

## Further Information

### Books

"*Esperanto: Language, Literature & Community*"  
by Pierre Janton & Humphrey Tonkin

"*Esperanto, Interlinguistics & Planned Language*"  
by Humphrey Tonkin

"*Esperanto: A Language for the Global Village*"  
by Sylvan Zaft

### Esperanto Associations

• **Universal Esperanto Association**  
Nieuwe Binnenweg  
NL-3015 BJ Rotterdam • Netherlands  
info@uea.org  
<http://www.uea.org/>

• **Australian Esperanto Association**  
143 Lawson Street  
Redfern NSW 2016 • Australia  
sekretario@esperanto.org.au  
<http://www.esperanto.org.au/>

• **Esperanto League for North America**  
P. O. Box 1129  
El Cerrito CA 94530 • USA  
elna@esperanto-usa.org  
<http://www.esperanto-usa.org/>

• **Esperanto Association of Britain**  
Esperanto House • Station Road • Barlaston  
Staffordshire • ST12 9DE • England  
eab@esperanto-gb.org  
<http://www.esperanto-gb.org/>

## About the EoPako

Your complete EoPako contains 4 brochures:

- **Esperanto:** the document you are holding in your hands right now. It introduces the Esperanto language and shows you how to use EoPako
- **The Gram':** the entire basic grammar of Esperanto in a single A4 sheet
- **The Prep:** a few exercises – and answers – to give you a chance to train and practice the language
- **The Words:** a short, 2-way word-list of a few basic words to get you started. You can find complete dictionaries at your local Esperanto Association, or on the internet!

*The Gram'* and *The Prep*, have numbered lessons. Each day, start by reading your new lesson for the day from *The Gram'*. Then, do the follow-up exercises in *The Prep* – get vocabulary help from *The Words*, as needed.

By dedicating about 15 mins/day, after a week you will be able to understand simple texts, and know how to put together several sentences.

This is by no means a complete course! It is a general introduction, enabling you to get a general feel for how the language sounds and works. If you find you'd like to know more about Esperanto, the next step is to contact your local Esperanto Association — or to enroll in one of the many free online Esperanto courses, such as:

<http://www.lernu.net/>  
<http://pacujo.net/esperanto/course/>

You can also start practicing your Esperanto at any time, by chatting online with other esperantists!:

<http://www.skype.com/intl/>  
<http://gxangalo.com/babilejo>

For more Esperanto resources, have a look at:  
<http://www.esperanto.net/>

EoPako is updated and improved on a regular basis. Check your local Esperanto Association's website for the latest version!

**ESPERANTO**  
in your pocket



discover a  
new language  
in just one week!

## Esperanto: what is it? ▶

Esperanto is a **language**. But it is a somewhat special language. It was first thought of at the end of the 19th century. It was made specifically in order to enable easy communication between people of different languages. As it was made specially for this purpose, Esperanto can be **learnt very quickly**

As a matter of fact, Esperanto is the **easiest of all living languages**. There are no exceptions, no irregular verbs. Nevertheless, it is a rich language: you can truly express everything with it. However, because it is built on just a few rules and structures – that are totally logical – we can learn it in very little time. Right after being introduced to the language, beginners quickly find themselves experimenting with their first sentences in Esperanto.

This is excellent, because rather than wasting hours learning complex grammar rules, we'll have **more time to spend with other fun and important things!** – like communicating with others, and making new friends.

Learning Esperanto has also been proven to help with the learning of other languages. So, any way you look at it, learning Esperanto is always an advantage!

Add to that the fact that Esperanto **does not belong to any country**, and that **everyone can learn it**. It is freely available – and is suitable – for everyone. It promotes a sense of linguistic equality, as it is everyone's second language – so everyone relates through it as equals!



## How useful is it? ▶

Esperanto has been officially recognized and endorsed by UNESCO. It is now spoken in over 100 countries, by approximately 6 million people. There are many ways in which Esperanto can be useful to you:

- **discuss and correspond** with people from a variety of countries and cultures, at the same time, without being hindered by linguistic barriers, and as an equal
- **discover other cultures** and get updated on the world-wide scene, by having access to a vast source of magazines, newspapers and books translated directly from every major national language
- **cheap travel**: thanks to “Pasporta Servo” – a world-wide network of willing esperantist hosts who offer free (or almost-free) accomodation!
- **join in international gatherings and festivals**, with music, shows and art in Esperanto, as well as many other national languages.
- **access an international network of experts** in almost every professional field. Every member of the Universal Esperanto Association has free access to a list of hundreds of ‘ambassadors’ – or ‘delegates’ – who are specialists in a wide range of fields. This list is constantly updated and officially maintained by the UEA!

And **many** more uses!



## How can I learn it? ▶

### Using the EoPako

This 4-brochure pack enables you to start learning the basics of Esperanto within just a few days – have a look at the section titled “About the EoPako”, on the back of this brochure.

### On the Internet

<http://www.lernu.net/> is a site of web-based courses to suit every level of expertise. It also has an online chat area – so you can practice your Esperanto with other students.

Download the free program “Kurso de Esperanto”, from <http://www.cursodeesperanto.com.br/>.

The long-running **Free Esperanto Course** is a well-known, email-based correspondence course. It is run by dedicated volunteers from around the world, and is available in several languages. Sign up at: <http://pajujo.net/esperanto/course/>.

For even more internet Esperanto resources: <http://www.esperanto.net/>.

### With Books

“*Esperanto — Learning and Using the International Language*”, by David Richardson, published by the Esperanto League of North America.

“*Teach Yourself Esperanto*”, by John Cresswell & John Hartley, published by the Ntc Pub Group.

“*Being Colloquial in Esperanto: A Reference Guide*” by David K. Jordan

And **many, many others**, available through all good bookshops, as well as your local Esperanto Association.

### With a Teacher

It is very likely that close to your home or work there is an Esperanto course available. To find out, contact your **local Esperanto Association** – see the addresses on the back of this brochure!



# THE GRAM'

have you ever heard  
of a language whose  
entire grammar fits  
on a single sheet of paper?

## Lesson 1

### Alphabet & Pronunciation

Every letter is pronounced in every word, and everything is written exactly as it is pronounced. Esperanto does not use the letters Q, W, X and Y. We do, however, have 6 other letters - Ĉ, Ĝ, Ĥ, Ĵ, Ŝ and Ŭ - and some of the usual letters are pronounced differently:

**A, B, C** ('ts'), **Ĉ** ('ch'), **D, E, F, G** (as 'g' in 'gag'), **Ĝ** (as 'g' in 'genie'), **H, Ĥ** (as the 'ch' in 'loch'), **I** (as 'ee' in "bee"), **J** (short 'i', as 'y' in 'yes'), **Ĵ** (as 's' in 'measure'), **K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, Ŝ** ('sh'), **T, U** ('oo'), **Ŭ** (short 'u', as 'w' in 'woman'), **V, Z**. In Esperanto, the emphasis is always on the second-last syllable of the word.

### Word Endings

No exceptions in Esperanto:

Every noun ends in 'o' - parolo = speech.

Every adjective ends in 'a' - parola = oral.

Adverbs end in 'e' - parole = verbally.

Plural is made with a 'j' - paroloj = speeches.

Infinitive verbs with 'i' - paroli = to speak.

### Articles

There is only one definite article, 'la':

la parolo = the speech, la paroloj = the speeches,

There is no indefinite article (no 'a', 'an', 'some'):

parolo = a speech, paroloj = some speeches.

## Lesson 2

### Personal Pronouns

**mi** (I), **vi** [or **ci**, seldom used] (you), **li** (he), **ŝi** (she), **ĝi** (it), **oni** (English 'one'), **ni** (we), **vi** (you), **ili** (they), **si** ('self', used as the reflexive pronoun).

By appending 'a' to the personal pronouns, we get the possessive adjectives:

**mia, via, ilia...** = my|mine, your|yours, their|theirs...

### Conjugation & Basic Verb Tenses

The same verb ending is used for all persons, in every tense - no irregular verbs:

+i - infinitive. Paroli = 'to speak'.

+as - present. Mi parolas = I speak.

+is -past. Ni parolis = We spoke.

+os - future. Oni parolos = One will speak.

+us - conditional. Li parolus = He would speak.

+u - imperative. (Vi) Parolu! = Speak! [You shall speak!]

## Lesson 3

### Numbers

Cardinal:

**nul** (0), **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).

Examples: dek du (12), dudek unu (21), ducent (200), mil naŭcent sesdek ok (1968).

Ordinal = +a. **Unua, dua** = first, second...

Adverb = +e. **Unue, due** = firstly, secondly...

Noun = +o. **Dekduo, dekoj** = a dozen, tens.

Multiple = +obl+a. **Duobla, triobla** = double, triple.

Fraction = +on+o. **Duono, kvarono** = half, quarter.

Group = +op+o. **Duopo, triopo** = duo, trio.

## Lesson 4

### Question

To make yes/no questions, we put 'ĉu' at the beginning of a sentence:

Ĉu li manĝas? = Is he eating?

Jes, li manĝas = Yes, he's eating.

Ne, li trinkas. = No, he's drinking.

### Negation

To make a negative sentence, we just need to insert the word 'ne' right before the word that it negates.

Mi **ne** kantas = I am not singing.

**Ne** mi kantas = it is not me singing.

### Accusative

In order to indicate that a noun is the object of a verb, we append 'n' to the noun - and also to its adjectives, which is unlike English.

The 'n' ending is also used with adverbs of place, to

indicate 'change of place', and it can also be used when a preposition is omitted.

Examples of usage:

Mi trinkas akvon (akv-o-n) = I drink water.

Mi amas vin (vi-n) = I love you.

Mi iras Parizon (Pariz-o-n) = I'm going to Paris.

Mi venos lundon (lund-o-n) = I'll come on Monday.

## Lesson 5

### Correlatives

45 quite logical words.

	i-	ki-	ti-	ĉi-	neni-
	(some)	(what)	(this)	(every)	(none)
+u (one)	<b>iu</b> some(one)	<b>kiu</b> which who	<b>tiu</b> this (one)	<b>ĉiu</b> every(one)	<b>neniu</b> none(-one)
+o (thing)	<b>io</b> something	<b>io</b> what	<b>tio</b> this (thing)	<b>ĉio</b> everything	<b>nenio</b> nothing
+a (kind)	<b>ia</b> some kind	<b>kia</b> what kind	<b>tia</b> this kind	<b>ĉia</b> every kind	<b>nenia</b> no kind
+e (place)	<b>ie</b> somewhere	<b>kie</b> where	<b>tie</b> there	<b>ĉie</b> everywhere	<b>nenie</b> nowhere
+am (time)	<b>iam</b> sometime	<b>kiam</b> when	<b>tiam</b> then	<b>ĉiam</b> always	<b>neniam</b> never
+el (manner)	<b>iel</b> somehow	<b>kiel</b> how	<b>tiel</b> thus	<b>ĉiel</b> every way	<b>neniel</b> no way
+al (reason)	<b>ial</b> for some reason	<b>kial</b> why	<b>tial</b> for this reason	<b>ĉial</b> for every reason	<b>nenial</b> for no reason
+om (amount)	<b>iom</b> some, a little	<b>kiom</b> how much	<b>tio</b> this much	<b>ĉiom</b> every quantity	<b>nenion</b> no quantity
+es ("...'s")	<b>ies</b> someone's	<b>kies</b> whose	<b>ties</b> this one's	<b>ĉies</b> everyone's	<b>nenies</b> nobody's

## Lesson 6

### Suffixes

Placed between the root and the end of the word.

• names of living beings:

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

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

+ist (profession): pano = bread, panisto = baker

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

+id (offspring): koko = rooster, kokido = chick

+estr (chief): urbo = city, urbestro = mayor

• **names of things:**

- +aj (concrete): nova = new, novaĵo = the news
- +il (tool): tranĉi = cut, tranĉilo = knife
- +ar (collective): arbo = tree, arbaro = forest
- +er (element): mono = money, monero = coin
- +ej (place): panejo = bakery
- +uj (container): monujo = purse
- +ing (holder): kandelo = candle, kandelingo = candlestick

• **abstract nouns:**

- +ec (quality): bela = beautiful, beleco = beauty
- +ism: nacio = nation, naciismo = nationalism

• **qualifiers:**

- +ebl (capability): manĝebla = edible
- +em (inclination): kredi = believe, kredema = credulous
- +ind (worthy): ridi = laugh, ridinda = ridiculous
- +end (duty): pagi = pay, pagenda = outstanding
- **verbial:**
- +ig (transitive): ruĝa = red, ruĝigi = make red
- +iĝ (intransitive) ruĝiĝi = to get red, to blush

• **universal:**

- +et (diminutive): domo = house, dometo = cottage
- +eg (augmentative): domego = mansion
- +aĉ (pejorative): domaĉo = hovel, slum
- +ad (continuity): parolado = lecture
- +um (other uses): brako = arm, brakumi = embrace

## Prefixes

Placed before the root of the word.

- mal+ (opposite): bela = beautiful, malbela = ugly
- re+ (repetition): legi = read, relegi = read again
- eks+ (past state): eksministro = ex-minister
- mis+ (error): miskompreni = misunderstand
- ek+ (sudden start): ridi = laugh, ekridi = burst out laughing
- bo+ (in-law): bopatro = father-in-law
- pra+ (generation before): avo = grandfather, praavo = great-grandfather
- fi+ (shame): fama = famous, fifama = ill reputed
- dis+ (separate): doni = give, disdoni = distribute
- ge+ (bi-gender address): gepatroj = parents,

## Word Creation

Esperanto is a bit like Lego blocks. All you need to do is start combining pieces on a solid base, and you will build something new. In the same way, you can easily create words using suffixes and prefixes, and combining roots:

- vapor+ŝip+o (vapor + ship) = steam boat
- okul+vitr+o+j (eye + glasses) = eye glasses
- sam+temp+e (same+time+ly) = at the same time

## Lesson 7

### Participles

	Present	Past	Future
Indicative	+as	+is	+os
Active	+ant-a	+int-a	+ont-a
Passive	+at-a	+it-a	+ot-a

• **active participles:**

- Li estas kantinta = He has sung.
- Li estas kantanta = He is singing (right now).
- Li estas kantonta = He is going to sing.
- Vi estis skribinta = You had written.
- Vi estis skribanta = You were writing.
- Vi estis skribonta = You were going to write.
- Ŝi estos foririnta = She will have left.
- Ŝi estos foriranta = She will be leaving.
- Ŝi estos forironta = She'll be going to leave.

• **passive participles:**

- La akvo estas trinkita = The water is drunk.
- La akvo estas trinkata = ... is being drunk.
- La akvo estas trinkota = ... is going to be drunk.
- La pano estis manĝita = The bread had been eaten.
- La pano estis manĝata = ...was being eaten.
- La pano estis manĝota = ...was going to be eaten.
- La foto estos vidita = The photo will have been seen.
- La foto estos vidata = ...will be being seen.
- La foto estos vidota = ...will be about to be seen.

## Lesson 8

### Comparatives

inferiority	malpli... ol	less... than
superiority	pli... ol	more... than
equality	tiel... kiel	as... as
superlative	la plej... la malplej...	the most... the least...

## Conjunctions

• **subordinating**

ĉar = because, kvankam = although, ke = that, kvazaŭ = as if, se = if

• **coordinating**

sed = but, aŭ = or, kaj = and, do = so|then|therefore, nu = well|now (interjection) , nek = neither|nor

## Adverbs

hieraaŭ = yesterday  
 hodiaŭ = today  
 morgaŭ = tomorrow  
 nun = now  
 ĵus = just now  
 tuj = immediately  
 baldaŭ = soon  
 jam = already  
 ankoraŭ = yet

preskaŭ = almost  
 apenaŭ = barely  
 nur = only  
 almenaŭ = at least  
 ankaŭ = also  
 eĉ = even  
 tre = very  
 tro = too (much)  
 for = away

## Prepositions

al = to  
 por = for  
 el = out of  
 antaŭ = before  
 malantaŭ = behind  
 eskter = outside  
 kontraŭ = against  
 laŭ = according to  
 malgraŭ = despite  
 pri = about  
 anstataŭ = instead

kun = with  
 de = from  
 en = in  
 ĉirkaŭ = around  
 apud = next to  
 inter = between  
 ĝis = until  
 krom = besides  
 per = by (use of)  
 tra = through

ĉe = at  
 sub = under  
 sur = on  
 super = over  
 dum = during  
 ekde = since  
 sen = without  
 post = after  
 pro = due to  
 trans = across

## Expressions

Saluton!

Hello!

Bonan tagon!

Good day!

Mi nomiĝas...

My name is...

ju pli... des pli...

the more... the more...

au... au...

either... or...

Ĝis la revido!

See you!

Bonan nokton!

Good night!

Kiel vi fartas?

How do you do?

kaj... kaj...

both... and...

nek... nek...

neither... nor...

## Ĉu vi komprenas ĉion?

If so, then this means you now know all the basics of Esperanto – and you can **start using it!**



# THE PREP

a few short exercises  
to get you to start  
practicing your  
knowledge of the  
international language!

see reverse for answers

## Lesson 1

### Fill in the word endings

Ex: the beautiful boys = la belAA knabO

- a) the white horse = la blank\_\_\_\_\_ ĉeval\_\_\_\_\_
- b) some blue balloons = blu\_\_\_\_\_ balon\_\_\_\_\_
- c) to speak quickly = rapid\_\_\_\_\_ parol\_\_\_\_\_
- d) some dogs and cats = hund\_\_\_\_\_ kaj kat\_\_\_\_\_
- e) at length ("length-ly") = long\_\_\_\_\_
- f) the large 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) to laugh and to cry = rid\_\_\_\_\_ kaj plor\_\_\_\_\_
- k) truly happy = ver\_\_\_\_\_ feliĉ\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2

### Translate to English

Not necessarily word for word.

- 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 : pluvas 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.

## Lesson 3

### Write out the numbers and dates

To write the dates in Esperanto, follow the formula:  
"[weekday], la [number of day]+a de [month], [year]."

- **weekdays, starting on Sunday:** dimanĉo, lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo, sabato.
- **months of the year:** januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio, julio, aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro.

Ex: 15/12/1859 = la dek-kvina de decembro, mil okcent kvindek naŭ.

- a) 73 b) 101 c) 20th d) 655 e) 14/07/1789
- f) 9,999 g) ¼ h) Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> February
- i) 2,046 j) 18,442 k) 75,793 l) 2,088,405

## Lesson 4

### Translate to Esperanto

- a) The fire is warm.
- b) She is writing a word.
- c) They ate the legumes.
- d) He will help me.
- e) Did you see my brother?
- f) Birds fly fast.
- g) Do you want to drink?
- h) I am not sleeping, I'm tired.
- i) Was the film good?
- j) I am not reading the magazine (right now).
- k) Can you work? No, I cannot.
- l) We often use the telephone.

## Lesson 5

### Translate to Esperanto

- a) why do you prefer fish?
- b) someone found paper.
- c) she hid the book 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 understand the language, I'll speak.
- k) What is a 'house'?
- l) whose car is this?

## Lesson 6

### Translate to 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 dormas. 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!

## Lesson 7

### Fill in the verb endings

- a) He had caught the fish = li est\_\_\_\_\_ kapt\_\_\_\_\_ la fiŝon
- b) He is going to buy it = li est\_\_\_\_\_ aĉet\_\_\_\_\_ ĝin
- c) A house is being built = domo est\_\_\_\_\_ konstru\_\_\_\_\_
- d) It will have been eaten = ĝi est\_\_\_\_\_ manĝ\_\_\_\_\_
- e) We were about to drink = ni est\_\_\_\_\_ trink\_\_\_\_\_
- f) My arm is broken = mia brako est\_\_\_\_\_ romp\_\_\_\_\_
- g) The photo had been hidden = la foto est\_\_\_\_\_ kaŝ\_\_\_\_\_
- h) The dentist has worked = la dentisto est\_\_\_\_\_ labor\_\_\_\_\_
- i) You were running = vi est\_\_\_\_\_ kur\_\_\_\_\_
- j) The cake will be eaten = la kuko est\_\_\_\_\_ manĝ\_\_\_\_\_
- k) The kids will have played = la infanoj est\_\_\_\_\_ lud\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 8

### Translate to Esperanto

Hello! My name is Maria. I live in Sydney. It is a very big city. I do not have a car, but I do not go to work by bus. I prefer to go by foot, because my house is close to my workplace.

I am a translator. So, I speak several languages. I like to travel very much, and during my trips I often speak Esperanto with my friends. I always travel by train.

I like also to listen to music, and to go to the theatre. Theatre is the most interesting art... in my opinion :-)  
See you!

# 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



see reverse for exercises

## Lesson 1

### Fill in the word endings

- a) la blanka ĉevalo
- b) bluaj balonoj
- c) rapide paroli
- d) hundoj kaj katoj
- e) longe
- f) la grandaj birdoj
- g) bona kuko
- h) bone manĝi
- i) ruĝa kaj verda muro
- j) ridi kaj plori
- k) vere feliĉa

## Lesson 2

### Translate to English

- a) The house is big.
- b) We write quickly [fast].
- c) The bird is white – it flies [is flying].
- d) I'm a young man.
- e) He shall wait and listen!
- f) She will go, will eat and will sleep.  
[She's going to go, is going to eat...]
- g) Look: it's raining heavily!
- h) They were alive.
- i) Our big horse eats a lot.
- j) I would want to sing.
- k) The blue water is clean [pure].
- l) He is going to be a good father.

## Lesson 3

### Write out the numbers and dates

- a) sepdek tri
- b) cent unu
- c) dudeka
- d) sescent kvindek kvin
- e) la dekkvara de julio mil sepcent okdek naŭ
- f) naŭmil naŭcent naŭdek naŭ
- g) unu kvarono
- h) merkredo la dudek sepa de februaro
- i) dumil kvardek ses
- j) dek okmil kvarcent kvardek du
- k) sepdek kvinmil sepcent naŭdek tri
- l) du milionoj okdek okmil kvarcent kvin

## Lesson 4

### Translate to Esperanto

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

## Lesson 5

### Translate to Esperanto

- a) Kial vi preferas [la] fiŝon?
- b) Ĝi trovis paperon.
- c) Ŝi kaŝis la libron 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 estas tiu aŭto?

## Lesson 6

### Translate to English

On the 5th of May, my sister went to the hospital. She was not sick she only became a mother. Her child is a little boy. Maybe someday he will become a fisherman, or a captain – why not ?

My sister's child really likes to eat [likes to eat a lot] and he is often sleeping. When he listens to a story, it [this] makes him sleepy. In my story book, there are some poems, which I like to read to him.

During breakfast, he sometimes plays instead of eating. He then uses the cutlery [eating utensils] as toys. This makes us laugh a lot. He is always in the mood for [feels inclined towards] a game !

## Lesson 7

### Fill in the verb endings

- a) li estis kaptinta la fiŝon
- b) li estas aĉetonta ĝin
- c) domo estas konstruata
- d) ĝi estos manĝita
- e) ni estis trinkontaj
- f) mia brako estas rompita
- g) la foto estis kaŝita
- h) la dentisto estas laborinta
- i) vi estis kurantaj
- j) la kuko estas manĝota
- k) la infanoj estos ludintaj

## Lesson 8

### Translate to Esperanto

Saluton! Mi nomiĝas Maria. Mi loĝas en Sidnejo. Ĝi estas tre granda urbo. Mi ne havas aŭton, sed mi ne iras al laboro aŭtobuse [per aŭtobuso]. Mi preferas iri piede [pediri], ĉar mia domo estas proksima al [apud] mia laborejo. Mi estas tradukistino [tradukisto]. Do, mi parolas plurajn lingvojn. Mi multe ŝatas vojaĝi, kaj dum miaj vojaĝoj mi ofte parolas Esperante [en Esperanto] kun miaj amikoj. Mi ĉiam vojaĝas per trajno. Mi ŝatas ankaŭ aŭskulti muzikon kaj iri teatron [al teatro]. Teatro est la plej interesa arto... laŭ mi :-)

Ĝis la revido!

# THE WORDS

the basic words  
in a 2-page  
mini-dictionary,  
to help increase  
your vocabulary!



## Esperanto > English

aer-o	air	decid-i	decide
ag-i	act	dekstr-a	right
akcept-i	accept	demand-o	question
akvt-o	water	dezir-i	desire, wish
al	to	direkt-i	direct
ali-a	[an]other	divers-a	varied
alt-a	tall, high	dolĉ-a	sweet
amik-o	friend	dom-o	house
am-o	love	don-i	give
ankoraŭ	still, yet	dorm-i	sleep
anstataŭ	instead of	dum	during
antaŭ	before	edz-o	husband
apart-a	separate	ekster	outside
aper-i	appear	ekzempl-o	example
apud	next to, by	elekt-i	choose
artikol-o	article	en	in
art-o	art	esper-i	hope
asoci-o	association	est-i	be
atend-i	wait	facil-a	easy
aŭ	or	fajr-o	fire
aŭd-i	hear	fakt-o	fact
aŭskult-i	listen	fal-i	fall, drop
aŭt(omobil)-	car	far-i	do, make
aŭtobus-o	bus	fenestr-o	window
aŭtun-o	autumn, fall	fest-o	celebration
baldaŭ	soon	film-o	film
best-o	animal	fin-i	finish
bezon-o	need	fiŝ-o	fish
bild-o	picture	flank-o	side
bird-o	bird	flav-a	yellow
bon-o	good	flor-o	flower
ĉef-a	principal	flug-i	fly
cel-o	aim, goal	foj-o	turn, time
cert-a	certain	forĝes-i	forget
ĉu ?	(question)	fort-a	strong
da	of (quantity)	frap-i	hit, knock

frat-o	brother	krom	besides
fru-e	early	kuir-i	cook
frukt-o	fruit	kultur-o	culture
funkci-i	function	kun	with
gazet-o	magazine	kuŝ-a	laid down
ĝeneral-a	general	la	the
ĝis	until, to	labor-o	work
glas-o	glass	lac-a	tired
grand-a	big, large	land-o	country
grav-a	important	last-a	last
grup-o	group	leg-i	read
ĝust-a	exact, just	legom-o	legume
halt-i	stop	lern-i	learn
hav-i	have	libr-o	book
hejm-o	home	lig-i	tie, bind
help-o	help	lign-o	wood
histori-o	history	lingv-o	language
hor-o	hour	lud-i	play
ide-o	idea	manĝ-i	eat
inform-i	inform	mank-o	lack of
instru-i	teach	man-o	hand
interes-i	interest	mar-o	sea
ir-i	go	maten-o	morning
jar-o	year	memor-o	memory
jes	yes	met-i	put
ĵet-i	throw	mez-o	middle
jun-a	young	mir-o	marvel
kaj	and	mon-o	money
kamp-o	field	mult-a	much
kant-i	sing	naci-a	national
kap-o	head	natur-o	nature
kapt-i	catch	ne	no, not
kar-a	dear	neces-a	necessary
kaŝ-i	hide	nom-o	name
kaŭz-o	cause	nov-a	new
kelk-a	any, some	nur	only
klas-o	class	oft-e	often
knab-o	boy	okaz-o	occasion
kolekt-i	collect, gather	ol	than
kolor-o	colour	opini-o	opinion
komerc-o	commerce	ordinar-a	common
kompren-i	understand	organiz-i	organise
komun-a	[in] common	pac-o	peace
kongres-o	congress	paĝ-o	page
kon-i	know	pan-o	bread
konsent-i	agree	paper-o	paper
konsil-o	advice	pardon-i	forgive
kontraŭ	against	part-o	part
kost-i	cost	patr-o	father
kresk-i	grow	pec-o	piece

pens-o	thought	skrib-i	write
perd-i	lose	sol-a	sole, alone
pet-i	ask for	son-o	sound
pied-o	foot	special-a	special
plen-a	full	spert-o	experience
pli (ol)	more (than)	star-i	stand
(ne) plu	(no) further	ŝtat-o	state (polit.)
plur-aj	several	strat-o	street
poem-o	poem	stud-i	study
popol-o	people	sub	under
post	after	sufiĉ-a	enough
poŝt-a	postal	sukces-o	success
pov-i	be able to	sun-o	sun
precip-e	especially	super	above
prefer-i	prefer	sur	on
pret-i	ready	tabl-o	table
pri	about	tag-o	day
produkt-o	product	tamen	however
proksim-e	close by	teatr-o	theatre
propr-a	own	telefon-o	telephone
prov-i	try	ten-i	hold
publik-a	public	ter-o	earth
pur-a	clean, pure	tim-o	fear
rakont-i	tell	tra	through
rapid-a	fast, quick	traduk-i	translate
regul-o	rule	tranĉ-i	cut
rekomend-i	recommend	trink-i	drink
rimark-i	notice	trov-i	find
ripet-i	repeat	tuj	immediately
river-o	river	tuŝ-i	touch
romp-i	break	universal-a	universal
rond-a	round	urb-o	city
ŝajn-i	seem	uz-i	use
salon-o	parlour	varm-a	warm
sam-a	same	vend-i	sell
san-a	healthy	ver-a	true
ŝanĝ-i	change	vesper-o	evening
ŝat-i	like	vest-o	garment
sci-i	know	viand-o	meat
seĝ-o	seat	vid-i	see
sen	without	vir-o	man
send-i	send	vitro	glass
serĉ-i	search	viv-o	life
serv-o	service	vizit-i	visit
sid-a	seated	vojaĝ-i	travel
signif-i	mean, signify	voj-o	way, route
sinjor-o	mister	vok-i	call
ŝip-o	ship	vol-i	want
situaci-o	situation	vort-o	word
skatol-o	box	zorg-o	care

# English > Esperanto

(question)	ĉu ?	collect	kolekt-i
about	pri	colour	kolor-o
above	super	commerce	komerco-o
accept	akcept-i	common	komun-a
act	ag-i	common	ordinar-a
advice	konsil-o	congress	kongres-o
after	post	cook	kuir-i
against	kontraŭ	cost	kost-i
agree	konsent-i	country	land-o
aim	cel-o	crazy	freneza
air	aer-o	culture	kultur-o
alone	sol-a	cut	tranĉ-i
and	kaj	day	tag-o
animal	best-o	dear	kar-a
anymore	(ne...) plu	decide	decid-i
appear	aper-i	desire	dezir-i
art	art-o	direct	direkt-i
article	artikol-o	drink	trink-i
ask for	pet-i	drop	fal-i
association	asoci-o	during	dum
autumn	aŭtun-o	early	fru-e
be	est-i	earth	ter-o
before	antaŭ	easy	facil-a
besides	krom	eat	manĝ-i
big	grand-a	edit	redakt-i
bird	bird-o	enough	sufiĉ-a
book	libr-o	especially	precip-e
box	skatol-o	evening	vesper-o
boy	knab-o	exact	ĝust-a
bread	pan-o	example	ekzempl-o
break	romp-i	experience	spert-o
brother	frat-o	fact	fakt-o
bus	aŭtobus-o	fast	rapid-a
call	vok-i	father	patr-o
can	pov-i	fear	tim-o
car	aŭto	few	kelk-a
care	zorg-o	field	kamp-o
carriage	vagon-o	film	film-o
catch	kapt-i	find	trov-i
cause	kaŭz-o	finish	fin-i
celebration	fest-o	fire	fajr-o
certain	cert-a	fish	fiŝ-o
change	ŝanĝ-i	flower	flor-o
choose	elekt-i	fly	flug-i
city	urb-o	foot	pied-o
class	klas-o	forget	forges-i
close by	proksim-e	forgive	pardon-i
cloth	tuk-o	friend	amik-o

fruit	frukt-o	magazine	gazet-o
full	plen-a	make	far-i
function	funkci-i	man	vir-o
garment	vest-o	marvel	mir-o
general	ĝeneral-a	mean	signif-i
give	don-i	meat	viand-o
glass	glas-o	memory	memor-o
glass	vitr-o	method	metod-o
go	ir-i	middle	mez-o
good	bon-o	mister	sinjor-o
group	grup-o	money	mon-o
grow	kresk-i	more (than)	pli (ol)
hand	man-o	morning	maten-o
have	hav-i	name	nom-o
head	kap-o	national	naci-a
healthy	san-a	nature	natur-o
hear	aŭd-i	necessary	neces-a
help	help-o	need	bezon-o
hide	kaŝ-i	new	nov-a
history	histori-o	next	venonta
hit	frap-i	next to	apud
hold	ten-i	no, not	ne
home	hejm-o	notice	rimark-i
hope	esper-i	occasion	okaz-o
hour	hor-o	of	de
house	dom-o	of (quantity)	da
however	tamen	often	oft-e
husband	edz-o	on	sur
idea	ide-o	only	nur
immediately	tuj	opinion	opini-o
important	grav-a	or	aŭ
in	en	organise	organiz-i
inform	inform-i	other	ali-a
instead of	anstataŭ	outside	ekster
interest	interes-i	own	prop-r-a
know	sci-i	page	paĝ-o
know (acq.)	kon-l	paper	paper-o
lack	mank-o	parlour	salon-o
language	lingv-o	part	part-o
last	last-a	peace	pac-o
lay down	kuŝ-l	people	popol-o
learn	lern-i	picture	bild-o
legume	legom-o	piece	pec-o
life	viv-o	play	lud-i
like	ŝat-i	poem	poem-o
listen	aŭskult-i	postal	poŝt-a
loose	perd-i	prefer	prefer-i
love	am-o	principal	ĉef-a

product	produkt-o	telephone	telefon-o
proper	dec-a	tell	rakont-i
public	publik-a	than	ol
put	met-i	the	la
question	demand-o	theatre	teatr-o
read	leg-i	think	pens-i
ready	pret-i	through	tra
recommend	rekomend-i	throw	ĵet-i
repeat	ripet-i	tie (knot)	lig-i
right	dekstr-a	tired	lac-a
river	river-o	to	al
round	rond-a	touch	tuŝ-i
rule	regul-o	train	trajno
same	sam-a	translate	traduk-i
sea	mar-o	travel	vojaĝ-i
search	serĉ-i	tree	arbo
seat	seĝ-o	truth	ver-o
seated	sid-a	try	prov-i
see	vid-i	turn	turn-i
seem	ŝajn-i	turn (time)	foj-o
sell	vend-i	under	sub
send	send-i	understand	kompren-i
separate	apart-a	universal	universal-a
service	serv-o	until	ĝis
several	plur-aj	use	uz-i
shine	bril-i	varied	divers-a
ship	ŝip-o	various	mult-aj
side	flank-o	visit	vizit-i
sing	kant-i	wait	atend-i
situation	situaci-o	want	vol-i
sleep	dorm-i	warm	varm-a
soon	baldaŭ	water	akv-o
sound	son-o	way	voj-o
special	special-a	window	fenestr-o
stand	star-i	with	kun
state (polit.)	ŝtat-o	without	sen
stop	halt-i	wood	lign-o
street	strat-o	word	vort-o
strong	fort-a	work	labor-o
study	stud-i	write	skrib-i
success	sukces-o	year	jar-o
sun	sun-o	yellow	flav-a
sweet	dolĉ-a	yes	jes
table	tabl-o	yet	ankoraŭ
tall	alt-a	young	jun-a
teach	instru-i		

