J. GODLINIK ir M. KUZNIEC

ANGLŲ KALBOS VADOVĖLIS

ENGLISH

II

ANTRASIS LEIDIMAS

1948
VALSTYBINĖ PEDAGOGINĖS LITERATŪROS LEIDYKLA

J. GODLINIK ir M. KUZNIEC

ANGLŲ KALBOS VADOVĖLIS

LESSONS IN ENGLISH

ANTROJI DALIS

VIDURINĖMS MOKYKLOMS

ANTRASIS LEIDIMAS

VALSTYBINĖ PEDAGOGINĖS LITERATŪROS LEIDYKLA
KAUNAS 1948

Ю. И. ГОДЛИННИК и М. Д. КУЗНЕЦ

УЧЕБНИК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Часть II

Для литовских школ

LIETUVOS TSR ŠVIETIMO MINISTERIJOS
PATVIRTINTA

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Lesson 1.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

It is the first of *September — International Youth Day*. There is a big demonstration on this day. All the *young* people are in the streets.

They are *marching* with red flags, banners and slogans. Bands are playing, and the young people are singing. This day is a *happy* day for our youth.

Long Live International Youth Day!

Long Live the Communist Party!

Long Live our Great Leader Comrade Stalin!



PRONUNCIATION.

[ʌ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ʃn]	[ŋ]
young	you youth	are march Party	band flag happy international	demonstration international	sing young

Exercises.

I. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš šių prielinksnių: *with, in, for.*

1) Many people are ... the streets. 2) We are marching... red flags. 3) This is a happy day ... our youth.

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *do, does, have, has, am, is, are.*

1) There ... many children in the garden. 2) She ... a girl. 3) When ... you work? 4) I ... writing. 5) Pioneers ... red ties. 6) Where ... he work? 7) This boy ... a ball.

III. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *a* arba *an.*

1) This is ... book. 2) This is ... English book. 3) There is ... inkstand on the desk. 4) There is ... picture in the room. 5) Gina is ... girl. 6) She is ... schoolgirl. 7) She is ... Lithuanian schoolgirl. She is not ... English schoolgirl. 8) Jane is writing ... exercise now. 9) She is writing ... Russian exercise. 10) What exercise is Rimas writing? He is writing ... English exercise.

IV. Išrašykite iš pamokos teksto visus šūkius.

Lesson 2.

BACK AT SCHOOL.

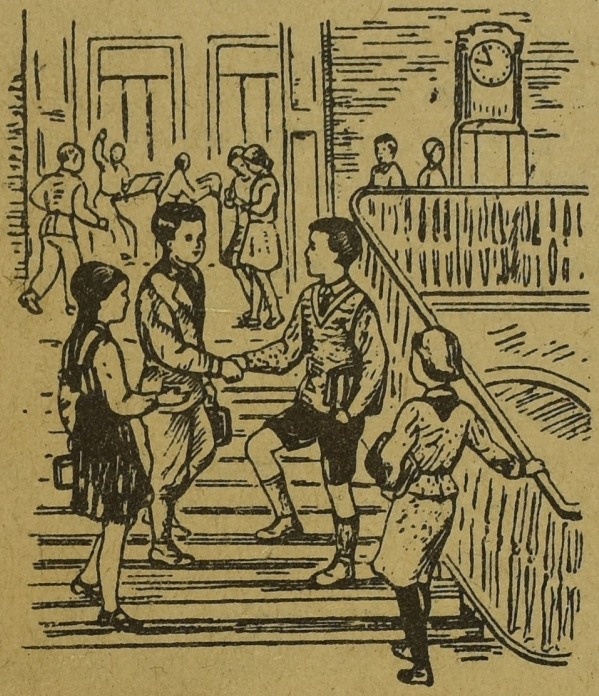
Summer *is over.* The children are *back* at school *again.* Tom and Jane are *also* at school. They are glad to see their friends.

"*Hallo*, Tom!" says Rimas.

"Hallo, Jane! *How are you?*"

"Good morning, Rimas! *How nice* to see you again! Where is Gina?"

"Gina is here too. Look at Bob! How brown he is!"



The *bell rings*. It is nine o'clock.
Lessons *begin*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[au]	[e]	[ɔ:]	[ŋ]
school too	hand glad	now brown how	lesson bell	all also	sing ring

Exercises.

I. Išskirtaja: sakinio daliai sudarykite klausimus, pradėdami juos žodeliais *who, what, when, where, whom.*

6 at

Pvz.: *Tom* is reading a book. ***Who*** is reading a book?
The bell is ringing. ***What*** is ringing?
I see ***my mother***. ***Whom*** do you see?
I am reading ***a book***. ***What*** are you reading?
I work ***in the morning***. ***When*** do you work?
I am ***at home***. ***Where*** are you?

1) The children are *at school.* 2) He lives *in Leningrad.* 3) School begins *in September.* 4) *The bell* rings at nine o'clock. 5) We are singing *songs.* 6) *Tom* is glad to see his friends. 7) *Jane* is writing an exercise. 8) Jane sees *Gina* at school. 9) Tom sees *his friends* again. 10) Rimas is writing *an exercise.* 11) We go *to school* in the morning. 12) We go to school *in the morning.* 13) *The inkstand* stands on the desk. 14) He works *in the morning* and plays *in the evening.*

II. Parašykite daugiskaita:

1) The lesson begins at nine o'clock. 2) The band is playing. 3) My friend is at school. 4) He has a brother.

III. Parašykite vienaskaita:

1) They learn Russian and English. 2) They are schoolgirls. 3) Pioneers have red ties. 4) Her sisters are at home.

GRAMATIKA.

Žodžių tvarka anglų kalbos klausiamajame sakinyje.

1.

Tom	has	a dog.
Who	has	a dog?
Tom	sees	Rimas.
Who	sees	Rimas?
Tom	skates	in winter.
Who	skates	in winter?
Tom	is playing	in the garden.
Who	is playing	in the garden?
The lamp	stands	on the table.
What	stands	on the table?

2.

	Tom	*has*	a dog.
Has	Tom		a dog?
	Tom	*sees*	Rimas.
Does	Tom	see	Rimas?
	Tom	*skates*	in winter.
Does	Tom	skate	in winter?
	Tom	*is playing*	in the garden.
Is	Tom	playing	in the garden?
	The lamp	*stands*	on the table.
Does	the lamp	stand	on the table?

3.

		Tom	has	*a dog.*
What	has	Tom?		
		Tom	sees	***Rimas.***
Whom	does	Tom	see?	
		Tom	skates	*in winter.*
When	does	Tom	skate?	
		Tom	is playing	*in the garden.*
Where	is	Tom	playing?	
		The lamp	stands	*on the table.*
Where	does	the lamp	stand?	

Klausiamojo sakinio yra trys rūšys:

1. **Veiksnio klausimas.**

Who has a dog? — *Kas* turi šunį?
Who sees Rimas? — *Kas* mato Rimą?
Who skates in winter? — *Kas* čiuožia pačiūžomis žiemą?
Who is playing in the garden? — *Kas* žaidžia sode?
What stands on the table? — *Kas* stovi ant stalo?

Pirmosios rūšies klausiamojo sakinio **veiksnys**, reiškiamas klausiamuoju sakinio žodeliu, **eina pirmoje vietoje.**

Veiksniu atsakome į klausimą *Who? What?* (*kas?*)

2. **Tarinio** klausimas, reikalaująs atsakymo „taip“ arba „ne“.

Has Tom a dog?	Ar *turi* Tomas šunį?
Does Tom see Rimas?	Ar *mato* Tomas Rimą?
Does Tom skate in winter?	Ar *čiuožia* Tomas pačiūžomis žiemą?
Is Tom playing in the garden?	Ar *žaidžia* Tomas sode?
Does the lamp stand on the table?	Ar *stovi* lempa ant stalo?

Antrosiosios rūšies klausiamojo sakinio **veiksnys eina antroje vietoje.** Pirmoje vietoje eina veiksmažodis.

Jeigu tarinys susideda iš pagalbinio ir pagrindinio veiksmažodžių, tai pirmoje vietoje eina pagalbinis veiksmažodis.

Pvz.: *Does* Tom *see* Rimas? *Is* Tom *playing* in the garden? (Žr. 2 lentelę)

3. **Papildinio** arba **aplinkybių** klausimas.

What has Tom?	*Ką* turi Tomas?
Whom does Tom see?	*Ką* mato Tomas?
When does Tom skate?	*Kada* Tomas čiuožia pačiūžomis?
Where is Tom playing?	*Kur* žaidžia Tomas?
Where does the lamp stand?	*Kur* stovi lempa?

Trečiosios rūšies klausiamajame sakinyje **pirmoje vietoje** eina **klausiamasis žodelis,** arba **papildinio** (*whom? what? ką?*), arba **aplinkybių** (*where? when? kur? kada?*). Kitų sakinio dalių tvarka yra tokia pat, kaip ir antrosios rūšies klausiamojo sakinio.

Lesson 3.

AT THE LESSON.

It is the English lesson. The teacher comes in and asks Tom: "Who is *absent*?"

Tom is *on duty* to-day. He *answers*:

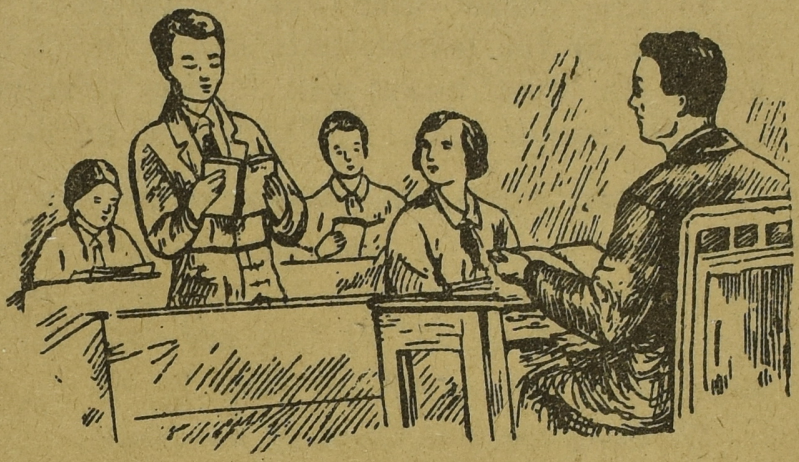
"Gražys and Nainytė are absent."

Tom sits down. The teacher *tells* Rimas to stand up and asks *him* to read the third lesson. Rimas opens his book and begins to read. He reads *well*. The teacher says:

"Sit down, Rimas! You read very well. Now, Nelly!"

Nelly stands up and the teacher asks *her* to read.

Nelly does not read well. She does not *know* the lesson. The teacher says:



"You don't know your lesson, Nelly!"

After this the teacher tells the other pupils to stand up *in turn*. He asks *them* to read. Then the teacher asks *us* many *questions*, and we answer them. After this we write a dictation. We write it in our copy-books.

When the lesson is over, the bell rings. The teacher takes our copy-books and says:

"Good morning!"

We stand up and say:

"Good morning!"

Pastaba. Don't [dount] yra sutrumpinmoji forma iš *do not*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ju:]	[ɑ:]	[ou]	[ə:]	[ð]	[kw]
stand hand absent	pupil duty	ask after answer	window snow know	third work her	they their them	quarter question

Exercises.

I. Išskirtuosius daiktavardžius pakeiskite atitinkamais įvardžiais:

1) The teacher asks *Tom* to read. 2) *Rimas* knows his lesson well. 3) The teacher asks *the pupils* many questions. 4) *The children* are singing a song. 5) *The blackboard* is on the wall. 6) *Gina*

is sitting at the desk. 7) The teacher tells *Nelly* to go to the blackboard. 8) They are writing *a dictation* in their copy-books. 9) We write *exercises* at the lesson.

II. Išskirtajai sakinio daliai sudarykite klausimus, pradėdami juos žodeliais *who, whom, what.*

1) The teacher asks *Tom* a question. 2) *Tom* answers the question. 3) The teacher tells *Jane* to go to the blackboard. 4) *Jane* knows the third lesson well. 5) She is singing *a song*. 6) Rimas sees *his friends* again. 7) *The map* is on the wall.

III. Taškų vietoje įdėkite atitinkamus įvardžius:

1) Jane says, "... am glad to see Gina, and ... is glad to see ... too." 2) Tom says, "... am glad to see Rimas, and ... is also glad to see ... ." 3) Tom and Jane say, "... are glad to see our friends, and ... are also glad to see ... ."

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *a, an* arba *the.*

1) This is ... English book. ... English book is open. 2) This is ... classroom. What is there in ... classroom? 3) There is ... map in our classroom. Here is ... map. 4) This is ... table. What colour is ... table? There is ... inkstand on ... table.

GRAMATIKA.

Asmeninių įvardžių linksniavimas.

Vardininkas *Nominative Case* ***Who?***		*Objektinis linksnis.* *Objective Case* ***Whom?***	
I	go to school.	The teacher asks	me to read.
Aš	einu į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	mane skaityti.
Hé	goes to school.	The teacher asks	him to read.
Jis	eina į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	jį skaityti.
She	goes to school.	The teacher asks	her to read.
Ji	eina į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	ją skaityti.
We	go to school.	The teacher asks	us to read.
Mes	einame į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	mus skaityti.

You	go to school.	The teacher asks	you	to read.
Jūs	einate į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	jus	skaityti.
They	go to school.	The teacher asks	them	to read.
Jie	eina į mokyklą.	Mokytojas prašo	juos	skaityti.

What?	*What?*
The book is on the table.	The boy takes *the book*.
Knyga yra ant stalo.	Berniukas ima *knygą*.
It is on the table.	The boy takes it.
Ji yra ant stalo.	Berniukas ima ją.
The books are on the table.	The boy takes *the books*.
Knygos yra ant stalo.	Berniukas ima *knygas*.
They are on the table.	The boy takes them.
Jos yra ant stalo.	Berniukas ima jas.

Anglų kalboje asmeniniai įvardžiai turi du linksnius:

1. **Vardininką** *(Who? What?)*
2. **Objektinį linksnį** *(Whom? What?)*, atitinkantį lietuvių k. galininką ir naudininką.

Įvardžių **vardininku** yra reiškiamas **veiksnys**, o įvardžių **objektiniu linksniu — papildinys.**

Nominative Case	*Objective Case*
Who? What?	***Whom? What?***
I	me
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Lesson 4.

DAYS AND MONTHS.

Teacher. Tom, how many *hours* are there in a day?
Tom. There are twenty-four hours in a day.
Teacher. And how many minutes are there in an hour?
Tom. There are *sixty* minutes in an hour.
Teacher. Good. Now, Rimas, how many *seconds* are there in a minute?
Rimas. There are sixty seconds in a minute.
Teacher. Tell me, how many days has a *year*?
Rimas. A year has three *hundred* and sixty-five days. In a *leap-year* there are three hundred and sixty-six days.
Teacher. Right. Now, Rūta! How many months has a year?
Rūta. A year has twelve months.
Teacher. Do you know their names?
Rūta. Yes, I do. They are: *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November* and *December*.
Teacher. Very good. Tell me, Nelly! How many days has a month?
Nelly. It has thirty days.
Teacher. Are there *any* months which have thirty-one days?
Nelly. Yes, there are *some*. They are: January, March, May, July, August, October and December.
Teacher. Very good, Nelly! Now, Bob! Tell me the names *of* some months which have thirty days.
Bob. April and June have thirty days.
Teacher. Are there any other months which have thirty days?
Bob. Yes, there are. September and November have also thirty days.
Teacher. Good. Mary, are there any months which have twenty-eight days?
Mary. There is only one. It is February. In a leap-year February has twenty-nine days.

Counting.

20 twenty	24 twenty-four
21 twenty-one	25 twenty-five
22 twenty-two	26 twenty-six
23 twenty-three	27 twenty-seven

28 twenty-eight	70 seventy
29 twenty-nine	80 eighty
30 thirty	90 ninety
40 forty	100 a hundred
50 fifty	101 a hundred and one
60 sixty	200 two hundred

1 000 a thousand

HOW MANY?

How many seconds in a minute?
Sixty and no more in it.
How many minutes in an hour?
Sixty for sun and flower.

How many hours in a day?
Twenty-four for work and play.
How many months in a year?
Twelve the calendar makes clear.

C. G. Rossetti.

PRONUNCIATION.

[auə]	[ɪə]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[eɪ]
our hour flower	clear here	month other some	us sun hundred	name late April

[ə]	[e]	[juə]	[uə]	[dʒ]
September November December	many any	January	February	January June July

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) How many hours are there in a day? 2) How many minutes are there in an hour? 3) How many seconds are there in a minute? 4) How many days are there in a year? 5) How many months has a year? 6) Which is the first month? 7) How many days are there

in January? 8) How many days has February in a leap-year? 9) What is the name of the third month? 10) What are the names of the other months?

II. Teigiamai atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

Pvz.: Have you any English books? *Yes, I have some.*

1) Have you any Russian books? 2) Has Tom any pictures? 3) Are there any pictures in your books? 4) Are there any chairs in this room?

III. Sudarykite klausimus šiems atsakymams:

1) Yes, we have some copy-books. 2) No, there are no pencils on the table. 3) No, he has no pictures in his book. 4) Yes, there are some tables in this room.

IV. Perskaitykite:

24, 31, 58, 60, 73, 89, 92, 100, 105, 115, 146, 365, 366, 987, 1 000.

GRAMATIKA.

I. Some, any, no.

Have you *any* books?	Ar jūs turite knygų? (*kokių nors*).
I have *some* books.	Aš turiu knygų (*keletą*).
I have *no* books.	Aš neturiu knygų (*jokių*).
Are there *any* pictures in your room?	Ar yra paveikslų jūsų kambaryje? (*kokių nors*).
There are *some* pictures in my room.	Mano kambaryje yra paveikslų (*keletas*).
There are *no* pictures in my room.	Mano kambaryje nėra paveikslų (*jokių*)
Is there *any* ink in the inkstand?	Ar yra rašalo rašalinėje (*kiek nors*).
There is *some* ink in the inkstand.	Rašalinėje yra rašalo (*tam tikras kiekis*).
There is *no* ink in the inkstand.	Rašalinėje nėra rašalo.

Žodis *some* reiškia *keletas, tam tikras kiekis, keli, vieni*. Klausiamajame sakinyje *some* nevartojamas. Vietoje jo vartojamas *any*, kuris reiš-

kia *kokie nors, kiek nors*. Neigiamajame sakinyje vartojamas žodelis *no*.

Some ir *any* į lietuvių kalbą dažnai neverčiami; su daiktavardžiais jie verčiami dalies kilmininku.

II. Prielinksnis *of*.

1. *This month* has thirty-one days.	Šis mėnuo turi 31 dieną.
2. The name *of this month* is January.	Šito mėnesio pavadinimas — sausis.

Pirmajame sakinyje žodis *month* (*mėnuo*) yra veiksnys ir verčiamas į lietuvių kalbą vardininku.

Antrojo sakinio *month* su prielinksniu *of* verčiamas kilmininku.

Daiktavardis su prielinksniu *of* verčiamas į lietuvių kalbą kilmininku.

Lesson 5.

SPORT AND GAMES.

"*Can* you skate?" Tom asks Henry.

"Yes, I can," answers Henry.



"Then let us go to the *skating-rink*," says Tom.
"All right! Let us go!"
The boys go to the skating-rink.
"And can you ski, Henry?" asks Tom again.
"Yes, I can. I like it *very much*."
"Let us go and ski *together* on the *free* day."
"All right!"
"Do you like *games?*" Henry asks Tom.
"Oh yes! I *often* play *football*, volley-ball and *tennis* in summer."
"I cannot play football," says Henry.
"Then you *must* learn. It is not *difficult*."
"And can you *swim*?" asks Tom.
"No, I cannot, but I want to learn this summer."
"*Of course*, you must. Do you *hear* the *music*?" asks Tom. "Here is the skating-rink!"

ON SKIS.

Up and down the hills we go,
To and fro, to and fro.
Crystal air, and sun, and snow,
Away we go, away we go!

M. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[eɪ]	[æ]	[i:]	[u]
morning forty sport	name skate game	have banner can	see free	book look football

[ʌ]	[ɪə]	[ɛə]	[ju:]	[ɔ:]	[ð]
but us must	clear hear	chair air	pupil duty music	four fourteen course	there then together

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) Can you skate? 2) Can you play football? 3) Can you play volley-ball? 4) Do you swim? 5) Do you play tennis? 6) When do you play games? 7) Do you like games?

II. Parašykite klausiamąja forma:

1) He can skate. 2) They can swim. 3) She can sing.

III. Parašykite neigiamąja forma:

1) They can skate. 2) He can sing. 3) She can swim.

VI. Sudarykite sakinius iš šių žodžių:

1) We must speak English at the English lessons. 2) He must go home now. 3) They must do their lessons now. 4) She must write this exercise.

V. Parašykite neigiamąja forma:

1. I must eat this.
2. He must eat this.
3. She must eat this.
4. We must eat this.
5. You must eat this.
6. They must eat this.

IV. Parašykite klausiamąja forma:

Pvz.: March, in, days, thirty-one, are, there.
There are thirty-one days in March.

1) to, you, glad, see, am, I. 2) very, I, well, skate, can. 3) there, some, in, tea, cup, is, the. 4) them, know, well, I, very. 5) morning, the, in, o'clock, nine, at, rings, bell, the.

GRAMATIKA.

Veiksmažodžio *can* (galiu) esamasis laikas (Present).

Teigiamoji forma	*Klausiamoji forma*	*Neigiamoji forma*
I can He can She can We can You can They can — read.	Can I Can he Can she Can we Can you Can they — read?	I cannot He cannot She cannot We cannot You cannot They cannot — read.

12 ak

1.

Veiksmažodis *can* nekaitomas asmenimis.

2.

Klausiamojoje formoje veiksmažodis *can* eina prieš veiksnį:

I	can.
Can	I?

3.

Cannot — neiginys *not* rašomas kartu su veiksmažodžiu *can.*

4.

Po veiksmažodžio *can* visuomet vartojamas kitas veiksmažodis bendratyje (veiksmažodis, kuriuo atsakome į klausimą „ką daryti" — *skaityti, rašyti* ir t. t.). Po *can* vartojama veiksmažodžio bendratis be dalelytės *to.*

Pvz: *I can read.* (Plg. *I like to read. I want to read.*)

Veiksmažodžio *must* (turiu, privalau) esamasis laikas (Present).

Teigiamoji forma	*Klausiamoji forma*	*Neigiamoji forma*
I must He must She must We must You must They must } go.	Must I Must he Must she Must we Must you Must they } go?	I must not He must not She must not We must not You must not They must not } go.

1.

Veiksmažodis *must*, kaip ir veiksmažodis *can*, nekaitomas asmenimis.

2.

Klausiamojoje formoje veiksmažodis *must* eina prieš veiksnį:

I	must.
Must	I?

3.

Neigiamojoje formoje po veiksmažodžio *must* vartojamas neiginys *not* (*I must not*).

4.

Po veiksmažodžio *must*, kaip ir po veiksmažodžio *can*, visuomet vartojama bendratis (veiksmažodis, kuriuo atsakome į klausimą „ką daryti“, — *skaityti*, *rašyti* ir t. t.).

Po *must* vartojama veiksmažodžio bendratis be dalelytės *to*.

Pvz.:
I must *work*.
I must *learn* to swim.
I must *do* my lessons well.

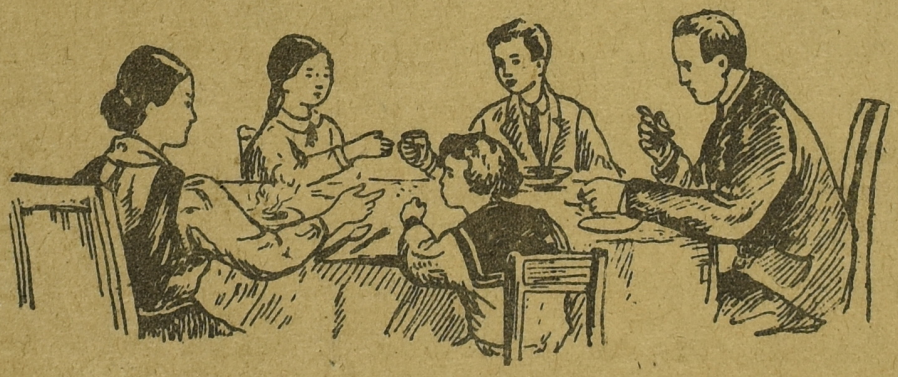
Lesson 6.

AT DINNER.

To-day is the free day. Tom and Jane do not go to school on the free day. Father and Mother do not go to their work. It is half past two in the afternoon. Dinner is ready. Jane helps Mother *to lay the table. She brings in* some plates, spoons, *forks* and *knives*.

Now the family is sitting at the table.

Mother brings in the soup and gives some to Father and to the children.



Jane. Please, *pass* me the *salt*, Tom! There is *too little* salt in the soup.

Tom. Here it is.

Jane. Thank you!

Fred. I can't eat the soup. It's too *hot*.

Mother. *Wait a little*. Don't eat it now.

After the soup Mother brings the *meat* and *potatoes*. She gives some meat to Father and to the children.

Mother. Don't play with the knife, Fred. Put it down.

Father. Please, pass me the bread, Jane.

Jane. Here's the bread, Father.

Father. Thank you!

Mother. Now, Jane, *take* the plates *away.*

Jane takes away the plates. Mother brings some *apples.*

Mother. Don't take *that* big apple, Fred. Here's an apple for you.

Tom. My apple isn't *sweet.* Give me *another,* please.

Mother. Here's a nice apple for you.

Dinner is over. After dinner Mother *washes up* the plates. Jane and Tom help her.

FIVE GOOD RULES.

1. Wash your hands *before* dinner.
2. Sit down to dinner.
3. Do not put your knife *into* your mouth.
4. Say "Please" when you ask people to pass you *something.*
5. Say "Thank you" when people pass you something.

PRONUNCIATION.

[eɪ]	[ɔ:]	[aɪ]	[ɑ:]	[ɔ:]	[eɪ]	[i:]	[ou]
day May lay	for sport fork	like knife knives	ask past pass	also always salt	again rain wait	eat tea meat	go fro potato

[i:]	[æ]	[au]	[θ]	[n]
greet sweet	can apple	thousand mouth	something mouth	knife know

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) Do children go to school on the free day? 2) Whom does Jane help to lay the table? 3) With what do we eat soup? 4) With what do we eat meat? 5) Do you like meat and potatoes? 6) Do you like much salt in your soup? 7) Do you like apples?

II. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai:

1) Mother gives some soup *to Fred.* 2) We eat soup *with a spoon.* 3) Tom likes to play chess *with his father.* 4) We eat meat *with a fork.* 5) He passes the salt *to me.* 6) I pass the bread *to her.* 7) Jane often plays *with Fred.* 8) We often play volley-ball *with them.*

III. Padėkite netiesioginį papildinį prieš tiesioginį:

1) Mother gives some meat to the children. 2) We give our copy-books to the teacher. 3) Pass the bread to me.

IV. Padėkite tiesioginį papildinį prieš netiesioginį:

1) Give him an apple. 2) Pass me the salt. 3) Don't give her the knife.

GRAMATIKA.

I. Įvardžiai su prielinksniais *to* ir *with.*

Whom
Ką

does the teacher ask to read?
mokytojas prašo skaityti?

The teacher asks | Rimas / Rimą | to read. The teacher asks | him / jį | to read.
Mokytojas prašo | | skaityti. Mokytojas prašo | | skaityti.

To whom
Kam

does Gina give a book?
Gina duoda knygą?

Gina gives a book | to Rimas. / Rimui. | Gina gives a book | to him. / jam.
Gina duoda knygą | | Gina duoda knygą | |

With whom
Su kuo

does Tom play?
žaidžia Tomas?

Tom plays | with Rimas. / su Rimu. | Tom plays | with him. / su juo.
Tomas žaidžia | | Tomas žaidžia | |

What
Ką

do you see on the table?
tu matai ant stalo?

14 ak

I see	a pen	on the table.		I see	it	on the table.	
Aš matau	plunksną	ant stalo.		Aš matau	ją	ant stalo.	

With what	do you write?	
Kuo	tu rašai?	

I write	with a pen.		I write	with it.	
Aš rašau	plunksna.		Aš rasau	ja.	

Prielinksnio *to* vartojimas su netiesioginiu papildiniu.

1. The teacher gives *a book* ***to Rimas.***
2. The teacher gives *a book* ***to him.***
3. The teacher gives ***Rimas*** *a book.*
4. The teacher gives ***him*** *a book.*

Kiekviename aukščiau duotajame sakinyje yra du papildiniai.

A book (*knyga*) visuose keturiuose sakiniuose yra tiesioginis papildinys. *Rimas* (*Rimui*) yra netiesioginis papildinys pirmajame ir trečiajame sakiniuose. *Him* (*jam*) yra netiesioginis papildinys antrajame ir ketvirtajame sakiniuose.

Kaip matyti iš pavyzdžių jeigu netiesioginis papildinys eina po tiesioginio papildinio, tai jis vartojamas su prielinksniu *to*. Jeigu netiesioginis papildinys eina prieš tiesioginį, tai jis vartojamas be prielinksnio *to*.

II. Daiktavardžių, turinčių galūnes *f* ir *fe*, daugiskaitos sudarymas.

One knife [naıf] *Two knives* [naıvz].
One leaf [li:f] *Many leaves* [li:vz].

Daiktavardžiai su galūnėmis *f* ir *fe* vienaskaitoje, daugiskaitoje paprastai turi galūnę ***ves.***

III. Sutrauktinės formos.

Šnekamojoje kalboje labai dažnai vartojamos sutrauktinės formos pvz.:

can't [ka:nt]=cannot
it's [ıts]=it is
don't [dount]=do not



Lesson 7.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE 7th OF NOVEMBER.

On the Seventh of November we *celebrate* the *Anniversary* of the *Great* October *Socialist Revolution.*

There is a Red Army *parade* on this day. The Red Army *men* come to the parade with *automatic rifles* and *machine-guns.* We can see many *tanks* and *field guns.* Big *aeroplanes fly high* in the air. The parade shows that our Red Army and Red *Navy* are always ready to *defend* our *country.*

There is a big demonstration after the parade. We hear music and songs. The streets are *full of* people. The people come to the tribune with banners, slogans and *portraits* of our *leaders.*

Long live our great leader Comrade Stalin!
Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!
Long live our country!
Down with fascism!

15 ab

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɪə]	[eɪ]	[ə:]
hear clear	celebrate parade aeroplane	work world anniversary

[eɪ]	[i:]	[ʃn]	[ʃ]
great	teacher leader	demonstration revolution	socialist

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When do we celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution? 2) Is there a parade on this day? 3) With what do the Red Army men come to the parade? 4) What can we see? 5) Where do big aeroplanes fly? 6) Where do the people come with banners, slogans and portraits of our leaders?

II. Išrašykite iš pamokos teksto visus šūkius.

III. Aprašykite, ką matote paveikslėlyje.

Review.

(Lessons 1—7.)

1.

We must be at school at nine o'clock in the morning. The bell rings, and then the lessons begin.

Have you English lessons at school? Yes, we have. What do you do at your English lessons? We read, we speak, and we write. What do you write? We write exercises and dictations. We write them in our copy-books or on the blackboard.

Do you speak English? Yes, we do. Now we can speak English a little. With whom do you speak English? We speak English with our teacher. He asks us questions at the lesson, and we answer them. I always know my lesson well.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the lessons are over, and we go home. When I come home, I have my dinner. My mother gives me

some soup and meat. I like meat and potatoes. After dinner my mother often gives me an apple. I like sweet apples very much.

On the free day I often go to the skating-rink together with my friend. I like to go to the skating-rink with him. He skates very well.

Can you ski? Of course, I can. Can you swim? No, I cannot. I must learn in summer. Do you play games? Yes, I do. I can play tennis, volley-ball and other games. Have you any sisters or brothers? I have no brothers, but I have a little sister. She is very happy when I have time to play with her.

2.

School begins in September. After September comes October. September has thirty days. October has thirty-one days. Are there any other months which have thirty-one days? Yes, there are some. They are: December, January, March, May, July and August.

How many days has February? It has twenty-eight. In a leap-year it has twenty-nine days.

How many months are there in a year? There are twelve. How many days are there in a year? There are three hundred and sixty-five days. In a leap-year there are three hundred and sixty-six.

How many hours are there in a day? There are twenty-four hours. An hour has sixty minutes, and a minute has sixty seconds.

Review Exercises.

I. **Sudarykite klausimus šiems sakiniams:**

1) Lessons begin *at nine.* 2) The children are singing *a song.* 3) Yes, I can speak English. 4) No, we cannot skate in summer. 5) My friend is *at school.* 6) The children are *at home.* 7) Jane plays tennis *in summer.* 8) They live *in Moscow.* 9) I must come to school *at a quarter to nine.* 10) We must write *this exercise.* 11) Yes, there are some inkstands on the desks. 12) No, there are no balls under the chair. 13) She reads *Russian books and English books.* 14) I am writing *an exercise* now. 15) She must go *home.* 16) Yes, he can ski very well. 17) *The teacher* gives us lessons. 18) I go to the skating-rink *with my brother.* 19) We eat soup *with a spoon.* 20) We eat potatoes *with a fork.* 21) We are carrying *red flags.*

II. **Žemiau duodamus sakinius pirma parašykite klausiamąja, o paskui neigiamąja forma:**

1) There are some pictures on the wall. 2) There are some pencils on the table. 3) There is some bread on the plate. 4) There is some water in the cup. 5) There are some knives on the table.

III. Parašykite teigiamąja forma šiuos sakinius:

1) There are no maps on the wall. 2) There are no apples on the plate. 3) There is no tea in the cup. 4) There is no salt on the table. 5) There are no forks here.

IV. Pabaikite žemiau duodamus sakinius, dėdami taškų vietoje atitinkamo veiksmažodžio bendratį.

Pvz.: I like .... I can ....
I like *to swim.* I can *swim.*

1) Gina wants .... 2) My sister can also .... 3) We must .... 4) He begins .... 5) We can .... 6) Tom must ....

V. Padėkite netiesioginį papildinį prieš tiesioginį:

1) The mother gives some apples to Rimas. 2) The teacher is giving a book to Jane. 3) We give our copy-books to the teacher. 4) Pass the bread to Tom, please.

VI. Padėkite tiesioginį papildinį prieš netiesioginį:

1) Give Fred a pencil. 2) Pass your father some water, Jane. 3) Give her a knife.

VII. Skliausteliuose esančius įvardžius paverskite reikiamu linksniu:

Pvz.: I give *(he)* many books.
I give *him* many books.

1) We often play volley-ball with *(they)*. 2) I always see *(she)* in the morning. 3) The teacher often asks *(we)* to read. 4) I am glad to see *(you)*. 5) She is glad to see *(I)*. 6) His brother often goes to the skating-rink with *(he)*.

VIII. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *a, an* arba *the.*

1) We write with . pen. 2) There is ... apple on this plate. Give me ... apple. 3) This is ... blackboard. What colour is ... blackboard? ... blackboard is black. 4) What colour are ... walls in your room? 5) ... soup is ready.

Lesson 8.

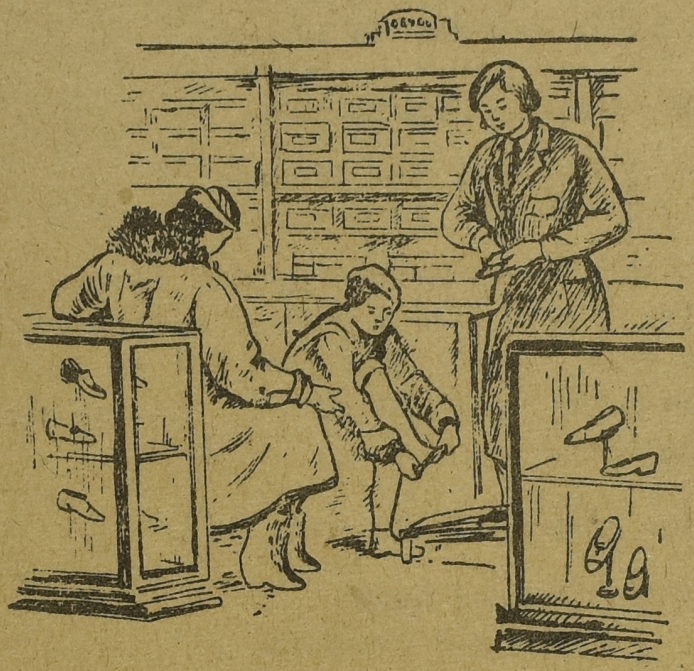
SHOPPING.

Mother. Jane, I am free to-day. Put on your *hat* and *coat,* and let us go and *do some shopping.*

Jane. What shall we *buy*?

Mother. We shall buy *a pair of shoes* for you and *a pair of stockings* for Fred.

Jane. What shall we buy for Tom?
Mother. We must buy a shirt and a red tie for Tom.
Jane. Tom will be very *pleased*, I know. And what shall you buy for *yourself*, Mother?



Mother. I must have a *new dress*. *Be quick*, Jane, or it will be late. We must be back at two o'clock.
Jane. I shall be ready *in a moment*.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ou]	[aɪ]	[ɛə]	[ɔ:]
glad can hat	go coat	my good-bye buy	chair air pair	course your yourself

[i:]	[u:]	[ju:]	[ŋ]
meat please pleased	shoes	new	skating shopping stocking

17 atv

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus.

1) What will Mother buy for Jane? 2) What will she buy for Fred? 3) What will she buy for Tom? 4) Do you like shopping? 5) Shall you buy a new coat in spring?

II. Sudarykite klausimus šiems sakiniams.

Pvz.: Yes, they will go home.
Will they go home?

1) Yes, we shall go to the skating-rink. 2) Yes, he will swim in summer. 3) Yes, I shall buy a pair of stockings. 4) No, she will not read this book. 5) No, they will not be free to-day. 6) No, I shall not be ready in a moment. 7) No, we shall not have a Russian lesson to-day.

III. Parašykite neigiamąja forma.

Pvz.: I shall go home.
I shall not go home.

1) I shall get up at seven o'clock in the morning. 2) They will be late. 3) She will put on her new dress. 4) We shall have meat for dinner. 5) You will see him in the afternoon.

IV. Atsakykite trumpai į šiuos klausimus.

Pvz.: Shall you read this book?
Yes, I shall.
No, I shall not.

1) Shall you buy a new dress for yourself? 2) Shall you go to the skating rink on the free day? 3) Will she be free in the evening? 4) Will they come to see him on the free day?

V. Išskirtuosius kursyvinius daiktavardžius pakeiskite atitinkamais įvardžiais.

Pvz.: Mother gives *some meat* to Father.
Mother gives *it* to Father.

1) Put *the coat* on. 2) *Mother* will buy *a dress* for *Jane*. 3) *Mother* will buy *a shirt* for *Tom*. 4) *The stockings* are black. 5) Put *the knife* down. 6) Pass *the salt* to *Gina*. 7) Pass *the apples* to *Bob*.

GRAMATIKA.

Būsimasis laikas (Future).

Teigiamoji forma	*Klausiamoji forma*	*Neigiamoji forma*
I shall He will She will We shall You will They will — play chess	Shall I Will he Will she Shall we Shall you Will they — play chess?	I shall not He will not She will not We shall not You will not They will not — play chess

Būsimasis laikas sudaromas iš pagalbinių veiksmažodžių *shall* ir *will* ir pagrindinio veiksmažodžio bendraties.

Pvz.: *I shall* read. *You will* read.
He will be ready in a moment. *She will* be ready in a moment.
We shall have an English lesson. *They will* have an English lesson.

Shall, kaip matyti iš lentelės, vartojamas pirmam vienaskaitos ir daugiskaitos asmeniui.

Will vartojamas antram ir trečiam asmeniui:

Klausiamosios formos antrame asmenyje vietoje *will* vartojamas *shall*.

Pvz.: *Shall you* see him to-day?
Yes, I shall.

Lesson 9.

THE BODY. I.

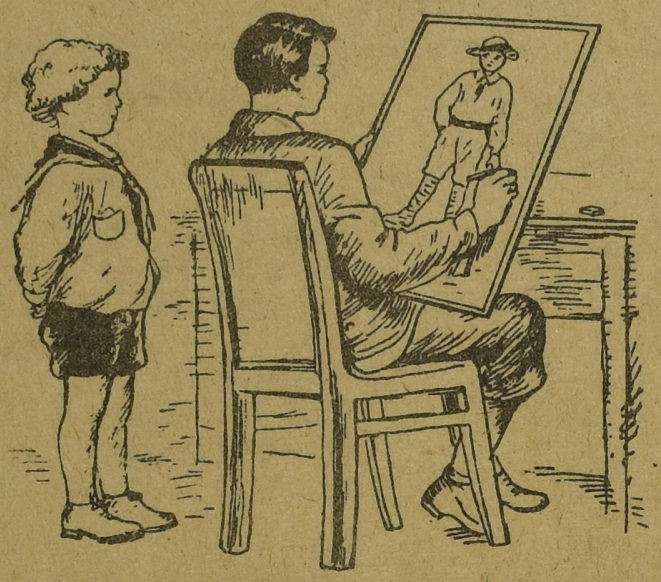
One day Tom asks Fred:

"Can you *draw* a *man?*"

"No, Tom, I can't."

"Give me a pencil and some *paper*, and I shall *show* you how to do it."

"I begin with the man's face. Now I shall draw his *eyes*. He will also have a mouth and a *nose*. Then he will have two *ears*. Now he must have some *hair*."



"Look at the picture. The man's *head* is ready. Now I shall draw his *body*, *arms*, hands, *legs* and *feet*." When the picture is ready, Tom says, "You must go to bed now. It is nine o'clock. But *to-morrow* I shall show you how to draw a boy's head, a girl's head, a dog, a cat, and many other things."

A RIDDLE.

It's true, I have both face and hands,
And move before your eye;
Yet when I go, my body stands,
And when I stand, I lie.

[A watch.]

PRONUNCIATION.

[ou]	[ɔ:]	[æ]	[au]	[ou]	[ıə]	[ɛə]
snow know show	draw	hat can man	house thousand mouth	stove rose nose	hear clear ear	air pair hair

[e]	[i:]	[ɑ:]	[ai]
bread ready head	greet sweet feet	march March arm	buy good-bye eye

Exercises.

I. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš šių žodžių: *Tom's, mother's, our teacher's, Fred's, this girl's, Jane's, Rimas', friend's.*

1) My ... name is Nelly. 2) This is ... schoolbag. 3) ... cat is black. 4) ... eyes are blue. 5) My ... hair is black. 6) This is ... pencil. 7) ... ball is in the box. 8) ... shoes are brown.

II. Parašykite daugiskaita.

Pvz.: The girl's hat is green.
The girls' hats are green.

1) My friend's coat is brown. 2) The boy's shirt is white. 3) A pioneer's tie is red. 4. The worker's room is good. 5) The teacher's pencil is red. 6) The girl's cup is blue.

III. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai.

1) *Bob* will draw a picture. 2) Bob will draw *a picture*. 3) *His brother* lives in Leningrad. 4) His brother lives *in Leningrad*. 5) I shall buy *a pair of stockings*. 6) We shall go to the skating-rink *to-morrow*.

IV. Parašykite būsimuoju laiku šiuos sakinius:

Pvz.: I *go home* at four o'clock.
I *shall go home* at four o'clock.

1) I do not get up at six o'clock in the morning. 2) We have breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning. 3) He is at home on the free day. 4) They come home at half past two in the afternoon.

GRAMATIKA.

Possesive Case (kilmininko linksnis).

1. *The boy's pencil is red.* Berniuko pieštukas raudonas.

Šiame sakinyje daiktavardžiu *the boy s* (berniuko) atsakome į klausimą „kieno?“

Jeigu daitavardžiu atsakome į klausimą „kieno?“, sakome, kad jis yra kilmininko linksnyje. Daiktavardžiai, reiškią gyvųjų daiktų pavadinimus, kilmininke tur galūnę *'s*. Pavyzdžiui: The *girl's* tie is red.

2. *The boys' pencils are red.* Berniukų pieštukai raudoni.

Prie daugiskaitos daiktavardžio kilmininke pridedamas po *s* tik apostrofas ('), jeigu tas daiktavardis turi galūnę *s*.

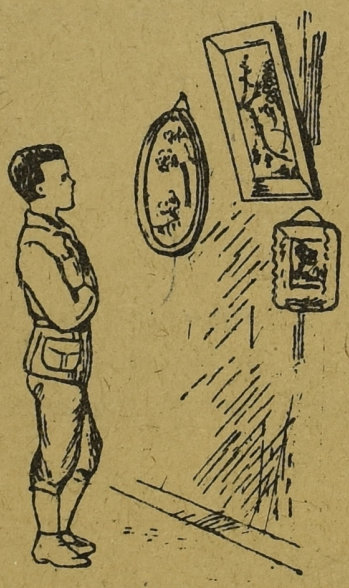
3. *The children's pencils are red.* Vaikų pieštukai raudoni.

Jeigu daiktavardis daugiskaitoje neturi galūnės *s*, tai kilmininke prie jo pridedama galūnė *'s*.

Lesson 10.

THE BODY. II.

We have two eyes. We *use* them for *seeing* and looking. This is my *right* eye, and this is my *left* eye. People's eyes are of *different* colours; they are black, brown, *grey* or blue.





We have two ears. We use them for *hearing* and *listening*. We like to listen to music on the *wireless*.

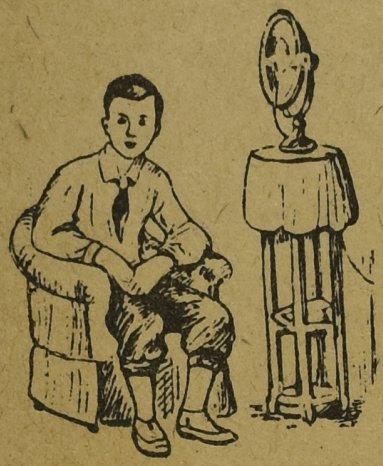
We use our mouths for eating and speaking. The *tongue* and *teeth* are in the mouth.

What do we *smell* with? We smell with our noses. What do we *touch* with? We touch with our hands and *fingers*. We use them for touching. How many hands have we? We have two. This is my right hand, and this is my left hand.

What do we *walk* with? We walk with our legs and feet. We have two legs and two feet. This is my right *foot*, and this is my left foot.

A RHYME.

Spades for digging; pens for writing;
Ears for hearing; teeth for biting;





Eyes for seeing; legs for walking;
Tongues for tasting, or for talking.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ju:]	[aɪ]	[i:]	[u]	[eɪ]	[ɔ:]	[au]	[ʌ]
music use	light right	feet teeth	good foot	they grey	chalk walk	mouth	young touch tongue

[ŋ]	[ŋg]	[ð]
young tongue	English finger	them that

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) What do we see with? 2) What do we speak with? 3) What do we smell with? 4) What do we touch with? 5) What do we use for hearing and listening? 6) What do we use for walking? 7) How many teeth have we? 8) Where is the tongue? 9) Where is the hair? 10) How many arms and legs have we? 11) How many hands and feet have we?

II. Parašykite daugiskaita.

A man, an eye, a tooth, a finger, a foot, a leg, a knife, an arm, a child.

III. Žemiau duodamus veiksmažodžius parašykite vienaskaitos trečiuoju asmeniu Present ir Present Continuous.

Pvz.: To walk: *he walks; he is walking.*

To eat, to go, to speak, to touch, to sit, to wash, to dress, to write.

IV. Skliausteliuose duodamus daiktavardžius paverskite kilmininku.

Pvz.: *(The boy)* eyes are brown.
The boy's eyes are brown.

1) *(Rimas)* eyes are blue. 2) *(The dog)* teeth are white. 3) *(Kitty)* hair is black. 4) *(Pioneers)* ties are red. 5) *(The cat)* eyes are green. 6) *(The schoolboys)* copy-books are blue.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite atitinkamus įvardžius.

1) Tom says to Fred, "... shall show ... how to draw." 2) A man has two legs; ... uses ... for walking. 3) Nelly is eating soup; ... is eating ... with a spoon. 4) Tom says to Fred, "Give ... a pencil and some paper." 5) We have two ears; we use ... for hearing.

GRAMATIKA.

I. Daiktavardžių daugiskaita.

Mes žinome, kad daiktavardžių daugiskaitai padaryti prie jų galūnių pridedama *s*. Tačiau kai kurie daiktavardžiai šios taisyklės neklauso. Tai išimtys. Pavyzdžiui:

Vienaskaita	*Daugiskaita*
a child	children
a foot	feet
a tooth	teeth
a man	men

II. Prielinksnio vartojimas klausiamojo sakinio gale.

Anglų kalboje prielinksnis gali būti klausiamojo sakinio gale. Pavyzdžiui:

With what do we hear?	Kuo mes girdime?
What do we hear *with?*	Kuo mes girdime?

III. Galūnė *es* vienaskaitos trečiajame asmenyje.

Jeigu veiksmažodis baigiasi raidėmis *ss, sh, ch,* tai vienaskaitos trečiajame asmenyje jis turi galūnę *es.*

Pvz.: he *dresses,* he *washes,* he *touches.*

Galūnė *es* tariama, kaip [ız].

Pvz.: dresses ['dresız], washes ['wɔʃız], touches ['tʌtʃız].

Lesson 11.

REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Teacher. Bob, when is International Youth Day?
Bob. It is on the first of September.
Teacher. *Quite* right. Now, Tom! When is the Day of the Stalin *Constitution?*
Tom. It is on the fifth of December.
Teacher. Very good. When is Lenin *Memorial Day,* Rimas?
Rimas. It is on the twenty-first of January.
Teacher. Good. Tell me, Ann, when is Red Army Day?
Ann. It is on the twenty-third of February.
Teacher. Right. When is the Day of the *Paris Commune?* Kitty, can you answer this question?
Kitty. It is on the eighteenth of March.
Teacher. Good. And when is *International Women's Day?*
Kitty. It is on the eighth of March.
Teacher. Quite right. Tell me, Tom, when is May Day?
Tom. It is on the first of May.
Teacher. Very good. Now, Rimas, when is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution?
Rimas. It is on the seventh of November.

Counting.

10th the tenth [tenθ]
20th the twentieth ['twentııθ]
21st the twenty-first ['twentı-'fə:st]
30th the thirtieth ['θə:tııθ]
40th the fortieth ['fɔ:tııθ]
50th the fiftieth ['fıftııθ]
60th the sixtieth ['sıkstııθ]
70th the seventieth ['sevntııθ]
80th the eightieth ['eitııθ]
90th the ninetieth ['naıntııθ]

GRAMATIKA.

Kelintiniai skaitvardžiai.

Anglų kalboje kelintiniai skaitvardžiai padaromi pridedant prie kiekinių skaitvardžių galūnę ***th.***

Pvz.: four — *the fourth;* ten — *the tenth.*

Išimtį sudaro skaitvardžiai *the first, the second, the third.*

Atkreipkite dėmesį į tai, kaip padaromi kelintiniai skaitvardžiai iš *five* ir *twelve*: five — *the fifth;* twelve — *the twelfth.*

Jeigu skaitvardis turi galūnę ***y,*** tai kelintiniame skaitvardyje tas ***y*** virsta ***i,*** ir prie jo pridedama galūnė ***eth.***

Pvz.: twenty — *the twentieth;* thirty — *the thirtieth.*

PRONUNCIATION.

[ʃn]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ju:]	[kw]	[u]
revolution constitution demonstration	army march March	can man Paris	constitution commune	quarter question quite	good woman

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When is the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution? 2) When is the Day of the Stalin Constitution? 3) When is Red Army Day? 4) When is International Women's Day? 5) When is the Day of the Paris Commune? 6) When is May Day? 7) When is International Youth Day?

II. Perskaitykite šias datas:

10/I, 3/IV, 7/VIII, 15/XI, 6/II, 25/X, 30/XII, 11/II, 12/III, 20/V, 2/VII, 21/VI, 12/IX.

III. Sudarykite sakinius iš šių žodžių:

Pvz.: desk, the, my, on, I, pen, put.
I put my pen on the desk.

1) football, he, friend, with, plays, his. 2) the, him, teacher, to, write, asks. 3) Gina's, this, book, is. 4) any, do, pictures, you, room, in, see, the? 5) see, you, do, whom? 6) in, there, September, days, are, thirty. 7) blue, this, are, eyes, child's. 8) I, coat, buy, new, shall, a. 9) touch, what, with, we, do? 10) use, writing, ink, for, a, we, pen, and.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a* arba *the*.

1) April is ... month. 2) April is ... fourth month of ... year. 3) There are thirty days in ... April. 4) Red Army Day is on ... twenty-third of February. 5) Which month is December? It is ... twelfth month of ... year. 6) When is ... Day of ... Stalin Constitution? It is on ... fifth of December. 7) January is ... cold month.

Lesson 12.

THE SEASONS. I.

WINTER AND SPRING.

There are four *seasons* in the year. They are: spring, summer, *autumn* and winter.

Winter is coming. The days are *short* and the nights are *long*. The *weather* will *soon* be very cold. There will be much snow on the ground, and we shall put on our warm coats. The water in the river will *become* ice, and we shall skate on it.

After winter will come spring. In spring the weather is warm*er* *than* in winter. The days become long*er*, and the nights are short*er*. Spring *sowing* begins on the *collective farms*. In *early* spring it is not very warm. There are *few* flowers in the gardens, there is very little grass in the *fields*. When the weather is quite warm, we shall see many flowers in the gardens and fields.

PROVERB.

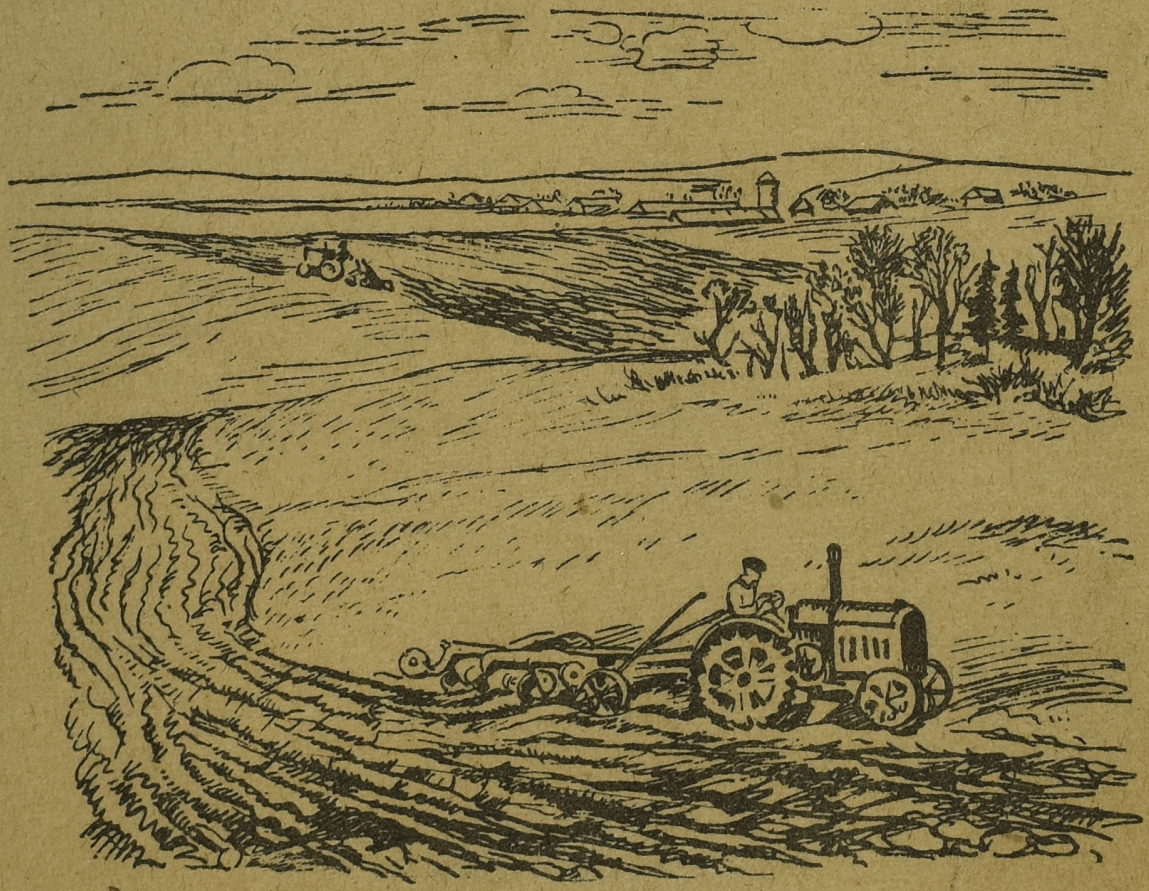
April showers bring May flowers.

THE SWING.

How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the ail so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do!



Winter.



Spring.

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside—



Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!

R. L. Stevenson.

PRONUNCIATION.

[i:]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[e]	[ʌ]
read teacher season	August autumn	for sport short	head breakfast weather	some come become

[ou]	[ɑ:]	[u:]	[auə]	[i:]	[ð]
snow sow	arm farm	too soon	flower shower	field	together weather

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) How many seasons are there in the year? 2) What are the names of the seasons? 3) Is the weather cold in winter? 4) What does the water in the river become in winter? 5) Are the days long or short in winter? 6) Are the nights long or short in winter? 7) What do we put on when the weather is very cold? 8) Can you ski? 9) Shall you go to the skating-rink to-morrow? 10) When does the weather become warmer? 11) When do the days become longer? 12) When do the nights become shorter?

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš šių žodžių: *colder, shorter, warmer, younger, longer.*

1) Tom's pencil is long; Jane's pencil is .... 2) My brother is ... than I. 3) Ice is ... than water. 4) In winter the days are ... than in spring. 5) In spring the weather is ... than in winter.

III. Taškų vietoje įdėkite: *few, many, little* arba *much.*

1) There is ... soup in my plate. 2) There are ... books in the bookcase. 3) Are there ... or ... knives on the table? 4) There is ... water in this cup. 5) I do not like ... salt in my soup 6) Is there ... or ... ink in the inkstand?

IV. Papasakokite, ką matote 38 ir 39 psl. paveikslėliuose.

GRAMATIKA.

I. *Many, much, few, little* vartojimas.

many books	*few* books
much salt	*little* salt

Many ir *much* reiškia „daug“, bet vartojami jie nevienodai: *Many* vartojamas su daiktavardžiais, turinčiais *daugiskaitą*, o *much* su daiktavardžiais, turinčiais tik *vienaskaitą*. Pavyzdžiui sakome: ***many*** *books*, ***many*** *pencils*, ***many*** *pens*, ***many*** *rooms*, bet ***much*** *soup*, ***much*** *salt*, ***much*** *bread*, ***much*** *time*.

Few ir *little* reiškia „mažai“, bet *few*, kaip ir ***many***, vartojamas su daiktavardžiais, turinčiais daugiskaitą, o *little*, kaip ir *much*, su daiktavardžiais, turinčiais tik vienaskaitą. Pavyzdžiui, sakome: ***few*** *books*, ***few*** *pencils*, ***few*** *pens*, ***few*** *rooms*, bet ***little*** *soup*, ***little*** *salt*, ***little*** *bread*, ***little*** *time*.

Įsidėmėkite, jog sakome: ***much*** *ink*, ***little*** *ink*, nes žodis *ink* (rašalas) ir anglų kalboje daugiskaita nevartojamas.

II. Aukštesnysis būdvardžių laipsnis.

The red pencil is *long*.	Raudonasis pieštukas ilgas.
The blue pencil is *longer*.	Mėlynasis pieštukas ilgesnis.
In spring the days are *warm*.	Pavasarį dienos šiltos.
In summer the days are *warmer* than in spring.	Vasarą dienos šiltesnės, negu pavasarį.

Darant būdvardžio aukštesnįjį laipsnį, prie nelyginamojo laipsnio pridedama galūnė ***er***.

Pvz.: *long — longer; warm — warmer*.

Lesson 13.

THE SEASONS. II.

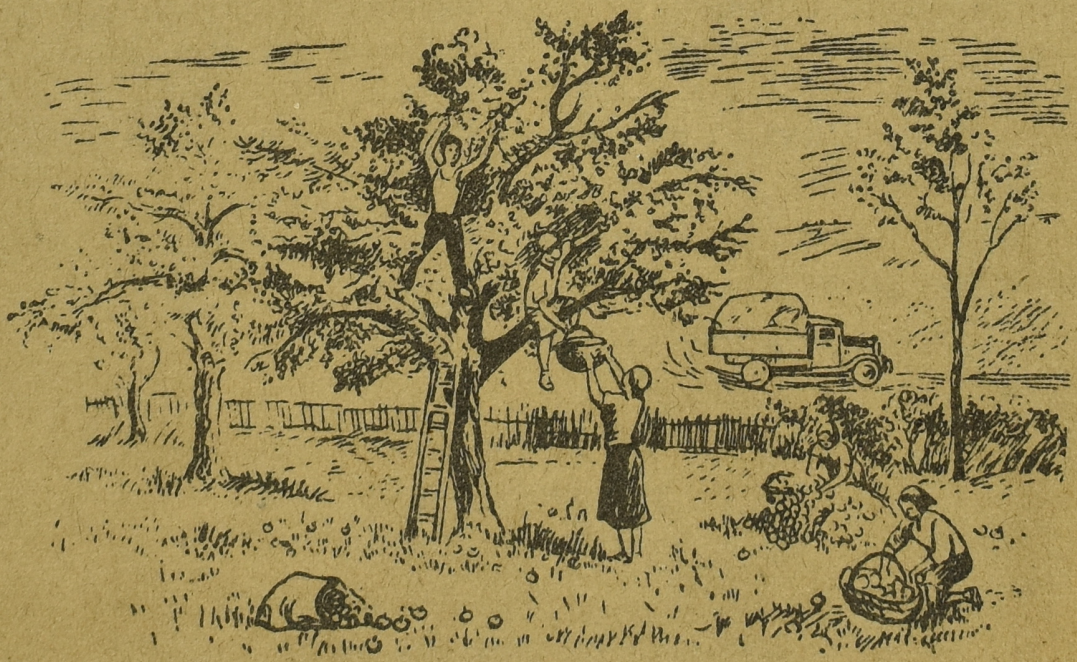
SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

In summer the sun is very hot. Summer is the hot*test* season of the year. The days are long, and the nights are short. On the twenty-second of June we have the long*est* day and the short*est*

24ab



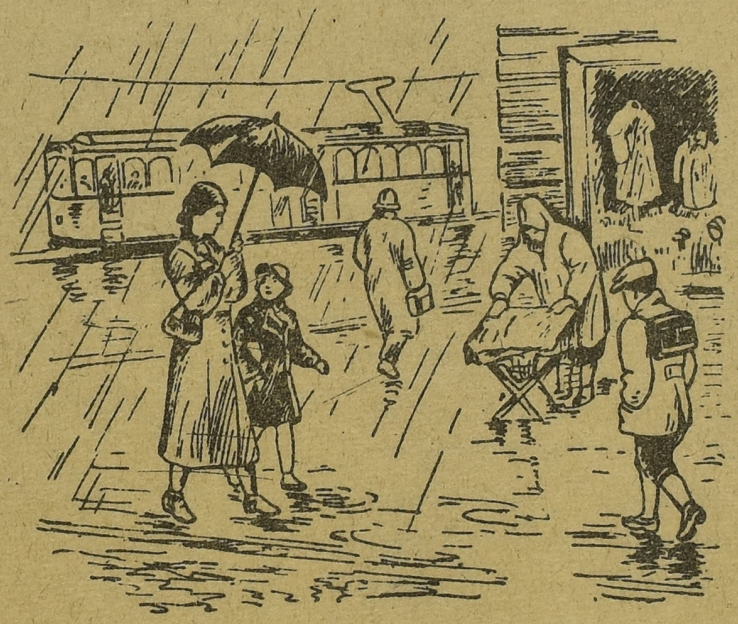
Summer.



Autumn.

night of the year. It is *pleasant* to swim in the *cool* water when the weather is hot.

In summer the *corn* becomes *ripe*, and the fields are quite yellow. When the corn is ripe, *harvesting* begins. We do not go to school in summer, *because* we have our *holidays*. Autumn begins in September. Many *fruits* become ripe in autumn. We all like to eat apples, *pears* and *cherries*.



In October and in November the weather becomes colder and colder. *It* often *rains*.

On the first of September the summer holidays are over, and we go back to school.

PROVERB.

Make hay while the sun shines.

FALLING RAIN.

Everything is shining *wet*
In rain, rain, rain;
It falls with trickling, splashing sounds
Upon the window pane.

Everything looks very grey
In rain, rain, rain,
I love to see it hit the ground
And then bounce up again.

PRONUNCIATION.

[e]	[u:]	[ɔ:]	[ai]	[ɑ:]	[ei]	[ɔ:]
breakfast weather pleasant	school cool fruit	sport short corn	like shine ripe	farm harvesting	wait rain	all call fall

[dʒ]	[θ]	[ɛə]	[u]	[ei]	[w]
January June July	something everything	hair there pear	book look	day make say pane hay	white when while

[au]	[ʌ]	[ʊ]
ground sound bounce	come some love	harvesting trickling splashing

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When is the weather warmer, in summer or in spring? 2) When are the days longer, in winter or in summer? 3) When is the weather colder, in September or in November? 4) Which is the hottest season of the year? 5) Which is the longest day of the year? 6) Which is the shortest night of the year? 7) When is it pleasant to swim? 8) When does the corn become ripe? 9) When do many fruits become ripe? 10) What fruits do you know? 11) Do we go to school in summer? 12) When do we go to school again? 13) When does it often rain?

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš šių žodžių: *the longest, the coldest, the hottest, the biggest, the youngest.*

1) Summer is ... season of the year. 2) Winter is ... season of the year. 3) Tom is young; Jane is younger; Fred is ... . 4) Rimas is ... boy in his class. 5) The brown pencil is long; the blue pencil is longer; the red pencil is ... .

III. Kiekvienam žemiau duodamam žodžiui parašykite priešingos reikšmės žodį.

Pvz.: to give — *to take.*

Short, cold, big, hot, to answer, to ask.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a*, *an* arba *the*.

1) January is ... coldest month of ... year. 2) It is warm in ... May. 3) Rimas is ... pioneer. 4) He is ... Lithuanian boy. He is not ... English boy. 5) We eat with ... knife and ... fork. 6) This is ... apple; ... apple is big and sweet.

V. Išskirtuosius daiktavardžius pakeiskite atitinkamais įvardžiais:

1) *Tom* and *Jane* are at school. 2) *The teacher* asks *the children* many questions. 3) *Nelly* gives *Rūta* a book. 4) *Rimas* likes *Bob*. 5) *The clock* is on the wall.

VI. Papasakokite, ką matote 42 psl. paveikslėliuose.

GRAMATIKA.

Trys būdvardžių laipsniai.

Nelyginamasis laipsnis	*Aukštesnysis laipsnis*	*Aukščiausiasis laipsnis*
1. long short	longer shorter	the longest the shortest
2. hot big	hotter bigger	the hottest the biggest

1. Anglų kalboje yra trys būdvardžių laipsniai: nelyginamasis, aukštesnysis ir aukščiausiasis. Kaip žinome, aukštesnysis laipsnis padaromas pridedant nelyginamojo laipsnio būdvardžiui galūnę *er*. Darant aukščiausiąjį laipsnį, nelyginamojo laipsnio būdvardžiui pridedama galūnė ***est.*** Prie aukščiausiojo būdvardžio laipsnio dedamas žymimasis artikelis (*the* longest, *the* shortest).

2. Lentelės skyr., pažymėtame skaitmeniu 2., duodamas būdvardžių *hot* ir *big* laipsniavimas. Tie būdvardžiai yra vienaskiemeniai. Jie baigiasi viena priebalse, prieš kurią yra viena trumpa balsė. Darant tokių būdvardžių aukštesnįjį ir aukščiausiąjį laipsnius, galinė priebalsė padvigubėja (*hot — hotter — the hottest*).

26ab

Review.

(Lessons 8—13.)

1.

To-morrow my mother will go and do some shopping. She will take me and my sister with her. We shall buy many nice things. I shall have a pair of new shoes and a new winter coat. My sister will have a new dress and hat. Then my mother will buy two pairs of stockings for us and a shirt for Father. Father will be very pleased.

2.

What do we see with? We see with our eyes. We hear with our ears, and we smell with our nose. We use our mouth for eating and speaking. What is in the mouth? The tongue and the teeth are in the mouth. We have two arms and two hands. We also have two legs and two feet. We walk with our legs and feet.

3.

Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather becomes warmer; the days are longer; the sun shines in the blue sky; the grass is green, and there are many flowers in the gardens and the fields.

Summer months are also very pleasant. They are the warmest months of the year. The days are long, the nights are short. The gardens are full of flowers. The corn in the fields becomes ripe. And when the sun is very hot, it is pleasant to swim in the cool water.

Autumn is a good season too. Apples, pears and other fruits become ripe in this season.

In winter the weather becomes very cold. The ground and the trees are all white with snow. We often go on our skis or skate on the ice. Is winter not a pleasant season?

Review Exercises.

I. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš žemiau duodamų žodžių kilmininku.

Pvz.: *(friend)* My ... dog is big.
My *friend's* dog is big.

Father, boy, sister, Jane, teacher, child, Rimas, Bob.

1) My ... room is big. 2) ... father is a doctor. 3) ... pencil-box is in his schoolbag. 4) The ... books are in the bookcase.

5) I see ... cat. 6) This ... schoolbag is in the desk. 7) She is playing chess with her ... friend. 8) Don't take this ... ball.

II. Parašykite daugiskaita.

Pvz.:	My *friend's book* is good. My *friends' books* are good.

1) The child's ball is big. 2) My sister's friend speaks English. 3) The teacher's book is in the bookcase. 4) His brother's friend can swim. 5) The man's shoes are black. 6) The pioneer's tie is red.

III. Įdėkite, kur reikia, *a, an* arba *the*.

1) I shall buy ... new dress. 2) Summer is ... hottest season of ... year. 3) There are thirty-one days in ... March. 4) This is ... tie; ... tie is red. 5) I see ... book, ... copy-book, ... pen, .. pencil and ... inkstand on this desk. 6) After ... summer comes ... autumn. 7) International Youth Day is on ... first of September.

IV. Išskirtuosius daiktavardžius pakeiskite įvardžiais:

1) *Tom* brings *a book* to Bob. 2) *Jane* will go and do some shopping to-morrow. 3) *Nelly* puts *the knives* and *the forks* on the table. 4) *This boy* often plays chess with *his sister*. 5) *The children* often skate in winter and swim in summer.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš skliausteliuose duodamų žodžių, kurie tiktų pagal prasmę:

Pvz.:	Summer is ... season of the year. *(hotter, the hottest)* Summer is *the hottest* season of the year.

1) In autumn the weather is ... than in summer. *(colder, the coldest)* 2) Winter is ... season of the year. *(colder, the coldest)* 3) In spring the days become ... and ... . *(longer, the longest)* 4) He is ... than his brother. *(younger, the youngest)* 5) He is ... boy in our class. *(bigger, the biggest)* 6) Tom is ... than Fred. *bigger, the biggest)* 7) Ice is ... than water. *(colder, the coldest)*.

VI. Sudarykite klausimus šiems sakiniams:

1) There are *four* seasons in the year. 2) Yes, he can skate. 3) It rains *in autumn*. 4) *The corn* becomes ripe in August. 5) Apples and pears become ripe *in autumn*. 6) No, we do not go to school in summer. 7) There are *two* inkstands on the table. 8) There are *three* doors in this room. 9) I shall buy a coat *to morrow*. 10) I shall buy *a coat* to-morrow. 11) They will have *an English lesson* to-morrow.

VII. Parašykite būsimuoju laiku šiuos sakinius:

1) He is drinking tea. 2) They are eating soup. 3) I go to bed at ten. 4) The children write many dictations. 5) He does his lessons at home. 6) We play chess on the free day.

VIII. Į žemiau duodamus klausimus atsakykite žodžiu.

Pvz.: Is snow white? *Yes, it is.*
Is snow green? *No, it isn't.*
Is snow white or green? *It's white.*
What colour is snow? *It's white.*

1. Is chalk white?
Is chalk black?
Is chalk white or black?
What colour is chalk?

2. Is the sky blue?
Is the sky brown?
Is the sky blue or brown?
What colour is the sky?

3. Is grass green?
Is grass red?
Is grass green or red?
What colour is grass?

IX. Į žemiau duodamus klausimus atsakykite žodžiu.

Pvz.: What do wa call the first month of the year?
We call it January.

1) What do we call the second month of the year? 2) What do we call the third month of the year? 3) What do we call the fourth month of the year? 4) What do we call the fifth month of the year? 5) What do we call the first season of the year? 6) What do we call the hottest season of the year? 7) What do we call the third season of the year? 8) What do we call the twelfth month of the year? 9) What do we call the coldest season of the year?

X. Į žemiau duodamus klausimus atsakykite žodžiu.

Pvz.: What do we use when we drink tea?
We use a cup.

1) What do we use when we write? 2) What do we use when we eat meat? 3) What do we use when we eat soup? 4) What do we use when we write on the blackboard?

XI. Į žemiau duodamus klausimus atsakykite žodžiu.

Pvz.: When do we use a cup?
We use a cup when we drink tea.

1) When do we use a pen and ink? 2) When do we use a fork and a knife? 3) When do we use chalk? 4) When do we use a spoon?



Lenin is dead, but his work lives.

Lesson 14.

TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

I.

Vikis and Rimas are pioneers. Vikis' father is a *commander;* he is *at the front.* Rimas' father is a *partisan.* The boys live in a *village occupied by the Germans.* Vikis and Rimas *hate* the *fascist soldiers* and *officers.*

II.

One day Vikis and Rimas are walking home *through* a *wood. It is getting dark.* It is very cold. The ground is *covered* with snow. It is very *still* in the wood.

Suddenly Vikis sees *something* white *behind* the trees.

"Look, Rimas!" Vikis says. "Do you see *anything* behind that tree?"

"No," says Rimas," I see nothing there." Then he says, "Yes, there is something behind that tree. What can it be? It is not snow; it moves a little."



The boys *stop* and *stand still.* The white thing moves again. Now the boys see it well. It is a man. He is covered with something white. Suddenly the boys see that he is not *alone.* Another man in white moves behind the first man, then another... The boys count the men. They see ten men.

"Rimas," says Vikis. "*Those* men are *fascists.* They are moving to the front. They want to *penetrate* into our *rear.* Run and tell your father about them. He will come with his partisans and *catch* or *kill* them. Run quickly, and I shall wait for you here."

III.

Soon Rimas comes back with his father and two other partisans. They carry their automatic rifles, machine-guns and *grenades* with them. They know that they must catch or kill the fascists.

When Vikis sees the partisans, he runs to meet them.

"Where are the fascists?" asks Rimas father.

"They are not far," says Vikis. "They move very slowly, because they are *afraid* of partisans."

Soon the partisans see the German fascists. They begin *firing at* them. The fascists are afraid of the partisans and *try* to run away. But not all of them can run away. Eight fascists *fall down* on the ground. Two fascists are *killed* and lie still on the white snow. Six fascists are *badly wounded.*

PRONUNCIATION.

[aɪ]	[ɑ:]	[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[æ]	[aɪ]
night **fight**	answer commander partisan	front something nothing	run suddenly	badly catch stand	white behind

[ɪə]	[u:]	[aɪ]	[kw]	[ŋ]	[θ]
hear **ear** **near**	do move through	cry try by	quite question quickly	thing something anything nothing	thing something nothing anything

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) What are Vikis and Rimas? 2) What is Vikis father? 3) What is Rimas father? 4) Where do Vikis and Rimas live? 5) Whom do they hate? 6) Where are Vikis and Rimas walking one day? 7) What is the ground covered with? 8) What does Vikis suddenly see behind the trees? 9) Do the boys stop and stand still? 10) Does the white thing move? 11) What is the man covered with? 12) How many men do the boys see? 13) What are those men? 14) Where does Rimas run? 15) With whom does Rimas come back? 16) What do the partisans carry with them? 17) What do the partisans do when they see the fascists? 18) Why do the fascists try to run away? 19) How many fascists are killed? 20) How many fascists are badly wounded?

II. Sudarykite klausimus šiems sakiniams:

1) Yes, Tom has something in his right hand. 2) No, there is nothing in my bag. 3) No, I see nothing behind the tree. 4) Yes, there is something on the floor. 5) No, I have nothing in my left hand. 6) Yes, we can see something near the house.

III. Taškų vietoje įdėkite prielinksnius *through, with, behind, to.*

1) Rimas must run ... his father. 2) The boys are walking ... a wood. 3) I see something ... that tree. 4) The ground is covered ... snow. 5) The man is covered ... something white.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *much, many, little* arba *few.*

1) There is ... snow on the ground in winter. 2) Are there ... or ... pictures in this book? 3) There are ... trees in the wood. 4) Do you like ... or ... salt in your soup?

V. Žemiau duodamus veiksmažodžius parašykite esamojo laiko (Present) vienaskaitos trečiuoju asmeniu.

Pvz.: to stand — *he stands.*

To read, to go, to walk, to do, to run, to try, to ask, to cry.

VI. Papasakokite savais žodžiais apsakymėlį „Two Little Patriots".

GRAMATIKA.

I. *Something, anything, nothing* vartojimas.

Is there *anything* on the table?	Ar yra *kas* (*nors*) ant stalo?
There is *something* on the table.	Ant stalo *kažkas* yra.
There is *nothing* on the table.	Ant stalo *nieko* nėra.

Žodis *something* reiškia *kažkas, šis tas, kas nors.* Klausiamajame sakinyje *something* nevartojamas. Jo vietoje vartojamas *anything,* reiškiąs *kas nors, kai kas.* Neigiamajame sakinyje vartojamas *nothing,* reiškiąs *niekas, nieko.*

II. Veiksmažodžių, turinčių galūnę *y*, vienaskaitos trečiasis asmuo.

Present		*Tense.*	
I	try	We	try
He, She	tries	You	try
		They	try

Veiksmažodžiai, turintieji galūnę *y,* prieš kurią yra priebalsė, esamojo laiko vienaskaitos trečiajame asmenyje turi galūnę ***es,*** o raidė *y* virsta ***i.***

Pvz.: ***He tries, he cries;*** bet ***he plays.***

Lesson 15.

GOING TO THE CINEMA.

Tom. Hallo, Bob! Where are you going?
Bob. I am going to the *cinema*.
Tom. *What is on* to-day?
Bob. "Chapaev." It's a very good *film*. Can you go too?
Tom. No, thank you. I *was* at the cinema *yesterday*.
Bob. What was on?
Tom. "Lenin in October."
Bob. Was it *interesting*?
Tom. Oh, very!
Bob. Was Jane with you?
Tom. No, she was not.
Bob. *Why*?
Tom. Because she was *ill* yesterday.
Bob. Is she *better* to-day?
Tom. Yes, thank you. She is quite well to-day, but she was in bed yesterday.
Bob. *Were* you at the cinema alone?
Tom. No, Rimas and Henry were with me.
Bob. Well, *good-bye* now! I must go or I shall be late.
Tom. Good-bye!

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɒ]	[w]	[w]	[kw]
holiday yesterday	my why good-bye	shopping harvesting interesting	well with was were	what where why while	quarter question quickly quite

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When was Tom at the cinema? 2) What was on? 3) Was Jane with him? 4) Why not? 5) Was Tom alone at the cinema? 6) Who was at the cinema with him?

II. Sudarykite klausimus šiems sakiniams:

1) Yes, I was at the cinema yesterday. 2) No, I was not at the cinema yesterday. 3) Yes, Jane was ill yesterday. 4) No, Bob was not ill yesterday. 5) Yes, they were at school yesterday. 6) No, they were not at the cinema yesterday.

III. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai, pradėdami juos žodeliais: *when, where, how, whom, who, what, with whom, with what* arba *to whom.*

1) Rimas father works *on a collective farm.* 2) The boys are walking *quickly.* 3) We shall come home *in the evening.* 4) Vikis sees a man *behind the tree.* 5) We write *with a pen and ink.* 6) Tom likes *this story* very much. 7) *Rimas* likes to read. 8) *The white thing* moves a little. 9) I often walk in the wood *with my sister.* 10) Fred gives *Tom* a pencil and some paper.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *something, anything, nothing, some, any* arba *no.*

1) Is there ... on the chair? 2) Yes, there is ... on it. 3) Is there ... ink in the inkstand? 4)Yes, there is ... . 5) No, I have ... green pencils. 6) No, I see ... in this box.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *I, my* arba *me.*

1) Give ... some paper. 2) ... have a new book. 3) It is ... book.

VI. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *he, his* arba *him.*

1) ... has a ball. 2) It is ... ball. 3) Give this ball to ... .

GRAMATIKA.

Būtasis laikas (Past) veiksmažodžio *to be.*

Teigiamoji forma	*Klausiamoji forma*	*Neigiamoji forma*
I was He was She was We were You were They were	Was I Was he Was she Were we Were you Were they	I was not He was not She was not We were not You were not They were not
at the cinema yesterday.	at the cinema yesterday?	at the cinema yesterday.

Lesson 16.

AFTER SCHOOL.

Tom is at home. He is waiting for Henry. Soon Henry comes.

Tom. Hallo, Henry! Why are you *so* late? It is *already* five o'clock.

Henry. We *had* six lessons to-day, and after the lessons we had a pioneer meeting. And why are you at home so early?

Tom. We had only five lessons to-day.

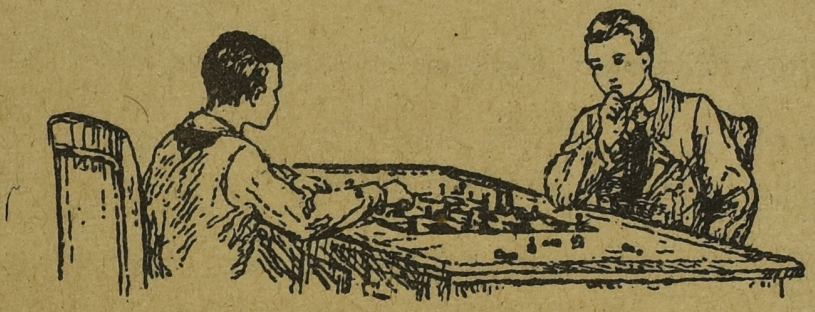
Henry. Had you a pioneer meeting yesterday?

Tom. No, we had a meeting *last week*.

Henry. What shall we do now?

Tom. Let us go to the shooting-range.

Henry. All right!



THE SCHOOL-BELL'S SONG.

IN THE MORNING.

This is the song,
The song it sings;
These are the words
The bell now rings:
'Your play is done,
Work has begun;
Now boys and girls
Must leave their fun.'

IN THE EVENING.

This is the song,
The song it sings;
These are the words
The bell now rings:
'Your school is done,
It's time for fun;
Now, boys and girls,
Play has begun.'

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[ɔ:]	[ou]	[ɑ:]	[i:]	[ei]	[ə:]
can	salt	go	pass	meeting	again	learn
man	also	no	ask	greet	rain	early
has	always	so	last	week	wait	
had	already					

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) How many lessons had Henry? 2) What had he after the lessons? 3) How many lessons had Tom? 4) When had Tom a pioneer meeting?

II. Sudarykite klausimus žemiau duodamiems sakiniams. Kiekvieną klausimą pradėkite klausiamuoju žodeliu *why*.

1) They must go home, because it is late. 2) Jane was in bed, because she was ill. 3) Tom and Rimas go to the cinema together, because they are friends. 4) Henry had no lessons yesterday, because it was the free day. 5) Fred likes this book, because there are many pictures in it. 6) We shall read this book, because it is interesting.

III. Sudarykite sakinius iš žemiau duodamų žodžių.

Pvz.: here, there, somebody, is.
There is somebody here.

1) mouth, with, we, our, eat. 2) for, we, writing, pens, use. 3) see, floor, the, I, on, something. 4) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in. 5) snow, the, covered, trees, are, with. 6) week, I, last, was, the, cinema, at. 7) yesterday, had, a, they, meeting.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite vieną iš skliausteliuose duodamų žodžių, kurie tiktų pagal prasmę.

Pvz.: Winter is ... season of the year. *(colder, the coldest)*
Winter is *the coldest* season of the year.

1) In summer the days are ... than in spring. *(longer, the longest)* 2) I have three pencils. The yellow pencil is ... of the three. *(shorter, the shortest)* 3) Jane is ... than Tom. *(younger, the youngest)* 4) Rimas is ... boy in our class. *(bigger, the biggest)* 5) To-day the weather is ... than it was yesterday. *(warmer, the warmest)* 6) On the twenty-second of December we have ... night of the year. *(longer, the longest).*

V. Parašykite kelintinius skaitvardžius žemiau duodamų kiekinių skaitvardžių.

Pvz.: four — *the fourth.*

Twenty-two, thirty-five, twelve, sixty-nine, forty-three.

VI. Parašykite daugiskaita:

1) There is no book on the table. 2) My friend is a pioneer. 3) The boy is reading a slogan. 4) The girl is writing an exercise. 5) Where is the teacher? He is in the classroom.

GRAMATIKA.

Būtasis laikas (Past) veiksmažodžio *to have*.

Teigiamoji forma	*Klausiamoji forma*	*Neigiamoji forma*
I had He had She had We had You had They had — an English lesson yesterday.	Had I Had he Had she Had we Had you Had they — an English lesson yesterday?	I had He had She had We had You had They had — no English lesson yesterday.

Veiksmažodžio *to have* neigiamosios formos esamajame ir būtajame laikuose prieš daiktavardį dedamas neiginys *no*.

Artikelis tokiu atveju praleidžiamas. Trumpuose neigiamuose atsakymuose vietoje *no* vartojamas *not*.

Pvz.: Have you a ball?
No, I have not (haven't). I have no ball.
Had you an English lesson yesterday?
No, I had not (hadn't). I had no English lesson yesterday.

Lesson 17.

JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was Jane's *birthday*. Jane *is twelve years old* now. She *invited* all her friends. She *received* many *presents*: a new dress from Mother and Father, a book from Tom, a *pretty* cup from Kitty and a box of *paints* from Rimas and Gina.

The children had cakes, *sweets* and apples for tea. After tea they play*ed* games and dance*d*.

Then they *decided* to sing a song which they all like*d* very much. It was the "Merry Fellows."

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PRONUNCIATION.

[ə:]	[ou]	[ʌ]	[ɪ]	[i:]
first third birthday	cold old	become covered colour	many any pretty	sweet meat receive

Exercises.

I. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai:

1) Tom was at the cinema *yesterday*. 2) Tom was *at the cinema* yesterday. 3) *Tom* was at the cinema yesterday. 4) We had a meeting *last week*. 5) We had *a meeting* last week. 6) Tom and Henry are going *to the skating-rink*. 7) Bob wants to see *this film*. 8) *Bob* wants to see this film. 9) He must go *to school*. 10) We shall read *this book*. 11) Jane will write *this exercise*. 12) I shall play chess *with my brother*.

II. Parašykite būtuoju laiku:

1) We skate in winter. 2) There are many flowers in spring. 3) We have tea after dinner. 4) We work in the morning and in the afternoon.

III. Parašykite būsimuoju laiku:

1) We play tennis in summer. 2) Children do not go to school on the free day. 3) We have soup and meat for dinner. 4) They are at home. 5) It is warm in spring.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *she* arba *her*.

1) Jane received many presents from ... friends. 2) ... is thirteen years old now. 3) Show ... this picture.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *we, our* arba *us*.

1) ... were at the cinema on ... holiday. 2) ... teacher was at the cinema with ... . 3) ... liked the film very much.

VI. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *you* arba *your*.

1) Were ... at the cinema on ... holiday? 2) Who was at the cinema with ...?

VII. Kiekvienam žemiau duodamam žodžiui raskite priešingos reikšmės žodį.

Pvz.: to ask — *to answer*.

Old, short, cold, far, to receive, notning, new, white, night, evening.

GRAMATIKA.

Taisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių būtasis laikas (Past).

Teigiamoji forma.		
To play	*To work*	*To invite*
I played He played She played We played You played They played } ball yesterday.	I worked He worked She worked We worked You worked They worked } yesterday.	I invited my He invited his She invited her We invited our You invited your They invited their } friend yesterday.

Daugelio anglų kalbos veiksmažodžių būtasis laikas padaromas pridedant bendračiai galūnę ***ed***.

Pvz.: *to play — played, to work — worked.*

Jeigu veiksmažodžio bendratis turi galūnę *e*, tai, darant jo būtąjį laiką, bendračiai pridedama galūnė *d*.

Pvz.: *to dance — danced; to receive — received.*

Galūnės *ed* tarimas.

1. Galūnės *ed* raidė *e* netariama.

Pvz.: played [pleɪd]; received [rɪ'si:vd]; lived [livd].

2. Jeigu prieš *ed* yra duslieji priebalsiai *p, k, f, s, c(e)*, galūnė tariama, kaip [t].

Pvz.: wórked [wə:kt]; danced [dɑ:nst]; asked [ɑ:skt].

3. Veiksmažodžių, turinčių galūnėse raides *t, d, te* arba *de*, galūnė *ed*, tariama, kaip [id].

Pvz.: to invite — invited [ɪn'vaɪtɪd]
to decide — decided [dɪ'sardɪd]
to want — wanted ['wɔntɪd]

Lesson 18.

A. DIALOGUE.

Kitty. Good morning, Nelly!
Nelly. Good morning!
Kitty. Yesterday was Jane's birthday. Did she invite you?
Nelly. Yes, she did.
Kitty. Why weren't you *there*?
Nelly. Because Mother was ill. Tell me all *about* it, Kitty! Did Jane receive any presents?
Kitty. Yes, she did.
Nelly. What presents did she receive?
Kitty. She received a dress, a book, a cup and a box of paints.
Nelly. What did you all do there?
Kitty. Oh! We *had a very good time*. We had tea and cakes, and then we played games.
Nelly. Did you play games all the evening?
Kitty. No, we did not. We danced too.
Nelly. *I am very sorry that* I was not there.

PRONUNCIATION.

[au]	[eɪ]	[eɪ]	[ɪ]	[ŋ]
house	day	rain	very	song
mouth	play	wait	merry	long
thousand	hay	again	story	ring
about	May	paints	sorry	bring

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When was Jane's birthday? 2) How old is Jane? 3) Whom did Jane invite? 4) What presents did she receive? 5) What did the children do after tea? 6) What song did they decide to sing? 7) Do you like to sing? 8) How old are you?

II. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai:

1) Jane received *a box of paints.* 2) *Jane* received a box of paints. 3) They lived in Leningrad *last year.* 4) They lived *in Leningrad* last year. 5) Yesterday I played volley-ball *with my friends.* 6) The teacher asked *his pupils* many questions. 7) He asked *us* to come. 8) He asked *him* to sit down.

III. Parašykite neigiamąja forma:

1) They lived in Moscow last year. 2) He played chess yesterday. 3) We learned a song last week. 4) She skated yesterday.

IV. Parašykite būtuoju laiku:

1) We skate in winter. 2) It is Jane's birthday. 3) She does not work in the evening. 4) He walks very quickly.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a, an* arba *the.*

1) He received two presents: ... new shirt and ... box of paints. 2) Do you like ... apples? Yes, I do. 3) Give me ... apple, please. 4) Pass me ... salt, please; it is near you. 5) June is ... sixth month of ... year. 6) Which is ... hottest month?

GRAMATIKA.

Būtojo laiko (Past) padarymas.

Klausiamoji forma		*Neigiamoji forma*	
Did I dance Did he dance Did she dance Did we dance Did you dance Did they danse	yesterday?	I did not dance He did not dance She did not dance We did not dance You did not dance They did not dance	yesterday.

Būtojo laiko veiksmažodžių klausiamoji forma padaroma su pagalba veiksmažodžio ***did,*** kuris yra veiksmažodžio ***to do*** būtojo laiko lytis. ***Did*** vartojamas visuose vienaskaitos ir daugiskaitos asmenyse.

Esamasis laikas.	*Būtasis laikas.*
do does	did

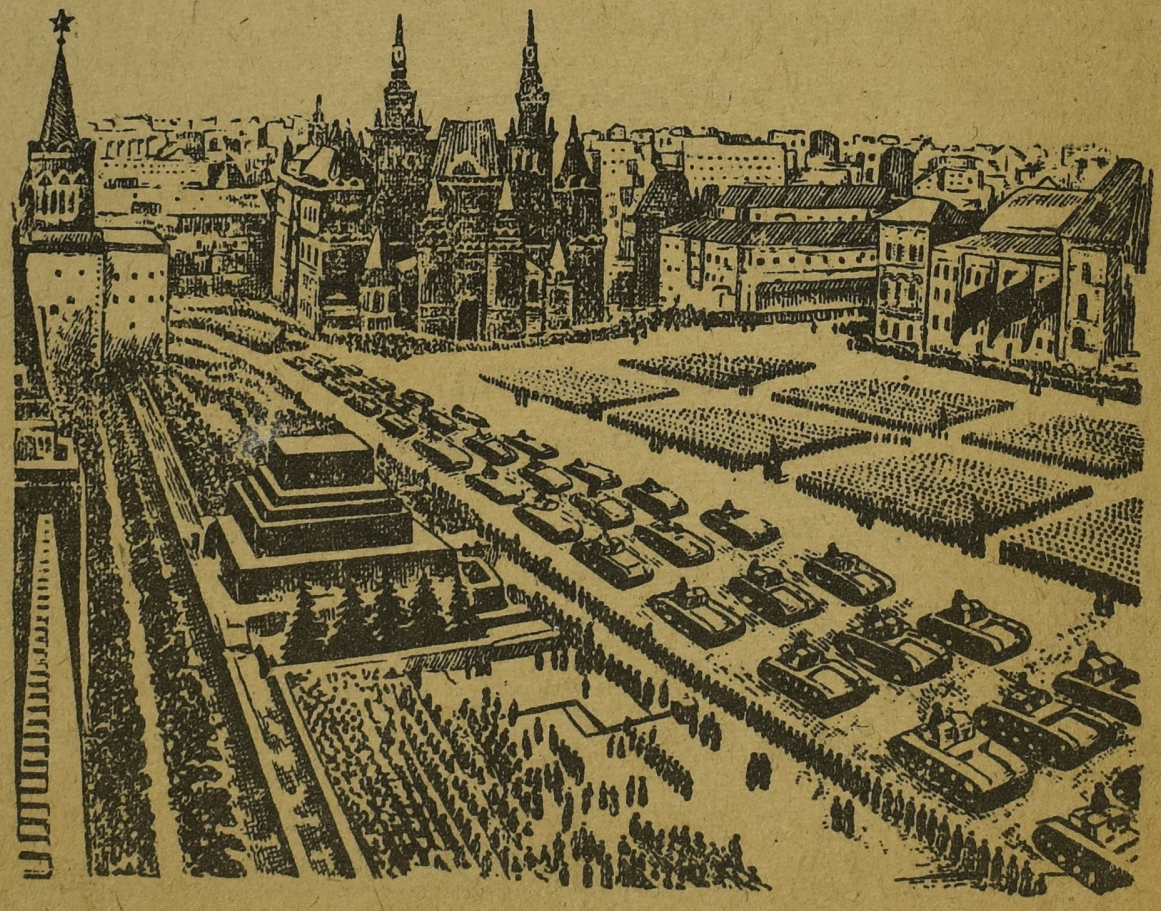
Būtojo laiko veiksmažodžių neigiamoji forma padaroma taip pat su pagalba veiksmažodžio ***did,*** kuris vartojamas visuose vienaskaitos ir daugiskaitos asmenyse. Po ***did*** dedamas neiginys ***not.***

Klausiamojoje ir neigiamojoje formose prieš pagrindinio veiksmažodžio bendratį dalelytė ***to*** nededama.

Lesson 19.

RED ARMY DAY.

On the twenty-third of February we celebrated Red Army Day. We had a meeting at school.



The meeting began after the lessons. Comrade Gražys, a commander, came to our school to tell us about the Red Army. He told-us about the Great Patriotic War, about our heroes and their exploits.

At the end he said, "Our Red Army and Red Navy are very strong. Our artillery and aviation are the best in the whole world. Our commanders and men are always ready to defend our country.

We must all be ready; you, children, must learn to shoot and become Voroshilov shots."

Long live the Red Army!

Long live the Red Navy!

Long live Comrade Stalin, Marschal of Soviet Union!

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[eɪ]	[au]	[ou]	[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]
can began	take came	house about	cold told	warm war	commander artillery

[u:]	[ʌ]	[ɒ]	[ʃn]	[e]
shoot too	country young	strong long	revolution demonstration	said ready

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) When is Red Army Day? 2) What did Comrade Gražys tell the hildren at the meeting? 3) Do you learn to shoot? 4) Are you a Voroshilov shot?

II. Perskaitykite angliškai šias datas:

23/II, 8/III, 18/III, 1/V, 1/IX, 7/XI, 5/XII, 12/XII, 1/I, 22/I.

III. Išskirtuosius daiktavardžius pakeiskite atitinkamais įvardžiais:

1) *Comrade Gražys* told us about the Red Army. 2) *Tom and Rimas* learn to shoot. 3) *Gina* gives *Jane* many books. 4) *The teacher* asked *the pupils* to read. 5) *Mother* asked *Fred* to put *the knife* down on the table.

IV. Parašykite sakinius 1-jo lentelės skyriaus duodamus žodžius paversdami kilmininku.

Pvz.:

1	2	3
Tom	pencil-box	is yellow.

Tom's pencil-box is yellow.

1	2	3
The children	ball	is white.
Jane	flowers	are pretty.
Fred	apple	is sweet.
Misha	sister	swims well.
Bob	brother	skates well.

GRAMATIKA.

Netaisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių būtojo laiko (Past) padarymas.

Present Tense	*Past Tense*
I come [kʌm] — aš ateinu	I came [keim] — aš atėjau
I say [sei] — aš sakau	I said [sed] — aš pasakiau
I take [teik] — aš imu	I took [tuk] — aš paėmiau
I shoot [ʃu:t] — aš šaunu	I shot [ʃɔt] — aš iššoviau
I tell [tel] — aš pasakoju	I told [tould] — aš pasakojau
I begin [bi'gin] — aš pradedu	I began [bi'gæn] — aš pradėjau

Veiksmažodžiai, turintieji būtajame laike galūnę *ed*, vadinami **taisyklingaisiais.**

Anglų kalboje yra veiksmažodžių, kurių būtasis laikas padaromas nepridedant galūnės *ed*. Tokie veiksmažodžiai vadinami **netaisyklingaisiais.**

64 psl. lentelėje duotieji veiksmažodžiai yra netaisyklingi.

Būtojo laiko netaisyklingieji veiksmažodžiai, kaip ir taisyklingieji, nekaitomi nei asmenimis, nei skaičiais.

Pvz.:	I came	we came
	he came	you came
	she came	they came

Past Tense.

Klausiamoji forma	*Neigiamoji forma*
Did I come?	I did not come.
Did I say?	I did not say.
Did I take?	I did not take.
Did I shoot?	I did not shoot.
Did I tell?	I did not tell.
Did I begin?	I did not begin.

Netaisyklingųjų, taip pat kaip ir taisyklingųjų, veiksmažodžių klausiamoji ir neigiamoji formos padaromos veiksmažodžio *did* pagalba.

Klausiamojoje ir neigiamojoje formose prieš pagrindinio veiksmažodžio bendratį dalelytė *to* nededama.

(Plg. su taisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių klausiamąja ir neigiamąja formomis 61 psl.)

Lesson 20.

A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

I.

It was at the time of the *civil* war. Ieva's father was a red partisan.

One day there was *shooting all around* the village where Ieva lived. At night the shooting stopped. Ieva was at home with her mother and her little brother. Suddenly Ieva *saw* a man's face at the window.

"Open the window!" said the man.

"What do you want?" asked Ieva.

"I am your father's friend, Ieva. My name is Gražys", said the man. Ieva opened the window.

"Come in, please!" she cried.

"Mother, come here! Here is Father's friend, Comrade Gražys"

"I cannot come in. Your father asks you to come to him. He is wounded. He is in the old *mill* in the wood. Take some bread with you and some *bandages* and run to him."



"I shall go," said Ieva's mother.

"No, no, you must not go!" cried Ieva. "I shall go. I am only a little girl. *Nobody* will touch me."

II.

Ieva's mother *gave* her some bread and some bandages, and the girl *ran* to the wood very quickly. Nobody saw her.

At last she saw the old mill. She opened the door and said:

"Father!"

"Ieva! Is that you?" cried her father.

"Here is some bread for you and some bandages. Are you *badly* wounded, Father? Can you go home with me?"



"No, I cannot. I am wounded in the leg," said Ieva's father. "I cannot walk."

Ieva helped her father *to bandage* his leg. Then she gave him some bread and some water.

"Go home, little Ieva," said her father. "I am better now. Come here again to-morrow. Good-bye, *dear*, and thank you very much."

III.

Ieva *went* to see her father *every* night. Soon he was well again. He said good-bye to his little "Red Partisan" and went back to the war.

Now Ieva is a doctor. She is at the front and works in a field hospital.

Pastaba. To stop—stopped, to cry—cried.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	[au]	[ɔ:]	[u:]	[ou]
all wall war	mark army partisan	hou se about around	draw saw	shoot wounded	no nobody

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ɪə]	[aɪ]
came gave save	can man ran	pass past last	bad badly bandage	near ear dear	like nine life

[ɒ]	[dʒ]
shopping skating shooting	village bandage

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) What was **Ieva's** father? 2) Where did **Ieva** live with her mother and brother? 3) What was there all around their village one day? 4) When did the shooting stop? 5) Whom did **Ieva** suddenly see at the window of the house? 6) Who was the man? 7) What was his name? 8) What did Comrade **Gražys** say to **Ieva**? 9) What did **Ieva's** mother say? 10) What did **Ieva** answer? 11) Where was **Ieva's** father? 12) Was he wounded? 13) What did **Ieva** help him to do? 14) What did she give him? 15) How often did **Ieva** go to see her father? 16) What is **Ieva** now?

II. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai, pradėdami juos žodeliais: *what, why, when, how, how often, where* arba *who.*

1) *Ieva's father* was wounded. 2) Ieva went to see her father *every night.* 3) The girl ran to the wood *very quickly.* 4) Ieva lived *in a village.* 5) *The next day* Ieva came to the old mill again. 6) He went to the cinema, *because he wanted to see the new film.* 7) She gave him *some bread and water.* 8) The shooting stopped *at night.* 9) The mill was *in the wood.* 10) I went to the skating-rink, *because I wanted to skate.*

III. Žemiau duodamiems žodžiams parinkite tos pačios šaknies žodžių.

Pvz.: to sing — *song.*

To shoot, please, quick, bad, life, young.

IV. Papasakokite apsakymėlį savais žodžiais.

Review.

(Lessons 14—20.)

I.

Tom and Jane are walking together in the wood. Spot is with them. He is running behind.

It is a cold winter day. The ground and the trees are covered with snow, and all around is white.

Tom sees something black on the snow near one of the trees. He asks Jane, "Do you see anything near that tree, Jane?"

"No, I don't," answers Jane, "there is nothing there."

Tom looks again. There is something on the snow, but he does not see what it is.

Tom calls his dog, but Spot is not there. He is running quickly to the black thing near the tree. A little later Spot comes back with something black in his teeth. When he comes quite near, Tom and Jane see an old black shoe in his mouth.

II.

"Last week was my birthday. I am thirteen years old now. I invited all my friends. One of them did not come, because he was ill.

I received many presents — one from Father and Mother, another from my sister and brother, and some presents from my friends.

We had cakes, sweets and fruit for tea. After tea we played games and danced. We were all very gay and happy."

"And what did you do yesterday?"

"I was at the cinema."

"Did you go there alone?"

"No, I was at the cinema with my brother. We saw a very interesting film, and we were very pleased.

I am learning to shoot now. I want to become a Voroshilov shot. At first I did not shoot well. Now I shoot much better."

Review Exercises.

I. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *something, anything, nothing, some, any* arba *no.*

1) There is ... meat on the plate. 2) No, there is ... on the sofa. 3) I see ... on the floor. 4) Are there ... desks in the chassroom? Yes, there are many. 5) Did he receive ... presents yesterday? Yes, he did. 6) No, there are ... knives on the table. 7) Do you know ... about it? 8) No, I know ... about it.

II. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai:

1) He came to see *his friend.* 2) We went *to the cinema.* 3) Tom said, *"Good-bye!"* 4) I saw him *in the morning.* 5) She cried, *"Come back!"* 6) *The man* tried to run away. 7) The teacher asked *his pupils* to read. 8) *The teacher* asked his pupils to read. 9) The children were *in the garden* yesterday. 10) *Yesterday* the children were in the garden. 11) We had *a meeting* last week. 12) *Last week* we had a meeting. 13) He was *at the skating-rink* on the free day. 14) *On the free day* he was at the skating-rink.

III. Parašykite neigiamąja forma:

1) He came late. 2) I opened the door. 3) We went to bed at nine. 4) They took her book. 5) They saw us yesterday. 6) My brother lived with us last year. 7) He was at home yesterday. 8) They were at home yesterday. 9) We had an English lesson yesterday.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a, an* arba *the.*

1) My teacher gave me ... interesting book to read. 2) Ieva saw ... man near their house; ... man was her father's friend. 3) We have ... breakfast in ... morning, and ... dinner in ... afternoon.

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4) I see ... pencil-box on the desk; ... pencil-box is yellow. 5) There are four seasons in ... year: ... spring, ... summer, ... autumn and ... winter. 6) This is ... apple; ... apple is green. 7. On ... twenty-second of June we have ... longest day and ... shortest night of ... year.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *you* arba *your*.

1) Did ... invite all ... friends? 2) Where were ... yesterday?

VI. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *I, my* arba *me*.

1) Will you go home with ...? 2) Ieva's father said, " ... am better now." 3) ... sister is a pioneer.

VII. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *we, our* arba *us*.

1) She came to see ... . 2) They are older than ... . 3) ... are glad to see you. 4) There are some pictures in ... room.

VIII. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *she* arba *her*.

1) Gina is calling .... 2) ... is writing an exercise. 3) Ieva lived in the village with ... mother and ... little brother.

IX. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *he, his* arba *him*.

1) Take some bandages and run to ... . 2) ... brother is younger than ... .

X. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *they, their* arba *them*.

1) Ask ... to do it to-morrow. 2) ... often play volley-ball. 3) Who is the biggest boy in ... class?

Lesson 21.

A FUNNY STORY.

Tom came home from the cinema. He was very *tired* and wanted to sleep. He *drank* his tea quickly and went to bed. Soon he was *asleep*. Suddenly *somebody* opened the door of his room and walked in. Tom *woke up*. It was *dark*. Tom did not see who it was.

He asked, "Who is there?"

No *answer*.

"Is there *anybody* in the room?"

Nobody answered.

"Is there anybody there?" Tom said again. Again nobody answered.



Somebody came to Tom's bed and touched his foot. Tom *jumped up*. It was Spot.

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

The sun is not a-bed, when I
At night upon my pillow lie;
Still round the earth his way he takes,
And morning after morning makes.

R. L. Stevenson.

PRONUNCIATION.

[ʌ]	[aɪə]	[i:]	[ʌ]	[e]
suddenly funny jump	pioneer dialogue tired	week three asleep	come some somebody	many any anybody

[ou]	[ɑ:]	[æ]	[ʊ]
also no nobody	arm farm dark	thank drank	thank drank ink

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) Where did Tom come from? 2) Was he tired? 3) What did he want? 4) What did he drink? 5) Was he soon asleep? 6) Did anybody open the door of his room and come in? 7) Did Tom see who it was? 8) Why not? 9) What did Tom ask? 10) Did anybody answer his question? 11) Did anybody come to Tom's bed? 12) Did anybody touch Tom's foot? 13) Who was it?

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *somebody, anybody* arba *nobody.*

1) Yes, there is ... in this room. 2) No, ... is sitting at the table. 3) Can ... speak English here? 4) ... is singing in the other room. 5) No, ... is here. 6) Does ... know the new song?

III. Sudarykite sakinius iš žemiau duodamų žodžių.

Pvz.: here, there, somebody, is.
There is somebody here.

1) nobody, garden, is, the, there, in. 2) see, floor, the, I, on something. 3) there, room, is, the, anybody, in? 4) water, she, and, gave, bread, him, some. 5) her, nobody, saw. 6) do, tree, you, the, see, behind, anything? 7) bookcase, are, the, in, there, books, any? 8) saw, because, he, it, dark, nothing, was.

IV. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *many, few, much* arba *litlle.*

1) Tom does not drink ... tea. 2) I have very ... time, because I have much work. 3) Were there ... or ... people there?

GRAMATIKA.

Somebody, anybody ir *nobody* vartojimas.

Is there *anybody* in the room?	Ar yra *kas* (*nors*) kambaryje?
There is *somebody* in the room.	Kambaryje *kažkas* yra.
There is *nobody* in the room.	Kambaryje *nieko* nėra.

Somebody lietuviškai reiškia „kažkas". Klausiamajame sakinyje *somebody* nevartojamas. Vietoje jo vartojamas *anybody*, reiškiąs „kas nors", „bet kas". Neigiamajame sakinyje vartojamas *nobody*, reiškiąs „niekas", „nieko"

Lesson 22.

AT THE ZOO.

Yesterday Bob *came to see* Tom.

"Tom," said Bob, "I am going to the *Zoo*. Let us go together."

"All right," said Tom. "There is a new *monkey* there. Let us go!"

The boys *put on* their hats and coats and *went out*. They *took the tram* and twenty minutes later they were at the Zoo.



It was dinner-time for the *animals*. *First of all* the boys went to see the *elephant*. Betty is a very old elephant. She is very big and has little black eyes.

"Look, Tom! She *is going to eat*," said Bob.

"Do you know how much she can eat?" asked Tom. "She can eat forty *kilograms* of hay and twenty kilograms of bread and other things."

"Let us go and see the monkeys," said Bob.

"This big monkey's name is Jack," said Tom. "Look, he is playing with his apple. And this is the new monkey Rosie! *What a* funny face she has!'

"Let us go and see the other animals," said Bob. "The *lions* and *tigers* live there. And here are the white *bears*. Can you see them?"

"No, they must be under the water. Oh, look! I see one black nose."

"Do you want to see the birds?" asked Bob.

"Not to-day," said Tom. "Let us come here another day."

"We shall come here *next* week," said Bob.

"All right! Let us go then!"

And the boys went home.

TO THE ZOO.

We're off to the Zoo! We're off to the Zoo!
We haven't a moment to spare;

We're going to see the kangaroo,
And feed the big brown bear.
We're going to hear the hyena laugh,
And see the lion to-day,
The tiger, and the tall giraffe,
And the monkeys all at play.

Edward Shirley.

Pastaba. We're off = we are off.

PRONUNCIATION.

[u:]	[æ]	[ʌ]	[ɛə]	[aɪə]	[ɔ:]
spoon soon Zoo kangaroo	tram kilogram animal	tongue monkey	pear bear spare	pioneer violet lion	wall call tall

[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[i:]	[ə:]	[a:]	[f]	[dʒ]
day play hay	like tiger hyena	eat feed hyena	girl first bird	answer laugh	elephant laugh	bandage village giraffe

Exercises.

I. Atsakykite į šiuos klausimus:

1) Where did Tom and Bob go? 2) What did they put on? 3) Did they take the tram? 4) What animal did the boys go to see first? 5) What is the elephant's name? 6) What does Betty eat? 7) Did the boys go to see the monkeys? 8) What is the big monkey's name? 9) What did Jack play with? 10) What other animals did the boys see? 11) Where were the white bears? 12) What names of animals do you know?

II. Atsakykite žodžiu į žemiau duodamus klausimus.

Pvz.: Is a cat an animal? *Yes, it is.*
Is a cat a bird? *No, it isn't.*
What's a cat? *It's an animal.*

1) Is a lion an animal?
Is a lion a bird?
What's a lion?
2) Is a tiger an animal?
Is a tiger a bird?
What's a tiger?
3) Is a bear an animal?
Is a bear a bird?
What's a bear?
4) Is a monkey an animal?
Is a monkey a bird?
What's a monkey?

III. Atsakykite žodžiu į žemiau duodamus klausimus.

Pvz.: Does a cat eat meat? *Yes, it does.*
Does a cat eat hay? *No, it doesn't.*
Does a cat eat meat or hay? *It eats meat.*

1) Does a bird sing?
Does a bird speak?
Does a bird speak or sing?
2) Does a lion eat meat?
Does a lion eat hay?
Does a lion eat meat or hay?

IV. Parašykite, būtuoju laiku.

1) He puts on his hat. 2) We come to school at nine o'clock in the morning. 3) Tom goes to the Zoo on the free day. 4) They take the tram, and twenty minutes later they are at the Zoo. 5) He says, "I am glad to see you." 6) We see them every day. 7) He runs very quickly. 8) After dinner the mother gives some apples to her children. 9) He drinks tea after dinner.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a*, *an* arba *the*.

1) Look at this picture! What do you see in it? I see many animals: ... elephant, ... tiger, ... monkey, ... lion and ... white bear. 2) There is ... new monkey in ... Zoo; ... monkey's name is Rosie. 3) Betty is ... very old elephant. 4) What do ... elephants eat? They eat ... hay, ... bread and many other things. 5) People eat ... bread, ... butter, ... meat and ... fruit. 6) I like to eat ... ripe pears and ... apples.

VI. Kiekvienam žemiau duodamam žodžiui duokite priešingos reikšmės žodį.

Pvz.: short — *long*.

New, young, late, big, white, to go out, to take, to ask, under.

VII. Papasakokite, kaip ėjote į zoologijos sodą.

Lesson 23.

IN SUMMER.

The school year will soon be over. Summer is coming. In summer many pioneers will go to the *collective farms*. They will help the collective farmers in their work in the fields. After work they will play volley-ball and other games. On hot days they will *bathe* in the river and learn to swim. In the evening their pioneer leader will *talk* to them about many interesting things: about the Great Patriotic War, about our heroes and their exploits.

What a good time they will have!



CAMP LIFE.

Do you hear the bugle cry?
Do you see the deep blue sky?
We get up and laugh and shout:
"Camping out! Camping out!"
Camping means a lot of pleasure,
Healthy work and healthy leisure;
Rowing, bathing, games and walks,
And, around the fire, talks.

M. I. Lebedinskaya.

PRONUNCIATION.

[æ]	[eɪ]	[au]	[aɪə]	[ɔ:]
tram kilogram lamp camp	play day game bathe	out about round shout	pioneer violet tired fire	chalk walk talk

[i:]	[i:]	[ou]	[e]	[ʒə]	[ju:]
see feed deep	eat read mean	snow know row	head healthy pleasure	pleasure leisure	duty music bugle

Exercises.

I. Parašykite būsimuoju laiku:

1) In summer many pioneers go to the collective farms. 2) We play volley-ball and other games. 3) On hot summer days I bathe in the river. 4) In the evening their father talks to them about many interesting things.

II. Parašykite neigiamąja forma.

1) I shall go to the cinema to-morrow. 2) He put on his warm coat in the morning. 3) We shall see him next month. 4) He came there early. 5) She will come to see us next week. 6) Bob went to the Zoo yesterday. 7) They will have a meeting to-morrow. 8) I saw her last week. 9) He will be at home to-morrow morning. 10) The dog ran away. 11) She took your book.

III. Su kiekvienu žemiau duodamu būdvardžiu sugalvokite po vieną sakinį, pavartodami tuos būdvardžius aukštesniuoju laipsniu.

Pvz.: *big.* A tiger is *bigger* than a cat.

Big, short, long, young, old, warm, hot, cold.

IV. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai.

1) She put on *a new dress.* 2) She invited *all her friends.* 3) I went to bed, *because I was tired.* 4) He took a cup of tea, *because he wanted to drink.* 5) Nelly said, *"I am very sorry that I was not there."* 6) Ieva ran *to the old mill.* 7) *Ieva* ran to the

old mill. 8) The teacher asked me *three* questions. 9) I saw her *every day*. 10) Tom gave his book *to Rimas* last week. 11) *Tom* came home from the cinema. 12) *Bob* went to the Zoo on the free day.

V. Taškų vietoje įdėkite įvardžius *they, them, their*.

The children went to the Zoo on ... holiday. ... were very pleased, because ... wanted to see the animals. When ... came home, ... had dinner. ... mother gave ... some soup, meat and apples.

Lesson 24.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

The First of May is a great holiday in the *U.S.S.R.* We *demonstrate* our *solidarity* with the *working class* of the *whole* world. We celebrate the *victory* of *socialism* in our country.



We march with banners and portraits of our leaders. Full of *pride* and *joy* we march to the tribune. We *greet* our leaders.

Long Live the First of May!
Long Live the U.S.S.R.!
Long Live Comrade Stalin, Marschal of Soviet Union!

PRONUNCIATION.

[eɪ]	[ʃ]	[æ]	[ɪ]
celebrate demonstrate	socialist socialism	banner solidarity	solidarity victory

[aɪ]	[ɔɪ]	[eɪ]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[h]
life pride	boy joy	again against	young country	world work	who whole

Exercises.

I. Žemiau duodamiems žodžiams parinkite žodžių, turinčių vienodą šaknį.

Pvz.: to sing — *a song.*
To demonstrate, to work, socialism.

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kad tiktų prasmei, vieną iš šių žodžių: *solidarity, country, victory, joy.*

1) Full of ... we march to the tribune. 2) We demonstrate our ... with the working class of the whole world. 3) We celebrate the ... of socialism in our country. 4) The U.S.S.R. is a socialist ... .

Review.

I.

"Is there anybody in Father's room, Tom?" Jane asked her brother. "There is nobody there," answered Tom. "Father is not at home, and Mother is with Fred." "I shall go and see," said Jane. "Somebody is in there."

Jane went to her father's room. She opened the door and went in. She saw nobody in the room, but she did not go away. There was somebody there. Jane looked under the bed and saw her cat

II.

Yesterday my sister was at the Zoo. She saw there Betty, the elephant, Jack and Rosie, the monkeys, the lions and tigers. She did not see the white bears, because they were under the water

all the time. She liked the monkeys very much. They were so funny! She said to me, "Let us go to the Zoo together next week."

"All right!" said I. "Let us go."

III.

Last summer our pioneer camp was not far from the wood. We went there very often. It was very still in the wood; only the birds sang in the trees. Near the wood there was a river where we bathed and learned to swim. How pleasant the cool water is on a hot summer day!

This summer we shall also live not far from the wood. We shall bathe and play games, and in the evening we shall have interesting talks with our pioneer leader around the camp fire.

Review Exercises.

I. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *some, any, no, something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody* arba *nobody.*

1) Do you see ... there? 2) No, I see ... there. 3) Are there ... flowers in your room? 4) Yes, there are ... flowers in my room, because I like them very much. 5) Did ... come to see you yesterday? 6) No, ... came to see me yesterday. 7) We have ... lessons on the free day. 8) ... is speaking with my father. 9) There is ... under the chair, but I cannot see what it is. 10) Is there ... in this bag? 11) No, there is ... there. 12) There are ... pictures in my book, but there are ... pictures in his book.

II. Taškų vietoje įdėkite skliausteliuose duodamą būdvardį aukštesniuoju arba aukščiausiuoju laipsniu.

Pvz.: Jane is ... than Fred. *(big)*
Jane is *bigger* than Fred.

1) To-day it is ... than it was yesterday. *(warm)* 2) Snow is ... than water. *(cold)* 3) January is ... month of the year. *(cold)* 4) July is ... month of the year. (*hot*) 5) In autumn the days become ... and the nights ... . (*short, long)* 6) Jane is ... than Fred; Tom is ... than Jane; Tom is .... (*big)* 7) October is ... than August. *cold)* 8) July is ... than September. *(warm*)

III. Sudarykite klausimus išskirtajai sakinio daliai:

1) She put on *her new shoes.* 2) Tom and Rimas went *to the*

Zoo. 3) They took *the tram.* 4) They saw *many animals* there. 5) The teacher asked us to write *a dictation.* 6) I shall bathe *in summer.* 7) In summer he will often walk *in the wood.* 8) Yes, *they* can swim very well. 9) *Henry* will learn to swim. 10) We must write *this exercise.* 11) We go to school *every day.* 12) He walks *very quickly.*

IV. Parašykite neigiamąja forma:

1) She will put on her hat. 2) They were at the Zoo yesterday. 3) He drank a glass of water. 4) She speaks very quickly. 5) They have an English lesson to-day. 6) I am tired. 7) He was asleep. 8) I want to buy a pair of stockings. 9) We shall see her in the evening. 10) They will come at six.

V. Žemiau duodamus sakinius parašykite daugiskaita.

1) The boy's coat is warm. 2) The girl's hat is new. 3) The child's book has many pretty pictures. 4) The teacher's pencil is red. 5) The dog's teeth are white. 6) My friend's room is nice.

VI. Taškų vietoje įdėkite *many, much, few* arba *little.*

1) There are ... flowers in spring. 2) There are ... flowers in autumn. 3) There is ... water in the river. 4) Is there ... or ... grass in summer?

VII. Taškų vietoje įdėkite atitinkamą įvardį:

My friend and I like to swim. One day ... went to the river. ... friend said to ..., "Let ... bathe." ... answered, "... shall not bathe, it is too cold for ...." ... friend said, "Wait for ... here, ... shall bathe." When ... saw ... in the water, ... also decided to bathe. The water was cool and pleasant.

VIII. Taškų vietoje įdėkite, kur reikia, *a, an* arba *the.*

1) We eat soup with ... spoon. 2) We write ... English exercises at home. 3) I am writing ... English exercise now. 4) ... coldest season of ... year is ... winter. 5) May Day is on ... first of May. 6) I use ... cup when I drink ... tea. 7) We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork. 8) Last week Tom saw ... interesting film. 9) I have ... dinner at home. 10) There is ... bookcase in our classroom. There are many books in ... bookcase. 11) Who is ... biggest boy in your class? 12) We have ... breakfast at eight o'clock in ... morning.

POEMS AND STORIES FOR HOME-READING.

1. WHAT IS PINK?

What is pink? A rose is pink,
By the fountain's brink.
What is red? A poppy's red,
In the barley bed.
What is blue? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.
What is white? A swan is white,
Sailing in the light.
What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich, and ripe, and mellow.
What is green? The grass is green
With small flowers between.
What is violet? Clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.
What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!

Christina G. Rossetti.

ŽODŽIAI

what is pink? koks daiktas yra ružavas?
by the fountain's brink ['fauntınz 'brıŋk] prie fontano
poppy ['pɔpı] aguona; a poppy's red *sutrump.* a poppy is red
barley [bɑ:lı] miežiai
where the clouds float through kur plaukia debesys
swan [swɔn] gulbė
sailing ['seılıŋ] plaukiąs
in the light nušviestas
rich *paž.* turtingas, *čia* sultingos
mellow ['melou] prinokęs, minkštas
with small flowers between kur pilna smulkių gėlelių
violet ['vaıəlıt] violetinis
twilight ['twaılaıt] prieblanda
summer twil ight vasaros prieblanda
what is orange? kas yra oranžinės spalvos?
why na
an orange ['ɔrınʤ] apelsinas
just an orange tiesiog apelsinas

2. "I'LL TRY" AND "I CAN'T."

The little boy who says "I'll try,"
Will climb to the hill-top;
The little boy who says "I can't,"
Will at the bottom stop.

"I'll try" does great things every day;
"I can't" gets nothing done,
Be sure then that you say "I'll try,"
And let "I can't" alone.

R. L. Stevenson.

ŽODŽIAI

I'll try [traɪ] aš pasistengsiu
I'll [aɪl] *sutrump.* I will
can't [kɑ:nt] *sutrump.* cannot
who [hu:] kuris, katras
to climb [klaɪm] repečkentis, lipti
hill-top ['hɪl-top] kalvos viršūnė
bottom ['bɔtəm] apačioje, papėdėje
to stop [stɔp] sustoti
every ['evrɪ] kiekvienas
gets nothing done ['gets 'nʌθɪŋ 'dʌn] nieko neišeina
be sure then that you say [bɪ 'ʃuə ðen ðət ju 'seɪ] žiūrėk pasakyk
to let alone [ə'loun] palikti ramybėje

3. MY SHADOW.

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see;
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head,
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.



The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow —
Not at all like other children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an india-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

45 ah

ŽODŽIAI

shadow ['ʃædou] šešėlis
that [ðæt] kuris,-i, katras,-a
to go in įeiti
to go out išeiti
what can be the use of him is more than I can see kuo jis (šešėlis) gali būti naudingas, aš nesuprantu
like [laik] 1) panašus, 2) panašiai, kaip
heel [hi:l] kulnis
up to ['ʌp tu] iki
I see him jump aš matau, kaip jis (šešėlis) šokinėja
before [bi'fɔ:] prieš
the funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow įdomiausias dalykas yra tai, kaip jis auga
not at all like visai ne taip, kaip
which is always very slow — kuris slenka paprastai labai lėtai; **slow** [slou] lėtas
for [fɔ:] kadangi
sometimes ['sʌmtaimz] kartais
to shoot up ['ʃu:t 'ʌp] *čia* augti
tall [tɔ:l] aukštas
india-rubber ['indjə-'rʌbə] guma
to get little mažėti
there's none of him at all jo (šešėlio) visai nebėra
early anksti
before the sun was up iki saulė patekės
rose [rouz]; *būt. l. veiks.* **to rise** [raiz] keltis
found [faund] *būt. l. veiks.* **to find** [faind] rasti
shining ['ʃainiŋ] spindis, žibąs
dew [dju:] rasa
buttercup ['bʌtəkʌp] vėdrynas
lazy ['leizi] tingus, tinginys
arrant ['ærənt] tikras
sleepy-head ['sli:pi-hed] miegalis
had stayed behind [steid b'haind] liko
fast [fɑ:st] kietai

4. THE FIRST ENGINE.

I.

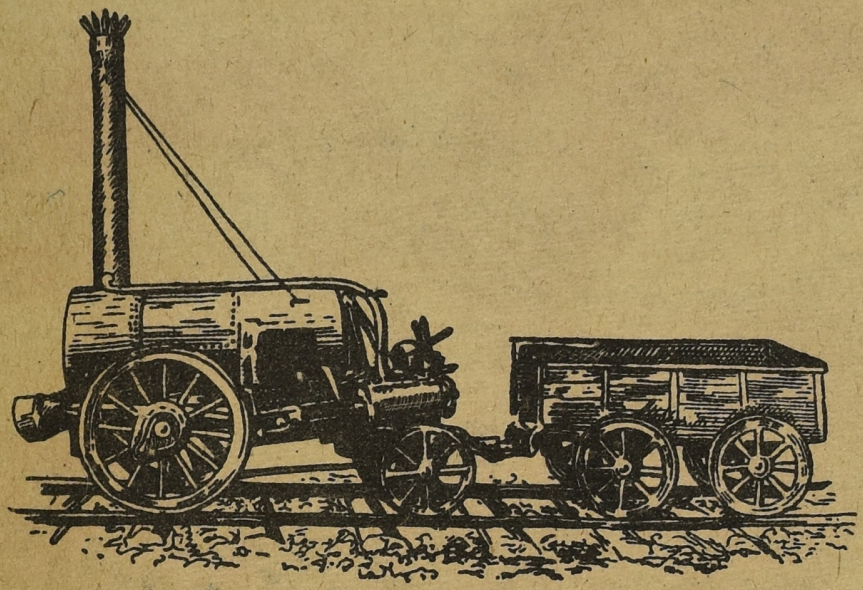
Little George Stephenson lived near a coal-mine. It was not a beautiful place: the ground was covered with black dust; the grass and leaves looked grey. Everybody worked very hard in the mine, even the little children, who sorted the coal. The horses pulled very heavy carts full of coal.

II.

George's father worked in the coal-mine too. He worked very hard, because he was poor and had a large family. Little George helped his mother to look after his younger brothers and sisters, but when he had time, he made little mills and machines of clay. When George was older, he began to work in the same coal-mine where his father worked. Soon he became an engineman. The work of engines interested him; he studied his engine very closely, and at last came the day when George Stephenson invented a locomotive himself.

Some years passed.

A crowd of people gathered in Newcastle. They wanted to see the new locomotive. Soon they saw it. It pulled many cars full of coal. There was great cheering. The people celebrated the opening of the first railway.



ŽODŽIAI

engine ['endʒɪn] garvežys
George Stephenson ['dʒɔ:dʒ 'stɪ:vənsən] *garvežio išradėjo vardas ir pavardė*
coal-mine ['koul-maɪn] anglių kasyklos
beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] gražus
place [pleɪs] vieta
with black dust juodomis dulkėmis
looked grey atrodė pilki
everybody visi
very hard labai daug
even [ɪ:vən] net
to sort rūšiuoti
coal [koul] anglis
horse [hɔ:s] arklys
to pull [pul] traukti
heavy [hevɪ] sunkus
cart [kɑ:t] vežimėlis
full [ful] pilnas
large [lɑ:dʒ] didelis
to look after ['luk 'ɑ:ftə] prižiūrėti
younger ['jʌŋgə] jaunesnysis
mill [mɪl] malūnas
machine [mə'ʃɪ:n] mašina
clay [kleɪ] molis
the same [ðə'seɪm] tas pats
became tapo; *būt. l. veiks.* to become
engineman ['endʒɪnmæn] mechanikas; **engine** mašina
to interest ['ɪntərest] dominti
studied ['stʌdɪd] studijavo; *būt. l. veiks.* to **study** ['stʌdɪ] studijuoti
closely ['klouslɪ] atidžiai
to invent [ɪn'vent] išrasti
locomotive ['loukəmoutɪv] garvežys
himself [hɪm'self] pats
to pass praeiti
crowd [kraud] minia
to gather ['gæðə] susirinkti
Newcastle ['nju:kɑ:sl] Njukastelis (*Anglijos miestas anglių rajone*)
car [kɑ:] vagonas
cheering ['tʃɪərɪŋ] džiūgavimas
the opening ['oupnɪŋ] išradimas
railway ['reɪlweɪ] geležinkelis

5. A CHUVASH STORY.

I.

Once there lived an old man and an old woman who had a son named Andri. They were poor, and their life was not happy.



"I must go and look for happiness," said Andri, and left his home.



He walked and walked and at last came to a wood. Above the wood stood the sun and on the sun sat an eagle.

"Where are you going, Andri?" said the eagle.

"I am looking for happiness. The Chuvash people are very unhappy."

"It is not so easy to find happiness," said the eagle. "Here is a stick. Take it and walk on till you meet a bear. Kill him. There is a silver box in his belly, and in that box there is happiness."

Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the bear, took the silver box, opened it, and life became happier.

But it was not real happiness.

II.

Soon Andri left his home again and went to look for real happiness. He went to the eagle and said, "I must find happiness, eagle!"



The eagle gave him a second stick and said, "Walk on till you meet a wolf. Kill him. There is a golden box in his belly and in the box there is happiness."

Andri did as the eagle told him. He killed the wolf and found a golden box in his belly. He opened the box and found there a horse and a cow. He took them home and his life became much happier; but it was not real happiness.

III.

A third time Andri went to the eagle. The eagle gave him a third stick and told him to kill a fox.



Andri killed the fox; he went home.

When he came home, the old village was not there; in its place he saw many new houses. It was night, but the streets were bright as day. Little yellow lights were on all the houses. He saw many strong horses' good cows and fat pigs.

He opened the door of one of the houses, and there sat his mother with a book. She had a new dress on, there was a good dinner on the table, and the room was clean and beautiful.

Such is the story of Andri, the poor Chuvash who killed a bear (it was the tsar!), and a wolf (a rich landlord!), and a fox (a kulak!).

And the eagle who showed him the way to happiness is named Stalin.

Pasakojimas (sutrump.) iš žurnalo „СССР на стройке", 1937.

ŽODŽIAI

Chuvash čuvašų, čuvašinis, čuvašiškas (*vienos TSRS tautelės pavadinimas*)
once there lived ['wʌns ðeə 'lɪvd] gyveno sykį
named vardu; kuris vadinosi
poor [puə] vargšas
to look for ieškoti
happiness ['hæpɪnɪs] laimė
left paliko
walked and walked ėjo ir ėjo
above [ə'bʌv] ties, viršum
stood [stud] stovėjo, *čia* buvo
sat tupėjo (*nuo veiks.* to sit)
eagle ['i:gl] erelis
unhappy nelaimingas
it is not so easy ne taip lengva
to find [faɪnd] rasti
stick lazda
to walk on eiti tiesiog pirmyn
till kol
to meet [mi:t] sutikti
bear [beə] lokys
to kill [kɪl] užmušti
silver ['sɪlvə] sidabrinis
belly ['belɪ] pilvas, viduriai
did as padarė taip, kaip
told pasakė (*nuo veiks.* to tell)
took paėmė (*nuo veiks.* to take)
found [faund] rado (*nuo veiks.* to find)
sheep [ʃi:p] avis
became tapo (*nuo veiks.* to become)
happier laimingesnis
real [rɪəl] tikras

II.

went ėjo (*nuo veiks.* to go)
gave davė (*nuo veiks.* to give)

wolf [wulf] vilkas
golden auksinis
horse [hɔ:s] arklys
cow [kau] karvė

III.

a third time trečią kartą
fox lapė
in its place jo vietoje
bright as day šviesu, kaip dieną
lights [laits] žiburėliai, lemputės
saw [sɔ:] pamatė (*nuo veiks.* to see)
fat riebus
she had a new dress on ji buvo apsivilkusi nauja suknele
clean [kli:n] švarus
beautiful ['bju:tiful] gražus
such [sʌtʃ] tokia
tsar [zɑ:] karalius, caras
rich [ritʃ] turtingas
landlord ['lændlɔ:d] dvarininkas
to show [ʃou] parodyti

6. A HEROINE.

I.

Mary lives in a village occupied by the Germans. All the people in the village hate the fascists. But they are not afraid of them and fight against them as well as they can.

One day Mary and five of her friends went to blow up a fascist train.

It was night when they were going back.

One of the men was wounded and fell, but his comrades did not see it.

Suddenly Mary asked: "Where is Rimas?"

She cried out: "Rimas! Rimas! Where are you?"

No answer.

"I must go back," said Mary.

"Don't go back," said Mary's friends. "There is too much shooting."

But Mary decided to go back.

Soon she saw Rimas. The place was open on all sides, and there was a rain of bullets in the air. Rimas was wounded in the leg.

"Take my arm, Rimas!" said Mary. "Five steps, and we are safe in the bushes. Come, Rimas! Take my arm! Cheer up."

Five steps! For them it was half an hour of terrible danger.

"Safe!" cried Mary. "Now, Rimas!..." A bullet interrupted her words. She fell down wounded.

II.

When Mary opened her eyes, she saw a long white room. There were ten white beds in it. A man in white was near her bed. The man was a doctor. She was in a hospital.

"How are you now?" asked the doctor.

"Better, thank you, doctor. Where are my friends? Where is Rimas?"

"Rimas is in the hospital. He is better now. Your friends were here in the morning. They came to ask about your health."

"Doctor," said Mary, "When can I go back to the front?"

"You must get stronger first," was the doctor's answer.

"Tell my friends, please," said Mary, "I shall come back next week".

ŽODŽIAI

I.

heroine ['heroin] didvyrė
as they can kaip tik gali
to blow up ['blou 'ʌp] susprogdinti
train [treɪn] traukinys
fell [fel] nukrito (*nuo veiks.* to fall)
to cry out ['kraɪ 'aut] sušukti
to go back grįžti
shooting šaudymas
decide [dɪ'saɪd] nutarti
place [pleɪs] vieta
on all sides iš visų pusių
a rain of bullets ['bulɪts] kulkų kruša (*paž.* lietus)
air [eə] oras
step žingsnis
we are safe mums negresia pavojus
bush [buʃ] krūmas
cheer up nebijok
half an hour [hɑ:fən'auə] pusvalandis
terrible ['terɪbl] baisus
danger ['deɪndʒə] pavojus
safe [seɪf] išgelbėti
to interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] nutraukti

II.

hospital ['hɔspɪtəl] ligoninė
he is better jam geriau
health [helθ] sveikata
front [frʌnt] frontas
to get stronger sustiprėti
first iš pradžių
next week kitą savaitę

7. THE ELEPHANT'S CHILD.

(After Kipling.)

I.

Many, many years ago the Elephant had no trunk. He had only a short black nose, as big as a boot, There was one elephant then, a new elephant, an Elephant's Child — who was full of curiosity and asked ever so many questions. He asked questions about everything that he saw, or heard, or felt, or smelt, or touched, and all his uncles and his aunts spanked him. And still he was full of curiosity.

One fine morning this curious Elephant's Child asked a new question. He asked, "What does the Crocodile have for dinner?"

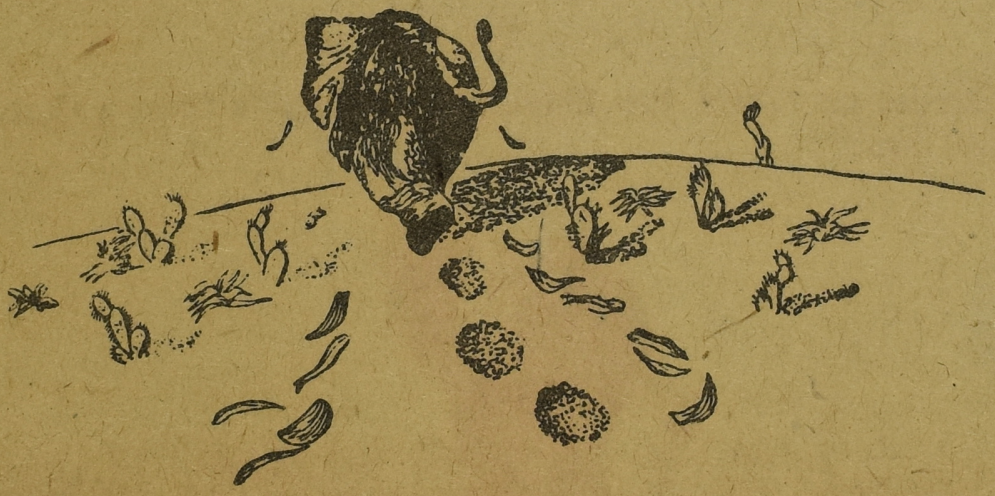
Then everybody said "Hush!" and they all spanked him, without stopping, for a long time.

Then he came to Kolocolo Bird and said:

"My father spanked me, and my mother spanked me; all my aunts and uncles spanked me for my curiosity, and still I want to know what the Crocodile has for her dinner."



Then Kolocolo Bird said:
"Go to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River and find out."
The next morning the curious Elephant's Child said to all his



dear family, "Good-bye. I am going to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to find out what the Crocodile has for dinner."

And then he went away.

II.

He went from one place to another, till at last he came to the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River.

The first thing that he saw was a Big Black-and-White Snake on a rock.

"Excuse me," said the Elephant's Child politely, "can you tell me what the Crocodile has for dinner?"

But the Big Black-and-White Snake only spanked him.



The Elephant's Child said "Good-bye" very politely to the Big Black-and-White Snake and went on till he stepped on something in the water. He thought that it was a tree. But it was really the Crocodile, and the Crocodile opened one eye.

III.

"Excuse me," said the Elephant's Child, "is there a Crocodile in this river?"



"Come here, dear," said the Crocodile and opened his other eye. "Why do you ask such questions?"

"Because I want to know what the Crocodile has for dinner."

"I am the Crocodile," said the Crocodile.

"Oh," said the Elephant's Child, "then will you please tell me what you have for dinner?"

"Come here, dear," said the Crocodile.

Then the Elephant's Child came up to the Crocodile, and the Crocodile caught him by his little nose, his little nose which was not bigger than a boot.

IV.

" I think," said the Crocodile, "I think that to-day I can begin with the Elephant's Child."



And the Crocodile began to pull his little nose, which was no bigger than a boot.

The Elephant's Child cried:

"Let go! You are hurting me!"

The Big Black-and-White Snake saw this and said:

"My dear young friend, you must pull too! The Crocodile wants to eat you."

Then the Elephant's Child sat down in the water, and pulled, and pulled, and pulled, and his nose began to stretch. And the Crocodile pulled too. He pulled, and pulled, and pulled. And at each pull the Elephant's Child's nose grew longer, and longer, and longer. It was five feet long now.

V.

When the Big Black-and-White Snake saw this, he came up to the Elephant's Child and began to help him from behind.

So he pulled, and the Elephant's Child pulled, and the Croco-

dile pulled; but the Big Black-and-White Snake, and the Elephant's Child pulled harder than the Crocodile, and, at last, the Crocodile let go of the Elephant's Child's nose, and the Elephant's Child said "Thank you" to the Big Black-and-White Snake.

His poor nose was so hot, that he hung it in the Great Gray-Green Limpopo River to cool.

"Why are you doing that?" asked the Big Black-and-White Snake.

"I am waiting for my nose to shrink," said the Elephant's Child.

But the nose did not shrink.

And that is why all elephants have long noses now.

ŽODŽIAI

I.

elephant ['elɪfənt] dramblys; **elephant's child** drambliukas
ago [ə'gou] prieš
trunk [trʌŋk] straublys
as big as tokio didumo, kaip
boot batas, batukas
full of curiosity ['kjuərɪ'ɔsɪtɪ] kupinas smalsumo
ever so many labai daug
everything viską, viską
that he saw ką jis matė
heard [hə:d] girdėjo (*nuo veiks.* to hear)
felt [felt] jautė (*nuo veiks.* to feel)
smelt [smelt] užuodė, uostė (*nuo veiks.* to smell)
uncle [ʌŋkl] dėdė
aunt [ɑ:nt] teta
to spank [spæŋk] niuksėti, pliaukšėti
still betgi
one fine morning vieną gražų rytą
curious ['kjuərɪəs] smalsus
crocodile ['krɔkədaɪl] krokodilas
everybody visi
hush [hʌʃ] ramiau, tykiau
without stopping be atvangos
for a long time ilgai
Kolocolo Bird paukščiukas Kolokolo *(pavad.)*
Great Gray-Green Limpopo River Didžioji pilkai žalia Limpopo upė
to find out sužinoti
the next morning kitą rytą
dear family brangioji, mylimoji šeima
to go away išeiti

II.

from one place to another iš vienos vietos į kitą
till kol
snake gyvatė
rock uola
excuse me [ɪks'kju:z] atsiprašau
politely [pə'laɪtlɪ] mandagiai
to step užmìnti, užlipti
thought [θɔ:t] manė (*nuo veiks.* to think)
really ['rɪəlɪ] iš tikrųjų

III.

will you please tell me malonėkite man pasakyti
caught [kɔ:t] sugriebė (*nuo veiks.* to catch)
by už

IV.

began [bɪ'gæn] pradėjo (*nuo veiks.* to begin)
to pull [pul] traukti
let go paleiskite
you are hurting me jūs darote, kad man skauda
to stretch [stretʃ] tįsti
each kiekvienas; **at each pull** kaskart, kai tik jis tempė
grew longer ilgėjo (*nuo veiks.* to grow)

feet nuo foot pėda; *ilgio matas* (= 1/3 metro)
five feet long penkių pėdų ilgio

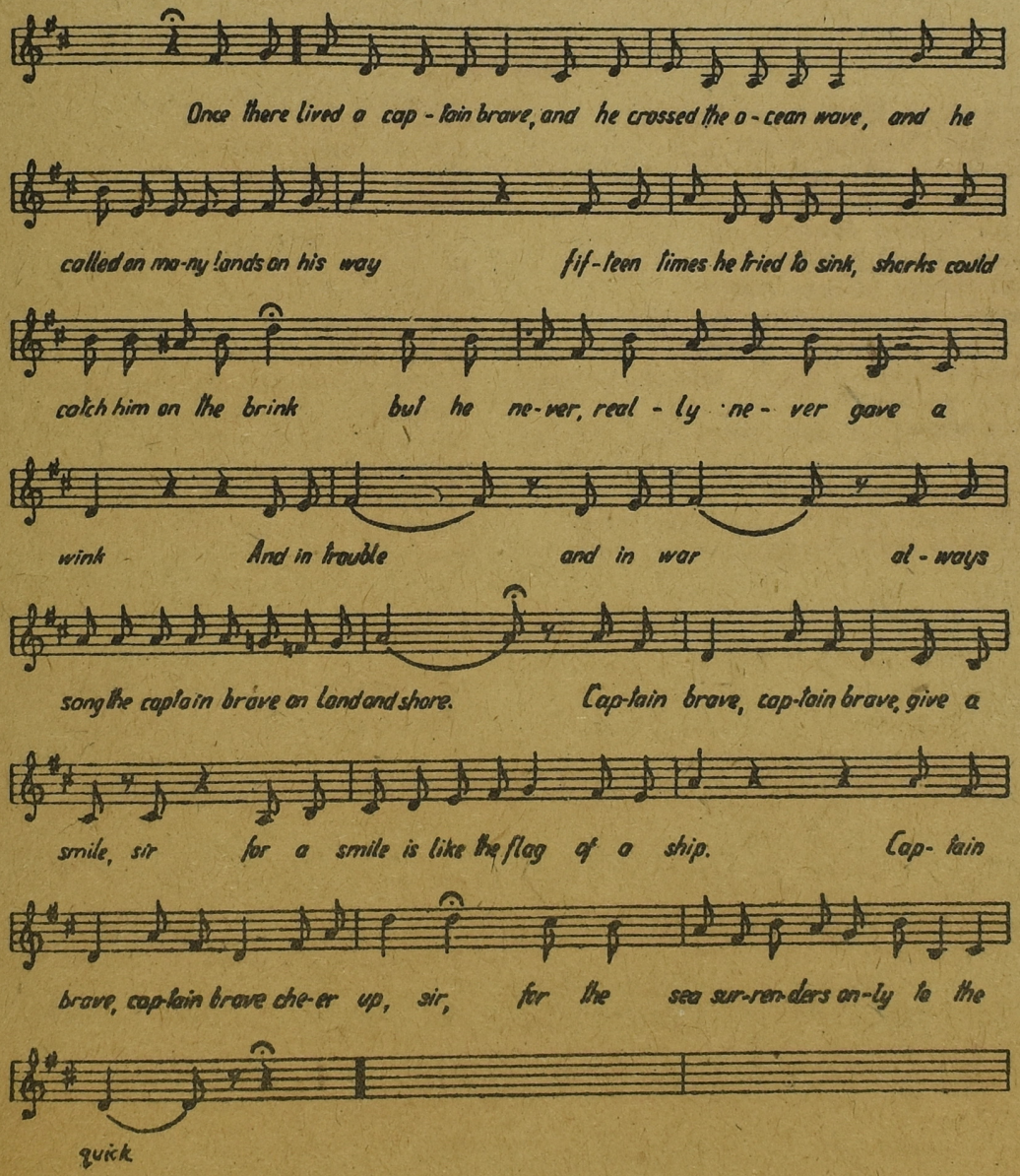
V.

from behind [bi'haind] užpakaly
harder ['ha:də] stipriau, smarkiau
let go of paleido
hung [hʌŋ]pakabino(*nuo veiks.*to hang)
to cool [ku:l] ataušti
for my nose to shrink kai mano nosis sutrumpės (to shrink susitrauks, sumažės)
that is why štai kodėl

SONGS.

THE CAPTAIN'S SONG.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
Music by I. Dunajewsky.



51 ab

I. THE CAPTAIN'S SONG.

From the film "*Ths Children of Captain Grant.*"

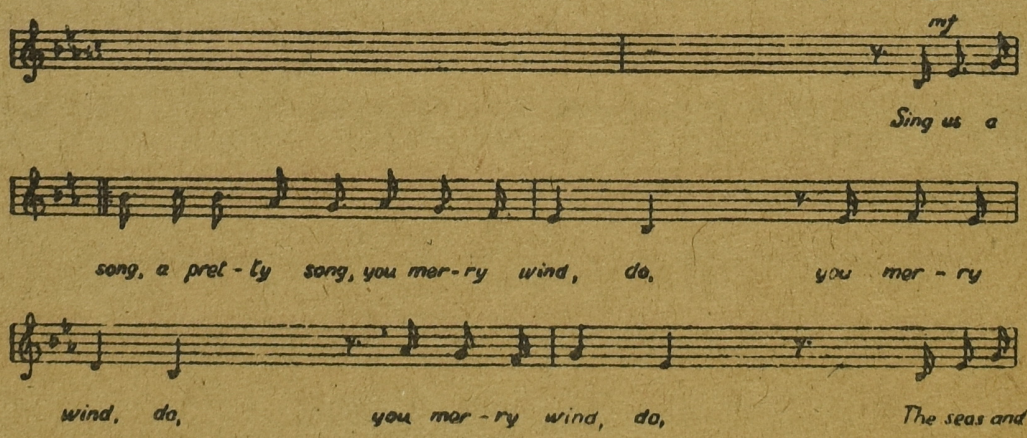
Once there lived a captain brave,
And he crossed the ocean wave,
And he called on many lands on his way.
Fifteen times he tried to sink,
Sharks could catch him on the brink,
But ... he never, really never, gave a wink.
And in trouble,
And in war
Always sang that captain brave on sea and shore:
"Captain brave, captain brave, give a smile, sir,
For a smile is the flag of a ship,
Captain brave, captain brave, cheer up, sir,
For the sea surrenders only to the quick."

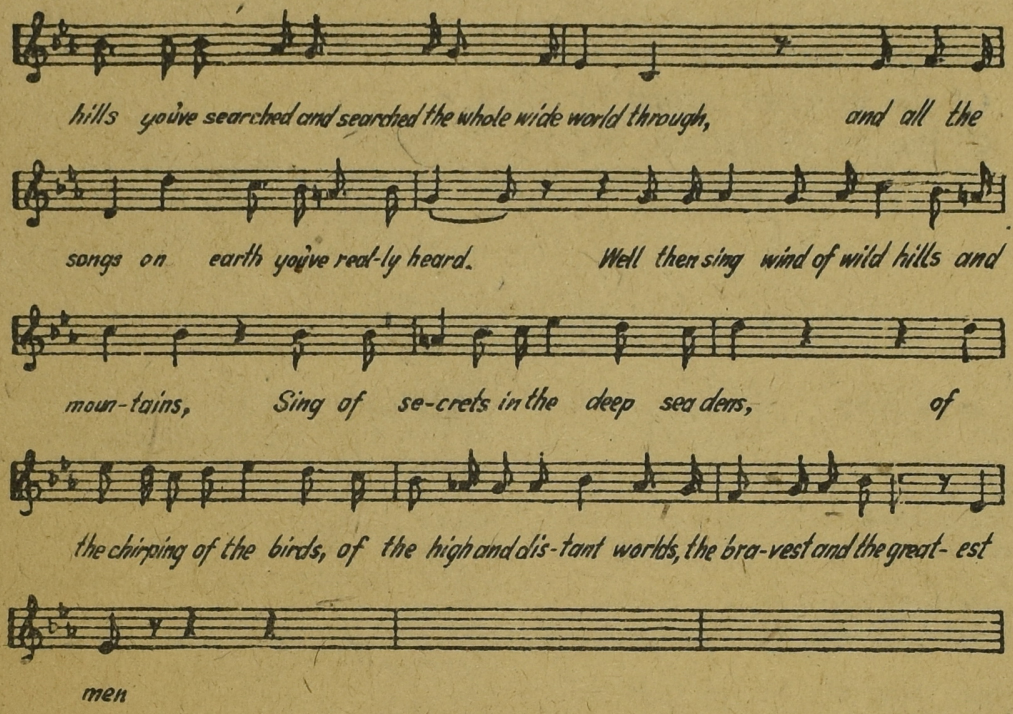
ŽODŽIAI

once there lived buvo kadaise
captain ['kæptɪn] kapitonas
brave [breɪv] drąsus
to cross [krɔs] skrosdavo
ocean [ouʃn] vandenyno
wave [weɪv] banga
land [lænd] kraštas, šalis
country ['kʌntrɪ] šalis, kraštas
on his way kelyje, pakeliui
fifteen times ['fɪftɪn taɪmz] penkiolika kartų
tried [traɪd] **to sink** [sɪŋk] buvo beskęstąs
sharks [ʃɑ:ks] rykliai
could [kud] galėjo (*nuo veiks.* can)
to catch [kætʃ] pagauti
brink [brɪŋk] krantas
never ['nevə] niekuomet
really ['rɪəlɪ] tikrai
never gave a wink nė karto nė nemirktelėjo
in trouble [trʌbl] susikrimtęs
in war [wɔ:] kare
sea [si:] jūra
shore [ʃɔ:] krantas
give a smile [smaɪl] nusišypsok
sir [sə:] ser, pone
for a smile nes šypsena
ship [ʃɪp] laivas
cheer up ['tʃɪər 'ʌp] nebijok
surrenders [sə'rendəz] pasiduoda
quick [kwɪk] greitas

THE MERRY WIND.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
Music by I. Dunajewsky.





2. THE MERRY WIND.

A song from the film *"The Children of Captain Grant."*

Sing us a song, you merry wind, do.
You merry wind, do.
You merry wind, do.
The seas and hills you've searched and searched
The whole wide world through,
And all the songs on earth you've really heard.
Well then, sing, wind, of wild hills and mountains,
Sing of secrets in the deep sea dens,
Of the chirping of the birds,
Of the high and distant worlds,
The bravest and the greatest men.
He who always for victory struggled,
Let him sing now together with us,
For who's merry always smiles,
And who's willing always tries,
And who searches, that one always finds.
Sing us a song, a pretty song, you merry wind, do,
You merry wind, do,
You merry wind, do.
The seas and hills you've searched and searched
The whole world through,
And all the songs on earth you've really heard.
Well then, sing, wind, of dark woody thickets,
Of the beasts' trails well hid on the ground,

52ab

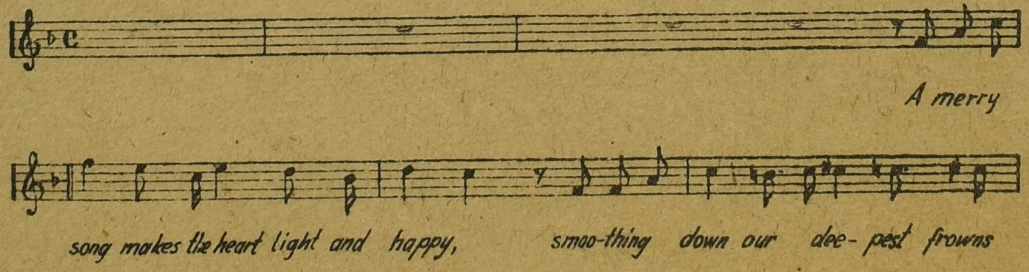
Of the whispers of the night,
Of the muscles strong for fight,
Of the joy of gaining victory all round.
He who always for victory struggled, etc.

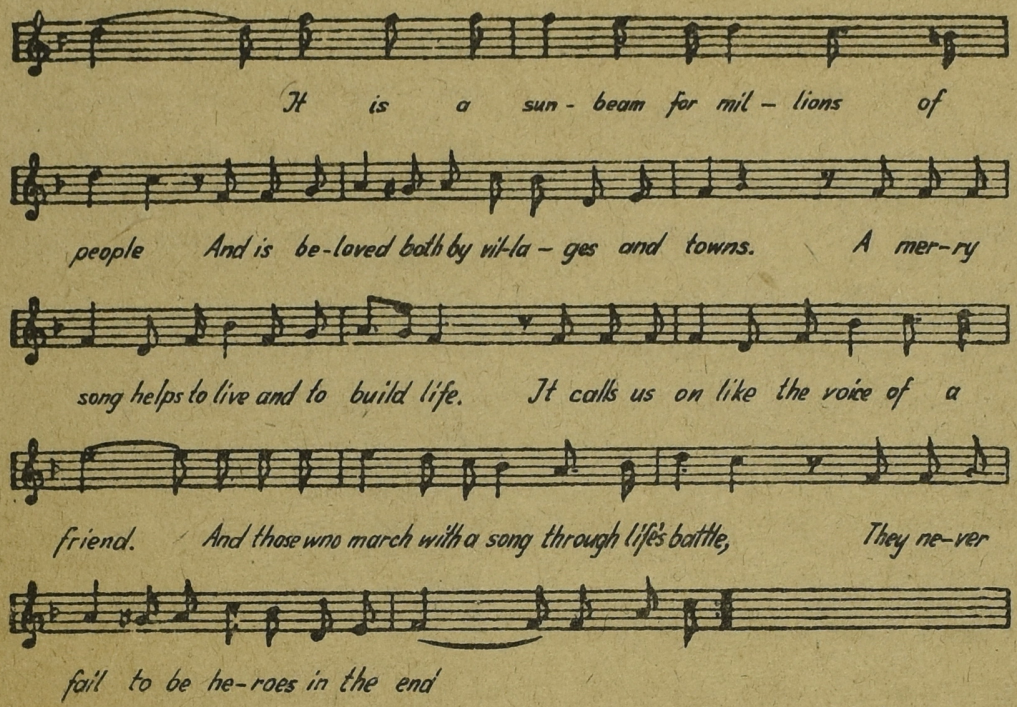
ŽODŽIAI

sing us a song... do sudainuok mums dainą ... sudainuok gi
sea [si:] jūra
hill [hil] kalva
you've searched [sə:tʃt] tu apieškojai
the whole wide world through po visą pasaulį
on earth [ə:θ] žemėje
you've really heard tu iš tikrųjų girdėjai
well then, sing of... na, tai sudainuok
wild [waild] laukinis
mountain ['mauntin] kalnas
secret ['si:krit] paslaptis
deep sea dens jūrų gelmėse
chirping ['tʃə:piŋ] čirenimas
high [hai] aukštas
distant ['distənt] tolimas
world [wə:ld] pasaulis
bravest ['breivist] drąsiausias(is)
greatest didžiausias(is)
he who tas, kas
always ['ɔ:lwəz] visuomet
for victory ['viktəri] už pergalę
struggled [strʌgld] kovojo
let him sing tegul sudainuoja
together kartu, sykiu
who's = who is tas, kas
merry linksmas
to smile šypsotis
who's willing = who is willing kas nori
tries stengiasi (*nuo veiks.* to try)
searches ['sə:tʃiz] ieško
finds [faindz] randa
dark [dɑ:k] tamsus
woody ['wudi] miškingas
thicket ['θikit] tankumynas
beasts' trails [bi:sts treilz] žvėrių pėdsakai
hid slypi
whisper ['wispə] kuždesys
muscles [mʌslz] raumenys
strong tvirtas, stiprus
fight [fait] mūšis
joy of gaining victory ['geiniŋ 'viktəri] pergalės džiaugsmas
all round [raund] aplink

THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
Music by I. Dunajewsky.





3. THE MARCH OF THE MERRY FELLOWS.

A merry song makes the heart light and happy,
Smoothing down our deepest frowns,
It is a sunbeam for millions of people
And is beloved both by villages and towns.
A merry song helps to live and to build life.
It calls us on like the voice of a friend.
And those who march with a song through life's battle,
They never fail to be heroes in the end.
Now march ahead, YCL generation,
March ahead, sing and smile, laugh and joke.
For we shall conquer expanses and seasons
And rule the land that is free of any yoke.
We shall explore, understand and discover
The frigid Pole and the blue arch above,
If our country commands us be heroes,
We shall be heroes and show her our love.
We pledge to sing and be merry like children,
In toil and struggle both great and small,
For we were born into this world of ours
Not to be crushed, but to win in spite of all.
And if our foe wants to rob us of gladness,
And attacks us in bloody fight,
Then we shall sing him a war song of ours
And fight like heroes defending our rights.

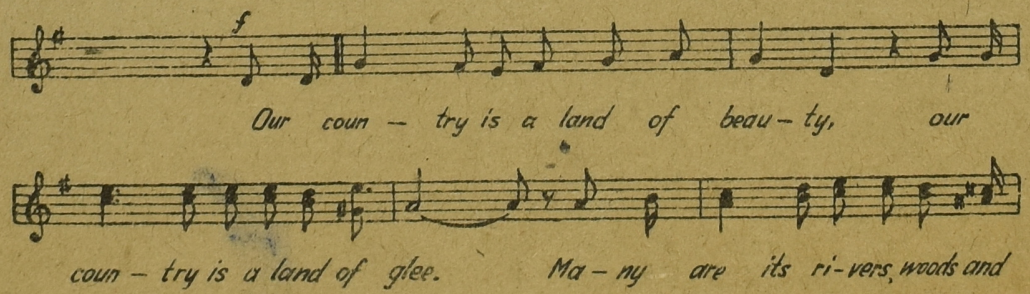
53ad

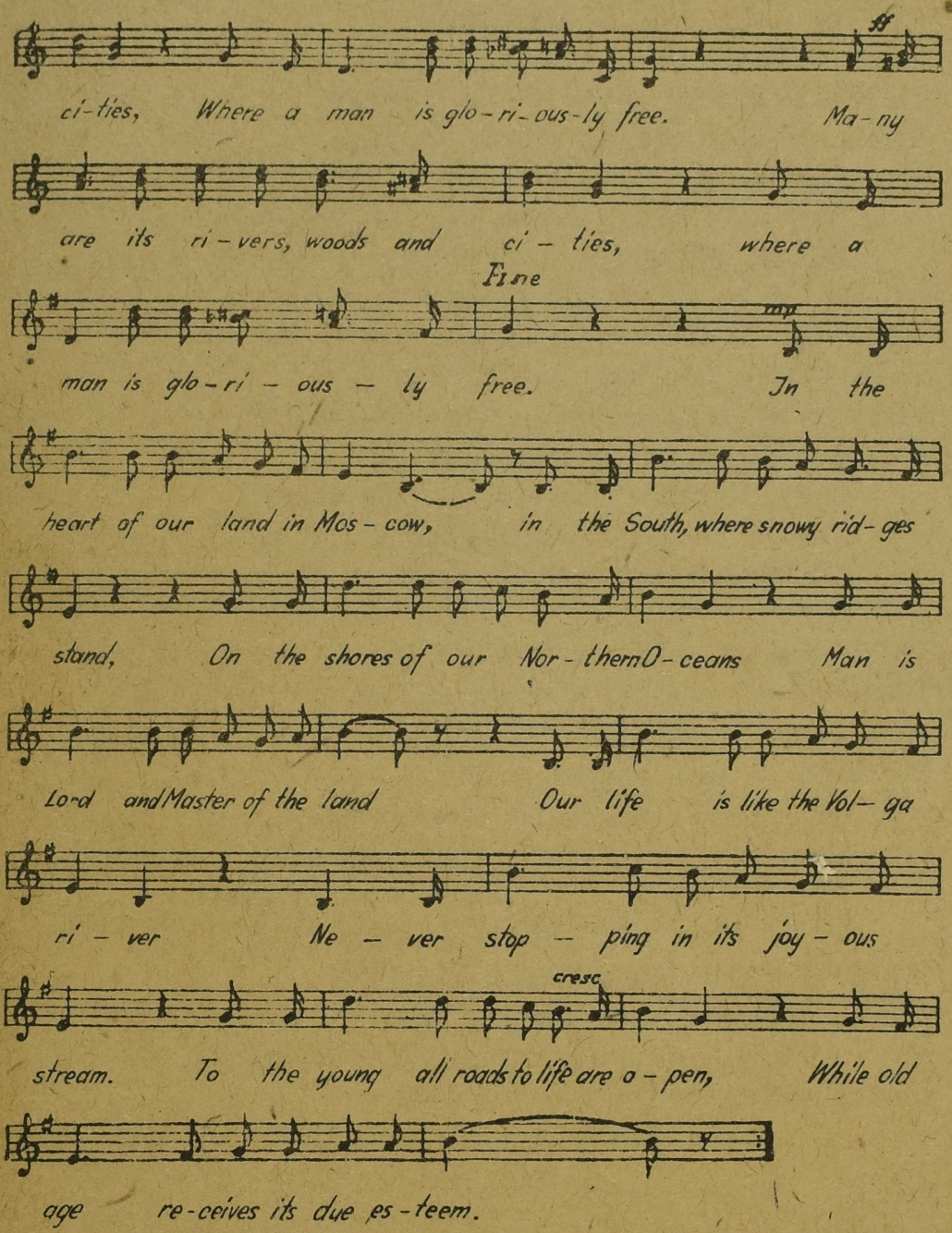
ŽODŽIAI

march [mɑ:tʃ] maršas
merry fellows ['merɪ 'felouz] linksmieji vyrukai
heart [hɑ:t] širdis
light [laɪt] lengvas
it smooths down ['smu:ðz 'daun] ji išlygina
deepest ['di:pɪst] giliausios
frowns [fraunz] raukšlės
sunbeam ['sʌnbi:m] saulės spinduliai
million ['mɪljən] milijonas
is beloved [bɪ'lʌvd] mėgiama
villages ['vɪlɪdʒɪz] kaimai
towns [taunz] miestai
to build [bɪld] statyti
to call on kviesti pirmyn
voice [vɔɪs] balsas
those who [ðouz hu:] tie, kas
through [θru:] per
life's battle [laɪfs bætl] gyvybinė kova
never fail to be negali nebūti
heroes ['hɪərouz] didvyriai
to smile [smaɪl] šypsotis
for [fɔ:] kadangi
in the end [end] pagaliau
ahead [ə'hed] pirmyn
YCL generation ['waɪ 'si: 'el 'dʒenə'reɪʃn] komjaunimo karta
laugh [lɑ:f] juokis
joke [dʒouk] juokauk
we shall conquer ['kɔŋkə] mes pergalėsim
expanses [ɪks'pænsɪz] erdvės
season [si:zn] metų laikas, *čia* klimatas
rule the land ['ru:l ðə 'lænd] valdyti šalį
that is free of any yoke kurios neslėgia joks jungas
to explore [ɪks'plɔ:] tyrinėti
to understand [ʌndə'stænd] suprasti
to discover [dɪs'kʌvə] atrasti
frigid ['frɪdʒɪd] šaltas
pole poul] ašigalis
arch [ɑ:tʃ] skliautas
above [ə'bʌv] viršuje
if [ɪf] jeigu
commands [kə'mɑ:ndz] įsako, liepia
to show [ʃou] rodo
love [lʌv] meilė
we pledge [pledʒ] įsipareigojame
toil [tɔɪl] darbas
struggle [strʌgl] kova
both great and small dideli ir maži
we were born mes gimėme
world of ours mūsų pasaulis
not to be crushed ne tam, kad mus sutriuškintų
but to win bet nugalėti
in spite of all ir betgi
foe [fou] priešas
to rob [rɔb] apiplėšti, atimti
gladness ['glædnɪs] džiaugsmas
attacks užpuls
bloody ['blʌdɪ] kruvina
fight [faɪt] kova
war song ['wɔ: 'sɔŋ] karo daina
fight kautis
like kaip
defending giną
rights [raɪts] teises

OUR COUNTRY.

Words by W. Lebedew-Kumach.
Music by I. Dunajewsky.





4. OUR COUNTRY.

Our country is a land of beauty,
Our country is a land of glee.
Many are its rivers, woods and cities,
Where a man is gloriously free.

In the heart of our land in Moscow,
In the south, where snowy ridges stand,
On the shores of our northern oceans
Man is lord and master of the land.

spring up kyla
multiply ['mʌltɪplaɪ] daugėja
most of all už viską labiau
we do treasure puoselėjame, brangi-name
the name we call vardas, kuriuo mes vadiname
each other by [i:tʃ 'ʌðə] vienas kitą
makes you welcome ['welkəm] daro tave brangų svečią
to whatever bet kokiai
race [reɪs] tautai, rasei
you do belong tu priklausytum
welcome *paž.* laukiamas, pageidaujamas
if [ɪf] jeigu
full [ful] pilna
sunny ['sʌnɪ] saulės, saulėti
breezes ['brɪ:zɪz] vėjeliai
sweep [swi:p] pučia
across [ə'krɔs] per
as bright as bright can be tokį džiugų, tokį skaidrų, koks tik begali būti
nowhere else ['nouweər 'els] niekur daugiau
do people laugh so gaily žmonės taip linksmai juokiasi
so true [sou 'tru:] tokios ištikimybės
foe [fou] priešas
attempts [ə'temts] mėgins
to slight [slaɪt] užgauti
rise (su)kilti
without [w'ɪðaut] be
doubt [daut] abejojimas
fear [fɪə] baimė
as [æz] kaip
bride [braɪd] sužadėtinė
we worship ['wə:ʃɪp] dievinti
we adore [ə'dɔ:] garbinti, liaupsinti
dear [dɪə] brangi
unwelcome [ʌn'welkəm] nekviestas
due reward [dju: rɪ'wɔ:d] užtarnautas atpildas
awaits [ə'weɪts] laukia
bold [bould] drąsus
law [lɔ:] įstatymas
Stalin's Law of Nations stalininis įstatymas
magnificence [mæg'nɪfɪsns] puikumas, šaunumas
glory ['glɔ:rɪ] šlovė, garbė
coming ages ['kʌmɪŋ 'eɪdʒɪz] būsimieji amžiai
will not dim [dɪm] neužgoš
knowledge ['nɔlɪdʒ] mokslas
lawful ['lɔ:ful] įstatyminę

PARAGRAFINIS ŽODYNĖLIS.

1. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

International ['ɪntə'næʃnl] tarptautinis
youth [ju:θ] 1. jaunimo; 2. jaunimas
young [jʌŋ] jaunas
to march [mɑ:tʃ] žygiuoti
happy ['hæpɪ] linksmas
communist ['kɔmjunɪst] komunistinis
party ['pɑ:tɪ] partija

2. BACK AT SCHOOL.

back at school vėl mokykloje; back atgal
summer is over vasara praėjo
again [ə'geɪn] vėl
also ['ɔ:lsou] taip pat, irgi
hallo [hə'lou] allo, labas (*anglai vartoja šitą žodį sveikindamiesi*)
how are you? kaip jūs gyvuojate?
how nice [hau 'naɪs] kaip malonu
bell [bel] skambutis
to ring [rɪŋ] skambinti
to begin [bɪ'gɪn] prasidėti
whom [hu:m] ką

3. AT THE LESSON.

to be absent ['æbsənt] nebūti
on duty ['dju:tɪ] budėtojas
to answer ['ɑ:nsə] atsakyti
him jį
well gerai
her [hə:] ją
to know [nou] žinoti
them juos
in turn [tə:n] iš eilės
us [ʌs] mus
question [kwestʃn] klausimas

4. DAYS AND MONTHS.

hour ['auə] valanda
sixty ['sɪkstɪ] šešiasdešimt

second ['sekənd] sekundė
year [jə:] metai
hundred ['hʌndrɪd] šimtas
leap-year ['li:p-jə:] keliamieji metai
January ['ʤænjuərɪ] sausis
February ['februərɪ] vasaris
March [mɑ:tʃ] kovas
April ['eɪprɪl] balandis
May [meɪ] gegužė
June [ʤu:n] birželis
July [ʤu'laɪ] liepa
August ['ɔ:gəst] rugpiūtis
September [sep'tembə] rugsėjis
October [ɔk'toubəl] spalis
November [no'vembə] lapkritis
December [dɪ'sembə] gruodis
any ['enɪ] bet kokie
some [sʌm] kai kurie
the names of some months kai kurių mėn. pavadinimai (of *prielinksnis, vart. su kilmininku*)

HOW MANY?

no more [mɔ:] ne daugiau
calendar ['kælɪndə] kalendorius
makes clear ['meɪks 'klɪə] sudaro

5. ŠPORT AND GAMES.

sport [spɔ:t] sportas
games [geɪmz] žaidimai
I can [aɪ 'kæn] aš galiu
skating-rink ['skeɪtɪŋ-rɪŋk] čiuožykla
very much [ven 'mʌtʃ] labai
together [tə'geðə] drauge, sykiu
free [fri:] laisvas, *čia* išeiginė (diena)
often [ɔfn] dažnai
football ['futbɔ:l] futbolas
tennis ['tenɪs] tenisas
must [mʌst] turi
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] sunku
to swim [swɪm] plaukyti
of course [kɔ:s] žinoma
to hear [hɪə] klausyti
music ['mju:zɪk] muzika

ON SKIS.

up and down į viršų ir į apačią
hills [hɪlz] kalvos
up and down the hills kalvomis
to and fro ['tu: ənd 'frou] pirmyn ir atgal
crystal [krɪstl] kristalo, -inis
air [ə] oras
away we go dumiame tolyn

6. AT DINNER.

to lay the table ['leɪ ðə 'teɪbl] paruošti stalą
to bring in atnešti, nešti
fork [fɔ:k] šakutė
knives [naɪvz] peiliai (*nuo* knife peilis)
to pass [pɑ:s] paduoti
salt [sɔ:lt] druska
too [tu:] perdaug, per
little [lɪtl] maža
hot [hɔt] karštas
wait a little ['weɪt ə 'lɪtl] luktelk truputį
meat [mi:t] mėsa
potatoes [pə'teɪtouz] bulvės
apple [æpl] obuolys
to take away ['teɪk ə'weɪ] nukraustyti
that [ðæt] tas, šis
sweet [swi:t] saldus
another [ə'nʌðə] kitas
nice [naɪs] *čia* gardus
to wash up ['wɔʃ 'ʌp] plauti (*indus*)

FIVE GOOD RULES.

rule [ru:l] taisyklė
into ['ɪntu] į
before [bɪ'fɔ:] prieš
mouth [mauθ] burna
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] ką nors

7. THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER.

to celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] švęsti
anniversary ['ænɪ'və:sərɪ] metinės
Great October Socialist Revolution ['greɪt ɔk'toubə 'souʃəlɪst 'revə'lu:ʃn] Didžioji Spalio Socialistinė Revoliucija
parade [pə'reɪd] paradas
Red Army men [men] raudonarmiečiai
automatic rifle [ɔ:tə'mætɪk 'raɪfl] automatas
machine-gun [mə'ʃi:n-gʌn] kulkosvaidis
tank [tæŋk] tankas
field gun ['fi:ld gʌn] lauko pabūklas
aeroplane ['eəroplein] lėktuvas
to fly [flaɪ] skraidyti
high [haɪ] aukštai
navy ['neɪvɪ] laivynas
to defend [dɪfend] ginti
country ['kʌntrɪ] šalis
full [ful] pilnas
portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] paveikslas
leader ['li:də] vadas
great [greɪt] didysis
down with fascism ['daun wɪð 'fæsɪzm] šalin fašizmą

8. SHOPPING.

hat [hæt] skrybėlė
coat [kout] paltas
to do some shopping pirkti (*nuo žodžio* shop sankrova)
to buy [baɪ] pirkti

what shall we buy? ką mes pirksime?
a pair of shoes [ə ˈpɛər əv ˈʃu:z] pora pusbačių
a pair of stockings [ə ˈpɛər əv ˈstɔkiŋz] pora kojinių
will be pleased [pli:zd] apsidžiaugs
for yourself [fə jɔ:ˈself] sau
new [nju:] naujas
dress [dres] suknelė
be quick [kwik] skubėk; **quick** greitas
in a moment [ˈmoumənt] tuojau

9. THE BODY. I.

to draw [drɔ:] piešti
man [mæn] vyras, žmogus
paper [ˈpeipə] popierius
to show [ʃou] parodyti
the man's face [feis] žmogaus veidas
eye [ai] akis
nose [nouz] nosis
ear [iə] ausis
hair [hiə] plaukai
head [hed] galva
body [ˈbɔdi] kūnas, liemuo
arm [ɑ:m] ranka
leg [leg] koja
feet [fi:t] kojos (pėdos)
to-morrow [tə-ˈmɔrou] rytoj

A RIDDLE.

it's true [tru:] tiesa
both face and hands ir veidas, ir rankos
to move [mu:v] judėti
yet [jet] net, betgi
to lie [lai] gulėti; meluoti (išeina kalambūras: „kai aš stoviu (*laikrodis*), aš guliu; arba „kai aš stoviu, aš meluoju“).

10. THE BODY. II.

to use [ju:z] naudotis
for seeing [fə ˈsi:iŋ] tam, kad matytume; matyti
right [rait] dešinys
left [left] kairys
different [ˈdifərənt] įvairus
grey [grei] pilkas
for listening [ˈlisniŋ] tam, kad klausytume; klausyti
mouths [mauðz] burnos
to listen [lisn] klausyti
for hearing [ˈhiəriŋ] tam, kad girdėtume; girdėti
wireless [waiəlis] radijas; **on the wireless** per radiją
tongue [tʌŋ] liežuvis
teeth [ti:θ] dantys, **tooth** [tu:θ] dantis
what do we smell with? kuo mes uostome? **to smell** uostyti
to touch [tʌtʃ] lytėti; liesti
finger [ˈfiŋgə] pirštas
to walk [wɔ:k] vaikščioti
foot [fut] koja

A RHYME.

spades [speidz] kastuvai
for digging [ˈdigiŋ] kasti (*paž.* kasimui)
for biting [ˈbaitiŋ] kramtyti
for tasting [ˈteistiŋ] ragauti
for talking [ˈtɔ:kiŋ] kalbėti

11. REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

revolutionary [ˈrevəˈlu:ʃnri] revoliucinis
holidays [ˈhɔlidiz] šventės
quite [kwait] visai
Constitution [ˈkɔnstiˈtju:ʃn] konstitucija
Memorial Day [miˈmɔ:riəl] minėjimo diena
Paris Commune [ˈpæris ˈkɔmju:n] Paryžiaus Komuna
International Women's Day [ˈintəˈnæʃnl wiminz dei] Tarptautinė Moters Diena

12. THE SEASONS. I. (WINTER AND SPRING.)

seasons [si:znz] metų laikai
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] ruduo
short [ʃɔ:t] trumpas
long [lɔŋ] ilgas
weather [ˈweðə] oras
soon [su:n] greit
much [mʌtʃ] daug
to become [biˈkʌm] darytis
warmer than [ˈwɔ:mə ðən] šilčiau, negu
spring sowing [ˈsouiŋ] pavasario sėja
collective farm [kəˈlektiv fɑ:m] kolektyvinis ūkis
early [ˈə:li] ankstyvas
few [fju:] mãža
field [fi:ld] laukas
showers [ˈʃauəz] liūtys, lietūs

THE SWING.

swing [swɪŋ] sūpuoklės
how [hau] kaip
to go up [ˈgou ˈʌp] kilti
so [sou] toks
I do think it the pleasantest thing ever a child can do aš manau, kad tatai maloniausias dalykas, kurį vaikas kada nors gali padaryti
to think [θiŋk] manyti, suponuoti
the pleasantest [plezntist] maloniausias
ever [ˈevə] kada nors
child [tʃaild] vaikas
over [ˈouvə] ties
till [til] kol

wide [waid] toli, plačiai
river ['rivə] upė
cattle [kætl] gyvuliai
all over [ɔ:ll 'ouvə] po visą
countryside ['kʌntri'said] apylinkė
to look down ['luk 'daun] žiūrėti žemyn
roof [ru:f] stogas
I go flying ['flaiŋ] aš pakylu

13. THE SEASONS. II. (SUMMER AND AUTUMN.)

the hottest [hɔtist] karščiausias
it is pleasant [pleznt] malonu
cool [ku:l] vėsu
corn [kɔ:n] grūdai, duona
becomes ripe [raip] noksta; ripe prinokęs
harvesting ['ha:vistiŋ] vasarapiūtė
because [b 'kɔ:z] todėl, kad; nes
we have our holidays mes turime atostogas]
fruits [fru:ts] vaisiai
pears [pɛəz] kriaušės
cherries ['tʃeriz] vyšnios
it rains [reinz] lyja

PROVERB.

to make hay ['meik 'hei] džiovinti šieną
while [wail] kol

FALLING RAIN.

falling ['fɔ:l ŋ] krintąs; **to fall** kristi
everything ['evriθiŋ] visa, viską
wet [wet] šlapia
trickling ['triklin] čiurlenąs; **to trickle** sruventi, lašėti
to splash [splæʃ] tikšti, taškytis
sound [saund] garsas
upon = on
window pane ['windou pein] lango stiklas
looks [luks] atrodo
to love [lʌv] mylėti
to see it hit žiūrėti, kaip jis smogia
to bounce up [bauns] šnibždėti, sufleruoti

LENIN.

is dead [ded] mirė

14. TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS.

patriot ['peitri ət] patriotas
commander [kə'ma:ndə] vadas,
at the front [ət ðə 'frʌnt] fronte
partisan ['pa:ti'zæn] partizanas
village ['v l dʒ] kaimas
occupied 'ɔkjupa:d] užimtas
Germans ['dʒə:mənz] vokiečiai
to hate [heit] nekęsti
fascist ['fæsist] fašistinis, fašistas
soldier ['souldʒə] kareivis
officer ['ɔfisə] karininkas
through [θru:] per
wood [wud] miškas
it is getting dark [it iz 'getiŋ 'da:k] temsta
covered ['kʌvəd] apklota, padengta
still [stil] tyliai, ramiai
suddenly ['sʌdənli] staiga
something ['sʌmθiŋ] kažkas
behind [bi'haind] užpakaly
anything ['eniθ ŋ] ką nors
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] nieko
to stop [stɔp] stoti, sustoti
to stand still ['stænd stil] stovėti nejudant
alone [ə'loun] vienas
those [ðouz] tie
to penetrate ['penitreit] skverbtis
rear [riə] užnugaris
to catch [kætʃ] pagauti
to kill [kil] nukauti, nužudyti
soon [su:n] greit, tuoj
grenade [grə'neid] granata
slowly ['slouli] lėtai
to be afraid [ə'freid] bijoti
to fire ['faiə] šaudyti
to try [trai] mėginti, bandyti
to fall down ['fɔ:l 'daun] (nu)kristi
killed [kild] nukautas, užmuštas
badly wounded ['bædli 'wu:ndid] sunkiai sužeistas

15. GOING TO THE CINEMA.

cinema ['sinimə] kinas (teatras)
what is on? kas eina?
film [film] filma
I was [wɔz] aš buvau
yesterday ['jestədi] vakar
interesting ['intristiŋ] įdomu
why [wai] kodėl
ill [il] serga
is she better? ar geriau jai?
were [wə:] buvo
were you alone? [ə'loun] ar tu vienas buvai?
good-bye [gud-'bai] sudiev, viso gero

16. AFTER SCHOOL.

so [sou] taip
already [ɔ:l'redi] jau
we had [wi 'hæd] mes turėjome
back atgal
last week ['la:st 'wi:k] pereitą savaitę
shooting-range ['ʃu:tiŋ-reindʒ] šaudykla

THE SCHOOL BELL'S SONG.

these are the words [wə:dz] štai žodžiai

your play is done [dʌn] jūsų žaidimas baigtas
work has begun [bɪ'gʌn] darbas prasidėjo
to leave [li:v] palikti
fun [fʌn] žaidimas
'tis = it is

17. JANE'S BIRTHDAY.

birthday ['bə:θdeɪ] gimtoji diena
Jane is twelve years old now Džeinai dabar dvylika metų
to invite [ɪn'vaɪt] pakviesti
to receive [rɪ'si:v] gauti
present [preznt] dovana
pretty ['prɪtɪ] gražus
a box of paints [peɪnts] dažų dėžutė
sweets [swi:ts] saldainiai
to decide [dɪ'saɪd] nutarti, nuspręsti
"The Merry Fellows" linksmieji vyrukai (*pjesės pavadinimas*)

18. A DIALOGUE.

there [ðeə] ten
to have a very good time gerai praleisti laiką
all about it [ə'baut] vis apie tai
I am very sorry man labai gaila
that [ðæt] kad

19. RED ARMY DAY.

began [bɪ'gæn] prasidėjo (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to begin)
came [keɪm] atėjo (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to come)
told [tould] papasakojo (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to tell)
patriotic war [peɪtrɪ'ɔtɪk 'wɔ:] Tėvynės karas
hero ['hɪərou] didvyris
end [end] galas
said [sed] pasakė (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to say)
strong [strɔŋ] tvirtas, drūtas
artillery [a:'tɪlərɪ] artilerija
aviation ['eɪvɪ'eɪʃn] aviacija.
best [best] geriausias
in the whole world [ɪn ðə 'houl 'wə:ld] visame pasaulyje
to shoot [ʃu:t] šaudyti
shot [ʃɔt] šaulys
Marshal of Soviet Union ['maa:ʃəl əv 'souvjet junjən] Tarybų Sąjungos Maršalas

20. A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

I.

story ['stɔ:rɪ] pasakojimas
civil ['sɪvɪl] pilietinis
shooting ['ʃu:tɪŋ] šaudymas
all around [ɔ:l ə'raund] aplink
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] kaimas
saw [sɔ:] pamatė (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to see)
mill [mɪl] malūnas
bandages ['bændɪdʒ z] vyturai, tvarčiai
nobody ['noubədɪ] niekas
nobody will touch me niekas manęs nelies, nekibins

II.

gave [geɪv] davė (*nuo veiks.* to give)
ran [ræn] nubėgo (*nuo veiks.* to run)
at last pagaliau
are you badly wounded? ar tu rimtai sužeistas?
to bandage ['bændɪdʒ] perrišti
dear brangioji, mieloji
went to see lankė (*nuo veiks.* to go)

III.

every ['evrɪ] kiekvienas
field hospital ['fi:ld 'hɔspɪtl] lauko ligoninė

21. A FUNNY STORY.

funny ['fʌnɪ] juokingas
he was very tired [hɪ wəz verɪ 'taɪəd] jis labai pavargo
drank [dræŋk] išgėrė (*nuo veiks.* to drink)
soon he was asleep greit jis užmigo
somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] kažkas
woke up ['wouk 'ʌp] nubudo; to wake up nubusti
it was dark [ɪt wəz 'da:k] buvo tamsu
no answer [nou 'a:nsə] jokio atsakymo
anybody ['enɪbədɪ] kas nors
to jump up [tə 'dʒʌmp 'ʌp] pripulti, prišokti

THE SUN'S TRAVELS.

travels [trævlz] kelionė
a-bed [ə'bed] lovoje
upon [ə'pɔn] ant
pillow ['pɪlou] priegalvis
still [stɪl] vis dar
round [raund] aplink
earth [ə:θ] žemė
way [weɪ] kelias
his way he takes savo kelionę ji (saulė) atlieka
morning after morning kas rytas

22. AT THE ZOO.

Zoo [zu:] zoologijos sodas
to come to see [tə 'kʌm tə 'si:] aplankyti
a monkey ['mʌnkɪ] beždžionė
put on užsidėjo, apsivilko (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to put on)
went out [went aut] išėjo (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to go)

57ad

took the tram sėdo į tramvajų (*būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to take)
animal ['ænıməl] gyvulys
first of all pradžioj
elephant ['elıfənt] dramblys
Betty ['betı] *čia* dramblio vardas
is going to eat eina ėsti
kilogram ['kılogræm] kilogramas
Jack, Rosie [dʒæk, 'rouzı] *čia* beždžionių vardai
lion ['laıən] liūtas
tiger ['taıgə] tigras
bear [beə] lokys
next [nekst] sekantis, kitas

TO THE ZOO.

we're off mes nuvažiavome
a moment to spare [speə] valandėlė atspėjamo laiko
we're going to see mes pamatysime (*paž.* mes ruošiamės pamatyti)
kangaroo [kæŋgə'ru:] kengura
to feed [fi:d] šerti, penėti
hyena [haı'i:nə] hiena We're going to hear the hyena laugh mes išgirsime, kaip juokiasi hiena
tall [tɔ:l] aukštas
giraffe [dʒı'ra:f] žirafa
at play žaidžia

IN SUMMER.

collective farmer [kə'lektıv 'fa:mə] kolektyvinio ūkio valstietis
to bathe [beıð] maudytis
to talk pasakoti
what a good time they will have kaip jiems bus gera

CAMP LIFE.

do you hear the bugle cry? [bju:gl] ar girdi tu rago balsą
deep gilus
to shout šaukti, rėkti
camping out! į stovyklas!
means reiškia
a lot krūva
pleasure ['pleʒə] malonumas
healthy ['helθı] sveikas
leisure ['leʒə] atliekamas laikas
rowing ['rouıŋ] irklavimas
bathing ['beıðıŋ] maudymasis
walks pasivaikščiojimas
and, around the fire, talks ir pasikalbėjimas susėdus aplink laužą

24. THE FIRST OF MAY.

the U.S.S.R.— the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [rı'pʌblıks] TSRS
to demonstrate ['demənstreıt] demonstruoti
solidarity [sɔlı'dærıtı] solidarumas
working class ['wə:kıŋ kla:s] darbininkų klasė
whole [houl] visas, ištisas
victory ['vıktərı] pergalė
socialism ['souʃəlızm] socializmas
pride [praıd] pasididžiavimas
joy [dʒɔı] džiaugsmas
to greet [grı:t] sveikinti
against [ə'geınst] prieš
enemies ['enəmız] priešai
toiler ['tɔılə] darbo žmogus

ŽODŽIAI DIKTANTAMS.

a=[æ]

hand; band; stand; can; man; ran; bag; flag; happy; banner; apple; glad; hat; catch; has; had; thank; drank; tram; lamp; camp.

a=[eɪ]

name; game; came; late; skate; gave.

a=[ɑ:]

dark; march; party; arm; farm; army; harvesting.

a=[ɔ:]

all; ball; wall; chalk; walk; talk; salt; already; always.

a=[e]

any; many.

ai=[ɛə]

chair; hair; pair.

ay=[eɪ]

May; day; lay; hay; say; play.

ai=[eɪ]

rain; wait; again.

au=[ɔ:]

autumn; August.

e=[e]

bell; lesson.

ee=[i:]

see; tree; greet; sweet; feet; teeth; feed; deep.

ear=[ɪə]

ear; hear; near.

ea=[i:]

eat; meat; teacher; leader; please; pleased; season; read; tea.

ea=[eɪ]

break; great

ea=[e]

bread; head; breakfast; weather; pleasant; pleasure; ready; already.

i=[aɪ]

like; knife; life; shine; ripe; nice; white; while; tiger.

igh=[aɪ]

night; right.

ir=[ə:]

first; third; birthday.

i=[ɪ]

ink; it; is; did; spring; winter.

o=[ɔ]

shop; stop; stocking; comrade; spot.

o=[ou]

rose; nose; old; cold.

o=[ou]

go; potato.

wor=[wə:]

work; worker; world; word.

or=[ɔ:]

or; morning; sport; forty; short; corn.

our=[ɔ:]

your; of course; yourself.

o=[ʌ]

some; come; become; something; nothing; mother; brother; other; another; tongue; month.

ou=[au]

house; thousand; mouth; about; round.

ou=[ʌ]

young; country.

ow=[au]

now; how; brown.

ower=[auə]

flower; shower.

ng=[ŋ]

bring; ring; sing; long; song.

j=[dʒ]

January; June; July.

th=[ð]

that; then; their; there; they; other; another.

qu=[kw]

quarter; question; quickly; quite.

kn=[n]

know; knew; knife; knives.

ow=[ou]

window; show; know; snow; fellow.

oo=[u]

book; look; foot; good.

oo=[u:]

too; soon; cool; shoot; school.

our=[auə]

our; hour.

th=[θ]

thing; something; nothing; anything; through.

wh=[w]

what; where; why; white; when.

wh=[h]

who; whole

ou=[u:]

soup; group

ear=[ə:]

learn; early.

u=[ju:]

pupil; duty; music.

u=[ʌ]

us; sun; but; must; run; jump; under; hundred; funny; summer.

y=[ai]

cry; try; spy; my; why.

ph=[f]

elephant.

io=[aiə]

pioneer; violet; lion.

tion=[ʃn]

demonstration; international; revolution; constitution.

ate=[eit]

decorate; celebrate; demonstrate.

age=[idʒ]

village; bandage.

ĮVAIRŪS ŽODŽIAI.

answer	buy	field	pleasure
behind	eye	receive	difficult
through	good-bye	often	laugh

receive — received
decide — decided
dance — danced
like — liked
try — tries — tried
cry — cries — cried
big — bigger — the biggest
hot — hotter — the hottest

ĮVARDŽIAI.

Asmeniniai		*Savybiniai*
Vardininkas	*Objektinis linksnis*	
I aš	me man, mane	my mano, mana
he jis	him jam, jį	his jo
she ji	her jai, ją	her jos
it jis, ji	it jį, ją	its jo, jos
we mes	us mums, mus	our mūsų
you jūs	you jums, jus	your jūsų
they jie	them jiems, juos	their jų

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SKAITVARDŽIAI.

	Kiekiniai	*Kelintiniai*
1	**one** [wʌn]	**the first** [ðə 'fə:st]
2	**two** [tu:]	**the second** [ðə 'seknd
3	**three** [θri:]	**the third** [ðə 'θə:d]
4	**four** [fɔ:]	**the fourth** [ðə 'fɔ:θ]
5	**five** [faiv]	**the fifth** [ðə 'fifθ]
6	**six** [siks]	**the sixth** [ðə 'siksθ]
7	**seven** [sevn]	**the seventh** [ðə 'sevnθ]
8	**eight** [eit]	**the eighth** [ði 'eitθ]
9	**nine** [nain]	**the ninth** [ðə 'nainθ]
10	**ten** [ten]	**the tenth** [ðə 'tenθ]
11	**eleven** [i'levn]	**the eleventh** [ði i'levnθ]
12	**twelve** [twelv]	**the twelfth** [ðə 'twelfθ]
13	**thirteen** ['θə:'ti:n]	**the thirteenth** [ðə 'θə:'ti:nθ]
14	**fourteen** ['fɔ:'ti:n]	**the fourteenth** [ðə 'fɔ:'ti:nθ]
15	**fifteen** ['fif'ti:n]	**the fifteenth** [ðə 'fif'ti:nθ]
16	**sixteen** ['siks'ti:n]	**the sixteenth** [ðə 'siks'ti:nθ]
17	**seventeen** ['sevn'ti:n]	**the seventeenth** [ðə 'sevn'ti:nθ]
18	**eighteen** ['ei'ti:n]	**the eighteenth** [ði 'ei'ti:nθ]
19	**nineteen** ['nain'ti:n]	**the nineteenth** [ðə 'nain'ti:nθ]
20	**twenty** ['twenti]	**the twentieth** [ðə 'twentiθ]
21	**twenty-one** [twenti-'wʌn]	**the twenty-first** [ðə 'twenti-fə:st]
30	**thirty** ['θə:ti]	**the thirtieth** [ðə 'θə:tiθ]
40	**forty** ['fɔ:ti]	**the fourtieth** [ðə 'θɔ:tiθ]
50	**fifty** ['fifti]	**the fiftieth** [ðə 'fiftiθ]
60	**sixty** ['sikstі]	**the sixtieth** [ðə 'sikstiθ]
70	**seventy** ['sevnti]	**the seventieth** [ðə 'sevntiθ]
80	**eighty** ['eiti]	**the eightieth** [ðə 'eitiθ]
90	**ninety** ['nainti]	**the ninetieth** [ðə 'naintiθ]
100	**one hundred** [wʌn 'hʌndrəd]	**the hundredth** [ðə 'hʌndrədθ]
101	**one hundred and one** [wʌn 'hʌndrəd ənd 'wʌn]	**the one hundred and first** [ðə wʌn 'hʌndrəd ənd 'fə:st]
110	**one hundred and ten** [wʌn 'hʌndrəd ənd 'ten]	**the one hundred and tenth** [ðə wʌn 'hʌndrəd ənd 'tenθ]
1000	**one thousand** [wʌn 'θauzənd]	**the thousandth** [ðə 'θauzəndθ]

SĄRAŠAS NETAISYKLINGŲJŲ VEIKSMAŽODŽIŲ, RANDAMŲ VADOVĖLYJE[1]).

Infinitive	*Past*
be [bi:] būti	**was, were** [wɔz, wə:]
become [bi'kʌm] darytis, tapti	**became** [bi'keim]
begin [bi'gin] pradėti	**began** [bi'gæn]
bite [bait] kramtyti, kąsti	**bit** [bit]
break [breik] laužyti	**broke** [brouk]
bring [briŋ] atnešti	**brought** [brɔ:t]
buy [bai] pirkti	**bought** [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ] gaudyti	**caught** [kɔ:t]
come [kʌm] ateiti	**came** [keim]
do [du:] daryti	**did** [did]
drink [driŋk] gerti	**drank** [dræŋk]
draw [drɔ:] piešti	**drew** [dru:]
eat [i:t] valgyti	**ate** [et]
fall [fɔ:l] kristi	**fell** [fel]
feed [fi:d] maitinti	**fed** [fed]
give [giv] duoti	**gave** [geiv]
go [gou] eiti	**went** [went]
have [hæv] turėti	**had** [hæd]
hear [hia] girdėti	**heard** [hə:d]
know [nou] žinoti	**knew** [nju:]
lie [lai] gulėti	**lay** [lei]
make [meik] daryti	**made** [meid]
mean [mi:n] reikšti	**meant** [ment]
read [ri:d] skaityti	**read** [red]
ring [riŋ] skambinti	**rang** [ræŋ]
run [rʌn] bėgti	**ran** [ræn]
say [sei] sakyti, tarti	**said** [sed]
see [si:] matyti	**saw** [sɔ:]
shine [ʃain] šviesti, švytėti	**shone** [ʃɔn]
sing [siŋ] dainuoti	**sang** [sæŋ]
sit [sit] sėdėti	**sat** [sæt]
stand [stænd] stovėti	**stood** [stud]
take [teik] imti	**took** [tuk]
teach [ti:tʃ] mokyti, dėstyti	**taught** [tɔ:t]
tell [tel] pasakoti, sakyti	**told** [tould]
write [rait] rašyti	**wrote** [rout]

[1]) Daugumo čią duotųjų veiksmažodžių vadovėlyje vartojamas tiktai esamasis laikas, bet lentelėje duodamos ir jų būtojo laiko lytys, kad besimokąs galėtų norėdamas išreikšti sakinį būtuoju laiku.

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ABĖCĖLINIS ŽODYNĖLIS.

A

about ['ə'baut] apie
absent ['æbsənt] **to be absent** nebūti kur
aeroplane ['səroplein] lėktuvas
afraid [ə'freid] **to be afraid** bijoti
after ['ɑ:ftə] po
afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] po piet (tarp 12 ir 18 val.)
again [ə'gein] vėl
against [ə'geinst] prieš
air [ɛə] oras
all [ɔ:l] viskas; all right gerai
alone [ə'loun] vienas
already [ɔ:l'redi] jau
also ['ɔ:lsou] irgi
always ['ɔ:lwəz] visuomet
animal ['æniməl] gyvulys
anniversary ['æni'və:səri] metinės
another [ə'nʌðə] other kitas
answer ['ɑ:nsə] 1. klausti, 2. paklausti
any ['eni] koks nors
anybody ['enibɔdi] kas nors
anything ['eniθiŋ] ką nors
apple [æpl] obuolys
April ['eipril] balandis (*mėnuo*)
arm [ɑ:m] ranka
army ['ɑ:mi] armija
around [ə'raund] aplink
artillery [ɑ:'tiləri] artilerija
ask [ɑ:sk] 1. atsakyti, 2. atsakymas
asleep [ə'sli:p] **to be asleep** miegoti
at [æt, ət] į, pas
at dinner per pietus
at first pradžioje
at home namie
at play bežaidžiant
at school mokykloje
to look at žiūrėti į ką nors
August ['ɔ:gəst] rugpiūtis
automatic rifle [ɔ:tə'mætik 'raifl] automatas (šautuvas)
autumn ['ɔ:təm] ruduo
aviation ['eivi'eiʃn] aviacija
away [ə'wei] šalin

B

back [bæk] atgal
bad [bæd] blogas, badly sunkiai, rimtai (sužeistas)
bag [bæg] maišas
ball [bɔ:l] sviedinys
band [bænd] dūdų orkestras
bandage ['bændidʒ] 1. tvartis, 2. tvarstyti
banner ['bænə] vėliava
bathe [beiθ] maudytis; bathing maudymasis
be [bi:] būti
bear [bɛə] lokys, meška
because [bi'kɔ:z] nes, kadangi
become [bi'kʌm] darytis, tapti
bed [bed] lova; a-bed patale
before [bi'fɔ:] prieš
began [bi'gæn] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to **begin** [bi'gin] pradėti, prasidėti [begin
behind [bi'haind] užpakaly
bell [bel] skambutis
best [best] geresnis
better ['betə] geriau
bird [bə:d] paukštis
birthday ['bə:θdei] gimtoji diena
bite [bait] kramtyti
black [blæk] juodas
blackboard ['blæ kbɔ:d] klasės lenta
blue [b u:] mėlynas
body ['bɔdi] kūnas
book [buk] knyga
bookcase ['bukkeis] knygų spinta
both [bouθ] ir ... ir ...
bounce [bauns] šokinėti aukštyn, strikboy [bɔi] berniukas [sėti
bread [bred] duona
break [breik] laužyti(s)
breakfast ['brekfəst] pusryčiai
bring [briŋ] atnešti
brother ['brʌðə] brolis
brown [braun] rudas, įdegęs
bugle [bju:gl] žaizdras, ragas
but [bʌt] bet
buy [bai] pirkti

C

cake [keik] tortas; cakes pyragaičiai
calendar ['kælində] kalendorius
call [kɔ:l] šaukti
came [keim] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to **come**
camp [kæmp] stovykla
camping out į stovyklas
can [kæn] galėti
carry ['kæri] nešti
case [keis] linksnis
cat [kæt] katė
catch [kætʃ] pagauti
celebrate ['selibreit] švęsti
chair [tʃɛə] kėdė
chalk [tʃɔ:k] kreida
cherry ['tʃeri] vyšnia
chess [tʃes] šachmatai
child [tʃaild] vaikas, children vaikai
cinema ['sinimə] kinas (teatras)
civil ['sivil] pilietinis
clear [kliə] aiškus
coat [kout] paltas
cold [kould] šalta
collective farm [kə'lektiv 'fɑ:m] kolektyvinis ūkis
colour ['kʌlə] spalva
come [kʌm] ateiti; to come in įeiti
commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] vadas

commune ['kɔmju:n] komuna
communist ['kɔmjunɪst] komunistas
comrade ['kɔmrɪd] draugas
constitution ['kɔnstɪ'tju:ʃn] konstitucija
cool [ku:l] vėsus
copy-book ['kɔpɪ-buk] sąsiuvinis
corn [kɔ:n] grūdai, duona
country ['kʌntrɪ] šalis
course [kɔ:s] of course žinoma
cover ['kʌvə] apkloti
covered ['kʌvəd] apklotas
cried [kraɪd] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to cry
cry [kraɪ] sušukti
crystal [krɪstl] kristalinis
cup [kʌp] puodukas

D

dance [dɑ:ns] šokti
dark [dɑ:k] tamsu; it is getting dark temsta
day [deɪ] diena
dead [ded] miręs; is dead numirė
dear [dɪə] brangus, mielas
December [dɪ'sembə] gruodis
decide [dɪ'saɪd] nuspręsti
deep [di:p] gilus, tankus
defend [dɪ'fend] ginti
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] demonstruoti
demonstration ['demən'streɪʃn] demonstracija
desk [desk] mokyklinis suolas
dialogue ['daɪəlɔg] dialogas
dictation [dɪk'teɪʃn] diktantas
did [dɪd] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to do
different ['dɪfrənt] įvairus
difficult ['dɪfɪklt] sunkus
dinner ['dɪnə] pietūs
do [du:] 1. daryti, 2. pagalbinis veiksmažodis
doctor ['dɔktə] daktaras
down [daun] į apačią
drank [dræŋk] išgėrė (*nuo veiks.* to drink)
draw [drɔ:] piešti
dress [dres] 1. suknelė, 2. (apsi)vilkti
duty ['dju:tɪ] on duty budėtojas

E

ear [ɪə] ausis
early ['ə:lɪ] anksti
earth [ə:θ] žemė
eat [i:t] valgyti, ėsti
elephant ['elɪfənt] dramblys
end [end] galas
enemy ['enəmɪ] priešas
English [ɪŋglɪʃ] anglų, anglıškas
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] vakaras
every ['evrɪ] kiekvienas
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] pratimas
exploit [iks'plɔɪt] žygis
eye [aɪ] akis

F

face [feɪs] veidas; ciferblatas
fall [fɔ:l] nukristi, kristi
family ['fæmɪlɪ] šeima
far [fɑ:] toli
farm [fɑ:m] ūkis (kaime)
fascism ['fæsɪzm] fašizmas
fascist ['fæsɪst] fašistas, fašistinis
father ['fɑ:ðə] tėvas
February ['februərɪ] vasaris
feed [fi:d] penėti
feet [fi:t] kojos
fellows ['felouz] the Merry Fellows linksmi vyrukai
field [fi:ld] laukas
field gun ['fi:ld gʌn] lauko padárgai
field hospital ['fi:ld 'hɔspɪtl] lauko ligonine
fight [faɪt] kariauti, kovoti
film [fɪlm] filma
finger ['fɪŋgə] pirštas
fire ['faɪə] laužas
fire ['faɪə] šauti
first [fə:st] pirmas; at first iš pradžių
flag [flæg] vėliava
floor [flɔ:] grindys
flower ['flauə] gėlė
fly [flaɪ] skraidyti
foot [fut] koja (pėda)
football ['futbɔ:l] futbolas
for [fɔ:] prielinksnis, vart. naud. reikšti
fork [fɔ:k] šakutės
free [fri:] laisvas
friend [frend] draugas
fro [frou] to and fro ten ir atgal
from [frɔm] iš, nuo
fruit [fru:t] vaisius
full [ful] pilnas
fun [fʌn] žaidimas, juokas
funny ['fʌnɪ] juokingas

G

game [geɪm] žaidimas, sportas
garden [gɑ:dn] sodas
gave [geɪv] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to give
gay [geɪ] linksmas
get up ['get 'ʌp] keltis
German ['ʤə:mən] vokietis, vokiškas
giraffe [ʤɪ'rɑ:f] žirafa
girl [gə:l] mergaitė
give [gɪv] duoti
glad [glæd patenkintas; to be glad džiaugtis
go [gou] eiti
good [gud] 1. geras, 2. gerai
good-bye sudiev, viso gero
good morning labas rytas
grass [grɑ:s] žolė
great [greɪt] didis, didysis
green [gri:n] žalias
greet [gri:t] sveikinti
grenade [grə'neid] granata

grey [greɪ] pilkas
ground [graund] žemė
group [gru:p] grupė

H

had [hæd] *būtasis l. nuo veiks.* to have
hair [heə] plaukai
half [hɑ:f] pusė
hallo [hə'lou] alio! (*pasisveikinimas*)
hand [hænd] ranka; rodyklė
happy ['hæpɪ] laimingas
harvesting ['hɑ:vɪstɪŋ] vasarapiūtė, javų valymas
has [hæz] esamasis l. vienaskaitos 3-čias asmuo veiks. to have
hat [hæt] skrybėlė
hate [heɪt] nekęsti
have [hæv] turėti; to have a good time gerai praleisti laiką
hay [heɪ] šienas
he [hi:] jis
head [hed] galva
healthy ['helθɪ] sveikas
hear [hɪə] girdėti
heart [hɑ:t] širdis
help [help] padėti, pagelbėti
her [hə:] ją, jai
here [hɪə] 1. čia, šičia, 2. štai
hero ['hɪərou] didvyris
high [haɪ] aukštas
him [hɪm] jį, jam
his [hɪz] jo
hit [hɪt] mušti, smogti
holidays ['hɔlɪdɪz] atostogos, šventės
home [houm] namo; at home namie
hospital ['hɔspɪtl] ligoninė
hot [hɔt] karštas
hour ['auə] valanda
house [haus] namas
how [hau] kaip; how are you? kaip gyvuojate? how old are you? kiek jums metų?
how many? kiek?
hundred ['hʌndrəd] šimtas
hyena [haɪ'i:nə] hiena

I

I [aɪ] aš
ice [aɪs] ledas
ill [ɪl] ligotas, nesveikas
in [in] į (klausiant „kur, kame?“)
ink [ɪŋk] rašalas
inkstand ['ɪŋkstænd] rašalinė
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] įdomus
international [ɪntə'næʃnl] tarptautinis
into ['ɪntu] į (klausiant „kur?“)
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] kviesti
is [ɪz] esamojo l. vienask. 3-čio asm. veiks. to be
it [ɪt] jis, ji; tatai
its [ɪts] jo, jos (*negyviems daiktams ir gyvuliams*)

J

January ['dʒænjuərɪ] sausis
joy [dʒɔɪ] džiaugsmas
July [dʒu'laɪ] liepa (*mėnuo*)
jump [dʒʌmp] šokinėti, užšokti
June [dʒu:n] birželis

K

kangaroo ['kæŋgə'ru:] kengūra
kill [kɪl] žudyti
killed [kɪld] nužudytas, užmuštas
kilogram ['kɪlogræm] kilogramas
knew [nju:] žinojo (*nuo veiks.* to know)
knife [naɪf] peilis (daugisk. knives)
know [nou] žinoti

L

lamp [læmp] lempa
land [lænd] šalis, kraštas
last [la:st] pereitas, praėjęs; at last [ət 'la:st] pagaliau
late [leɪt] vėlai
laugh [la:f] juoktis
lay [leɪ] (lay the table) dengti
leader ['li:də] vadas
leap-year ['li:p-jə:] kilmingieji metai
learn [lə:n] mokytis, išmokti
leave [li:v] palikti
left [left] kairysis
leg [leg] koja
leisure ['leʒə] atliekamas laikas
lesson [lesn] pamoka
let us (let's) [let ʌs] duokime, leiskime
lie [laɪ] 1. gulėti, 2. meluoti
life [laɪf] gyvenimas
like [laɪk] 1. mėgti, patikti; 2. kaip, panašiai kaip
lion ['laɪən] liūtas
little [lɪtl] mažai
live [lɪv] gyventi
long [lɔŋ] ilgas
look at ['luk ət] žiūrėti į
lot [lɔt] krūva, aibė
love [lʌv] mylėti
luck [lʌk] laimė

M

machine-gun [mə'ʃi:n-gʌn] kulkosvaidis
make [meɪk] daryti; make clear išaiškinti
man [mæn] žmogus, vyras
many ['menɪ] daug
map [mæp] žemėlapis
March [ma:tʃ] kovas (*mėnuo*)
march [ma:tʃ] žygiuoti
Marshal ['ma:ʃəl] Maršalas
May [meɪ] gegužė (*mėnuo*)
me [mi:] mane, man

mean [mi:n] reikšti
meat [mi:t] mėsa
meeting [mi:tiŋ] mitingas, susirinkimas
men [men] *dgs. nuo* man
Merry Fellows ['meri 'felouz] linksmieji vyrukai
mill [mil] malūnas
minute [minit] minutė
moment ['moumənt] momentas, valanda; in a moment tuojau; a moment to spare viršaus valandėlė
monkey ['mʌŋki] beždžionė
month [mʌnθ] mėnuo
more [mɔ:] daugiau
morning ['m :niŋ] rytas
mother ['mʌðə] motina
mouth [mauθ] burna
move [mu:v] judėti
much [mʌtʃ] daug
music ['mju:zik] muzika
must [mʌst] turi; must be turi būti
my [mai] mano

N

name [neim] vardas
navy ['neivi] laivynas
near [niə] šalia, prie, palei
new [nju:] naujas
next [nekst] sekantis, kitas
nice [nais] geras
night [nait] naktis; at night naktį
no [nou] ne
nobody ['noubədi] niekas
nominative ['nɔminətiv] vardininkas
nose [nouz] nosis
not [nɔt] ne
nothing ['nʌθiŋ] niekas, nieko
November [no'vembə] lapkritis
now [nau] dabar, tuoj; na

O

objective [ɔb'ʤektiv] objektinis linksnis
occupied ['ɔkjupaid] užimtas
ocean [ouʃn] vandenynas
o'clock [ə'klɔk] valandos (5 o'clock 5 [valandos)
October [ɔk'toubə] spalio
of [ɔv] prielinksnis, kuriuo atsak. į klausimą „ko?".
of course žinoma
off [ɔf] we're off mes išvykome
often [ɔfn] dažnai
officer ['ɔfisə] karininkas
old [ould] senas; how old are you? kiek jums metų?
on [ɔn] ant; to be on duty budėti; what is on? kas eina?
once [wʌns] sykį
one [wʌn] vienas
only ['ounli] tik
open [oupn] atidaryti
or [ɔ:] arba
other ['ʌðə] kitas
our ['auə] mūsų
over ['ouvə] summer is over vasara praėjo

P

paints [peints] dažai
pair [pɛə] pora
pane [pein] lango stiklas
paper ['peipə] popierius
parade [pə'reid] paradas
Paris ['pæris] 1. Paryžius, 2. Paryžiaus
partisan ['pɑ:ti'zæn] partizanas
party ['pɑ:ti] partija
pass [pɑ:s] perduoti
patriot ['peitriət] patriotas
patriotic [peitri'ɔtik] tėvynės
pear [pɛə] kriaušė
pen [pen] plunksna
pencil ['pensil] pieštukas
pencil-box ['pensil-bɔks] plunksninė
penetrate ['penitreit] skverbtis
people [pi:pl] liaudis, žmonės
picture ['piktʃə] paveikslas
pillow ['pilou] priegalvis
pioneer ['paiə'niə] pionierius
plate [pleit] lėkštė
play [plei] žaisti, žaislas
pleasant [plezənt] malonus
please [pli:z] prašau
pleased [pli:zd] patenkintas
pleasure ['pleʒə] malonumas
portrait ['pɔ:trit] portretas
potato [pə'teitou] bulvė
present [preznt] dovana
pretty ['priti] gražus, puikus
pride [praid] puikybė, išdidumas
pronounce [prə'nauns] tarti
protest ['proutest] protestas
proverb ['prɔvəb] priežodis
pupil ['pju:pil] mokinys
put [put] dėti
put down padėti
put on apsivilkti

Q

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] ketvirtis
question [kwestʃn] klausimas
quick [kwik] greitas; be quick paskubėk
quickly ['kwikli] greit
quite ['kwait] visai

R

rain [rein] lietus; it rains lyja
ran [ræn] bėgo (*nuo veiks.* to run)
read [ri:d] skaityti
ready ['redi] gatavas
rear [riə] užnugaris
receive [ri'si:v] gauti
red [red] raudonas

Red Army man ['red 'ɑ:mɪ 'mæn] raudonarmietis
review [rɪ'vju:] pakartojimas
Revolution [revə'lu:ʃn] revoliucija
revolutionary [revə'lu:ʃnrɪ] revoliucinis
rhyme [raɪm] eilėraštukas
rifle [raɪfl] šautuvas
right [raɪt] 1. taisyklingas, 2. teisus, 3. teisė
ring [rɪŋ] skambinti
ripe [raɪp] pribrendęs, prinokęs
river ['rɪvə] upė
rose [rouz] rožė
round [raund] aplink
rowing ['rouɪŋ] irklavimas
run [rʌn] bėgti

S

said [sed] tarė (*nuo veiks.* to say)
salt [sɔ:lt] druska
save [seɪv] išgelbėti
saw [sɔ:] pamatė (*nuo veiks.* to see)
say [seɪ] pasakyti
school [sku:l] mokykla
schoolbag veršenikė, kuprinė
schoolboy moksleivis
schoolgirl moksleivė
season [sɪ:zn] sezonas, metų laikas
second ['sekənd] sekundė
see [sɪ:] matyti
September [səp'tembə] rugsėjis
shall [ʃæl] *pagalbinis veiks., vartojamas būsimajam l. sudaryti*
she [ʃɪ:] ji
shine [ʃaɪn] švytėti
shirt [ʃə:t] marškiniai
shoes [ʃu:z] šliurės
shoot [ʃu:t] šaudyti
shooting-range [ʃu:tɪŋ-reɪndʒ] šaudykla
shopping ['ʃɔpɪŋ] pirkti pirkinius
short [ʃɔ:t] trumpas
shot [ʃɔt] 1. šaulys, 2. iššauti
shout [ʃaut] šaukti, rėkti
show [ʃou] rodyti
shower ['ʃauə] liūtis
sing [sɪŋ] dainuoti
sister ['sɪstə] sesuo
sit [sɪt] sėdėti
skate [skeɪt] čiužinėtis
skating-rink ['skeɪtɪŋ-rɪŋk] čiuožykla
ski [ʃɪ:] 1. čiuožti slidėmis, 2. slidė
sky [skaɪ] dangus
sleep [sli:p] miegoti
slogan ['slougən] šūkis
slowly ['slouli] lėtai
smell [smel] užuosti
smile [smaɪl] šypsotis
snow [snou] sniegas
so [sou] taip
socialism ['souʃəlɪzm] socializmas
socialist ['souʃəlɪst] socialistas
sofa ['soufə) sofa
soldier ['souldʒə] kareivis
solidarity [sɔlɪ'dærɪtɪ] solidarumas
some [sʌm] keleta, nedaug
somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] kažkas
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] kažką
song [sɔŋ] daina
soon [su:n] greit
sorry ['sɔrɪ] I'm very sorry labai gaila
soup [su:p] sriuba
soviet ['souviet] taryba
sowing ['souɪŋ] sėja
spade [speɪd] kastuvas
spare [speə] liekas, atliekamas
speak [spi:k] kalbėti
spoon [spu:n] šaukštas
sport [spɔ:t] sportas
spring [sprɪŋ] pavasaris
spy [spaɪ] šnipas
stand [stænd] stovėti
still [stɪl] ramiai, nejudėdama(s); vis dar
stockings ['stɔkɪŋz] kojinės
stop [stɔp] sustoti
story ['stɔ:rɪ] pasakojimas
stove [stouv] krosnis
street [strɪ:t] gatvė
strong [strɔŋ] stiprus, tvirtas
suddenly ['sʌdnlɪ] staiga
summer ['sʌmə] vasara
sun [sʌn] saulė
sweet [swi:t] saldus
swim [swɪm] plaukyti

T

table [teɪbl] stalas
take [teɪk] paimti
talk [tɔ:k] 1. kalba, pokalbis; 2. kalbėti
tall [tɔ:l] aukštas
tank [tæŋk] tankas
taste [teɪst] mėginti
taught [tɔ:t] išmokė (*nuo veiks.* to teach)
tea [ti:] arbata
teacher ['ti:tʃə] dėstytį
teeth [ti:θ] dantys
tell [tel] pasakyti
tennis ['tenɪs] tenisas
than [ðæn] kuo
thank you ['θæŋk ju] dėkui jums
that [ðæt] tas, šitas; kas
the [ðə, ði] žymimasis artikelis
their [ðɪə] jų
them [ðem] juos, jiems
then [ðen] tada, paskiau
there [ðɛə] ten
there is esti, yra; there is a demonstration vyksta demonstracija
these [ði:z] šitie; these are the words štai žodžiai
they [ðeɪ] jie

thing [θiŋ] daiktas
this [ðis] tatai, šitas
those [ðouz] tie
thousand ['θauzənd] tūkstantis
through [θru:] per, kiaurai
tie [tai] kaklaraištis
tiger ['taigə] tigras
tired ['taiəd] pavargęs
to [tu, tə] 1. dalelytė, vartojama prieš bendratį; 2. prielinksnis, kuriuo atsakome į klausimą „kur?"
to and fro [frou] ten ir atgal
to-day šiandien
toiler ['tɔilə] darbo žmogus
told [tould] *būt. l. nuo veiks.* to tell
together [tə'geðə] drauge, sykiu
to-morrow rytoj
tongue [tʌŋ] liežuvis, kalba
too [tu:] 1. irgi, 2. perdaug
took [tuk] paėmė (*nuo veiks.* to take); took the tram važiavo tramvajumi
touch [tʌtʃ] čiupinėti, lytėti
travel [trævl] kelionė
tree [tri:] medis
tribune ['tribju:n] tribuna
tried [traid] *būt. l. nuo veiks.* to try
true [tru:] tiesa
try [trai] stengtis, mėginti

U

under ['ʌndə] po
understand [ʌndə'stænd] suprasti
union ['ju:njən] sąjunga
unite [ju:nait] vienytis
up [ʌp] į viršų
up and down aukštyn ir žemyn
us [ʌs] mus, mums
use [ju:z] vartoti
U. S. S. R. ['ju:ese'sɑ:] TSRS

V

very ['veri] labai; very much labai daug
victory ['viktri] pergalė
village ['vilidʒ] kaimas
violet ['vaiəlit] violetinis
volley-ball ['vɔli-bɔ:l] kumštinis

W

wait [weit] laukti
walk [wɔ:k] 1. vaikščioti (eiti) pėsčiam, 2. pasivaikščiojimas
wall [wɔ:l] siena
want [wɔnt] norėti
war [wɔ:] karas
warm [wɔ:m] šiltas
was [wɔz] buvo (*vienaskaitos but. l. nuo veiks.* to be)
wash [wɔʃ] praustis
water ['wɔ:tə] vanduo
way [wei] kelionė
we [wi:] mes
weather ['weðə] oras
week [wi:k] savaitė
well [wel] gerai; we are quite well mes sveiki
went [went] ėjo (*nuo veiks.* to go)
were [wə:] buvo (*dgs. būt. l. nuo veiks.* to be)
what [wɔt] kas
when [wən] kada
where [wɛə] kame, kur
which [witʃ] kuris
while [wail] kolkas
white [wait] baltas
who [hu:] kas
whole [houl] visas
whom [hu:m] ką, kam
why [wai] kodėl
will [wil] *pagalbinis veiks., vartojamas būsimajam l. sudaryti*
woman ['wumən] moteris
women ['wimin] moterys
wood [wud] miškas
word [wə:d] žodis
work [wə:k] 1. darbas, 2. dirbti
worker ['wə:kə] darbininkas
world [wə:ld] pasaulis, visata
wounded ['wu:ndid] sužeistas; badly wounded sunkiai sužeistas
write [rait] rašyti

Y

year [jiə, jə:] metai
yesterday ['jestədi] vakar
yet [jet] bet, betgi
young [jʌŋ] jaunas
yourself [jɔ:'self] save; for yourself jums, tau
youth [juθ:] jaunimas; jaunimo

Z

Zoo [zu:] zoologijos sodas

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