

## More information

### → Some interesting sites

[www.esperanto.net](http://www.esperanto.net)  
[www.esperanto-panorama.net](http://www.esperanto-panorama.net)  
[www.uea.org](http://www.uea.org)



### → Bibliography

*Esperanto: Learning and Using the International Language* by David Richardson  
*Esperanto: Language, Literature & Community* by Pierre Janton & Humphrey Tonkin  
*Peter Jameson's Secret Language* by Sylvan Zaft

### → National Esperanto Associations

- *Esperanto League for North America*  
P. O. Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530 – USA  
1-800-ESPERANTO (1-800-377-3726)  
[elna@esperanto-usa.org](mailto:elna@esperanto-usa.org)  
[www.esperanto-usa.org](http://www.esperanto-usa.org)
- *Canadian Esperanto Association*  
Box 2159, Sidney, BC V8L 3S6 – Canada  
[esperanto@canada.com](mailto:esperanto@canada.com)  
[www.esperanto.ca/kea](http://www.esperanto.ca/kea)
- *Esperanto Association of Britain*  
Esperanto House, Station Road,  
Barlston Staffordshire, ST12 9DE - England  
[eab@esperanto-gb.org](mailto:eab@esperanto-gb.org)  
[www.esperanto-gb.org](http://www.esperanto-gb.org)
- *Australian Esperanto Association*  
81 Lalla Road, Lilydale TAS 7268 - Australia  
[abcetc@ozemail.com.au](mailto:abcetc@ozemail.com.au)  
[www.esperanto.org.au](http://www.esperanto.org.au)

### Local contact

Seattle Esperanto Society  
117 E Louisa St #286, Seattle, WA 98102-3203  
206-312-3792  
[www.scn.org/~lilandbr/ses\\_kunsidoj.html](http://www.scn.org/~lilandbr/ses_kunsidoj.html)  
[groups.yahoo.com/group/Seatlo](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Seatlo)

## How to use this Packet

This packet consist of the following parts:

- *The pack*: the document in your hands, which presents the language and how to use the packet
- *The gram'*: the basics of the whole grammar of Esperanto on a single sheet
- *The exer'*: some exercises (worked out further down) for training, and to start practicing the language a little
- *The words*: a short two-way vocabulary, containing only a few words to start with. You can find complete dictionaries at your local Esperanto Association, or on the Internet!

On *The gram'* and *The exer'*, each number in the margin indicates a lesson. Every time you start by reading the lesson of the day on *The gram'* sheet. Then you can work out the exercise on that lesson in *The exer'* sheet, possibly with the help of the vocabulary, *The words*, if you wish.

If you dedicate 15 minutes a day, in as little as a week you'll be able to understand simple text, as well as construct some phrases yourself. This is not a full course, but merely an introduction. It will give you a general idea of the language; later, you can follow it up with a full course, or just start practicing the language, for example by chatting on the Internet on [gxangalo.com/babilejo](http://gxangalo.com/babilejo).



Discover a language in a week ...

# Esperanto, it's in your pocket!



## Esperanto: What is it?

Esperanto is a **language**. But a somewhat special one. It came into being at the end of the 19th century, in order to facilitate communication between people with different languages. And, as it was created for this purpose, it is very easy to learn.

In fact, Esperanto is **the easiest to learn of all living languages**: not a single exception, no irregular verbs, and you can still express yourself on any topic! Since its structure is so logical, you can learn Esperanto in a very short time and be able to use phrases in the language right away.

Not only that, but it has been shown that learning Esperanto actually **helps with the learning of other foreign languages**.

And since this language **belongs to no particular country**, and almost everybody who speaks it has learned it as a second language, new speakers needn't fear feeling ignorant or being regarded as inferior. On the contrary, newcomers are welcomed.



## What is it for?

Esperanto is recognised by UNESCO; and is spoken in more than 100 countries by some 2 million people. So it can be used in a number of ways. For example:



- **Discuss and correspond** with people in different countries without being handicapped by the language barrier.
- **Discover other cultures** and be informed globally by, among other things, books and magazines published in other countries.
- **Travel on the cheap** thanks to a little booklet called "**Pasporta Servo**", listing free accommodation for those who speak Esperanto.
- Participate in **international gatherings and festivals**, with music, dancing, games, and presentations in Esperanto. No translators needed!
- Learn the views of people around the world on your favorite topic by using **Internet message boards** conducted entirely in Esperanto.

## How do you learn it?

### With this "Esperanto Pack"

This short document teaches you the basics of Esperanto in a few days. You will be able to quickly understand and express yourself a little in Esperanto (see chapter "*How to use this Packet*").

### Using the Internet

- **www.ikurso.net**: a free downloadable program, with many sounds and interactive exercises.
- **www.lernu.net**: an Internet platform containing many courses at different levels, with the ability to chat online with other students.

### Using books (and cassettes or videos)

- *Teach Yourself Esperanto*, by John Cresswell & John Hartley, published by the Ntc Pub Group.
- *Esperanto - Learning and Using the International Language*, by David Richardson, published by the Esperanto League of North America.
- *Pasporto al la Tuta Mondo*, an entertaining 15 lesson series available on DVD or VHS from the Esperanto League of North America.
- *Mazi in Gondolando*, adapted from the popular children's video-course of the BBC.

### Through a course with an instructor.

Contact your local Esperanto Association to find out where classes are offered in your area.

### Free postal correspondence course.

Contact your national association to get started.



# Ever seen the grammar of any language on a single sheet of paper?

## 1 THE ALPHABET AND ITS PRONUNCIATION

Esperanto is completely phonetic. Each letter always has the same sound, and words are spelled exactly as they sound. No such thing as a spelling bee in Esperanto!

The letters Q, W, X and Y are not used. Instead, there are six letters with an accent on them (like a Chinese hat – except for the U which has a smile). Unlike English, each vowel has a single, pure, unchangeable sound.

**A** (ah), **B**, **C** (ts), **Ĉ** (ch), **D**, **E** (Eh), **F**, **G**, **Ĝ** (J), **H**, **Ĥ** (kh), **I** (ee), **J** (y), **Ĵ** (French je), **K**, **L**, **M**, **N**, **O** (oh), **P**, **R**, **S**, **Ŝ** (sh), **T**, **U** (oo), **Ŭ** (w), **V**, **Z**.

In Esperanto, the stress on every word is **always** on the next to last syllable. *Esperanto*, *naskiĝdato*, *dormoĉambro*.

## THE WORD ENDINGS

No exceptions in Esperanto!

Every **noun** ends in **-o** **vort+o** = word  
 Every **adjective** ends in **-a** **bel+a** = beautiful  
 Every **adverb** ends in **-e** **fort+e** = strongly  
 Every **infinitive** ends in **-i** **parol+i** = to speak  
 Every **plural** ends in **-j** **vort+o+j**= words

As in English, there is only one definite article “the” for both singular and plural: **la**. Unlike many languages, there are no genders to complicate things. E.g. **la vorto** = “the word”, **la vortoj** = “the words”. There is no indefinite article. E.g. **vorto** = “a word”.

## 2 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

**mi** (I), **vi** (you), **li** (he), **ŝi** (she), **ĝi** (it), **oni** (one), **ni** (we), **vi** (you), **ili** (they), **si** (self, reflexive).

For the **possessive** you add **-a** to the pronoun: **mia**, **via**, **lia**, ... = my, your, his, ...

## CONJUGATION

Same ending for every person in each tense.

No irregular verbs whatsoever!

<b>mi</b>	<b>parol+as</b>	= present	= I speak
<b>li</b>	<b>parol+as</b>	= present	= he speaks
<b>ili</b>	<b>parol+as</b>	= present	= they speak
<b>vi</b>	<b>parol+is</b>	= past	= you spoke
<b>ŝi</b>	<b>parol+os</b>	= future	= she will speak
<b>oni</b>	<b>parol+os</b>	= future	= people will talk
<b>ni</b>	<b>parol+us</b>	= conditional	= we would speak
<b>(vi)</b>	<b>parol+u</b>	= imperative	= speak!
	<b>parol+i</b>	= infinitive	= to speak

## 3 THE PARTICIPLES

	<b>present</b>	<b>past</b>	<b>future</b>
<b>indicative</b>	<b>+as</b>	<b>+is</b>	<b>+os</b>
<b>active</b>	<b>+ant-a</b>	<b>+int-a</b>	<b>+ont-a</b>
<b>passive</b>	<b>+at-a</b>	<b>+it-a</b>	<b>+ot-a</b>

### active participles:

<b>mi estas kantinta</b>	= I was singing
<b>mi estas kantanta</b>	= I am singing
<b>mi estas kantonta</b>	= I will be singing
<b>vi estis skribinta</b>	= you had been writing
<b>vi estis skribanta</b>	= you were writing
<b>vi estis skribonta</b>	= you were going to write
<b>ŝi estos forinta</b>	= she will have left
<b>ŝi estos foriranta</b>	= she will be leaving
<b>ŝi estos forironta</b>	= she will be about to leave

### passive participles:

<b>la akvo estas trinkita</b>	= the water is drunk
<b>la akvo estas trinkata</b>	= the water is being drunk
<b>la akvo estas trinkota</b>	= the water is to be drunk
<b>la pano estis manĝita</b>	= the bread was eaten
<b>la pano estis manĝata</b>	= the bread was being eaten
<b>la pano estis manĝota</b>	= the bread was to be eaten
<b>la foto estos vidita</b>	= the photo will have been seen
<b>la foto estos vidata</b>	= the photo will be seen
<b>la foto estos vidota</b>	= the photo will be about to be seen

## 4 THE ACCUSATIVE

For the accusative the letter **-n** is added to the noun and its adjective, or the personal pronoun. The accusative **-n** after the adverb or place is used to show movement from place to place. It can also be used instead of a preposition.

<b>mi trinkas akvon (akv+o+n)</b>	= I drink water
<b>mi amas vin (vi+n)</b>	= I love you
<b>mi iris Parizon (Pariz+o+n)</b>	= I went to Paris
<b>mi venos lundon (lund+o+n)</b>	= I'll come on Monday

## INTERROGATIVE (?)

For the interrogative, you start the phrase with **ĉu ... ?**

<b>ĉu li manĝas?</b>	= Is he eating?
<b>jes, li manĝas</b>	= yes, he is eating
<b>ne, li trinkas</b>	= no, he is drinking

## NEGATIVE

For the negative you add the word **ne** just in front of the appropriate word.

<b>mi ne kantas</b>	= I am not singing
<b>ne mi kantas</b>	= It is not me who is singing

## 5 THE CORRELATIVES

	<b>i-</b> indefinite	<b>ki-</b> relative question	<b>ti-</b> demonstrative	<b>ĉi</b> collective	<b>neni-</b> negative
<b>+u</b> one	<b>iu</b> some one	<b>kiu</b> who?	<b>tiu</b> that one	<b>ĉiu</b> every one	<b>neniu</b> no one
<b>+o</b> thing	<b>io</b> some-thing	<b>kio</b> what?	<b>tio</b> that thing	<b>ĉio</b> every-thing	<b>nenio</b> nothing
<b>+a</b> quality	<b>ia</b> some kind	<b>kia</b> what kind?	<b>tia</b> that kind	<b>ĉia</b> every kind	<b>nenia</b> no kind of...
<b>+e</b> place	<b>ie</b> some-where	<b>kie</b> where?	<b>tie</b> there	<b>ĉie</b> every-where	<b>nenie</b> nowhere
<b>+am</b> time	<b>iam</b> some-time	<b>kiam</b> when?	<b>tiam</b> then	<b>ĉiam</b> always	<b>neniam</b> never
<b>+el</b> how	<b>iel</b> some-how	<b>kiel</b> how?	<b>tiel</b> thus	<b>ĉiel</b> any-how	<b>neniel</b> no way
<b>+al</b> reason	<b>ial</b> for some reason	<b>kial</b> why?	<b>tial</b> be-cause	<b>ĉial</b> for every reason	<b>nenial</b> for no reason
<b>+om</b> quantity	<b>iom</b> few	<b>kiom</b> how many?	<b>tiom</b> that many	<b>ĉiom</b> all	<b>neniom</b> none
<b>+es</b> whose	<b>ies</b> some-one's	<b>kies</b> whose?	<b>ties</b> his/hers	<b>ĉies</b> every-body's	<b>nenies</b> no-body's

## 6 THE NUMBERS

### Cardinal:

**unu** (1), **du** (2), **tri** (3), **kvar** (4), **kvin** (5), **ses** (6),  
**sep** (7), **ok** (8), **naŭ** (9), **dek** (10), **cent** (100),  
**mil** (1000), **miliono** (million), **miliardo** (billion)  
**dek du** (ten two) = 12,  
**dudek unu** (twenty one) = 21  
**mil okcent okdek naŭ** = 1887

**order** = number **+a**

(**la**) **unua, dua** = first, second...

**adverbs** = number **+e**

**unue, due** = firstly, secondly...

**quantity** = number **+o**

**deko, dekduo, cento** = ten, dozen, hundred

**multiple** = number **+obl+a**

**duobla, triobla...** = double, treble...

**fraction** = number **+on+o**

**duono, triono, kvarono...** = half, third, quarter...

**sets** = number **+op+o**

**duopo, triopo, kvaropo...** = pair, trio, quartet...

## 7 SUFFIXES

Letters between the root and the ending of the word:

### Animate beings:

**+ul** (individual): **juna** = young,  
**junulo** = a youth

**+an** (member): **urbo** = city, **urbano** = citizen

**+ist** (profession): **baki** = to bake, **bakisto** = baker

**+in** (feminine): **patro** = father, **patrino** = mother

**+id** (offspring): **koko** = rooster, **kokido** = chicken

**+estr** (head): **urbo** = city, **urbestro** = mayor

### Inanimate things:

**+aĵ** (thing): **trinki** = to drink,

**trinkaĵo** = beverage

**+il** (tool): **tranĉi** = cut, **tranĉilo** = knife

**+ar** (group): **arbo** = tree, **arbaro** = wood

**+er** (particle): **neĝo** = snow, **neĝero** = flake

**+ej** (place): **kafo** = coffee, **kafejo** = café

**+uj** (receptacle): **supo** = soup, **supujo** = souptureen

**+ing** (holder): **kandelo** = candle,

**kandelingo** = candle holder

### Abstract nouns:

**+ec** (quality): **bela** = beautiful, **beleco** = beauty

**+ism** (system): **nacio** = nation,  
**naciismo** = nationalism

### Qualitatives:

**+ebl** (able): **manĝi** = to eat,  
**manĝebla** = edible

**+em** (tendency): **doni** = to give,  
**donema** = generous

**+ind** (worthy): **ridi** = to laugh,  
**ridinda** = laughable

**+end** (necessity): **pagi** = to pay, **pagenda** = due

### Verbs:

**+ig** (cause): **morti** = to die, **mortigi** = to kill

**+iĝ** (become): **ruĝa** = red, **ruĝiĝi** = to blush

### Universal suffixes:

**+et** (small): **domo** = house, **dometo** = cottage

**+eg** (big): **domego** = mansion

**+aĉ** (pejorative): **domaĉo** = a hovel

**+ad** (continuous): **paroli** = speak,  
**parolado** = a speech

**+um** (general): **akvo** = water, **akvumi** = to water

### PREFIXES

Letters in front of the root word:

**bo+** (in-law): **bopatro** = father-in-law

**ge+** (both masculine & feminine): **gepatroj** = parents

**eks+** (former): **eksministro** = ex-minister

**pra+** (ancestor): **avo** = grandfather,  
**praavo** = great grandfather

**fi+** (pejorative): **knabo** = boy, **fiknabo** = bad boy

**dis+** (distributive): **doni** = to give, **disdoni** = distribute

**mal+** (opposite): **bela** = beautiful, **malbela** = ugly

**mis+** (do badly): **fari** = to do, **misfari** = to botch

**ek+** (suddenly): **ridi** = laugh, **ekridi** = burst in

**re+** (again): **fari** = to do, **refari** = redo

### WORD BUILDING

Esperanto is like a LEGO game. All you do to form a word is to join prefixes and suffixes as well as an ending to the root word. You can even join roots together to form new words.

**vapor+ŝip+o** = steam+ship

**okul+vitr+o+j** = eye+glasses

**sam+temp+e** = same+time (simultaneously)

## 8 COMPARATIVES

**less:** **malpli... ol** = less than

**more:** **pli... ol** = more than

**pli granda ol mi** = bigger than me

**tiel... kiel** = same ... as ...

**tiel stulta kiel li** = as stupid as him

**la plej** = the most

**la malplej** = the least

### CONJUNCTIONS

**subordinating:** **ĉar** = because, since,

**kvankam** = although, **ke** = that,

**kvazaŭ** = almost, **se** = if

**coordinating:** **sed** = but, **aŭ** = or, **kaj** = and,

**do** = so, therefore, **nu** = now then, **nek** = neither

**ju pli... des pli...** = the more... the...

### ADVERBS

**hieraŭ** = yesterday

**hodiaŭ** = today

**morgaŭ** = tomorrow

**nun** = now

**ĵus** = just now

**tuj** = right away

**baldaŭ** = soon

**jam** = already

**ankoraŭ** = yet, still

**preskaŭ** = nearly

**apenaŭ** = hardly

**nur** = only

**almenaŭ** = at least

**ankaŭ** = also

**eĉ** = even

**tre** = very

**tro** = too much

**for** = far away

### PREPOSITIONS

**apud** = near

**al** = to, towards

**por** = for

**ĉe** = at

**ĉirkaŭ** = around

**ekster** = outside

**de** = of

**dum** = during

**ekde** = since(time)

**el** = from

**en** = in

**ĝis** = till, until

**inter** = inside

**kontraŭ** = against

**krom** = besides

**kun** = with

**sen** = without

**tra** = through

**pri** = about

**por** = for

**sub** = under

**sur** = on

**super** = above

**trans** = across

**laŭ** = along, according to

**malgraŭ** = in spite of

**per** = by means of

**anstataŭ** = instead

**antaŭ** = before, in front

**malantaŭ** = behind

**post** = after

### DIALOG

**saluton** = hello

**ĝis revido** = good bye

**bonan tagon** = good day

**bonan nokton** = good night

**mi nomiĝas ...** = my name is ...

**kiel vi fartas?** = how are you?

**bone, dankon** = fine, thank you

*Ĉu vi komprenis ĉion? if yes, this means that you now know all the basics of Esperanto, and that you can now begin to practice a little!*



## Some exercises to practice what you have learned ...

(The answers are on the back.)

### 1 Add the ending letter(s):

E.g.: the beautiful flowers = la bel-AJ flor-OJ

- a) the white horse = la blank-.... ĉeval-....
- b) blue balloons = blu-.... balon-....
- c) to speak rapidly = rapid-.... parol-....
- d) dogs and cats = hund-.... kaj kat-....
- e) at length = long-....
- f) the big birds = la grand-.... bird-....
- g) a good cake = bon-.... kuk-....
- h) to eat well = bon-.... manĝ-....
- i) a red and green wall = ruĝ-.... kaj verd-.... mur-....
- j) the good = la bon-....
- k) to laugh and cry = rid-.... kaj plor-....
- l) really happy = ver-.... feliĉ-....

### 2 Translate into English:

E.g: Ili lernas. > They learn.

- a) La domo estas granda.
- b) Ni rapide skribas.
- c) La birdo estas blanka, ĝi flugas.
- d) Mi estas juna viro.
- e) Li atendu kaj aŭskultu!
- f) Ŝi iros, manĝos kaj dormos.
- g) Rigardu: pluvos forte!
- h) Ili estis vivaj.
- i) Nia granda ĉevalo multe manĝas.
- j) Mi volus kanti.
- k) La blua akvo estas pura.
- l) Li estos bona patro.

### 3 Finish the word:

E.g.: I will have learned = mi est-OS lern-INTA

- a) he had caught the fish = li est-.... kapt-.... la fiŝon
- b) he will be about to buy = li est-.... aĉet-....
- c) it is being built = ĝi est-.... konstru-....
- d) the mouse will have been eaten = la muso est-.... manĝ-....

- e) we were about to drink = ni est-.... trink-....
- f) my arm is broken = mia brako est-.... romp-....
- g) the photo was hidden = la foto est-.... kaŝ-....
- h) the dentist has been working = la dentisto est-....labor-....
- i) you were running = vi est-.... kur-....
- k) the cake is going to be eaten = la kuko est-.... manĝ-....
- l) your children will have played = viaj infanoj est-.... lud-....

### 4 Translate into Esperanto :

E.g: He hides the photo. > Li kaŝas la foton.

- a) The fire is hot. =
- b) She writes a word. =
- c) They were eating vegetables.
- d) He will help me.
- e) Did you see my brother?
- f) The birds fly quickly.
- g) Do you want to drink?
- h) I am not sleeping; I am tired.
- i) Wasn't the film good?
- j) I am not reading the paper.
- k) Can you work? No, I can't.
- l) We often use the telephone.

### 5 Translate into Esperanto:

Eg: Who are you? > Kiu vi estas?

- a) Why do you prefer fish?
- b) Someone has found some paper.
- c) The book is hidden there.
- d) We are always clean.
- e) He listens to music, like me.
- f) My father eats nothing.
- g) They repeat every word.
- h) Such is our hope.
- i) How many flowers do you see?
- j) When I (will) understand the language, I'll speak.
- k) What is a house?
- l) Whose car is that?

### 6 Write the numbers and dates in words:

N.B. In Esperanto dates are written thus:

la [day] **6 -a de** [month] **marto**, [year] **2006**

[days of the week]: lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo, sabato, dimanĉo

[months]: januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio (jun'i'yo not junyo – stress on the -i-), julio (same), aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro

E.g.: 15 Dec 1859 = la dekkvina de decembro, mil okcent kvindek naŭ

- a) 73
- b) 101
- c) 20 th
- d) 655
- e) 14 July 1789
- f) 9,999
- g) ¼
- h) Wed, 27th Feb.
- i) 2,046
- j) 18,442
- k) 75,793
- l) 2,088,405

### 7 Translate into English:

La 5-an de majo, mia fratino iris al la malsanulejo. Ŝi ne estis malsana: ŝi nur iĝis patrino.

Ŝia ido estas knabeto. Li eble iam iĝos fiŝkaptisto aŭ ŝipestro, kial ne?

Mia fratino multe ŝatas manĝi kaj li ofte domas. Kiam li aŭskultas rakontojn, tio tuj dormigas lin. En mia rakont-libro, estas kelkaj poemoj, kiujn mi ŝatas legi al li.

Dum la matenmanĝo, li kelkfoje ludas anstataŭ manĝi. Li tiam uzas la manĝilojn, kiel ludilojn. Tio multe ridigas nin: li estas tiom ludema!

### 8 Translate into Esperanto:

Hello!

My name is Mary. I live in Paris, a very big city. I have no car, but I do not go to work by bus. I prefer to walk because my home is near the place of work.

I am a translator, so I speak many languages. I like to travel very much, and during my travels, I often speak Esperanto with my friends. To travel I go by train.

I also like to listen to music or go to the theatre. The theatre is the most interesting art...according to me.

Good bye!



## Answers:

Note that there is always more than one way to say the same thing - especially in Esperanto! Some alternative answers can be seen in brackets.

### 1.

- a) the white horse = la blank-a ĉeval-o
- b) blue balloons = blu-aj balon-oj
- c) to speak rapidly = rapid-e parol-i
- d) dogs and cats = hund-oj kaj kat-oj
- e) at length = long-e
- f) the big birds = la grand-aj bird-oj
- g) a good cake = bon-a kuk-o
- h) to eat well = bon-e manĝ-i
- i) a red and green wall = ruĝ-a kaj verd-a mur-o
- j) the good = la bon-o
- k) to laugh and cry = rid-i kaj plor-i
- l) really happy = ver-e feliĉ-a

### 2.

- a) The house is big.
- b) We write rapidly.
- c) The bird is white, it flies.
- d) I am a young man.
- e) Let him wait and listen!
- f) She will go, eat and sleep.
- g) Look! It is raining hard!
- h) They were alive.
- i) Our big horse eats a lot.
- j) I would like to sing.
- k) The blue water is clean.
- l) He will be a good father.

### 3.

- a) he had caught the fish = li est-is kapt-inta la fiŝon
- b) he is going to buy = li est-as aĉet-onta
- c) it is being built = ĝi est-as konstru-ata
- d) the mouse will have been eaten = la muso est-os manĝ-ita
- e) we were about to drink = ni est-is trink-ontaj
- f) my arm is broken = mia brako est-as romp-ita
- g) the photo was hidden = la foto est-is kaŝ-ita
- h) the dentist has been working = la dentisto est-as labor-inta [or labor-anta]
- i) you were running = vi est-is kur-anta(j)
- k) the cake is going to be eaten = la kuko est-as manĝ-ota
- l) your children will have played = viaj infanoj est-os lud-intaj

### 4.

- a) La fajro estas varma.
- b) Ŝi skribas vorton.
- c) Ili manĝis [estis manĝantaj] la legomojn.
- d) Li helpos min.
- e) Ĉu vi vidis mian fraton?
- f) (La) Birdoj rapide flugas.
- g) Ĉu vi deziras [volas] trinki?
- h) Mi ne dormas, mi lacas [estas laca].
- i) Ĉu la filmo ne estis bona?
- j) Mi ne legas [estas leganta] la gazeton.
- k) Ĉu vi povas labori? Ne, mi ne povas.
- l) Ni ofte uzas la telefonon.

### 5.

- a) Kial vi preferas (la) fiŝon?
- b) Iu trovis [estas trovinta] paperon.
- c) La libro estas kaŝita tie.
- d) Ni ĉiam estas puraj.
- e) Li aŭskultas muzikon, kiel mi.
- f) Mia patro manĝas nenion.
- g) Ili ripetas ĉiun vorton.
- h) Tia estas nia espero!
- i) Kiom da floroj vi vidas?
- j) Kiam mi komprenos la lingvon, mi parolos.
- k) Kio estas domo?
- l) Kies aŭto estas tiu?

### 6.

- a) 73 = sepdek tri
- b) 101 = cent unu
- c) 20th = dudeka
- d) 655 = sescent kvindek kvin
- e) 14 July 1789 = la dekkvara de julio, mil sepcent okdek naŭ
- f) 9,999 = naŭ mil naŭcent naŭdek naŭ
- g)  $\frac{1}{4}$  = unu kvarono
- h) Wed. 27th Feb. = merkredo la dudek sepa de februaro
- i) 2,046 = du mil kvardek ses
- j) 18,442 = dekok mil kvarcent kvardek du
- k) 75,793 = sepdek kvin mil sepcent naŭdek tri
- l) 2,088,405 = du milionoj okdek ok mil kvarcent kvin

### 7.

On the 5th of May, my sister went to a hospital. She was not sick; she just became a mother.

Her baby is a tiny boy. Maybe one day he will become a fisherman or a captain, why not?

My nephew [the son of my sister], likes to eat a lot and sleeps often. When he hears a story, that, immediately puts him to sleep. In my storybook there are some poems which I like reading to him.

During breakfast, sometimes he plays instead of eating. He then uses silverware as toys. This makes us laugh a lot; he is so playful!

### 8.

Saluton!

Mi nomiĝas [mi estas / mia nomo estas] Maria. Mi loĝas en Parizo; tre [ege] granda urbo. Mi ne havas aŭton, sed mi ne iras al la laboro aŭtobuse [per aŭtobuso]. Mi preferas iri piede ĉar mia domo estas proksime de mia laborejo.

Mi estas tradukistino [tradukisto], mi do parolas plurajn lingvojn. Mi multe ŝatas vojaĝi, kaj dum miaj vojaĝoj, mi ofte parolas Esperante [en Esperanto] kun miaj amikoj. Por vojaĝi, mi iras per vagonaro [per trajno].

Mi ŝatas ankaŭ aŭskulti muzikon aŭ iri teatron [al teatro]. (La) Teatro est la plej interesa arto... laŭ mi :-)

Ĝis revenido!





# A two-way short vocabulary

## Esperanto ► English

aer-o Air  
 ag-i Act  
 akcept-i Accept  
 akv-o Water  
 al To  
 ali-a Other  
 alt-a High, tall  
 am-o Love  
 amik-o Friend  
 ankoraŭ Yet, still  
 anstataŭ Instead  
 antaŭ Before  
 apart-a Distinct  
 aper-i Appear  
 apud Beside  
 art-o Art  
 artikol-o Article  
 asoci-o Association  
 atend-i Wait  
 aŭ Or  
 aŭd-i Hear  
 aŭskult-i Listen  
 aŭtobus-o Bus  
 aŭt(omobil)-o Car  
 aŭtun-o Autumn  
 baldaŭ Soon  
 best-o Animal  
 bezon-o Need  
 bild-o Picture  
 bird-o Bird  
 bon-o Good  
 bril-i Shine  
 cel-o Aim  
 cert-a Certain  
 ĉef-a Main  
 ĉu? (question)?  
 da (quantity)  
 decid-i Decide  
 dekstr-a Right  
 demand-o Question  
 dezir-i Desire  
 direkt-i Direct  
 divers-a Diverse  
 dolĉ-a Sweet  
 dom-o House  
 don-i Give  
 dorm-i Sleep

dum During  
 edz-o Husband  
 ekster Outside  
 ekzempl-o Example  
 elekt-i Choose  
 en In  
 esper-i Hope  
 est-i Be  
 facil-a Easy  
 fajr-o Fire  
 fakt-o Fact  
 fal-i Fall  
 far-i Do, make  
 fenestr-o Window  
 fest-o Celebration  
 film-o Film  
 fin-i Finish  
 fiŝ-o Fish  
 flank-o Side  
 flav-a Yellow  
 flor-o Flower  
 flug-i To fly  
 foj-o Occasion  
 forges-i Forget  
 fort-a Strong  
 frap-i Hit  
 frat-o Brother  
 fru-a Early  
 frukt-o Fruit  
 funkci-i Function  
 gazet-o Newspaper  
 ĝeneral-a General  
 ĝis Until  
 glas-o Glass  
 grand-a Big  
 grav-a Important  
 grup-o Group  
 ĝust-a Correct  
 halt-i Stop  
 hav-i Have  
 hejm-o Home  
 help-o Help  
 histori-o Hi/story  
 hor-o Hour, time  
 ide-o Idea  
 inform-i Inform  
 instru-i Teach

interes-i Interest  
 ir-i Go  
 jar-o Year  
 jes Yes  
 jun-a Young  
 jet-i Throw  
 kaj And  
 kamp-o Field  
 kant-i Sing  
 kap-o Head  
 kapt-i Catch  
 kar-a Dear  
 kaŝ-i Hide  
 kaŭz-o Cause  
 kelk-a Some  
 klas-o Class  
 knab-o Boy  
 kolekt-i Collect  
 kolor-o Color  
 komerc-o Business  
 kompren-i Understand  
 komun-a Common  
 kon-i Know  
 kongres-o Congress  
 konsent-i Agree  
 konsil-o Advice  
 kontraŭ Against  
 kost-i Cost  
 kresk-i Grow  
 krom Besides  
 kuir-i Cook  
 kultur-o Culture  
 kun With  
 kuŝ-i Lie (down)  
 la The  
 labor-o Work  
 lac-a Tired  
 land-o Country  
 last-a Last  
 leg-i Read  
 legom-o Vegetable  
 lern-i Learn  
 libr-o Book  
 lign-o Wood  
 lingv-o Language  
 lud-i Play  
 man-o Hand  
 manĝ-i Eat  
 mank-o Lack of  
 mar-o Sea  
 maten-o Morning  
 memor-i Remember  
 met-i Put  
 metod-o Method

mez-o Middle  
 mir-o Wonder  
 mon-o Money  
 mult-a Many  
 naci-a National  
 natur-o Nature  
 ne No  
 neces-a Necessary  
 nom-o Name  
 nov-a New  
 nur Only  
 oft-e Often  
 okaz-o Occasion  
 ol Than  
 opini-o Opinion  
 ordinar-a Ordinary  
 organiz-i Organize  
 pac-o Peace  
 paĝ-o Page  
 pan-o Bread  
 paper-o Paper  
 pardon-i Forgive  
 part-o Part  
 patr-o Father  
 pec-o Piece  
 pens-i Think  
 perd-i Lose  
 pet-i Ask (favor)  
 pied-o Foot  
 plen-a Full  
 pli (...ol) More ... than  
 (ne...) plu (no...) more  
 pluraj Several  
 poem-o Poem  
 popol-o People  
 post After  
 poŝt-a Postal  
 pov-i Able, can  
 precip-e Principally  
 prefer-i Prefer  
 pret-i Be ready  
 pri About  
 produkt-o Product  
 proksim-e Near  
 propr-a Personal  
 prov-i Try  
 publik-a Public  
 pur-a Clean  
 rakont-i Narrate  
 rapid-a Fast, quick  
 redakt-i Edit  
 regul-o Rule  
 rekomend-i Recommend  
 rimark-i Notice

ripet-i Repeat  
 river-o River  
 romp-i To break  
 rond-a Round  
 salon-o Hall  
 sam-a Same  
 san-a Healthy  
 sci-i Know (fact)  
 seĝ-o Chair  
 sen Without  
 send-i Send  
 serĉ-i Search  
 serv-i Serve  
 sid-i Sit  
 signif-i Signify, mean  
 sinjor-o Mister  
 situaci-o Situation  
 skatol-o Box  
 skrib-i Write  
 sol-a Only, lone  
 son-o Sound  
 special-a Special  
 spert-o Experience  
 star-i Stand  
 strat-o Street  
 stud-i Study  
 sub Under  
 sufiĉ-a Enough  
 sukces-o Success  
 sun-o Sun  
 super Above  
 sur On  
 ŝajn-i Seem  
 ŝanĝ-i To change  
 ŝat-i To like  
 ŝip-o Ship  
 ŝtat-o State  
 tabl-o Table  
 tag-o Day  
 tamen However  
 teatr-o Theater  
 telefon-o Telephone  
 ten-i Keep, hold  
 ter-o Land, earth  
 tim-o Fear  
 tra Through  
 traduk-i Translate  
 tranĉ-i To cut  
 trink-i To drink  
 trov-i Find  
 tuj At once  
 tuk-o Cloth  
 turn-i To turn  
 tuŝ-i To touch

universal-a Universal  
 urb-o City  
 uz-i Use  
 vagon-o Wagon  
 varm-a Warm  
 vend-i Sell  
 ver-a True  
 vesper-o Evening  
 vest-i Clothe  
 viand-o Meat  
 vid-i See  
 vir-o Man  
 vitr-o Glass  
 viv-o Life  
 vizit-i Visit  
 voj-o Road, way  
 vojaĝ-i Travel  
 vok-i Call  
 vol-i Want  
 vort-o Word  
 zorg-o Care

## English ► Esperanto

<b>About</b>	pri	<b>Congress</b>	kongres-o
<b>Above</b>	super	<b>Cook</b>	kuir-i
<b>Accept</b>	akcept-i	<b>Correct</b>	ĝust-a
<b>Act (v)</b>	ag-i	<b>Cost (v)</b>	kost-i
<b>Advice</b>	konsil-o	<b>Country</b>	land-o
<b>After</b>	post	<b>Culture</b>	kultur-o
<b>Against</b>	kontraŭ	<b>Cut (v)</b>	tranĉ-i
<b>Agree</b>	konsent-i	<b>Day</b>	tag-o
<b>Aim</b>	cel-o	<b>Dear</b>	kar-a
<b>Air</b>	aer-o	<b>Decide</b>	decid-i
<b>And</b>	kaj	<b>Desire (verb)</b>	dezir-i
<b>Animal</b>	best-o	<b>Direct (v)</b>	direkt-i
<b>Appear</b>	aper-i	<b>Distinct</b>	apart-a
<b>Art</b>	art-o	<b>Diverse</b>	divers-a
<b>Article</b>	artikol-o	<b>Do, make</b>	far-i
<b>Ask (favor)</b>	pet-i	<b>Drink (v)</b>	trink-i
<b>Association</b>	asoci-o	<b>During</b>	dum
<b>Autumn</b>	aŭtun-o	<b>Early</b>	fru-a
<b>Be</b>	est-i	<b>Easy</b>	facil-a
<b>Before</b>	antaŭ	<b>Eat</b>	manĝ-i
<b>Beside</b>	apud	<b>Edit</b>	redakt-i
<b>Besides</b>	krom	<b>Enough</b>	sufiĉ-a
<b>Big</b>	grand-a	<b>Evening</b>	vesper-o
<b>Bird</b>	bird-o	<b>Example</b>	ekzempl-o
<b>Book</b>	libr-o	<b>Experience</b>	spert-o
<b>Box</b>	skatol-o	<b>Fact</b>	fakt-o
<b>Boy</b>	knab-o	<b>Fall</b>	fal-i
<b>Bread</b>	pan-o	<b>Fast, quick</b>	rapid-a
<b>Break (v)</b>	romp-i	<b>Father</b>	patr-o
<b>Brother</b>	frat-o	<b>Fear</b>	tim-o
<b>Bus</b>	aŭtobus-o	<b>Field</b>	kamp-o
<b>Business</b>	komerc-o	<b>Film</b>	film-o
<b>Call</b>	vok-i	<b>Find</b>	trov-i
<b>Can (v)</b>	pov-i	<b>Finish (v)</b>	fin-i
<b>Car</b>	aŭt(omobil)-o	<b>Fire</b>	fajr-o
<b>Care</b>	zorg-o	<b>Fish</b>	fiŝ-o
<b>Catch</b>	kapt-i	<b>Flower</b>	flor-o
<b>Cause</b>	kaŭz-o	<b>Fly (v)</b>	flug-i
<b>Celebration</b>	fest-o	<b>Foot</b>	pied-o
<b>Certain</b>	cert-a	<b>Forget</b>	forges-i
<b>Chair</b>	seĝ-o	<b>Forgive</b>	pardon-i
<b>Change (v)</b>	ŝanĝ-i	<b>Friend</b>	amik-o
<b>Choose</b>	elekt-i	<b>Fruit</b>	frukt-o
<b>City</b>	urb-o	<b>Full</b>	plen-a
<b>Class</b>	klas-o	<b>Function (v)</b>	funkci-i
<b>Clean</b>	pur-a	<b>General</b>	ĝeneral-a
<b>Cloth</b>	tuk-o	<b>Give</b>	don-i
<b>Clothe</b>	vest-i	<b>Glass (tumbler)</b>	glas-o
<b>Collect</b>	kolekt-i	<b>Glass (material)</b>	vitr-o
<b>Color</b>	kolor-o	<b>Go</b>	ir-i
<b>Common</b>	komun-a	<b>Good</b>	bon-o

<b>Group</b>	grup-o
<b>Grow</b>	kresk-i
<b>Hall</b>	salon-o
<b>Hand</b>	man-o
<b>Have</b>	hav-i
<b>Head</b>	kap-o
<b>Healthy</b>	san-a
<b>Hear</b>	aŭd-i
<b>Help</b>	help-o
<b>Hi/story</b>	histori-o
<b>Hide</b>	kaŝ-i
<b>High</b>	alt-a
<b>Hit (v)</b>	frap-i
<b>Hold</b>	ten-i
<b>Home</b>	hejm-o
<b>Hope (v)</b>	esper-i
<b>Hour, time</b>	hor-o
<b>House</b>	dom-o
<b>However</b>	tamen
<b>Husband</b>	edz-o
<b>Idea</b>	ide-o
<b>Immediately</b>	tuj
<b>Important</b>	grav-a
<b>In</b>	en
<b>Inform</b>	inform-i
<b>Instead</b>	anstataŭ
<b>Interest (v)</b>	interes-i
<b>Keep</b>	ten-i
<b>Know (fact)</b>	sci-i
<b>Know (person)</b>	koni
<b>Lack of</b>	mank-o
<b>Land, earth</b>	ter-o
<b>Language</b>	lingv-o
<b>Last</b>	last-a
<b>Learn</b>	lern-i
<b>Lie (down)</b>	kuŝ-i
<b>Life</b>	viv-o
<b>Like</b>	ŝat-i
<b>Listen</b>	aŭskult-i
<b>Lose</b>	perd-i
<b>Love</b>	am-o
<b>Main</b>	ĉef-a
<b>Man</b>	vir-o
<b>Many</b>	mult-a
<b>Mean (v)</b>	signif-i
<b>Meat</b>	viand-o
<b>Method</b>	metod-o
<b>Middle</b>	mez-o
<b>Mister</b>	sinjor-o
<b>Money</b>	mon-o
<b>More (... than)</b>	pli (...ol)
<b>(no...) More</b>	(ne...) plu
<b>Morning</b>	maten-o
<b>Name</b>	nom-o

<b>Narrate</b>	rakont-i
<b>National</b>	naci-a
<b>Nature</b>	natur-o
<b>Near</b>	proksim-a
<b>Necessary</b>	neces-a
<b>Need</b>	bezon-o
<b>New</b>	nov-a
<b>Newspaper</b>	gazet-o
<b>No</b>	ne
<b>Notice (v)</b>	rimark-i
<b>Occasion</b>	okaz-o
<b>Occasion, time</b>	foj-o
<b>Often</b>	oft-e
<b>On</b>	sur
<b>Only</b>	nur
<b>Only, lone</b>	sol-a
<b>Opinion</b>	opini-o
<b>Or</b>	aŭ
<b>Ordinary</b>	ordinar-a
<b>Organize</b>	organiz-i
<b>Other</b>	ali-a
<b>Outside</b>	ekster
<b>Page</b>	paĝ-o
<b>Paper</b>	paper-o
<b>Part</b>	part-o
<b>Peace</b>	pac-o
<b>People</b>	popol-o
<b>Personal</b>	propr-a
<b>Picture</b>	bild-o
<b>Piece</b>	pec-o
<b>Play (v)</b>	lud-i
<b>Poem</b>	poem-o
<b>Postal</b>	poŝt-a
<b>Prefer</b>	prefer-i
<b>Principally</b>	precip-e
<b>Product</b>	produkt-o
<b>Public</b>	publik-a
<b>Put</b>	met-i
<b>(quantity)</b>	da
<b>Question</b>	demand-o
<b>(question)?</b>	ĉu?
<b>Read</b>	leg-i
<b>(be) Ready</b>	pret-i
<b>Recommend</b>	rekomend-i
<b>Remember</b>	memor-i
<b>Repeat</b>	ripet-i
<b>Right</b>	dekstr-a
<b>River</b>	river-o
<b>Road, way</b>	voj-o
<b>Round</b>	rond-a
<b>Rule</b>	regul-o
<b>Same</b>	sam-a
<b>Sea</b>	mar-o
<b>Search</b>	serĉ-i

<b>See</b>	vid-i
<b>Seem</b>	ŝajn-i
<b>Sell</b>	vend-i
<b>Send</b>	send-i
<b>Serve</b>	serv-i
<b>Several</b>	pluraj
<b>Shine (v)</b>	bril-i
<b>Ship</b>	ŝip-o
<b>Side</b>	flank-o
<b>Signify</b>	signif-i
<b>Sing</b>	kant-i
<b>Sit</b>	sid-i
<b>Situation</b>	situaci-o
<b>Sleep</b>	dorm-i
<b>Some</b>	kelk-a
<b>Soon</b>	baldaŭ
<b>Sound</b>	son-o
<b>Special</b>	special-a
<b>Stand</b>	star-i
<b>State</b>	ŝtat-o
<b>Stop (v)</b>	halt-i
<b>Street</b>	strat-o
<b>Strong</b>	fort-a
<b>Study (v)</b>	stud-i
<b>Success</b>	sukces-o
<b>Sun</b>	sun-o
<b>Sweet</b>	dolĉ-a
<b>Table</b>	tabl-o
<b>Tall</b>	alt-a
<b>Teach</b>	instru-i
<b>Telephone</b>	telefon-o
<b>Than</b>	ol
<b>The</b>	la
<b>Theater</b>	teatr-o
<b>Think</b>	pens-i
<b>Through</b>	tra
<b>Throw</b>	jet-i
<b>Tired</b>	lac-a
<b>To</b>	al
<b>Touch (v)</b>	tuŝ-i
<b>Translate</b>	traduk-i
<b>Travel</b>	vojaĝ-i
<b>True</b>	ver-a
<b>Try</b>	prov-i
<b>Turn (v)</b>	turn-i
<b>Under</b>	sub
<b>Understand</b>	kompren-i
<b>Universal</b>	universal-a
<b>Until</b>	ĝis
<b>Use (v)</b>	uz-i
<b>Vegetable</b>	legom-o
<b>Visit</b>	vizit-i
<b>Wagon</b>	vagon-o
<b>Wait</b>	atend-i

<b>Want</b>	vol-i
<b>Warm</b>	varm-a
<b>Water</b>	akv-o
<b>Whether</b>	ĉu
<b>Window</b>	fenestr-o
<b>With</b>	kun
<b>Without</b>	sen
<b>Wonder</b>	mir-o
<b>Wood</b>	lign-o
<b>Word</b>	vort-o
<b>Work</b>	labor-o
<b>Write</b>	skrib-i
<b>Year</b>	jar-o
<b>Yellow</b>	flav-a
<b>Yes</b>	jes
<b>Yet, still</b>	ankoraŭ
<b>Young</b>	jun-a