



Beginning Esperanto

Workbook

Charlotte Burton

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by Charlotte Burton

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Table of Contents

Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unit 1									
Chapter 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Chapter 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chapter 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Chapter 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Review 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Ekzameno 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Unit 2									
Chapter 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Chapter 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Chapter 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Chapter 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Chapter 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Review 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Ekzameno 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Unit 3									
Chapter 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Chapter 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Chapter 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Chapter 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Chapter 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Chapter 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Review 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Ekzameno 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Unit 4									
Chapter 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Chapter 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Chapter 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Chapter 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Chapter 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Review 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Ekzameno 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Answer Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Resources-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206

Introduction

The first question that many people ask upon hearing the word “Esperanto” is “What’s that?” Esperanto is a constructed language; it was created over 125 years ago with the goal of becoming an international second language. When two people with two different native languages approach one another, they must often choose whether to speak the one person’s native language or the others, and the language they choose gives its native speaker an advantage in the conversation. It’s impossible to start out a conversation on equal footing and common ground if the very language we are speaking makes the conversation easier for one person and harder for the other. Esperanto was created to help cancel that out without causing smaller groups to lose their language in favour of a more politically relevant language. Because of this goal, Esperanto is intentionally easier to learn than most languages which evolved naturally. Unlike other languages you may have tried to learn, Esperanto has only a few main grammar rules, and almost no exceptions to the rules.

There are many reasons why a person might choose to learn Esperanto. Some people learn it for its original purpose: as an international language, which allows you to speak with people around the world, many of whom speak little to no English. It is estimated that there are as many as two million Esperanto speakers around the world, making it the most successful constructed language and the closest constructed language to fulfilling that goal of being a true international language. Some people who learn Esperanto, though, are less interested in Esperanto as an end in itself and instead learn it as a way to help them learn other languages in the future, and this is also a good strategy. Because Esperanto is a very simple language with few grammatical exceptions, and because it shares word roots and grammatical structures with many other languages, Esperanto provides an excellent stepping stone for learning other languages.

Just as there are many reasons for learning Esperanto, there are many methods as well. This book was originally written as a set of worksheets and handouts for a particular class on Esperanto, to be taught at a local school. As a result, you may find that some of the vocabulary words, particularly near the beginning, are focused in that direction. The goal of this workbook is that, by the end of it, the students will be able to communicate with their teachers entirely in Esperanto, with moderate help from a dictionary. All of the basic grammatical rules and structures of the language are taught within this book. You may find that speaking the Esperanto words aloud as you read or write them helps you gain confidence in pronunciation and speaking the language. When you finish, your only task will be filling out your vocabulary. To that end, the Resources section will provide resources for further study and interaction with the Esperanto community.

Good luck, and may you find yourself enjoying Esperanto as much as I do!

Unit 1

Chapter 1

Vocabulary

1. Angla - English
2. Bona - Good
3. Esperanto - Esperanto
4. Jen - Behold (No direct translation. Shows immediacy. Like pointing, but with words.)
5. Jes - Yes
6. La - The
7. Instruisto - Teacher
8. Kurso - Course, class
9. Ne - No
10. Studento - Student

The Esperanto Alphabet

A (A) <u>F</u> ather, <u>F</u> ar	B (Bo) <u>B</u> oy, <u>B</u> icycle	C (Co) <u>H</u> ats, <u>E</u> tsy	Ĉ (Ĉo) <u>Ch</u> erry, <u>Ch</u> oose
D (Do) <u>D</u> og, <u>B</u> ed	E (E) <u>E</u> lephant, <u>E</u> ver	F (Fo) <u>F</u> ire, <u>F</u> ree	G (Go) <u>G</u> reen, <u>G</u> as
Ĝ (Ĝo) <u>G</u> enuine, <u>J</u> oy	H (Ho) <u>H</u> ear, <u>H</u> urt	Ĥ (Ĥo) <u>L</u> och, <u>B</u> ach	I (I) <u>F</u> lee, <u>T</u> ree
J (Jo) <u>Y</u> es, <u>Y</u> ellow	Ĵ (Ĵo) <u>T</u> reasure, <u>P</u> leasure	K (Ko) <u>K</u> ite, <u>Bl</u> ack	L (Lo) <u>L</u> ow, <u>F</u> amily
M (Mo) <u>M</u> other, <u>M</u> ary	N (No) <u>N</u> ow, <u>N</u> o	O (O) <u>Oh</u> , <u>On</u>	P (Po) <u>P</u> ound, <u>P</u> oor
R (Ro) <u>B</u> etty, <u>R</u> ead	S (So) <u>S</u> tay, <u>Y</u> es	Ŝ (Ŝo) <u>Sh</u> oe, <u>Pl</u> ush	T (To) <u>T</u> ree, <u>T</u> oe
U (U) <u>F</u> lu, <u>B</u> lue	Ŭ (Ŭo) <u>W</u> oe, <u>O</u> uch	V (Vo) <u>V</u> ery, <u>H</u> ave	Z (Zo) <u>Z</u> oo, <u>Z</u> ounds

Letter

(Name of letter in Esperanto)

Examples of the sound the letter makes

Notes:

- The "Ĥ" is a phlegmy sound, in the back of your throat, like you're clearing your throat.
- The "o" in Esperanto is halfway between the o sounds in the given examples. Try to mix the two if you can.
- Try to roll your R's in Esperanto. If you can't, use the sound of the T's in Betty.
- The emphasis of a word in Esperanto is always on the next-to-last syllable.

Worksheet 1.1 - Esperanto Alphabet

Part 1 Directions: Write the Esperanto letter that would make the sound that is in bold.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. Father | _____ | 15. K ite | _____ |
| 2. B aby | _____ | 16. L emur | _____ |
| 3. C ats | _____ | 17. M onkey | _____ |
| 4. Ch ariot | _____ | 18. N umber | _____ |
| 5. D oughut | _____ | 19. O ver | _____ |
| 6. E lephant | _____ | 20. P urpose | _____ |
| 7. F airy | _____ | 21. R eason | _____ |
| 8. G arbage | _____ | 22. S ea son | _____ |
| 9. G arbage | _____ | 23. Sh ows | _____ |
| 10. H ealth | _____ | 24. T oast | _____ |
| 11. Ch annukah | _____ | 25. T ube | _____ |
| 12. F lee | _____ | 26. O uch | _____ |
| 13. Y es | _____ | 27. V ictory | _____ |
| 14. P leasure | _____ | 28. Z oo | _____ |

Part 2 Directions: Write one word in English that uses the following sounds, and circle the letters that make that sound.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. C _____ | 5. H _____ | 9. S _____ |
| 2. Ĉ _____ | 6. Ĥ _____ | 10. Ŝ _____ |
| 3. G _____ | 7. J _____ | 11. U _____ |
| 4. Ĝ _____ | 8. Ĵ _____ | 12. Ŭ _____ |

Worksheet 1.2 - Cognates

Directions: A cognate is a word in one language that looks or sounds like the word that means the same thing in another language. Match these Esperanto words to their English cognates. Note: If you're having trouble, try taking the o off of the Esperanto word and saying it like that.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Helpo | A. She |
| 2. Dalaso | B. Land |
| 3. Danco | C. Science |
| 4. Suno | Ĉ. Sun |
| 5. Ŝi | D. Dance |
| 6. Oranĝa | E. Telephone |
| 7. Ŝuo | F. Part |
| 8. Aŭgusto | G. Labor (work) |
| 9. Kato | Ĝ. Odor (smell) |
| 10. Serpento | H. Orange |
| 11. Laboro | Ĥ. Shoe |
| 12. Studi | I. August |
| 13. Odoro | J. Cat |
| 14. Flago | Ĵ. Dallas |
| 15. Parto | K. Flag |
| 16. Lando | L. Help |
| 17. Scienco | M. Serpent (snake) |
| 18. Teksto | N. Study (to study) |
| 19. Telefono | O. Text |

Directions: Using the list of Esperanto cognates on the other page, sort those words by whether they *look like* the English meaning, *sound like* the English meaning, or *both*.

1. Helpo _____
2. Dalaso _____
3. Danco _____
4. Suno _____
5. Ŝi _____
6. Oranĝa _____
7. Ŝuo _____
8. Aŭgusto _____
9. Kato _____
10. Serpento _____
11. Laboro _____
12. Studi _____
13. Odoro _____
14. Flago _____
15. Parto _____
16. Lando _____
17. Scienco _____
18. Teksto _____
19. Telefono _____

Worksheet 1.3 - Diphthongs

Directions: A diphthong is a sound that sounds like two vowel sounds squished together. Esperanto makes diphthongs by putting the letters j or ŭ right after a vowel. Circle or underline the diphthong in each Esperanto word, and then write out a word in English that makes that same sound.

1. Ankaŭ _____
2. Plej _____
3. Aŭ _____
4. Fajro _____
5. Laŭta _____
6. Poŭpo _____
7. Domoj _____
8. Naŭ _____
9. Tuj _____
10. Kaj _____

Worksheet 1.4

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Match the Esperanto words to the English meanings, then find the Esperanto words in the word search. Make sure to circle and write out any extra Esperanto words you see in the wordsearch too.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Angla | A. English |
| 2. Bona | B. Behold (No direct translation. Shows immediacy) |
| 3. Esperanto | C. Yes |
| 4. Jen | Ĉ. Course, class |
| 5. Jes | D. The |
| 6. La | E. Student |
| 7. Instruisto | F. Esperanto |
| 8. Kurso | G. Good |
| 9. Ne | Ĝ. No, not |
| 10. Studento | H. Teacher |

H Ĉ D V E A P J A C A O
M U S H N Z B J T I T Z
Z Z N G E Ŭ I Ĵ N N S H
R P L P N J P G A F Ŝ R
A A T Ŝ V E T R Ŝ L Ŭ D
Ĵ J E S A R E A D Ŭ G K
B I A S U P Ĝ C Ĝ L I Ĵ
Z Ĝ K I S O A O Ĥ A G M
J Ĵ S E S P P N L J Ĥ L
Ĥ T Ĵ R H T Z E O T E Ŝ
O A U H Ĥ Ĝ Ŝ Z B B G N
Ŭ K D S T U D E N T O F

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

1. Adjektivo - Adjective
2. Bela - Beautiful
3. Ĝusta - Correct, Right
4. Komputilo - Computer
5. Nova - New
6. Papero - Paper
7. Reto - Net (can be short for "internet" like in English)
8. Substantivo - Noun
9. Teksaso - Texas
10. Usono - United States of America

Nouns and Adjectives

- A noun is a person, place, or thing.
- In Esperanto, nouns end with the letter o.
- An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- In Esperanto, adjectives end with the letter a.
- In English, adjectives always come before the noun (red car, new student).
- In Esperanto, though, the noun and adjective can be in any order (red car, car red).
- You can turn an Esperanto noun into an Esperanto adjective by taking off the final o and putting an a there instead.
- You can turn an Esperanto adjective into an Esperanto noun by taking off the final a and putting an o there instead.

Worksheet 2.1 - Nouns and Adjectives

Directions: In Esperanto, nouns end in the letter o, and adjectives end in the letter a. Write whether each word is a noun or an adjective.

1. Bona _____

2. Esperanto _____

3. Angla _____

4. Studento _____

5. Nova _____

6. Instruisto _____

7. Kurso _____

8. Papero _____

9. Bela _____

10. Komputilo _____

11. Reto _____

12. Usono _____

13. Ebla _____

14. Mia _____

15. Stranga _____

16. Ĝentila _____

17. Varma _____

18. Blua _____

19. Ŝuo _____

20. Granda _____

21. Ĝoja _____

22. Hamburgero _____

23. Longa _____

24. Teksaso _____

25. Birdo _____

26. Substantivo _____

27. Problemo _____

28. Hispana _____

29. Germana _____

30. Tablo _____

Worksheet 2.2 - Word Order

Directions: Translate the following using the vocabulary you have learned. Remember, in Esperanto, the noun and adjective can be in either order, and it still means the same thing.

1. Nova studento _____

2. Studento nova _____

3. Angla papero _____

4. Papero angla _____

5. Bona komputilo _____

6. Komputilo bona _____

7. Bela instruisto _____

8. Instruisto bela _____

9. Bona kurso _____

10. Kurso bona _____

11. Nova substantivo _____

12. Substantivo nova _____

13. Bela studento _____

14. Studento bela _____

15. Angla instruisto _____

16. Instruisto angla _____

17. Nova kurso _____

18. Kurso nova _____

19. Angla adjektivo _____

20. Adjektivo angla _____

Worksheet 2.3 - Changing Nouns and Adjectives

Directions: Nouns end in o, and adjectives end in a in Esperanto, but by changing the last letter from one to the other, you can turn a noun into an adjective or an adjective into a noun. Practice on these words. Change the last letter, then write what you think the new word might mean.

Esperanto word	New word	New meaning
1. Teksaso	_____	_____
2. Usono	_____	_____
3. Reto	_____	_____
4. Papero	_____	_____
5. Bona	_____	_____
6. Instruisto	_____	_____
7. Studento	_____	_____
8. Esperanto	_____	_____
9. Ĝusta	_____	_____
10. Komputilo	_____	_____

Part 2 Directions: Using what we just learned, try translating these noun/adjective pairs using your vocabulary list.

1. Studenta instruisto _____
2. Instruista kurso _____
3. Komputila kurso _____
4. Reta papero _____
5. Nova bono _____

Worksheet 2.4

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Match the Esperanto words to the English meanings, then find the Esperanto words in the word search. Make sure to circle and write out any extra Esperanto words you see in the wordsearch too.

1. Adjektivo
2. Bela
3. Ĝusta
4. Komputilo
5. Nova
6. Papero
7. Reto
8. Substantivo
9. Teksaso
10. Usono

- A. Adjective
- B. New
- C. Beautiful
- Ĉ. Noun
- D. Computer
- E. United States of America
- F. Texas
- G. Paper
- Ĝ. Correct, Right
- H. Net (can be short for "internet" like in English)

O N Ĉ K B O R E P A P Ĉ
V A R Ĵ O A Ŭ D H O A Z
I F O J R M L Ŭ L N Ĥ M
T P T V Ŭ C P E S O S Ĥ
N R Ĉ T I Ĉ T U B S B G
A H U O M T M V T U B U
T T P S H Ĥ K Ĥ U I J Ĥ
S V Ĥ A E Ĉ N E Ŭ V L M
B A D S E U O I J O H O
U E F K M A V N T D H D
S Ĝ L E R V A E Ĉ N A B
Ĝ U S T A F R J Ĥ H U Ĝ

Chapter 3

Vocabulary

1. Pronomo - Pronoun
2. Mi - I
3. Ni - We
4. Vi - You
5. Li - He
6. Ŝi - She
7. Ĝi - It
8. Ili - They
9. Oni - "They" (as in "they say"), "One" (as in "one would hope")
10. Si - Himself, herself, itself, themselves

Pronomoj	Singular	Plural
First Person	Mi (I)	Ni (we)
Second Person	Vi (you)	Vi (you)
Third Person	Li (he), Ŝi (she), Ĝi (it), Oni (one), Si (x-self)	Ili (they), Si (themselves)

Pronouns and Plurals

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun (like “he” or “him” instead of “John”)
- Pronouns don’t have to end with o like regular nouns.
- A subject pronoun is the one doing the action of the sentence (*I* talk, *We* are going).
- An object pronoun is the one the action is done to (*We* saw *him*).
- A reflexive pronoun is one that reflects back to the subject (himself, herself, itself).
- A possessive pronoun shows ownership. It is an adjective that describes the noun it owns.
- Plural means there is more than one of something.
- To make a word plural in Esperanto, you add the letter j right after the part-of-speech ending.

If a noun is plural, then any adjectives that describe it have to be plural too, so people can see that this adjective goes with this noun.

Worksheet 3.1 - Illustrating Pronouns

Directions: In each of the boxes below, write an Esperanto pronoun and draw a picture to show what it means. When you finish, you should have a different pronoun in every box.

Worksheet 3.2 - Types of Pronouns

Directions: There are different types of pronoun: subject pronouns (the one doing the action), object pronouns (the one the action is being done to), possessive pronouns (adjectives, showing ownership), and reflexive pronouns (those that point back to the subject). Identify which type of pronoun is underlined in each of the following sentences. On the side, write the subject pronouns (like on the vocab list) and possessive pronouns (add an a at the end) in Esperanto.

- 1. He threw it. _____
- 2. He saw himself. _____
- 3. She painted herself. _____
- 4. His dog barked. _____
- 5. I saw her friend. _____
- 6. I saw her friend. _____
- 7. The dog saw itself. _____
- 8. He threw it. _____
- 9. She painted herself. _____
- 10. We told him. _____
- 11. We told him. _____
- 12. They found themselves. _____
- 13. It is their favourite. _____
- 14. It was her paper. _____
- 15. She saw me. _____

Bonus: The underlined pronoun in these sentences are each two different types. Write which.

- ★ I took mine. _____
- ★ Ours was first. _____

Worksheet 3.3 - Plurals and Possessives

In Esperanto, plurals end with the letter j, and if the noun is plural, any adjectives describing it must be plural too.

Part 1 Directions: Translate these from Esperanto into English.

1. Novaj studentoj _____
2. Instruistoj novaj _____
3. Belaj pronomoj _____
4. Kursoj anglaj _____
5. Miaj paperoj _____
6. Niaj retaj kursoj _____
7. Ŝiaj studentaj instruistoj _____
8. Iliaj bonaj studentoj _____

Part 2 Directions: Translate these from English into Esperanto.

1. Good papers _____
2. Esperanto students _____
3. Our computers _____
4. Correct teachers _____
5. English pronouns _____
6. His English teachers _____
7. Your pretty adjectives _____
8. Its new nets _____

Worksheet 3.4

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Match the Esperanto words to the English meanings, then find the Esperanto words in the word search. Make sure to circle and write out any extra Esperanto words you see in the wordsearch too. (Keep a tally of how many times you find each pronoun.)

1. Pronomo

2. Mi

3. Ni

4. Vi

5. Li

6. Ŝi

7. Ĝi

8. Ili

9. Oni

10. Si

A. You

B. "They" (as in "they say"), "One" (as in "one would hope")

C. He

Ĉ. She

D. Himself, herself, itself, themselves

E. Pronoun

F. I

G. We

Ĝ. It

H. They

S I V Ŭ Ŝ T M H H Ĝ L U
V F L I D V E N H I Ĝ Ĉ
E U N O N V B H M U D J
P L E H I O S O G J L Ĝ
S N I T Ĵ I E C F V Ĵ S
Ĥ U Ĵ L I P Ŭ S M O A C
Z S E I I N L K D M C V
S Ĵ C C M M O Ĵ D O B M
E H A P N Z H Ŝ K N E C
Ĵ K R D J Z Ŝ Ŝ H O V T
Ŝ V Ĥ Ŝ I Ĥ E Ĉ Ĝ R Ŭ I
Ĝ M E Ĝ N I J I G P R Ĥ

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

1. Aŭskulti - To listen
2. Esti - To be
3. Fari - To do, to make
4. Helpi - To help
5. Iri - To go
6. Skribi - To write
7. Traduki - To translate
8. Veni - To come
9. Vidi - To see
10. Voli - To want

Infinitives and Present Tense

- A verb is an action word (go, be, do, say).
- An infinitive is a verb that isn't telling who did the action or when.
 - In English, infinitive verbs look like "to go," "to be," "to do."
 - In Esperanto, infinitive verbs end with the letter i.
- A present tense verb is one that is happening now.
 - In English, present tense verbs look like "does" or "is doing."
 - In Esperanto, present tense verbs end with the letters as.
- You can change a noun (help) into a verb (to help) by taking off the final o and adding a verb ending instead.
- You can change an adjective (good) into a verb (to be good) by taking off the final a and adding a verb ending instead.
- You can change a verb (to translate) into a noun (translation) or adjective by taking off the verb ending and adding an o or an a instead.
- If you have two verbs in a row (I want to help, She goes to see), the second verb will always be an infinitive.

Worksheet 4.1 - Recognizing Infinitives and Present Tense

An infinitive is a verb in its base form, not showing whether it is in the past, present, or future, or who did it. In English, infinitives are said like “to be” or “to have.” In Esperanto, infinitives end in the letter i. A present tense verb is an action that is happening now. In Esperanto, present tense verbs end in the letters as.

Part 1 Directions: In each line, circle the verb, then use your vocabulary list to write it out in Esperanto as an infinitive and as present tense. Where you circle the verb, write an “I” for “Infinitive” or a “P” for “Present tense. One example has been done for you.

	Infinitive	Present Tense
Ex.: I <u>am</u> ^P a teacher.	<u>Esti</u> _____	<u>Estas</u> _____
1. She wants a present.	_____	_____
2. He goes to France.	_____	_____
3. To make her a gift	_____	_____
4. To translate a sentence	_____	_____
5. To come home from school	_____	_____
6. To see the teacher	_____	_____
7. We listen in class.	_____	_____
8. You help your friends.	_____	_____
9. To write a letter	_____	_____
10. To be or not to be	_____	_____

Part 2 Directions: This sentence has two verbs in them. Circle both verbs, mark whether each is infinitive (I) or present tense (P), and then write it in Esperanto, keeping the present tense verb in present tense and the infinitive in the infinitive.

Ex. They <u>want</u> ^P <u>to go</u> ^I home.	<u>Volas</u> _____	<u>Iri</u> _____
1. He goes to see the teacher.	_____	_____

Worksheet 4.2 - Present Tense

Present tense verbs are words that tell about something happening right now. In Esperanto, these words end with *as*. So, "Mi skribas" can mean either "I write" or "I am writing."

Part 1 Directions: Translate the following sentences from English into Esperanto, using your vocabulary words.

1. She is. _____
2. I am going. _____
3. It is coming. _____
4. We translate. _____
5. They listen. _____
6. He is helping. _____
7. You want. _____
8. One sees. _____

Part 2 Directions: Translate the following sentences from Esperanto into English, using your vocabulary words.

1. Mi skribas. _____
2. Ni faras. _____
3. Vi venas. _____
4. Li tradukas. _____
5. Ŝi iras. _____
6. Ĝi volas. _____
7. Oni aŭskultas. _____
8. Ili vidas. _____

Worksheet 4.3 - Practice Sentences

Directions: Using what you have learned so far, translate these sentences either from English to Esperanto or from Esperanto to English. Remember, if there are two verbs in a row, the second will be infinitive.

1. The teacher helps to translate.

2. Bonaj studentoj aŭskultas.

3. She wants to see.

4. Jes, ni venas.

5. Bona komputilo helpas skribi.

6. She is coming to see.

7. Jen li venas helpi.

8. My English teacher is helping.

9. Her students are going.

Worksheet 4.4

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Match the Esperanto words to the English meanings, then find the Esperanto words in the word search. Make sure to circle and write out any extra Esperanto words you see in the wordsearch too.

1. Aŭskulti
2. Esti
3. Fari
4. Helpi
5. Iri
6. Skribi
7. Traduki
8. Veni
9. Vidi
10. Voli

- A. To want
- B. To be
- C. To come
- Ĉ. To do, to make
- D. To go
- E. To help
- F. To write
- G. To listen
- Ĝ. To translate
- H. To see

D C L L A I L Ŭ Ŝ Ŝ Ĵ P
L H I I B I R K S Ĥ Ĝ J
B Ĝ T D M Ŝ Ĵ I Ŝ K T Z
Ĝ K L I U P H H E L P I
N P U V U S H T C Ĵ A I
Ĵ V K Ŝ A G A T B Ĉ N E
J E S T I Ĉ R A R E Ŭ S
Ĉ M Ŭ Z Z A Ĥ I V Ŭ T U
C L A Z D F P F G T S V
I R O U S Ĉ S Ĵ A H B Ĝ
V T K Z L K R N D R M H
B I B V O L I U N U I K

Review 1

Remember:

- Nouns end with the letter o.
- Adjectives end with the letter a.
- You can change what part of speech a word is by changing the ending.
- Plural means there is more than 1.
- In Esperanto, if a noun is plural, the adjectives that describe it have to be plural.
- Plural words have the letter j after the part-of-speech ending.
- A possessive pronoun is one that shows ownership of something.
- To make a pronoun possessive, you add an a to the end (make it an adjective).
- A reflexive pronoun acts like a mirror to reflect back to the last pronoun used.
- English reflexive pronouns are himself, herself, itself, oneself, themselves.
- The Esperanto reflexive pronoun is si.
- An infinitive verb is a verb in its basic form, without anyone or anything acting on it.
- In English, infinitive verbs are set up as “to _____.”
- In Esperanto, infinitive verbs end with the letter i.
- If there are two verbs in a row, the second one will be infinitive.
- A present tense verb is one that is happening now.
- In Esperanto, present tense verbs end with the letters as.
- **Study the vocabulary words.**

Part of speech practice:

Directions: Take the following word roots, turn them into different parts of speech. To show you understand each new word, use the "Example" line to translate it or use it in a sentence.

1. -help-

Noun: _____	Example: _____
Adjective: _____	Example: _____
Plural noun: _____	Example: _____
Plural Adjective: _____	Example: _____
Infinitive: _____	Example: _____
Present Tense: _____	Example: _____

2. -traduk-

Noun: _____	Example: _____
Adjective: _____	Example: _____
Plural noun: _____	Example: _____
Plural adjective: _____	Example: _____
Infinitive: _____	Example: _____
Present Tense: _____	Example: _____

3. -bon-

Noun: _____	Example: _____
Adjective: _____	Example: _____
Plural noun: _____	Example: _____
Plural adjective: _____	Example: _____
Infinitive: _____	Example: _____
Present Tense: _____	Example: _____

English Sentences:

Directions: Practice translating these sentences from English to Esperanto.

1. I want to translate. _____
2. We write. _____
3. You help to make. _____
4. He is a student. _____
5. She does. _____
6. The teacher is coming. _____
7. Good students listen. _____
8. They are going. _____
9. Their papers are correct. _____
10. Texas is beautiful. _____
11. She is American. _____
12. The American student writes. _____
13. The English paper is good. _____
14. The computer helps. _____
15. An online computer is good. _____
16. The student does not write. _____
17. Look! We translate. _____
18. You want to write. _____
19. The translation is good. _____
20. It is good to write. _____
21. You are beautiful. _____
22. The Esperanto class is new. _____

Esperanto Sentences:

Directions: Practice translating these sentences from Esperanto to English.

1. Vi estas bonaj studentoj. _____
2. Esperantaj studentoj tradukas. _____
3. Jen bela instruisto! _____
4. La papero estas ĝusta. _____
5. La papero ĝustas. _____
6. Ni volas helpi. _____
7. Li ne volas helpi. _____
8. Ŝia angla kurso estas bona. _____
9. Mi faras. _____
10. Ĝi bonas. _____
11. Studenta instruisto vidas. _____
12. Ili ne iras. _____
13. Jes, ili venas. _____
14. Jen la instruisto aŭskultas. _____
15. Mi volas esti bona instruisto. _____
16. Oni tradukas. _____
17. La adjektivo estas ĝusta. _____
18. La papero estas reta. _____
19. La komputilo helpas. _____
20. Komputilo ne skribas. _____
21. Jes, komputiloj tradukas. _____
22. Ŝi volas vidi. _____

Ekzameno 1

Directions: Without using your notes, translate these sentences from English to Esperanto or from Esperanto to English.

1. Mi estas Teksasa.

2. Usono belas.

3. Ŝi estas bela.

4. La bonaj studentoj helpas traduki.

5. La traduko estas ĝusta.

6. Mi volas vidi.

7. Ili estas bonaj paperoj.

8. Liaj studentoj aŭskultas.

9. Ni ne faras.

10. La bona angla instruisto venas.

11. Their papers are good.

12. He wants to help.

13. She is helping.

14. The pretty Esperanto student goes.

15. We are going.

16. The English paper is correct.

17. It is good.

18. You see.

19. A good teacher listens.

20. They aren't coming.

Unit 2

Chapter 5

Vocabulary

1. Ami - To love
2. Diri - To say
3. Dormi - To sleep
4. Lerni - To learn
5. Manĝi - To eat
6. Paroli - To speak
7. Praktiki - To practice
8. Provi - To try, to test
9. Sidi - To sit
10. Ŝati - To like

Past Tense and Future Tense

- Past tense verbs are verbs that have already happened.
 - In English, past tense verbs look like “listened” or “was listening.”
 - In Esperanto, past tense verbs end with the letters *is*.
- Future tense verbs are verbs that will happen later.
 - In English, future tense verbs look like “will be,” “will go,” or “will say.”
 - In Esperanto, future tense verbs end with the letters *os*.
- You can change whether a verb is infinitive, past tense, present tense, or future tense by taking off one ending and adding the one you want instead.

- Special note about “*diri*”: When talking about rumors, we often say “they say” that something happened. In Esperanto, we use the word “*oni*” there, because we usually aren’t talking about a specific group of people who are saying that. So, “*oni diras*” means “they say,” and “*onidiro*” is the Esperanto word for “rumor.”

Worksheet 5.1 - Past Tense

Past tense verbs tell about an action that has already happened. In English, past tense verbs are said like "was" or "worked" or "was working." In Esperanto, past tense verbs end with the letters *is*.

Part 1 Directions: Translate the following sentences from English to Esperanto, using your vocabulary words.

1. I sat. _____
2. We were learning. _____
3. You practiced. _____
4. He spoke. _____
5. She tried. _____
6. It was eating. _____
7. They were sleeping. _____
8. She said. _____

Part 2 Directions: Translate the following sentences from Esperanto into English, using your vocabulary words.

1. Oni diris. _____
2. Mi ŝatis. _____
3. Ili amis. _____
4. Li manĝis. _____
5. Ni praktikis. _____
6. Ŝi dormis. _____
7. Vi parolis. _____
8. Ĝi sidis. _____

Worksheet 5.2 - Future Tense

Future tense verbs tell about an action that is going to happen but has not yet. In English, future tense verbs are said like "will be," "will learn," or "will practice." In Esperanto, future tense verbs end with the letters *os*.

Part 1 Directions: Translate the following sentences from English to Esperanto, using your vocabulary words.

1. I will practice.

2. He will learn.

3. They will like.

4. She will love.

5. It will sit.

6. We will try.

7. You will speak.

8. One will say.

Part 2 Directions: Translate the following sentences from Esperanto to English, using your vocabulary words.

1. *Ŝi manĝos.*

2. *Oni dormos.*

3. *Mi amos.*

4. *Ni provos.*

5. *Li ŝatos.*

6. *Vi lernos.*

7. *Ĝi diros.*

8. *Ili parolos.*

Worksheet 5.3 - Practice Sentences

Directions: Using what you have learned so far, translate these sentences either from English to Esperanto or from Esperanto to English.

1. I will speak.

2. La bona instruisto ŝatis lerni.

3. They practiced to translate.

4. The students said.

5. We will sit.

6. He was sleeping.

7. Ŝi iros provi.

8. Vi amos.

9. Ĝi volos manĝi.

Worksheet 5.4

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Match the Esperanto words to the English meanings, then find the Esperanto words in the word search. Make sure to circle and write out any extra Esperanto words you see in the wordsearch too.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ami | A. To learn |
| 2. Diri | B. To speak |
| 3. Dormi | C. To try, to test |
| 4. Lerni | Ĉ. To sit |
| 5. Manĝi | D. To like |
| 6. Paroli | E. To eat |
| 7. Praktiki | F. To sleep |
| 8. Provi | G. To practice |
| 9. Sidi | Ĝ. To say |
| 10. Ŝati | H. To love |

L I M R O D U Ŭ N L S R
Ĉ U P S Ĥ Ĵ C P Ĥ L T I
Z Ĵ A M E I M I J O M B
K G B D A R F R Ŭ A D T
U I I D I S Ĥ I V F Ĥ D
R V K T K Ŭ V D M E A T
L O Ĥ I M P A R O L I K
I R N A T D K B P Ĝ K N
P P N O Ĝ K Ĉ Ŝ B B Ŭ H
Ĝ Ĝ G L T Ĵ A G A H Ŭ T
I I N R E L E R Ĥ T Ĵ I
B J U Ĉ Ĥ C U G P S I M