - ma sündisin 1925.a.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevat laused otseses kõnes muutke ümber kaudseks kõneks!

1. Old Mr. Robinson said to the porter, "Take the luggage to the house!"
2. When the children arrived, Aunt Grace said to them, "Go to your bedroom and have a good wash!"
3. The Grandparents said to the children, "We are glad to see you eat so heartily."
4. Granny said, "Mary, tell us about the kittens!"
5. Tom said to Jane, "I will take you to your bedroom on my back."
6. Jane asked her Auntie, "When do the daisies shut their eyes?"
7. Tom asked his grandfather, "Who is Oberon?"
8. Jane said, "Auntie dear, are you going to sing me the song of Birdie and Baby?"
9. Henry said, "I do not know what that line means."
10. The mother bird says to birdie, "Rest a little longer, till your little wings are stronger!"

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage küsivad laused!

1. The grandfather had read the story he told the children yesterday.
2. The old woman came along just as the farmer was ploughing the field.
3. He saw the oak when he had gone straight on for two days.
4. A nest fell from the boughs of the tree on to the ground.
5. The bird spoke to the farmer, when it had risen a little above the earth.
6. The farmer did as the old woman told him.
7. The goldsmith invited the farmer to stay the night with him.
8. The goldsmith said the ring was worth next to nothing.
9. What the goldsmith said about the ring wasn't true.
10. The farmer left to go home very early in the morning.
11. When the goldsmith had spoken the words, the sovereigns began to come raining down.
12. The goldsmith couldn't reach the door, because the rain of gold made it impossible.

IV.

Märkmeid 36. õppetuki juurde.

1. Verbide ja nende aegade tarvitamine kaudses kõnes.

Uldine reegel: Kõrvallause verbi aeg oleneb alati pealause verbi ajast:
1) Kui verb pealause on preesensis, futuurumis või perfektis siis on kaudses kõnes esinev verb samas ajas, mis ta oleks otseses kõnes.

Näit.: My father says, "I think Allan knows everything in the world."

Kaudne: My father says he thinks that Allan knows everything in the world.

Otsene: Mary will probably say, "I shall come to-morrow."

Kaudne: Mary will probably say, she will come the next day.

Otseses: My mother has always said to me, "I am old now, so you will have to take care of your brothers and sisters."

Kaudne: My mother has always said that she is old and I shall have to take care of my brothers and sisters.

The teacher says, "Tom, take your hands off the table!"

The teacher tells Tom to take his hands off the table.

2. Kui pealause verb esineb imperfektis või pluskvamperfektis, siis muutub kaudse kõne verb järgmiselt:

a) Otseses kõnes tarvitatud preesensi asemel tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes imperfekti.

Näit.: Otsene: The boy said, "My name is Peter Brown."

Kaudne: The boy said his name was Peter Brown.

Otsene: Tom had said to his friend, "I have a little mouse in a box."

Kaudne: Tom had told his friend that he had a little mouse in a box.

b) Imperfekti ja perfekti asemel otseses kõnes tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes pluskvamperfekti.

Näit.: Otsene: Mary said to her mother, "I came back, because I left my money behind."

Kaudne: Mary told her mother she had come back, because she had left her money behind.

Otsene: Mary asked her mother, "Mother, have you seen my money?"

Kaudne: Mary asked her mother if she had seen her money.

c) Otseses kõnes esineva futuurumi asemel tarvitatakse kaudses kõnes konditionaali: should /ʃʊd/ või would /wʊd/.

Alice said to her friend, "I shall get married next week."

Kaudne: Alice told her friend she would get married next week.

2. Verb "use" tähenduses "tarvitama, kasutama" on imperfektis used /ju:st/. Used /ju:st/ tarvitatakse ainult imperfektis prepotsiooniga to tähendab "tavatsena". Näit.: He used to /ju:st/ come here every

day. - Ta tavatses iga päev siia tulla.

I am used to /ju:stis/ cold weather - tähendab Ma olen harjunud külma ilmaga.

3. Sõna "worry" hääldatakse /'wʌli/ ((õpperaamatus trükiviga!)).

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatest lausetest otsesest kõnes moodustage kaudse kõne lauseid!

1. The woman said to her husband, "Why are you working like this, and all for nothing?"
2. The old woman said to the farmer, "Go straight on for two days until you come to a great oak!"
3. The bird said to the farmer, "This is a wishing ring, I give it to you as a reward."
4. The bird said, "If you turn this ring on your finger and say to yourself a wish, this will be fulfilled."
5. The farmer said to the goldsmith, "What is this ring worth?"
6. The goldsmith replied, "It is worth next to nothing."
7. The farmer answered, "This is a wishing ring and worth more than all your rings in the shop put together."
8. The goldsmith said to the farmer, "Stay the night in my house!"
9. The farmer looked at the ring and said, "I wish to have a hundred thousand sovereigns."
10. The neighbours said, "What a misfortune it is to have so much money".

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatest lausetest moodustage eitavad laused!

1. The children missed Jack and Snowball very much.
2. They knew the postman quite well.
3. The sky had been clear all the afternoon, and the sun was shining.
4. Tom got a letter, from his friend yesterday, and this made him happy.
5. The dog ate all his meat and drank all his water.
6. That piece of land belonged to the farmer now, and he still had his wish.
7. The farmer and his wife had some money left, and they could buy a cow and a horse.
8. The wife tried to persuade her husband, and ^{he} made use of the ring.
9. They worked hard from morning till night, because they wanted to be rich.
10. We are still young, and we should regret, if we made a mistake.

V.

Märkmeid 37. õppetüki juurde.

1. Genitiiviga ühenduses jäetakse sarnased sõnad nagu "shop" /ʃɒp/ -pood, house, "church" /tʃɜ:ʃ/ -kirik või "palace" /pəˈleɪs/ -loss kui iseenesest mõistetavad tarvitamata. Näit.: "at the butcher's" tähendab "lihuniku juures", "at the baker's" (shop); at St. Paul's /sɪˈpɔ:l/ -Pauluse kirikus; I was at my uncle's (house) - olin oma onu juures. Vastavalt öeldakse "to the baker's (shop) - pagari juurde; next Sunday I shall go to St. Paul's - järgmisel pühapäeval ma lähen Pauluse kirikusse; I shall now go to my uncle's - lähen nüüd oma onu juurde. Samuti öeldakse: I come from my uncle's; I have just returned from the baker's - tulin just pagari juurest. "Ma elan oma tädi juures" -oleks tõlkes: "I live at my aunt's" ehk "I live with my aunt".

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatest lausetest kaudses kõnes moodustage lauseid otsesest kõnes!

1. The farmer's wife at once told the farmer that she wished to have more land.
2. The farmer thought they could do better than wish for that.
3. The farmer told his wife that the harvest was good, and they could buy the piece of land.
4. The farmer told his wife that he did not want to use the wishing ring for such a trifle.
5. The farmer asked his wife if they hadn't been fortunate people since they had had the ring.
6. The woman asked the farmer why he worked so hard, if he could get rich more easily.
7. The wife said that her husband was nothing just because he would not decide on his wish.
8. The farmer told his wife not to worry him about this wish.
9. He told himself he must always remember there was only one wish in the ring, and it would be easy to make a mistake.
10. He also told his wife that perhaps a time would come when things went wrong and they would want the ring very badly.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevate lausete lõppu kirjutage "true" või "false", vastavalt sellele, kas on sisult õige või vale!

1. The farmer was happy to work on his own land.
2. All your wishes could be fulfilled, if you only had a wishing ring....
3. The goldsmith was very clever man.
4. The neighbours were right in saying that it was a misfortune for the goldsmith to have so much money.
5. The farmer's wife could easily persuade her husband to make use of the ring.
6. The farmer was foolish to let the best years of his life go by.....
7. He was too careful not to utter a wish.
8. He did not make use of the ring, because he could not decide on his wish.
9. He made a mistake in not making use of the ring for a trifle.
10. No one can be very happy without being very rich.
11. The farmer and his wife were happy people, because they did not want more than they could have.
12. The farmer's wife was unreasonable worrying her husband about the wish.

VI

Märkmeid 38. õppetüki juurde.

1. Täht c hääldatakse kahtemoodi: a) c hääldatakse /s/, kui ta esineb vokaalide e, i, ja y eel. Näit.: cellar /sɛlə/, certainly /sɜːnti/ /dance /dɑːns/, decide /dɪsaɪd/, recite /rɪsaɪt/. b) C hääldatakse /k/ vokaalide a, o, ja u eel või ühenduses konsonandiga. Näit.: cast /kɑːst/, cottage /kɒtɪdʒ/, cut /kʌt/, close /kloʊz/, creep /kriːp/. Ch hääldatakse harilikult /tʃ/. Näit. child /tʃaɪld/, chest /tʃɛst/. Kuid sch hääldatakse /sk/. Näit.: school /skuːl/, scheme /skiːm/ skeema.

2. "If my sisters were not so strong" tähendab. Kui minu õed ei oleks nii tugevad.....

3. Pange tähele, et "sew" on ainuke sõna, kus ew hääldatakse /ou//sou/

4. Sõna "iron" hääldatakse /'aɪrən/ (lk. 227 on trükiviga).

Harjutis 1. Kriipsutage alla vokaal seal, kus ta hääldub lühidalt/i/ Behave, quiet, needle, piece, everyday, strike, ticking, scarcely, imperfect, basket, firm, island, promise, voice, pretty, decide, ride, receive, ticket, busy, luggage, syllable, exactly.

Harjutis 2. Asetage rühk õigele kohale alljärgnevates sõnades: Difficult, interesting, awkwardly, remembrance, reasonable, comfortable, industriously, persuade, altogether, appetite, understand, ordinary, everywhere, contents, apostrophe, explain, already, fulfil.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes . tarvitage imperfekti asemel futuurumi!

1. The clock struck twelve, when Mary saw her bedroom door open.
2. All round the Hammer hopped and danced a great number of nails.
3. The Hammer did not seem to hear them, and he was very angry.
4. When they still went on, he came down with a terrible bang.
5. The others tried to pull him out, but it was impossible.
6. Scarcely had the Hammer gone, when the door opened again.
7. The Needle looked down on the Thread and said, "I am tired of taking you and your sisters through holes."
8. The Thread said, "My sisters and I are not idle, because we have to hold things together".
9. "You are sewing all day, and have a good time in the work basket."
10. "You are friendly with the Scissors who cut me off from my sisters."

K o n t r o l l t ö ö nr. 9.

1. Leidke 24 sõna inglise keeles, millede kaksikvokaal hääldub üksikvokaalina.
2. Leidke 24 ingl. k. sõna, millede üksikvokaal hääldub diftongina (ai, ei, jne.)
3. Leidke 24 substantiivi, millede pluurali muutelõpp -s hääldub heliliselt.
4. Täitke raamatus leiduv harjutis 33 D: Make sentences containing the imperfect, perfect and future of:
5. Täitke raamatus leiduv harjutis 34 E: Give the opposites of.....
6. Täitke raamatus leiduv harjutis 35 G.: In the evening the goldsmith tells his wife about the ring - tarvitage kaudset kõnet, kus võimalik!
7. Kirjutage üks kiri oma parimale sõbrale!
8. Täitke raamatus leiduv harjutis 36 G: The farmer tells us how he made enough money to buy some land, a horse, and a cow.

9. Tõlkige alljärgnevad laused emakeelest inglise keelde:
1. Laste vanaisal oli alati mõni jutt nende jaoks.
2. Kevadel peab põllumees virgasti töötama, et ta võiks saada hea lõikuse sügisel.
3. See, kes künnab sügavasti, saab palju vilja.
4. Raiudes maha puu, te peate vaatama, et see ei lange kellegile.
5. Imelind tuli munast, mis läks katki, kui puu langes regiseses maha.
6. Muna läheb kergesti katki, kui ta maha kukub.
7. Õpetaja küsis Marylt, "Miks sa ei tulnud eile kooli?"
8. Mary vastas: "Ma ei saanud tulla, ma olin eile väga haige."
9. Mary ütles ka, et ta oli olnud haige kogu eelmise öö.
10. Õpetaja küsis lastelt, kas nad kõik said aru jutust, mis ta neile jutustas.
11. Lapsed vastasid, et nad pole kõigest aru saanud.
12. Poiss küsis isalt, mitu õuna ta tohib laualt võtta.
13. Isa vastas, "Sa ei tohi enam võtta, kui ainult kaks õuna."
14. "Tooge mulle kaks naela suhkrut ja veerand naela teed koloniaalkauplustest".
15. "Too mulle ka kaks pätsi leiba pagari juurest."
16. Kui Frank läks oma sõbra juurde, ta küsis emalt, kui kauaks ta võib jääda.
17. Ema ütles, et ta ei tohi jääda kauemaks, kui kaheks tunniks.
18. Isa kirjutas lastele, et ta ei saa tulla Sandy Bay'sse puhapäeval.
19. Kui rong tuli sisse, ütles härra Robinson lastele, et see on vale rong.
20. Tädi Grace ütles, et lapsed võivad minna mereranda, kui nad lubavad, et nad ei lähe vette.

Harjutiste võti 8. õppevihu juurde.

- Harjutis 1. Hearty, health, eat, fasten, party, halfpenny, hardly, sand, bark, guard, large, walk, passed, farthing.
- Harjutis 2. Downstairs, stones, stretches, sand, island, fast, sails, once pleased, pleasure, waves, sight, sandy, risen.
- Harjutis 3. 1. arrived 2. arrived, arrived, 3. arrived 4. arrive 5. arrived 6. reach 7. arrived 8. arrived 9. arrived 10. arrive 11. arrived 12. reach.
- Harjutis 4. 1. It is very warm out of doors, ... 2. I cannot go anywhere this summer, ... 3. The summer will soon be over again. 4. Mary has not finished writing to her father yet. 5. Peter, you never have time for me! 6. ..., and so I have time enough to read books. 7. I often went for long walks, ... 8. We did not stay in the country long, we were there only three weeks. 9. The summer was nearly over, ... 10. Mary is just as old as Betty. 11. Father began to work early this morning. 12. Did you get the letter that I sent you yesterday? 13. I always wake up long before breakfast is ready. 14. Is your uncle still in London?
- Harjutis 5. 1. late 2. Lately 3. lately b) 1. near 2. nearly c) 1. hard 2. hardly d) 1. short 2. shortly e) 1. just 2. justly f) high 2. highly.

II.

- Harjutis 1. Granny was in a comfortable seat, with Jane on her lap, and the others sat on the grass; but Mary now stood up. You see, she always recited standing at school, and it had become a habit.
- Harjutis 2. Quarrelled, finished, troubled, reached, covered, stopped, longed, carried, frightened, wetted, replied, stayed.
- Harjutis 3. A new broom sweeps clean. 2. A great thing has a small beginning. 3. The kitten creeps into the house. 4. A little kitten had caught a mouse. 5. A boy was digging in the sand. 6. The man finds a pretty stone on the beach. 7. A squirrel's tail is short. 8. This old woman does not like a cat and a dog. 9. That little girl knows an English poem and a song by heart. 10. The girl waved her handkerchief until she could no longer see her father. 11. On the beach at Sandy Bay there is a long stretch of sand, ... and hardly a stone.
- Harjutis 4. 1. Where did the kittens lie? Where have the kittens lain? 2. With whom did Jack often fight? With whom has Jack often fought? 3. What was the cook sweeping? What has the cook been sweeping? 4. How did Jane sleep? How has Jane slept? 5. Who quarrelled? Who have quarrelled? 6. Who crept into the house? Who has crept into the house? 7. What did you begin to understand? What have you begun to understand?
- Harjutis 5. You did not begin your work at nine o'clock. 2. He did not teach me anything that I didn't know. 3. Betty didn't go to Paris last summer. 4. The children didn't give the grandmother much trouble. 5. Henry didn't catch sight of a little squirrel on the tree. 6. After tea the children didn't sit in the garden. 7. Mary didn't always recite standing at school, and it hadn't become a habit. 8. Tom didn't eat his dinner. 9. The tide wasn't out, and so they didn't dig in the wet sand. 11. The little kittens didn't creep in and didn't lie down on the mat. 11. I don't want any more tea, thank you!. 12. Mr. Robinson didn't drive the children as far as Sunbury.

III.

Harjutis 1. Mean, meant, said, paid, made, heavy, sea, head, ear, ate, haste, never, plenty, everywhere, England, bells, insect.

Harjutis 2. Cobweb, bells, damp, daisies, lady-birds, glides, quarrelled, kittens, cottage, troublesome, healthy, pleasure, stretches, pleased, journey, downstairs.

Harjutis 3. -1. is 2. was 3. am 4. has 5. were 6. has 7. had 8. had been 9. were 10. were 11. had 12. are being.

Harjutis 4. The doors were opened at eight o'clock. 2. These lines had never been heard by Henry and Jane before. 3. Tom and Mary were asked by Mrs. Robinson how they had been getting on at school. 4. They were given an egg each and some milk by their grandmother. 5. - 6. The porter was told by Mr. Robinson to take the luggage to the house. 7. Jack was held by Henry by a piece of string which had been fastened to his neck. 8. The porter was given a tip by Mr. Robinson and was told by him to be sure not to make a mistake. 9. Their trunks had been packed, and they were driven by their father as far as Sunbury. 10. The tickets were paid for by Mr. Robinson, and they were given to him by the clerk. 11. The earth can be covered by the cloud, but it is driven along and torn to pieces by the wind. 12. The cat will be left behind by Mary.

Harjutis 5. 1. The maid cleans Tom's shoes every morning. 2. The Robinson family reached the station in time to catch the train. 3. Mary saw first the ship with white sails. 4. You will clean the blackboard after every lesson. 5. The children liked the home-made jam which aunt Grace had made. 6. Tom carried little Jane on his back through the water. 7. The waves would soon reach the hill of sand that the children had made. 8. They took the children to their bedroom and gave them a good wash. 9. Jack always barked at the cat that lived next door, and they could not stop him from barking. 10. They sent for the doctor, because Tom was ill in bed. 11. They have not cleaned the classrooms for several weeks. 13. Grandmother had asked Mary to recite a poem. 14. 14. Everybody in the class laughed at Mary. 15. Tom told Jame who Oberon is.

IV.

Harjutis 1. Tired, there, fire, fairy-land, bird, squirrel, quiet, air, marriage, railway.

Harjutis 2. Smile, shoe, especially, edge, finish, pleasure, ship, crash, fish, choose, wish, cheese, sheep, pussy, bushy.

Harjutis 3.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|------|
| 1. my; | yours | 7. yours | |
| 2. hers | | 8. your; | mine |
| 3. her; | theirs | 9. yours | |
| 4. their; | ours | 10. mine; | hers |
| 5. his; | mine | 11. ours | |
| 6. their; | theirs | 12. yours | |

Harjutis 4.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1. when | 4. if | 7. if | 10. if ; when |
| 2. if | 5. when | 8. when | 11. when |
| 3. when | 6. when | 9. if | 12. when |

V.

Harjutis 1. Dream, sail, already, foam, laugh, voice, shoe, tear, auntie, daisy, heart, wait, please, beach, coin, guard, good-bye, exclaim.

Harjutis 2. Of course, offer, often, enough, mighty, apostrophe, nephew, deaf, laugh.

Harjutis 3. Foam, ruf-fle, pro-mise, bird-ie, up-stairs, tin-kle, quar-rel-some, im-pos-si-ble, down-stairs, north-en, cot-tage, be-ginner, mean-while, no-where, de-light-ed, hand-some, a-live, per-haps, quiet, time-ta-ble, in-ter-rupt, stone, hard-ly, kit-tens, quar-rel-ling, wo-man, feeling.