GLOBETROTTERS - Unit 4

1. Choose the correct Estonian translation.

sometimes	a) mitte kunagi	b) mõnikord	c) just
even	a) nii	b) isegi	c) igaüks
all	a) midagi	b) üldse	c) kõik
never	a) sest	b) mitte kunagi	c) igavesti
nearly	a) lähedal	b) viimane	c) peaaegu
almost	a) peaaegu	b) enamik	c) kõige rohkem
rather	a) umbes	b) üsna	c) pigem
soon	a) nüüd	b) peagi	c) kohe
exactly	a) täpselt	b) aeg-ajalt	c) harvemini
mainly	a) ainult	b) vaid	c) peamiselt

2. Write using the hint in Estonian.

1 inglise keeles	5 enamikul päevadel	8 sadu
2 kogemustest	6 peale minna	9 tuhandeid
3 koos perega	7 täis	10 maailmas
4 sel suvel		

Nina told us (1) _____ about (2) _____ in Delhi. She was there (3) _____ _____ _____ (4) _____ _____. (5) _____ it was difficult to (6) _____ _____ trains because everywhere was (7) _____. There were (8) _____ people and (9) _____ things to see. I think India is the most interesting place (10) _____.

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3. Write in English.

palju rallisõitjaid _____

mõni nädal _____

natuke kohvi _____

vähesed filmid _____

vähe šokolaadi _____

4. Write using the hint in Estonian.

Did you get (palju) _____ rain in the summer?

(mingil määral) _____.

Is it true that (mõned) _____ Finns can play cricket?

Yes, it is. (Vähesed) _____ people are interested in it.

We have (vähe) _____ orange juice in the fridge.

5. Translate the genitive phrases into Estonian.

girls' shoes _____

the colour of your hair _____

at the hairdresser's _____

a girl's trousers _____

the clothes of my dreams _____

6. Write using the hint in Estonian.

Have you already been to (Jacki) _____ cafe?

Could I have (tüki kooki) _____, please?

(Kellegi) _____ jacket is still here.

I came home (paar päeva) _____ ago.

What's (Eesti pealinn) _____?

The (laste) _____ bedtime is at half past eight.

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Read the text.

Ireland

I think Ireland is and interesting country because, on the one hand, it appears to be very slow and old-fashioned and, on the other hand, it's a thoroughly modern country. In the countryside, it seems as if nothing has changed in the last hundred years but when you read about Ireland's economy and technology, you realize they are completely up-to-date and doing very well for themselves.

Irish pop groups and singers are famous all over the world. In my opinion the most legendary band is definitely U2. And, of course, Ireland has won the Eurovision Song Contest several times.

They love wearing green in Ireland and they have funny little fairies called leprechauns. They are said to have magical powers and the ability to uncover secrets. What else? There are many redheads in Ireland, I notice. That seems weird for us Estonians. Red hair is exotic in Estonia. Many Estonian girls like to dye their hair red. I think it looks disgusting. But real red hair is OK.

Estonian people often say that we have a lot in common with the Irish. Maybe in a historical sense, it's true. The English ruled the Irish for hundreds of years like the Russians, Germans, Poles, Danes and Swedes ruled us. But I don't know what else we have in common. I mean, most of them are Catholic and Estonians are basically Lutheran, which is almost the same as Protestant.

People often mention the word violence when they talk about Ireland. Ireland became an independent country in 1949 but Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom. The Catholics in Northern Ireland wanted to join the Republic of Ireland but the Protestants opposed it. Fighting, the Troubles, broke out between the two groups in Northern Ireland in the late 1960s and has continued ever since. Most people want peace but it seems that it's not possible to achieve.

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Mark the statements as either true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

The writer thinks that Ireland is a modern country.

In the Irish countryside, nothing is over a hundred years old.

The Irish consider U2 to be their most legendary band.

Leprechauns are mystical beings who have magical powers.

Most Irish girls have red hair.

Estonian and Irish history have common traits.

Everyone in Ireland is Catholic.

Northern Ireland gained its independence at the end of the 1940s.

Catholics in Northern Ireland want to be part of the Republic of Ireland.

The word Troubles refers to the civil unrest in Northern Ireland.

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