

Märkmeid 39 õppetüki juurde.

1. Korrake abiverbi shall ja will tarvitamist õppev. 7. lk 2. Imperfekt verbist "shall" on should / ʃʊd / ja verbist "will" on would / wʊd /.

Should tarvitatakse 1. pöördes, et väljendada konditsionaali - tingivat kõneviisi.

Oleviku konditsionaal moodustub verbist should, lisandades sellele pööratava verbi infinitiiv. Näit.: I should begin my letter at once.

Mineviku konditsionaal moodustub verbist should, lisandades sellele pööratava verbi mineviku infinitiiv. Näit.: I should have told you before that I could not come.

Märkus: Kui konditsionaal lausele järgneb või eelneb kõrvallause, mis algab sõnaga if, siis esineb selle kõrvallause verb seoses oleviku konditsionaaliga imperfektis, seoses mineviku konditsionaaliga - pluskvamperfektis.

Näit.: I should have (oleviku konditsionaal) my shoes repaired if I had (imperfekt) the money to pay for them. - Mõelaseksin oma kingad parandada, kui mul oleks raha nende eest maksta.

I should have had (mineviku konditsionaal) my shoes repaired long ago, if I had had (pluskvamperfekt) the money to pay for them. Ma oleksin lasknud ammu oma kingad parandada, kui mul oleks olnud raha nende eest maksta.

2. ja 3. pöördes väljendab should ühes oleviku infinitiiviga tagasihoidlikku suundi. Näit.: You should ask your mother whether you could come out with me. - Sa peaksid oma emalt küsima jne. You should have asked your mother, if you were allowed to come out with me. - Sa oleksid pidanud küsima jne. He should ask permission before he goes anywhere. - Tema peaks küsima luba enne kui ta läheb kusagile. He should have asked permission before he went away - Ta oleks pidanud küsima luba, enne kui ta ära läks. You should have written to me last week - Teie oleks pidanud mulle eelmisel nädalal kirjutama.

Märkus: Pärast sõnu if (kui) ja unless / ʌnles / (kui mitte) väljendab should ka 2. ja 3. pöördes konditsionaali. Näit.: If he should bring the book, ask him to wait. - Kui ta peaks tooma raamatu, palu teda oodata. If you should want my help write to me - Kui teie peaksite vajama minu abi, kirjutage mulle.

Would väljendab 2. ja 3. pöördes konditsionaali.

Näit.: Charles would come (oleviku kondit.) home at once, if he knew (imperf.) that his mother was ill. , Karl tuleks kohe koju kui ta teaks, et ta ema on haige. Charles would have come (mineviku kondits.) home at once, if he had known (pluskvamp.) that his mother was ill. , Karl oleks tulnud kohe koju, kui ta oleks teadnud, et ta ema on haige.

Will ja would tarvitatakse sageli mõne harjumuse või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks. Näit.: My father will smoke a cigarette after dinner. Mu isal on kombeks suitsetada jne. Every evil / i:vl / deed will bear its fruit. - Iga halb tegu (aleti) kannab oma vilja. My uncle would often tell of the time, when he was a child - Minu onu sageli jutustas sest ajast, kui ta oli veel laps.

Märkus: Otsestes küsimustes tarvitatakse 2. pöördes shall ja should will ja would asemel. Näit.: Shall you wait here till he comes? Kas te ootate siin seni kui ta tuleb? Should you take your medicine now? - Kas te peaksite oma rohtu nüüd võtma?

2. Sõna must tähendab teatavasti pean, peab. See on defektiivne verb ja ei lisanda muutelõppu -s kolmandas pöördes preesensis. Must tarvitatakse ainult preesensis. Selleks et väljendada imperfkti või futuurumi tarvitatakse must asemel verbe to have to, või to be obliged to. Näit.: Mary had to obey the teacher's orders. - Mary pidi õpetaja käskle täitma. Bob was obliged to stay in after school. - Bob pidi pärast kooli järele istuma.



I shall have to help my brother to do his lessons. - Ma pean aitama (mul tuleb aidata) oma venda tunde ette valmistada. Jack will be obliged to stay in bed for a week. - Jaagul tuleb jääda nädalaks voodisse.

Eitav vorm "must not" tarvitatakse harilikult "may not" asemel. Vrd 9. vihust lk. 2 - III I. Näit.: We must not speak in the reading room. - Meie ei tohi lugemistoas rääkida.

Must have väljendab kahtlustust ja ei ole mineviku vorm sõnast must. Näit.: Jane must have forgotten that I wanted to speak to her. - Jane on arvatavasti unustanud, et ma tahtsin temaga rääkida.

3. Pange tähele, et allow tähendab lubama (luba andma). Lubama ehk töötama väljendub sõnaga "promise." Näit.: Will you allow me to help you? Kas te lubate mind ennast aidata? Will you promise never to do it again? Kas sa lubad seda mitte kunagi enam teha.

4. Ought to on ka defektiivne verb ja omab ainult ühte vormi. Ought tarvitatakse alati prepositsiooniga to, millele järgneb oleviku või mineviku infinitiiv. Näit.: You ought to drink this cup of milk. - Te peaksite juua selle tassi piima. You ought to have gone to school half an hour ago. - Teie oleksite pidanud kooli minema poole tunni eest.

5. Lk. 135 esimeses reas tuleb parandada sõna useful (pro aseful)

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik vokaalid, mis häälduvad pikalt.  
More, poor, fire, bed, father, mother, word, once, colour, school, room, great, dog, spoon, good, garden, looks, door, people, bread, friend, seen, been, saw, most.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad sõnadega "should" või "would"!

1. It seemed to the farmer that the bird .... never stop growing. 2. The farmer knew, if he worked hard, he ... be able to buy the cow and horse. 3. The farmer's wife said her husband .... make use of the wishing ring. 4. She knew he ... be a rich man, if he made use of the ring. 5. The farmer was angry because his wife ... never stop worrying him about the ring. 6. Alice ... be glad to know that her mother had bought her a nice birthday present. 7. Harry, you .... thank your auntie for the nice book! 8. Julia .... have spoken less at table and eaten more. 9. I .... not go out at all to night, if I had not to go for the doctor. 10. The doctor said he .... come in half an hour. 11. The doctor said that mother .... remain in bed for a week. 12. The spoon thought that he ... go first, because he was man's friend. 13. Mother .... be glad, if she knew that I was getting on well at school. 14. The children were afraid that they .... have to learn all the story. 15. .... you go with me if I had money to buy the ticket.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad nõuetava vormiga sõnadega "allow" või "promise"!

1. The doctor did not .... Bob to get up for three days.  
2. He made him .... that he would not get out of bed.  
3. Mary .... to her father that she would write him twice a week.  
4. The teacher did not .... the children to play in the classroom.  
5. My sister .... to wake me up at six o'clock.  
6. Children should ~~not be~~ to stay up later than 8 o'clock.  
7. Tom .... to take Jane on his back to her bedroom.  
8. Jane would not ..... anyone to undress her but aunt Grace.  
9. Tom was happy, because the guard .... him to take Jack in with him.  
10. Jane ..... to go to sleep at once, if Aunt Grace sang her a song.

## II.

### Märkmeid 40. õppetüki juurde.

1. Kõnekäänd "not at all" / not at all / - tähendab "mitte sugugi", "sugugi mitte". Näit.: Do you like frost and snow? - Not at all! Nagu lausest "She did not look at all well" nähtub, võib neid kolme sõna lahutada, asetades verb nende vahele.

2. Lause lk. 137 7. rida algab tuleb lugeda "She thought "(pro the thought).



3. Korrake artikli tarvitamist vihust 1, lk. 3, ja 4, ja vihust 6, lk. 4!

Definiitne artikkel eristab ühte või mitut asja või isikut samast liigist ja osutab neile, kui teatud üksikasjadele või isikutele, kui üldiselt tuntuile või juba varem mainituile.

Näit.: The train arrived half an hour ago. The house you mentioned is too far from the station.

Definiitset artiklit ei vaja:

1. Isikute pärisnimed, ka sel korral kui neid tarvitatakse ühes tiitli või sugulusastme nimetusega. Näit.: Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, Uncle Robert, Aunt Grace, Dr. Watson.

Märkus 1. Artikkel on vajalik pärisnime ees, kui see tarvitatakse mõne adjektiiviga. Näit.: The mighty Caesar / 'sɪ:zə / .  
Erandiks on adjektiivid: old, young, little, poor, saint (harilikult tarvitatakse lühendatult St. /snt/ - püha), kui nad järgneva nimega moodustavad ühe terviku. Näit.: Poor John, Old William, Young Harry, St. Luke.

Märkus 2. Artiklit tarvitatakse pärisnime ees pluuralis, kui see nimi tähendab tervet suguvõsa või perekonda. Näit.: The Browns are a large family. The four Georges võib.

Märkus 3. Artikkel pärisnime ees märkida mõne kuulsa kunstniku maali või laeva nimetust. Näit.: The Leonardo da Vinci was sold at a high price. Mr. Churchill arrived on the "Queen Mary"

Märkus 4. Artiklit tarvitatakse ka mitteinglispäraste tiitlite ees. Näit. The Emperoro Napoleon, the Tsar Alexander,  
Ka kõnekäändudes, nagu: The Duke of Edinburgh. /ðə dju:k w 'edɪnbʊr /

2. Sugulusnimed, nagu : father, cousin, uncle, jne. kui jutt on oma perekonna liikmetest. Näit.: Father is coming home to-morrow.

3. Geograafilised nimed, nagu: England, Estonia, South Africa, Central America.

Erandiks on: the Netherlands (Madalmaad), the United States of America / ðə junaɪtɪd steɪts w 'æmərɪkə /, the East Indies, the West Indies, the Tyrol / 'tɪrəl / või ti'roul/, the Crimea / 'kreɪmɪə /, the Caucasus / 'kɔ:kəsəs /, the Hague / heɪg /, the Hook (of Holland)

4. Keelte nimetused: Näit.: English, Estonian, French, Spanish.

Märkus: Rahvuste nimed seevastu tarvitatakse artikliga: the English, (inglased), the French, (prantslased), the Estonians (eestlased).

5. Mägede ja järvede nimed, kui neile eelnevad sõnad "Mount" /maunt/ või "Lake" /leɪk/. Näit.: Mount Everest, Lake Ontario.

Kuid: The Lake of Geneva.

Märkus: Jögede ja merede nimed tarvitatakse definiitse artikliga: Näit. The Rhine, the Thames /temz/, the Baltic / bɔ:lɪk /, the Mediterranean /medɪtə'reɪniən/ (Vahemeri).

6. Tänavate, hoonete, sildade, väljakute nimed: Näit.: Oxford Street, Westminster Abbey / 'ɒksɪ /, Westminster Bridge, Piccadilly Circus, / 'pɪkə'dɪli / (plats).

7. Päevade, kuude, suurte pühade ja sageli aastaaegade nimetused: Näit.: On Monday, at Christmas, in February, in winter .

8. Päevaaegade ja söögiaegade nimetused ja sõna " table ", eriti ühenduses prepositsioonidega: at, before, after, for from. Näit.: At night (kuid in the morning, in the afternoon), before sunrise, we got home for tea. After breakfast we sat at table for half an hour.

9. Abstraktsed sõnad, nagu virtue / 'vɜ:tju / (võrus), love, hatred /heitrid/ (viha, vihkamine) ja abstraktsed mõisted, koostatud abstraktsest sõnast eelneva adjektiiviga. Näit.: Natural History /'nætʃərəl 'hɪstəri / (looduslugu), Human / 'hju:mən / Understanding.

Märkus: Abstraktsed sõnad, nagu : the mind /maɪnd/ (vaim, meel), the soul /soul/ (hing), the intellect (mõistus), the imagination /ɪmæ'dʒɪ'neɪʃn / ettekujutus), the will (tahe), the heart /ha:t/ (tunde-line süda) tarvitatakse definiitse artikliga.

10. Sõnad: school, college / 'kɒlɪdʒ /, church, court /kɔ:t /, market, prison /prɪzn/ (vangikoda), home, bed - kui mitte nende asu-



-kohta vaid nende otstarvet mõistetakse. Näit.: Are you going to church next Sunday? This man has been in prison for twenty years.

11. Ainete nimetused. Näit.: Iron is more useful than gold.

12. Sõnad most (peaaegu kõik), last (viimane) ja next (järgmine). Näit.: Most woman like to have nice clothes. Last month we were in Paris. Next Sunday is my birthday.

13. Väljendid "from east to west" "from south to north", kuid ilma-kaarte nimed tarvitatakse harilikult definiitse artikliga. Näit.: Italy is in the south of Europe / *juurap* /.

14. Substantiivid pluurali vormis. Näit.: Dogs are domestic animals. Kuid: The dog is a domestic animal.

Märkus: Ainult substantiivid man ja woman tarvitatakse ka singularis ilma artiklita, kui nad tähendavad tervet sugu. Näit.: Man is the natural protector / *protektor* / of woman. - Mees on naise loomulik kaitsja.

15. Mängude nimed: Näit.: He plays football and cards.

16. Superlatiivide ees. kui need tarvitatakse predikaadi täienduseks. Näit.: I think it best. When the sun is highest, it is noon - Kui päike on kõige kõrgemal, siis on keskpäev. Harilikult tarvitatakse superlatiivi ees definiitset artiklit, Näit.: Peter is the biggest boy in his class.

Pange tähele, et mida... seda.... väljendatakse kahekordse definiitse artikli abil. Näit.: The sweeter the tea, the better. I like it. - Mida magusam tee, seda enam ta meeldib mulle.

17. Adjektiiv tarvitatud definiitse artikliga muutub substantiiviks, harilikult pluurali tähendusega. Näit.: The poor are often happier than the rich. - Vaesed on sageli õnnelikumad kui rikkad.

Kuid abtaststes tähenduses on adjektiivid einsuses. Näit.: We all love the beautiful. Meie kõik armastame ilusat (kõik mis on ilus).

18. Paljud idiomatilised väljendid:

To declare / *di'klaɪə* / war against - sõda kuulutama.

- " take up arms /a:mz/ - relvi haarama, mässu tõstma.
- " strike work -- to go on strike - töö seisma panema
- " give up business - äritegevust lõpetama
- " lose sight of - silmist kaotama
- " say grace /greɪs/ - laupalvet lugema
- " shake hands with - kätt ulatama, kättpidi teretama
- " change colour - värvi muutma
- " live in town - linnas elama
- (kuid: to live in the country - maal elama)
- " send word - sõna saatma
- " take part in - osa võtma
- " take to heart - südamesse võtma
- " go on shore - randa minema
- " go on board / *bɔ:d* / - laevale minema
- " come to light - päevavalgele tulema
- " go home, to come from home, to leave home
- " put to flight /flaɪt/ - põgenema ajama
- " be at hand - käepärast olema
- " be at stake /steɪk/ - kaalul olema
- " be in search of / *sɜ:tʃ* / - otsima/
- " be in want of - puudust kannatama
- on condition ~ tingimusel jne.

Indefiniitset artiklit tarvitatakse:---

1. Distributiivselt (jagavalt) näidates möödu-, kaalu, või aja-jaotusi olles võrdne sõnadega "each" või "every". Näit.: This ribbon /ribn/ is one shilling a yard. - See pael on shilling jardi eest. Sugar is 6 d. a pound. We have three English lessons a week.

2. Predikatiivselt tarvitatud substantiivide ees, ka pärast sõnu: as ja for mis väljendavad omadust, seisust, rahvust või usku. Näit.: Mr. White is known as a merchant. I took him for a merchant. - Ma pidasin teda kaupmeheks. Mr. Bauer is a German by birth - Härra Bauer on sünnilt sakslane



Märkus. Verbi "to turn" järele ei tarvitata indefiniitset artiklit.  
Näit.: My friend suddenly turned (muutus) Roman Catholic.

3. Rea kõnekäänudes abstraktsete substantiivide eel:  
to have an appetite / 'əpitaɪt / - omama isu  
" " a headache / 'hedeɪk / - omama peavalu  
" " a fever / 'fi:və / - " palavikku  
" " a shave / 'ʃeɪv / - laskma habet ajada  
" " a ride - ratsutama  
" put a stop to - lõpetama, lõppu tegema  
at a distance / 'dɪstəns / - kaugelt, eemalt  
with a view / vju: / to - otstarbel, selleks et  
to be in a hurry / 'hʌri / - ruttama  
" " a passion / 'pæʃən / - vihas olema, vihastama  
" " a loss / 'lɒs / - mitte teadma, mis peale hakata  
" " a condition - olukorras olema  
" have a mind to - kavatsus olema  
it is a great pity - on väga kahju  
in a loud (low) voice - kõva (tasase) häälega  
in a short time - lühikese ajaga  
as a rule / 'ru:l / - harilikult  
under a pretence / 'pri:tens / - ettekäändel  
under a necessity / 'nɪ'sesɪti / - häda sunnil  
without a struggle / 'strʌgl / - ilma võistlusteta

#### Indefiniitset artiklit ei tarvitata:

1. Sõnade part of (osalt) või plenty of (küllaldaselt) eel.  
Näit.: He made part of the journey on foot - Ta käis osa teed jala.  
There is still plenty of time.

2. Pärast ever ja never, tarvitatud substantiivi eel singularis  
Näit.: Had ever man a better servant? - Kas on kunagi kellelgi  
olnud paremat teenijat? Never master had a better servant - Uhelgi  
peremehel pole olnud o paremat teenijat.

#### Artikli kordamine.

Harilikult tähendab artikli kordamine mitme sõna ees samas lauses  
vahetegemist või rõhutamist, Näit.: The Prince of Wales and the  
Crown Prince of Denmark.

#### Artiklit ei korrata:

1. Sidesõnaga and ühendatud substantiivide eel. Näit.: The King  
and Queen of England.

Märkus. Substantiivide eel, mis algavad osalt vokaali ja osalt konso-  
nandiga, korratakse indefiniitset artiklit. Näit.: Mr. Tauber was well  
known as an actor and a singer.

2. Kui mitme tarvitatud substantiiviga mõeldakse ühte ja sama isi-  
kut. Näit.: I saw the owner and manager of this big shop (üks isik) -  
Ma nägin selle suure poe omanikku ja juhatajat.

Kuid: I saw the owner and the manager of this big shop (2 isikut).  
Ma nägin selle suure poe omanikku ning juhatajat.

3. Mitme adjektiivi ees, kui need ei osuta erinevate isikutele  
või asjadele. Näit.: Alfred the Great was a wise and good king.

Kuid: Bring me the brown and the yellow book (2 raamatut)

Märkus. Kui mitme adjektiiviga mõeldakse erinevaid asju või isikuid,  
siis kas korratakse artiklit või asetatakse substantiiv pluuralisse.  
Näit.: The French and English flags - ehk The French and the Eng-  
lish flag.



Artikli asend lauses.

1. Sõnad: all, both, double, half, nõuavad artiklit enese järel.  
Näit.: All the king's men. Half an hour Both the boys were rescued from the river. - Mõlemad poisid päästeti jõest.

2. Kui many tarvitatakse indefiniitse artikliga, mis asetseb tema järel, siis ta tähendab: nii mõnigi. Näit.: Many a brave soldier was killed in the last war. - Nii mõnigi vahva sõdur langes viimases sõjas.

3. Sõnad: so, as, how, too, however (kuidas ka, kui ka) nõuavad artiklit pärast adjektiivivi. Näit.: So powerful a king. How wonderful a day this was. This is too important a matter. However difficult a task this is, it has to be done., Kui raske see ülesanne ka ei oleks, ta tuleb ära teha.

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik vokaalid, mis häälduvad lühidalt:  
Bird, head, clear, cold, money, cousin, aunt, blood, receive, friend, brook, pleasant, lead, thread, dance, weep, wealth, treasure, ease, reason, neighbour, already, talk, enough, figure.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel lausetes kirjutage punktjoonele iga lause lõpu sõna, mis tarvitatakse artikliga, ühes nõuetava artikliga:

1. London lies on Thames. ....
2. Alps are highest mountains in Europa. ....
3. Little Jane had walked for half a mile when she was tired and had to sit down on stone .....
4. When Father's work is at end, he sits on bench and has smoke.....
5. I thought Mr Beaumont was Frenchman, but now I know he is Englishman.....
6. To make tea is as easy as it is to make coffee.....
7. After breakfast I shall go upstairs, make beds and go up to town.....
8. Queen Elizabeth, present queen of England, is very popular lady.....
9. Uncle Charles is uncle I like best of all relations I have .....
10. Best shops of London you will find in Oxford Street and other streets in west of London .....
11. Woman was made to be companion of man.....
12. Johansons and Whites have been good neighbours for over 20 years..
13. "Queen Elizabeth" is one of biggest ships of world.....
14. I have had English at school for many years.....
15. French is not easy language to translate from German.....
16. There is man asking to see you; I think man is gardener .....
17. Many poor woman wanders about streets of London.....
18. All hens we have lay six eggs day.....
19. I could not finish exercises in so short time.....
20. Most young men of club fell in love with pretty girl.....

III.

Märkmeid 41 ja 42 õppetüki juurde.

Suurte algtähtede tarvitamine.

Suure algtähega peab algama:

1. Iga nimi, olgu see isiku nimi, selle juurde kuuluva tiitli või sugulusastme nimetamisega, tänava, mõne tähtsama hoone, silla või geograafilise nimi.  
Näit.: Arthur, England, King George, Peter the Great, Miss Edith, Baker Street, the Houses of Parliament.

2. Substantiivid ja adjektiivid, mis on moodustatud maade või linnade nimest. Näit.: A Roman soldier, a French poet, the English nation.

3. Päevade, kuude ja suurte pühade nimed, nagu Monday, April, Christmas.

4. Päälkirjades kõik sõnad, väljaarvatud artiklid, prepositsioonid ja konjutsioonid. Näit.: A First English Book, Remarks on the Use of Certain Verbs.



5. Jumala, Kristuse, P-ha Vaimu nimed ja nendesse puutuvad adjektiivid ja pronoomenid ja usuliste ettekujutuste nimetused. Näit.: Paradise.Christianity, Holy Writ (pühakiri), the Holy Ghost /goust/.

6. Kirikute, usulahkmete, parteide nimed ja nendest tuletatud adjektiivid. Näit.: The Anglican Church (Inglise kirik). Liberals (vabameelsete partei), the Labour Party / *leibv parti* / töö erakond)

7. Ajaloolosed ja poliitilised sündmused, sõjad ja lepingud. Näit.: The Second World War. The French Revolution. The Treaty / tri:ti/ of Versailles ( Versailles leping).

8. Iga uue lause, värsi otsese kõne või tsitaadi algus. Näit: Mother said to Jim, "You stupid boy, you ought to have put the money in your pocket". Everybody knows Hamlet's words " To be or not to be , that is the question ".

9. Mõni sõna lauses, millele tahetakse erilist tähelepanu osutada, või mida tahetakse rõhutada. Näit.: This book does not belong to Father.

10. Personaalpronoomen I (mina), kuid mitte kunagi pronoomen you (sina, teie) ka mitte kirjas.

11. Hüüdsõnad Ah! Oh!

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik konsonandid, mis jäävad hääldamata:

Knife, lamb, high, should, knock, walk, half, work, island, often, write, right, answer, who, what, far away, brought, know, autumn, would, fish and soup, Wednesday, could, cold, listen, evening .

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel lausetel tarvitage suurt algtähte, kus tarvilik!

1. a londoner would not like to . . . live in an english village.
2. march winds and april showers (wihmahoog). bring forth may flowers
3. Everyone was happy when father came to see them on saturday morning.
4. when they reached the red cottage, aunt grace gave them a nice cake.
5. mr. smith's youngest son is now studying at the university of oxford.
6. the present english king is the son of king george the fifth and queen mary.
7. thousands see big park lane fire fight ( ajalehe artikli pealkiri).
8. peter seville of hill cottage, haywards heath, was killed at selsdon last night by a bus (väljavõtte ajalehest)
9. mr. strachey, minister of food, expects to make an announcement (teadaanne) of bigger shipments which should arrive before christmas. (ajalehest).

#### IV.

=====

#### Märkmeid 43 ja 44 õppetükkide juurde.

1. Lauses "as if it were" tarvitatakse were kahtleva kõneviisi väljendamiseks = nagu oleks.

Samuti "if she were torn out" = kui teda välja kistakse (oletus!) If I were rich, and would do wonders = kui ma oleksin rikas, ma teeksin imesid!

2. Pange tähele, et "at once" tähendab "otsekohe" kuid "all at once" tähendab "äkitselt". Näit.: Go home at once = Mine otsekohe koju.

All at once the children caught sight of the sea - Äkitselt lapsed nägid merd.

3. Teatavasti tähendab "alone" - üksi, kuid kõnekäänd "leave him alone" tähendab " jätta tema rahule".



4. Pange tähele, et "remember" tähendab "meeles pidama, mäletama", "kuid" remind" - tähendab "meenutama".

Pange tähele kõnekäändu "Remember me to your mother!" - tervitage oma ema!

5. Inglise keeles esineb palju lühendeid, eriti abiverbiidega ja sõnaga "not".

Toome alljärgnevalt neist kõige harilikumad:

can't /ka:nt/ = cannot  
 couldn't /kudnt/ = could not  
 I'd = I would, I had  
 didn't = did not  
 doesn't = does not  
 don't = do not  
 hasn't = has not  
 haven't = have not  
 he'd = he would või he had  
 he'll = he will  
 here's = here is  
 he's = he is, he has  
 I'll /aɪl/ = I shall, I will  
 I'm /aɪm/ = I am  
 isn't = is not  
 I've /aɪv/ = I have  
 mayn't = may not  
 mightn't /maɪnt/ = might not  
 oughtn't /ɔ:nt/ = ought not  
 shan't /ʃa:nt/ = shall not  
 she'd = she had, she would  
 she's = she is, she has

shouldn't /ʃudnt/ = should not  
 that's = that is  
 there's = there is  
 they'd /deɪd/ = they had, they would  
 they'll = they will  
 they've = they have  
 'tis /tɪz/ = it is  
 'twas /tuwz/ = it was  
 wasn't = was not  
 we'd = we had, we would  
 we'll = we shall, we will  
 we're = we are  
 we've = we have  
 where's = where is  
 who's = who is, who has  
 won't /wount/ = will not  
 wouldn't /wudnt/ = would not  
 You'd = you had, you would  
 You'll = you will  
 You're = you are  
 you've = you have  
 they're = they are

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad õige vormiga verbidest "remind" või "remember".

1. Alice .... me of my sister Jane.
2. I can well .... my grandfather sitting in an armchair by the fire.
3. Will you .... me to get a pound of sugar when I go out.
4. I have just .... that I have to write a letter.
4. Mother must always ... me to take a penny for the bus.
6. Children never .... to wash their hands before meals.
7. If I didn't ... Sally to put on a clean blouse every morning, she wouldn't ..... to do it.
8. I forgot to .... Harry not to late for tea.
9. I cannot .... when I last heard from my cousin.
10. This ..... me that I haven't done my room yet.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates lausetes tehke lühendeid sõnadest, kus võimalik ja kirjutage need punktjontele lause lõpul!

1. There is many a slip (vääratus) between cup and lip!.....
2. Do you not think I am very stupid? .....
3. We did not know that our friends were not at home .....
4. Hurray! They are all coming this way! .....
5. It is a long lane that has not a turning (kõrvaltee) .....
6. So that is that, is it not? ....
7. It is the same book, that I had last week .....
8. Why do you not shut your books? .....
9. You did not shut the windows, that is why it is so cold .....
10. Peter, you ought not to be so rude (ebaviisakas) to your sisters! ....
11. I cannot think why Robert could not do his exercise.....
12. Henry was not allowed to come to school yet, because he had been very ill. ....

# K o n t r o l l t ö ö nr. 10.

## I.

Asetage õige verbi vorm igasse alljärgneva lause lünka!

1. A pretty pink and white dress (is, are) ... in the window.
2. A red rose and a yellow one (was, were) ... in the vase.
3. Everyone of the girls (was, were) .... present at school.
4. There (was were) .... only one boy absent from class to-day.
5. (Was, were) ... you at the concert last night?
6. Both of the kittens (is, are) ... mine.
7. Each of these little kittens (is, are) ... yours.
8. Either a mouse or a rat (has, have) ..... been at the cheese.



9. Neither the one girl nor the other (has, have) .... behaved so badly before.
10. Either the cat or the dog (has, have) .... stolen the dinner.
11. Every boy in this class (work, works) .... very hard.
12. All the kittens (was, were) ,..... black in colour.
13. Both of these dolls (is, are) ..... broken, and each of them (be- long, belongs) ... to little Jane.

## II.

Täitke lüngad isa lause alul antud verbi, õige vormiga!

1. Begin. It was late, and we ... to hurry home. Rain had ... to fall.
2. Choose. I think I have .... the nicest dress. My sister ... a chea- per one.
3. Do. The sums were ... in a hurry. The boy said he ... the sums himself.
4. Drive. Farmer Brown .... to market this morning . He had never .... a car before.
5. Forget. I .... to take my umbrella. Mother has ..... her purse.
6. Freeze. All the ponds were .... over. The cold ... the milk in the jug.
7. Give. The lady ... the woman a halfpenny . She might have ..... her more.
8. Go. We .... to the pictures last night. I wish we had not .....
9. Tear. Mary ..... her frock in a rosebush. Her frock was badly .....
10. Write. Most of the letters were .... yesterday. Father did not .... any letters.
11. Do. Do you know who ... this? John ... it by accident, but he promised he will never ... it again. He has never ... it before.
12. Cry. Baby .... every night. Baby was .... all last night.

## III.

Alljärgnevad iga 2 lauset ühendage üheks lauseks, tervitades mõnda relatiivpronoomeni (who, which, what, whom, whose, where).

1. There is the man. We entered his shop.
2. There is the shop. We entered the shop.
3. There is the man. We saw him enter the shop.
4. We went to find the children. They were in the garden.
5. The tree is blown down. It stood by the house.
6. The wind blew the tree down. It stood by the house.
7. I like the book. You gave it to me.
8. Jim came to see me. His mother is in France.
9. Please give the letter to Mr. Smith. He lives near the church.
10. This is the house. Mr. Smith lives there.
11. This is the man in the street. His car had broken down.
12. I spoke the man in the street. His car had broken
11. This is the motor-cycle. My brother rides it.
12. I spoke to the man in the street. His car had broken down.
13. I have done my home work. My French teacher gave it to me to go.
14. Mr. Simon told me of his nephew. He had not seen his nephew for 10 years.
15. Milk is the best kind of food. Young children must have plenty of milk.

## IV.

Alljärgnevates lausetes täitke lüngad mõne sõnaga, mis väljendab vastandit esimese poole lausele!

1. Instead of going up into the sky, the kite came .....
2. Come near me and sit down beside me, you are too ... away.
3. I came to market to sell a horse, not to .... one.
4. The bad boy was moved from the top of the class to the .....
5. Three of the sums are easy, the other two are very .....
6. The poor man became a ..... merchant.
7. I lost three tennis balls, and I .... only one.
8. John carried a very heavy basket, Mary's basket was quite .....
9. The weather was very cold yesterday, to-day it is quite .....
10. It is cold outside, won't you come ....?
11. The children look very sad, I wish I could make them .....
12. Apples are cheap to day, pears are rather .....
13. The children ran quickly to the beach, and the grandmother followed .....
14. The grass is all wet, we have to wait till the sun makes it ....again.
15. Mary forgot to take her copybook, but she ... to take her books.



Alljärgnevatest sõnadest leidke sobiv sõna lünkade täitmiseks:

A cherry, black, bright, busy, gold, green, a lamb, wool, clear, dull, proud, a wolf, /wulf/ (hunt), hard, soft, white, a needle, light, honey, brave, a bat /~~bat~~/ ( ).

As good as .....	As ..... as grass.
as warm as .....	as ..... as silk
as blind as .....	as ..... as water
as red as .....	as ..... as a bee
as hungry as .....	as ..... as a rainy day
as sharp as .....	as ..... as night.
as gentle as .....	as ..... as a lion
as sweet as .....	as ..... as a feather
as ..... as a stone	as ..... as a new pin
as ..... as snow	as ..... as a peacock (paaculind)

VI.

Alljärgnevates ridades täitke lüngad sobiva sõnaga:

1. Finger is to hand as toe (varvas) is to .....
2. North is to ..... as east is to west.
3. .... is to Scotland as Paris is to France.
4. Sad is to happy as cold is to .....
5. Water is to fish as air is to .....
6. Wing is to bird as fin /fin/ is to .....
7. King is to queen as prince is to .....
8. Snow is to white as grass is to .....
9. Cat is to kitten as mother is to .....
10. First is to .... as beginning is to end.
11. .... is to hunger as water is to thirst (janu).
12. Cottage is to farmer as .... is to king.
13. Woman is to girl as ..... is to boy.
14. British is to Great Britain as ..... is to France.
15. Soft is to hard as foolish is to .....
16. Slow is to fast as right is to .....
17. Sour is to apple as ..... is to honey.
18. Much is to little as many is to .....
19. Sleep is to night as ..... as to day.
20. Do is to deed as live is to .....

VII.

Täitke harjutis 39 G lk. 137.

VIII.

Täitke harjutis 40 H lk. 141.

IX.

Täitke harjutis 44 G lk. 158.

X.

Täitke harjutis 44 H lk. 159.

XI.

Tehke lühike kokkuvõte jutust "The Daisy"

XII.

Tõlki ja alljärgnevad laused emakeelest inglise keelde!

1. Talumees müüs oma hobuse turul.
2. Sohval lamas ilus punaste pöske-  
dega nukk (doll).
3. Kiri toodi eelmisel öhtul.
4. Poe ukseid ja ak-  
nad olid värvitud roheliseks.
5. Eelmisel aastal sel ajal oli jõgi  
peaaegu tühi, nüüd on päris täis.
6. Täna öhtul on palju tähti tae-  
vas.
7. Sadas kõvasti vihma ja nii me jäime koju.
8. Põllumees Brown  
sõidab igal turupäeval linna.
9. Meie hoidsime linna puuris ja me  
söötsime teda hästi.
10. Põhja meri lahutab Inglismaa Mannermaast  
(Continent).
11. Ta ütles, et ta tuleb teeks koju.
12. Me lähme  
homme kooli tagasi.
13. Talv on varsti jälle meie juures (fut.)
14. Mida te teeksite, kui te oleksite kuningas?
15. Kui te oleksite pare-  
mini töötanud, te oleksite nüüd järgmises klassis.
16. Kui ta peaks  
tulema, ütelge temale, et ma olen linna läinud.
17. Kui see hobune



oleks minu oma, ma müuks ta ära. 18. Isa, tule koju nii vara kui sa saad! 19. Tädi lubas, et viib (võtab) mind kontserdile. 20. Te peaksite teadma, et te peate tulema õigel ajal kooli.! 21. Uks härra palus poissi viia teda kooli (koolimajja.) 22. Õnnelikud lapsed nautisid uisutamist kinni külmunud järvel 23. Nii mõnigi lind on ehitanud oma pesa sellele õunapuule. 24. Daam, kes elab kõrvalmajas, on väga kurt. 25. Sügis on aastaseg, millal lehed hakkavad langema. 26. Kuna tund oli hiline, ma heitsisin magama. 27. Lubage, et tulete nii vara kui saate!. 28. Kõik lapsed, kes olid Pobi sünnipäeval, olid väga õnnelikud 29. Ma jooksin koju kogu tee, sest ma kartsin. 30. Minu käärid ei lõiganud hästi ja seepärast ma pidin ostma uued. 31. Mida enam raha teil on, seda enam te võite välja anda. 32. Allanid on väga kenad inimesed ja me külastame neid sageli.

### Harjutiste võti --- 9. õppevihu --- juurde. ---

Harjutis 1. Low, loud, highway, could, cloud, aunt, throw, may, foam, beautiful, allow, laughed, found, glow, down, nowhere, mouse, fowls,

Harjutis 2. Castles, stamps, sends drops, clears, trains, locks, calls, letters, ships, tires, fires, gallops, stars, drinks, tosses, learns envelopes, closes, pronounces.

Harjutis 3. 1. Who missed the father very much? Whom did the children miss? 2. What did they write to their father? To whom did they write a long letter? 3. What did they drop in the letter box? Where did they drop the letter? 4. Where did they decide to go? With whom did they decide to go to the station? 5. When did they reach home? What did they have before seven? 6. Who had to fetch the letters... .. What had the postman to fetch? 7. What did they drink when they got home? When did they drink a glass of milk? 8. When did the postman clear the letter box? What did the postman clear?

Harjutis 4. 1. Is Betty happy that she may go with her mother? 2. You must not stay very long in the garden! 3. We may go to Paris in July or August. 4. We may not come back before Christmas. 5. May we go to school now? No, not yet, because you know you must not be at school before 9. 6. I asked the English teacher if I might leave school after the third lesson. 7. I may not come to school next week, because my mother is not quite well. 8. You must not work so hard you will make yourself ill. 9. To-day you must not go skating, you might catch a cold. 10. Mary was not allowed to go to school to-day, because she has caught a cold. 11. What is the weather like to-day? - It is nice and fresh outside, but it might be too cold for you.. 12. Could you drop this letter in the letter box, when you go out?

Harjutis 4. 1. The children thought that Aunt Grace's book was very nice, because there were many fine stories in it. 2. No, Aunt Grace read the story..... 3. ... because the rain was pouring down. 4. He was always very busy. 5. He filled his pipe and lighted it. 6. They sometimes are... 7. Some are very difficult to guess. 8. -No, there is one less.

Harjutis 5. enough, guess, riddles, been, busy, fell, asleep, galloped, down, road, learnt, heart, recite, laughed, sang, song, verse, already, floating, air, wooden, shoe, dream, trying, silver, gold.

Harjutis 1. 1. Old Mr. Robinson told the porter to take the luggage to the house. 2. Aunt Grace told the children to go to their bedroom. 3. The grandparents told the children they were glad to see them eat so heartily. 4. Granny asked Mary to tell them about the kittens. 5. Tom told Jane that he would take her to her bedroom on his back. 6. Jane asked her Auntie when the daisies shut their eyes. 7. Tom asked his grandfather who Oberon was. 8. Jane asked Auntie, if she was going to sing her the song of Birdie and Baby? 9. Henry said he did not know what that line meant. 10. The mother bird told birdie to rest a little longer, till its little wings were stronger.

Harjutis 2. 1. Which story had the grandfather read? 2. When did the old woman come along? 3. When did he see the oak? 4. What fell from the boughs of the tree? 5. When did the bird speak to the farmer? 6. What did the farmer do? 7. What did the goldsmith do? (What did the goldsmith invite...?) 8. What did the goldsmith



say about the ring? 9. What wasn't true? 10. When did the farmer leave? 11. When did the sovereigns begin to come raining down? 12. Why couldn't the goldsmith reach the door?

Harjutis 1. 1. The woman asked her husband why he was working like this.... 2. The old woman told the farmer to go straight on .... 3. The bird told the farmer that if he wished for a ring, he would give it to him as a reward. 4. The bird said, if he turned that ring on his finger and said to himself a wish, that wish would be fulfilled. 5. The farmer asked the goldsmith what that ring was worth? 6. The goldsmith replied that it was worth next to nothing. 7. The farmer answered that was a wishing ring and worth more than all his rings.... 8. The goldsmith invited the farmer to stay the night in his house. 9. The farmer said he wished to have a .... 10. The neighbours said what a misfortune it was to have so much money.

Harjutis 2. 1. The children did not miss ... 2. They did not know the postman... 3. The sky had not been clear all the afternoon, and the sun was not shining. 4. Tom did not get a letter (ehk Tom got no letter) from his friend, and this did not make him happy. 5. The dog did not eat all his meat and did not drink all the water. 6. That piece of land did not belong to the farmer, and he no longer had his wish. 7. The farmer and his wife did not have any money left, and they couldn't buy a cow and a horse. 8. The wife did not try to persuade her husband, and he didn't make use of the ring. 9. They didn't work hard, because they didn't want to be rich. 10. He are no longer young, and we shouldn't regret, if we didn't make a mistake.

Harjutis 1. 1. The wife at once said, "I wish to have more land". 2. The farmer thought, "We can do better than wish for that". 3. The farmer said to his wife, "The harvest is good, and we can buy the piece of land". 4. The farmer said to his wife, "I do not want to use the wishing ring for such a trifle". 5. The farmer said to his wife, "Haven't we been fortunate people since we have had the ring?" 6. The woman said to the farmer, "Why do you work so hard, if you can get rich more easily?" 7. The wife said to her husband, "You are nothing, just because you will not decide on your wish". 8. The farmer said to his wife, "Don't worry me about this wish!" 9. He said to himself, "There is only one wish in the ring, how easy it would be to make a mistake!" 10. He also said to his wife, "Perhaps a time will come when things go wrong, and we shall want the ring very badly."

Harjutis 2. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false 6. true 7. true 8. true 9. true 10. false 11. true 12. true.

Harjutis 1. 1. 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. 'Difficult, 'interesting, 'awkwardly, re'membrance, 'reasonable, 'comfortable, in'dustriously, pers'uade, alto'gether, 'appetite, unde'stand, 'ordinary, 'everywhere, 'contents, a'postrophe, ex'plain, al'ready, ful'fil.

Harjutis 3. 1. The clock will strike 12, when Mary will see the door open. 2. All round the Hammer will hop and dance.... 3. The Hammer will not seem to hear them, and he will be very angry. 4. If they will still go on, he will come down with a bang. 5. Scarcely will the Hammer have gone, when the door will open again. 7. The Needle will look down on the Thread and say, "..... 8. The Thread will say, "My sisters and I shall not be idle, because we shall have to hold things together. 9. "You will be sewing all day, and will have a good time. 10. "You will be friendly with the Scissors, who will cut me off..."