

Н. Л. Утевская

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ

РАССКАЗЫ О ЖИВОТНЫХ

с ВОПРОСАМИ и ЗАДАНИЯМИ



Тексты
для чтения
и пересказа

Слова
и выражения
для перевода



«Начальная школа» — серия книжек —
Поможет учить малышей и малышей!



Н. Л. Утевская

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ

рассказы о животных

с вопросами и заданиями



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От автора

Эта книга состоит из рассказов и сказок, которые знакомят учащихся с жизнью диких животных.

После каждого рассказа, имеющего познавательное значение, даются занимательные истории, игры, загадки, головоломки, стихотворения об этих животных.

Книга может быть использована как для домашнего чтения, так и для развития разговорных навыков: после каждого текста читателям предлагается ответить на вопросы.

Следует отметить, что содержащиеся в книге рассказы и сказки помогут учащимся не только закрепить словарный запас, который они приобрели на уроках, но и значительно расширить его.

Тексты расположены в порядке нарастания трудностей. В первых текстах (до рассказа “The Thankful Leopard”) глаголы употребляются в **Present Simple**, так как это глагольное время учащиеся 3-х классов изучают в 1-м полугодии. Остальные рассказы адаптированы с учётом лексики и грамматики, изучаемых в 3-х классах (2-е полугодие) и в 4-х классах средней школы.

К каждому тексту даны английские слова и словосочетания с транскрипцией и переводом.

Надеемся, что книга будет полезной и интересной не только для учащихся, но и для всех изучающих английский язык самостоятельно.

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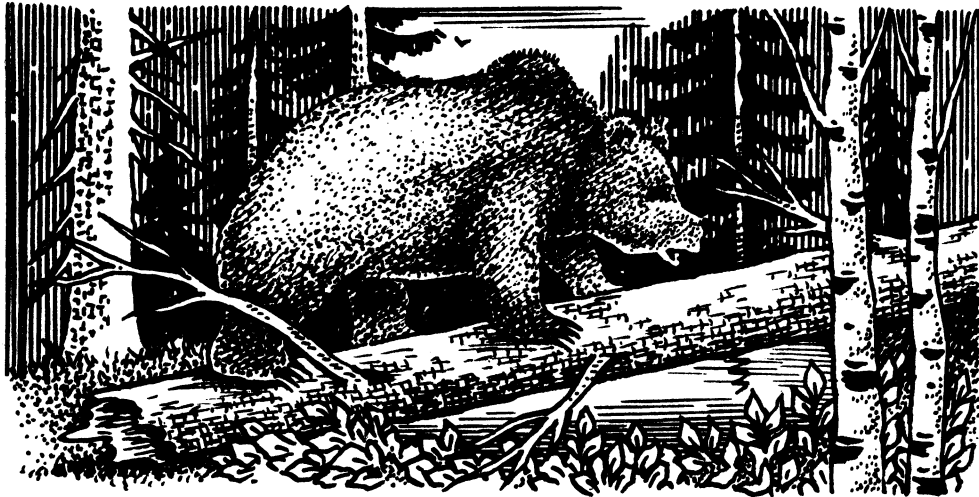
The Brown Bear

The brown bear is a large animal. Its coat is thick. It has a short neck, its head is big, and its tail is very short.

The brown bear lives in the forest. It likes to make its home in a hollow tree. It eats fruit and berries which it finds in the forest. The brown bear also likes honey, and it gets it in the hives of the wild bees. The wild bees make their hives in the trees, and the brown bear finds them by the smell of the honey. When it finds a hive, it climbs the tree, and for hours and hours it gnaws the bark. It makes a hole in the tree, pushes its paw through it and gets the honey.

During the winter months the brown bear sleeps. It lies in a den where it makes a bed of leaves for itself. The snow comes and covers its den. It closes its eyes and sleeps there all winter.

When spring comes, the brown bear wakes up and begins to walk about the forest.



Words and phrases

brown bear [ˌbraʊn ˈbeə] — бурый медведь
coat [kəʊt] — мех, шерсть
thick [θɪk] — густой
tail [teɪl] — хвост
hollow tree [ˈhɒləʊ tri:] — дуплистое дерево
honey [ˈhʌni] — мёд
hive [haɪv] — улей
bee [bi:] — пчела
smell [smel] — запах
to climb [klaɪm] — взбираться, влезать
for hours and hours [fɔːr ˈaʊəz ənd ˈaʊəz] — часами
to gnaw [nɔː] — грызть
bark [bɑːk] — кора
hole [həʊl] — дыра, отверстие
to push through [pʊʃθru:] — просовывать
paw [pɔː] — лапа
to get [get] — доставать
den [den] — берлога
to walk about... [wɔːk əˈbaʊt] — бродить по...

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the brown bear live?
2. Where does it like to make its home?
3. What food does it like to eat?
4. Where does it find honey?
5. What helps it to find the hives?
6. How does it get the honey?
7. What does the brown bear do in winter?
8. When does it wake up again?

The Bear in School

One day a boy finds a brown bear-cub in the forest. He is very little and looks like a puppy. The boy carries him home. Soon the bear-cub becomes as tame as a dog.

Every day the boy goes to school. The bear-cub goes with him and waits for the boy in the field.

At first the other boys are afraid of the bear-cub, but soon they become great friends. Many of them bring baskets of food to school, and they give the bear-cub some bread and butter.

The bear-cub lives with the boy for a long time. But one day he goes to the forest and does not come back. Everybody is very sorry for the bear-cub...

Many years pass. New schoolboys come to the old school. One very cold winter day the door opens, and a large brown bear walks into the classroom. Oh, how frightened the boys are! Some run to the door, others jump out of the window.

But the bear does not touch the pupils. He walks up to the fire and warms himself. He feels quite at home. He is very glad to get into such a warm room. He sits by the fire, and then walks up to the table where the boys' baskets for food lie and eats some bread. Then the bear walks out of the house.

Some young men of the village come with their guns to kill the bear. They soon find him but do not kill him. They see some marks on his skin that this bear is the old friend of their schooldays.

They let him go back into the forest.



Words and phrases

cub [kʌb] — детёныш дикого животного

to carry [ˈkæri] — нести

as tame as... [æz teɪm æz] — такой же ручной, как...

to wait [weɪt] — ждать

at first [ət 'fɜ:st] — сначала
 to be afraid of [bi: ə'freɪd əv] — бояться
 soon [su:n] — скоро, вскоре
 to become [bi'kʌm] — делаться, становиться
 basket ['bɑ:skɪt] — корзина
 one day [wʌn deɪ] — однажды
 to be sorry [bi: 'sɒri] — жалеть
 to pass [pɑ:s] — проходить
 frightened ['fraɪnd] — испуганный
 to touch [tʌtʃ] — трогать
 pupil ['pju:pəl] — ученик
 to warm [wɔ:m] — греться
 to feel [fi:l] — чувствовать
 quite [kwaɪt] — вполне, совсем
 to get into... [get 'ɪntə] — попасть в...
 village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня
 mark [mɑ:k] — отметина
 to let [let] — позволять, разрешать

Can you answer?

1. Who finds a bear-cub in the forest?
2. What does he look like?
3. What does the boy do?
4. Does the bear-cub become tame soon?
5. What does the bear-cub do when the boy goes to school?
6. Where does he wait for the boy?
7. Are the children afraid of the bear-cub?
8. Do they become friends soon?
9. What do the pupils give the bear-cub during lunch?

10. What does the bear-cub do one day?
11. Is everybody very sorry for the bear-cub?
12. Do many years pass?
13. Who comes into the classroom one very cold winter day?
14. Are there new pupils at school then?
15. Are the pupils very much frightened?
16. What do they do?
17. What does the brown bear do?
18. Who comes with the guns to kill the brown bear?
19. Do they kill him?

Read these sentences and put in the right words.

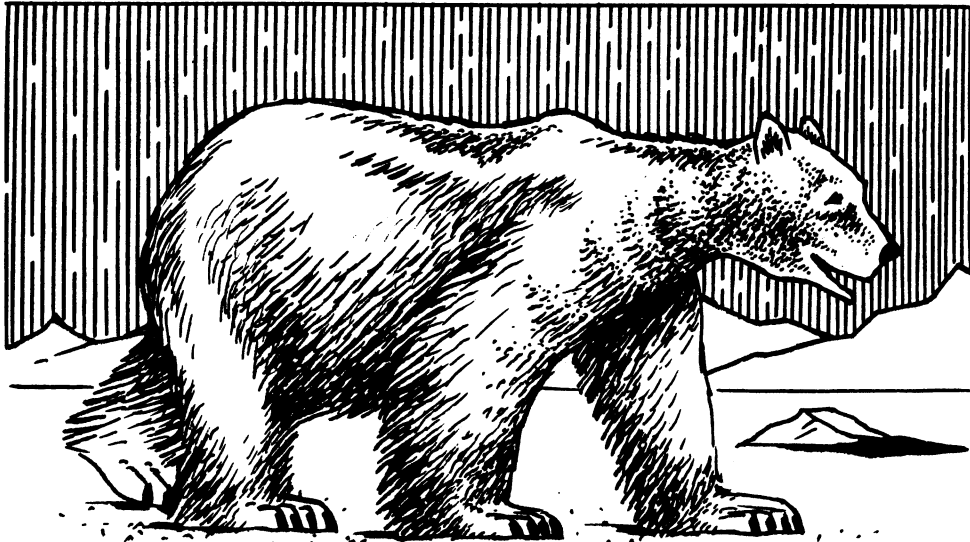
1. One day a boy finds a brown _____.
2. He looks like _____.
3. He carries him _____.
4. Soon the bear-cub becomes as _____ as a dog.
5. The bear-cub lives with the boy for a _____.
6. One day he goes to the _____ and does not _____.
7. Everybody is very _____ for the bear-cub.
8. Many years _____.
9. One day a large brown bear _____ to school.
10. He does not _____ the pupils.
11. He _____ quite at home.
12. Some young men of the village _____ the bear.
13. They let him go back _____.

The Polar Bear

In the Far North there is always snow on the ground. Even in summer it is very cold there. Here is the home of the polar bear. It does not mind the cold as it has thick white fur.

The polar bear does not fall on the ice because it has long hair on its paws. It is a very good swimmer. In the sea the polar bear catches seals for its dinner.

It often walks over the ice and looks for a place where there is water. The polar bear knows that a seal likes to put out its head, so it sits down and watches. When the head of the seal comes up the polar bear jumps at it. It takes the seal out of the water, kills it and eats it. Sometimes the polar bear jumps into the water itself and catches a fish. In summer the polar bear also looks for berries.



The people who live in the Far North hunt the polar bear. Its flesh and fat give them food; its thick skin gives them a warm bed.

Words and phrases

polar bear [ˌpəʊləˈbeə] — белый медведь

Far North [fɑː nɔːθ] — Крайний Север

even [ˈiːvn] — даже

to mind [maɪnd] — обращать внимание

as [æz] — так как

because [brɪˈkɔːz] — потому что

fur [fɜː] — мех, шерсть

seal [si:l] — тюлень

to put out [pʊt aʊt] — высовывать

to catch [kætʃ] — хватать, ловить

to look for [lʊk fɔː] — искать

berry [ˈberi] — ягода

to hunt [hʌnt] — охотиться

flesh [fleʃ] — мясо

fat [fæt] — жир

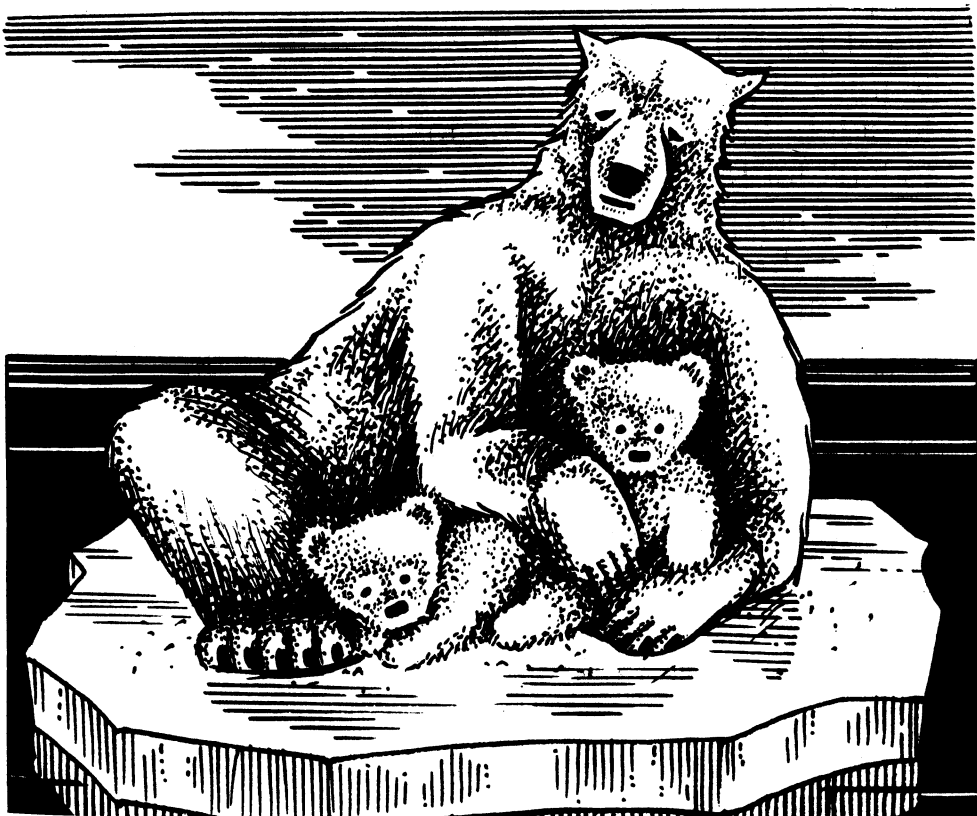
skin [skɪn] — шкура

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the polar bear live?
2. Why is it not afraid of the cold?
3. What helps it not to fall on the ice?
4. How does the polar bear catch seals?
5. What does it eat when it cannot find fish or meat?
6. Why do the people of the Far North hunt the polar bear?

The Arctic Twins

A polar she-bear and her two white twins live in the Far North. One day in early spring the she-bear is swimming from one ice-floe to another. She is looking for seals. Her twins are hungry. The she-bear soon finds some small holes in the ice where seals put their heads out to breathe. She waits for a seal to come up for air. The twins are playing nearby. Suddenly they see their mother disappear under the ice. Soon she comes out on the ice with a large seal in her mouth. It is a very good dinner for the bear-cubs.



Some of the ice-floes have large holes. There the she-bear teaches her twins to catch seals.

One day a large ship appears in between the ice-floes. The men of the ship see the she-bear and her cubs on the ice. The she-bear with her cubs try to swim away, but the men drive her away and send a boat for the twins. Now the twins are about six months old and they are strong. They try to swim away from the boat, but the men catch the twins and put them into a cage. Soon the cubs get accustomed to their new life. They bathe in the tub of sea-water, dive and play with each other. They eat fish, the fat of a seal and sometimes sugar and cakes.

The twins like to play with fish, they carry it into the tub and dive down after it. The twins are always gay and do not remember the land of ice and snow.

Words and phrases

arctic [ˈɑːktɪk] — северный, полярный

twins [twɪnz] — близнецы

ice-floe [ˈaɪsfləʊ] — плавучая льдина

to breathe [brɪːð] — дышать

nearby [ˈniːbaɪ] — рядом

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] — внезапно, вдруг

to disappear [ˌdɪsəˈpiə] — исчезать, пропадать

mouth [maʊθ] — пасть, рот

to teach [tiːtʃ] — учить, обучать

to appear [əˈpiə] — появляться

in between [ɪn bɪˈtwiːn] — посреди

to drive away [draɪv əˈweɪ] — прогонять

month [mʌnθ] — месяц

strong [strɒŋ] — сильный
to try [traɪ] — пытаться, стараться
to put [pʊt] — помещать, сажать
cage [keɪdʒ] — клетка
to get accustomed to... [get ə'kʌstəmd tə] — привыкать к...
to bathe [beɪð] — купаться
tub [tʌb] — кадка
to dive [daɪv] — нырять
gay [geɪ] — весёлый

Who remembers?

1. Where do a polar she-bear and her two twins live?
2. What is the she-bear doing one day in early spring?
3. How does the she-bear catch a seal?
4. Where does the she-bear teach her twins to catch seals?
5. What comes in between the floes once?
6. What do the men of the ship do to catch the twins?
7. What do the twins try to do?
8. How old are the twins at that time?
9. Do the men catch the bear-cubs?
10. Where do they put them?
11. Do the twins get accustomed to their new life?
12. What do they like to do best of all?
13. What do they eat?

Find pairs of words.

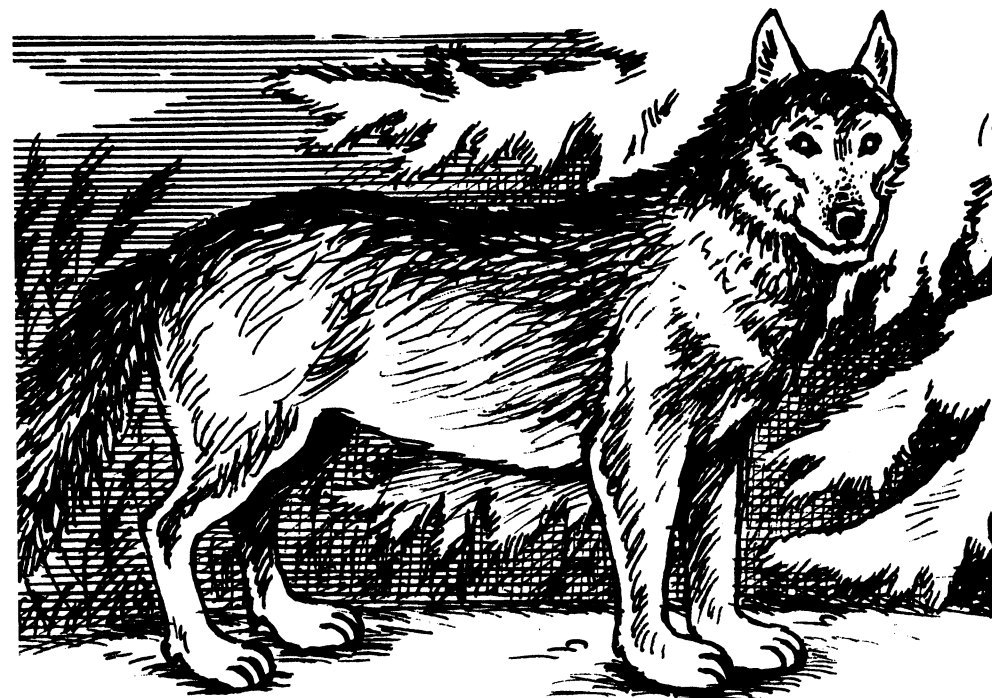
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

early	twins
hungry	hole

small	spring
good	ship
strong	life
large	bear-cubs
fat	dinner
gay	she-bear
new	seals

The Wolf

The wolf is an animal that looks like a big dog. But the dog is gentle, and the wolf is fierce and cruel.



We may see wolves in Europe, Asia and America. The wolf makes its den in the forest far away from the houses of people. Here in summer the wolf lives and eats rabbits, hares and other small animals. During the day it is in the den, and at night it hunts.

In summer wolves hunt each for itself but in winter they gather in large packs. When wolves are hungry, they become very bold. They even come near villages and attack sheep, cows and horses. The wolf is very strong; it can carry a sheep in its mouth and easily run off with it.

In winter we may often hear the howl of hungry wolves at night.

Words and phrases

wolf [wʊlf] — волк

wolves [wʊlvz] — волки

to look like [lʊk laɪk] — быть похожим на кого-либо

gentle [ˈdʒentl] — добрый

fierce [fɪəs] — свирепый

cruel [ˈkruəl] — жестокий

Europe [ˈjʊərəp] — Европа

Asia [ˈeɪʃə] — Азия

America [əˈmerɪkə] — Америка

den [den] — логово

far away [ˈfɑːr əˈweɪ] — на большом расстоянии

rabbit [ˈræbɪt] — кролик

each for itself [iːtʃ fɔːr ɪtˈself] — поодиночке

to gather [ˈgæðə] — собираться

pack [pæk] — стая

bold [bɔːld] — смелый

to attack [əˈtæk] — нападать
easily [ˈiːzɪli] — легко, без труда
howl [haʊl] — вой, завывание

Answer the questions.

1. What animal does the wolf look like?
2. Where does it live?
3. Where does it make its den?
4. What does the wolf eat in summer?
5. How do wolves hunt in summer?
6. How do wolves hunt in winter?
7. When do wolves become very bold?
8. What animals do wolves attack when they are hungry?

The Wolf and the Fox

The Fox is sitting on the road and eating fish. The Wolf is running along the road; he sees the Fox. He is very hungry and asks the Fox to give him some fish. But the Fox says, "Go to the river, catch a fish yourself and eat it".

"How can I catch a fish?" asks the Wolf. "It is winter. There is ice on the river".

"Make a hole in the ice and put your tail into the water," advises him the Fox. "The fish will seize your tail. Then pull your tail out of the hole and in this way you will have fish".

So the Wolf goes to the river. He makes a hole in the ice, sits down near it and puts his tail into the water. The Fox goes away and laughs at the foolish Wolf. The night passes, and the Wolf is still sitting on the ice.

In the morning many children come to the river. They see the Wolf and make a great noise. The Wolf is very cold and afraid of the children. He wants to pull his tail out of the hole, but he cannot. He pulls and pulls. No result. At last he makes a very strong pull and runs away, but without his tail.



Words and phrases

to advise [əd'vaɪz] — советовать
 to seize [si:z] — хватать, вцепляться
 to pull [pʊl] — тянуть, тащить
 in this way [ɪn ðɪs weɪ] — таким образом
 to laugh [lɑ:f] — смеяться
 foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] — глупый
 noise [nɔɪz] — шум, гам
 pull [pʊl] — рывок
 advice [əd'vaɪs] — совет

Who knows?

1. Who is sitting on the road and eating fish?
2. Who sees the Fox?
3. What does the Wolf ask the Fox to give him?
4. What does the Fox advise him to do?
5. Does the Wolf follow her advice?
6. How does the Wolf try to catch fish?
7. Who sees the Wolf near the river?
8. Does the Wolf want to run away?
9. Does he run away with a tail or without it?

Can you spell the words correctly?

veidac —	tsgorn —
leucr —	lghau —
ntuh —	ensoi —
gnuhyr —	wtare —
ngstor —	shfoiol —
mthuo —	taerg —
lati —	tchac —

The Fox

The fox is an animal with thick red fur and a beautiful bushy tail.

Its home is in the forest or in the water-meadow. It likes places with high grass. In the daytime the fox hides in its burrow, and at night it hunts.

The best food for the fox is meat, so it kills small animals and eats them. It hunts mice, rats, rabbits and hares.

When the fox cannot find meat, it eats berries in the forest. Sometimes, when the fox is very hungry, it goes to a village and tries to get a hen or a duck which is its best food.

The fox is a clever and cunning animal. Men go to the forest to hunt it, but they cannot catch it easily.



Words

bushy [ˈbʊʃɪ] — пушистый

water-meadow [ˈwɔ:tə,medu] — заливной луг

to hide [haɪd] — прятаться

burrow [ˈbʌrəʊ] — нора

rat [ræt] — крыса

clever [ˈklevə] — умный

cunning [ˈkʌnɪŋ] — хитрый

Answer the questions.

1. What does the fox look like?
2. Where does the fox live?
3. What do we call its home?
4. What places does it like?
5. Where does it hide in the daytime?
6. What does it do at night?
7. What is the best food for the fox?
8. What else does it eat?
9. Where does the fox go when it is very hungry?
10. Do men go to the forest to catch it?
11. Can they catch it easily?

The Fox and the Cat

One day the Fox meets the Cat in the wood. They are looking for food. The Cat wants a fat mouse, and the Fox wants a fat rabbit. They are looking and looking for these animals, but cannot find anybody. There are no fat rabbits and fat mice in the woods. The Fox is very angry. When she wants a rabbit, she wants it!

The Cat is not angry at all. When he wants a mouse, he can wait for it.

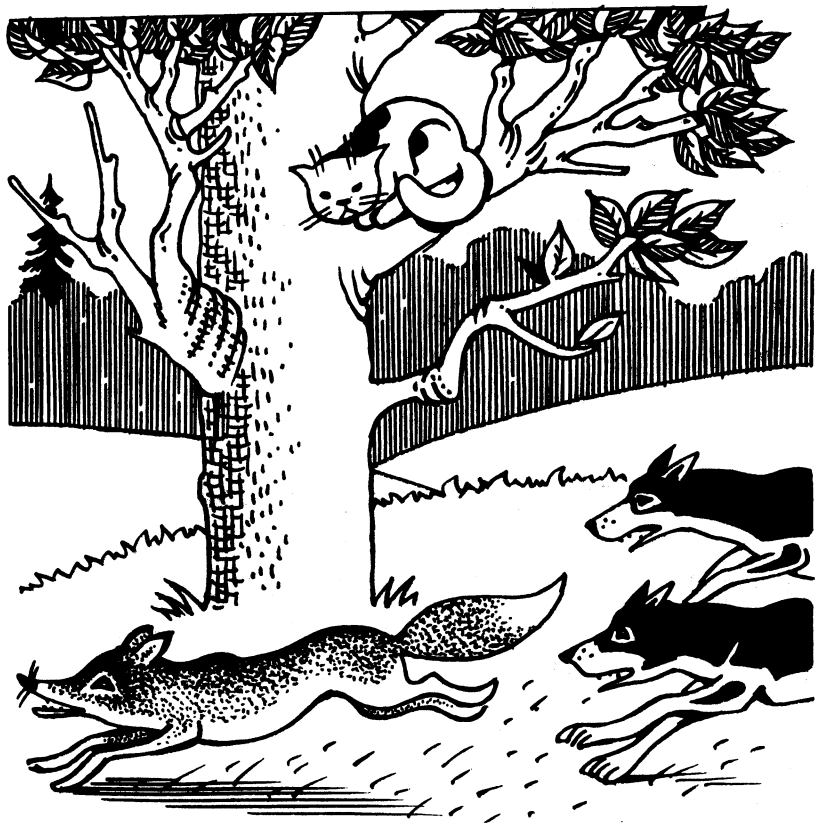
He says, "Good morning, Mrs Fox. I'm glad to see you. How are you?"

The Fox looks at the Cat and laughs.

"You foolish little cat!" she says. "I can always get along all right. I know so many tricks. How many tricks do you know?"

"I know just one trick", says the Cat.

"Ha, ha!" laughs the Fox. "Just one little trick! What is that?"



"I can jump up into a tree," says the Cat. "When the dogs come — jump! I'm safe!"

"Ha, ha!" laughs the Fox. "Just one little trick! I know many tricks. They are all better than your trick. Let me tell you some of them. Then the dogs will never catch you".

"All right!" says the Cat.

Just then they hear a great noise. It is a hunter on his horse. His dogs are running and barking.

Jump! The Cat is safe in a tree! But the dogs catch Mrs Fox!

"I'm just a foolish little cat," says the Cat. "I know only one trick. But one trick is sometimes better than many."

Words and phrases

wood [wʊd] — лес

mice [maɪs] — мыши

How are you? [haʊ ə: ju:] — Как поживаете?

to get along [get ə'lɒŋ] — поживать

trick [trɪk] — хитроумная уловка, трюк

to bark [bɑ:k] — лаять

Do you remember?

1. What animal does the Fox meet in the wood?
2. What are the Fox and the Cat doing in the wood?
3. Do they find a fat mouse and a fat rabbit?
4. Who is very angry — the Fox or the Cat?
5. Why does the Fox laugh at the Cat?
6. Does the Fox know many tricks?
7. What trick does the Cat know?
8. Does the Cat's trick help him to be safe?

9. How does the Cat's trick help him to be safe?
10. Do the Fox's tricks help her to be safe?
11. What happens to the Fox?

A Rhyming Game

Find in column **B** the word that rhymes with the word in column **A**. Do the same with columns **C** and **D**.

A	B	C	D
fat	fast	mice	box
mouse	mind	run	song
trick	near	fox	fun
find	sick	along	nice
hear	house	know	fight
just	that	right	slow

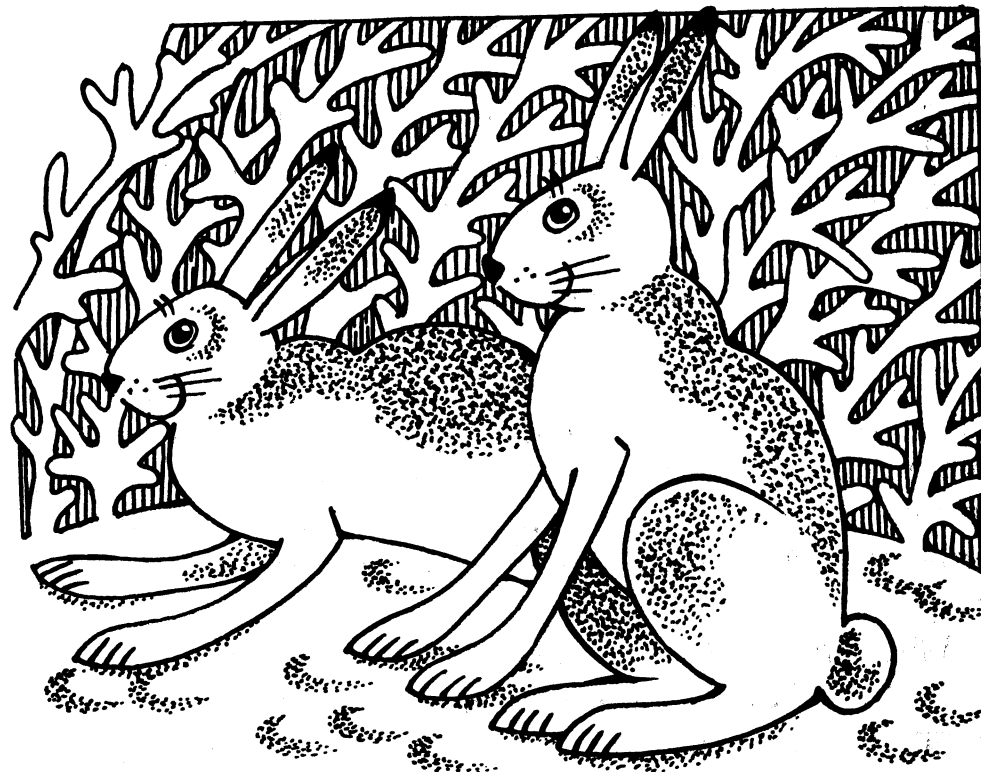
The Hare

The hare lives in warm and cold countries. It is a small animal. Its fur is thick, its tail is very short, but its ears are very long.

The hare is very timid and is afraid of everything. It makes its home in the grass. In the daytime the hare is there. At night it goes to the field to look for food. Its food is corn, vegetables and grass.

In the morning the hare comes back to its home.

At the first signal of danger the hare runs away. When people hunt the hare, it goes to water as it swims very well.



Words

hare [heə] — заяц
 country ['kʌntri] — страна
 timid ['timɪd] — боязливый, робкий
 vegetable ['vedʒtəbl̩] — овощ
 danger ['deɪndʒə] — опасность

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the hare live?
2. Where does the hare make its home?
3. Is it a timid or a bold animal?

4. What does it do in the daytime and at night?
5. What food does it eat?
6. What does it do at the first signal of danger?
7. What does the hare do when people hunt it?
8. Why is it not afraid of water?

The Hare and the Lion

The Lion lives in the forest. Every day he eats up one of the animals of the forest. They come up one after another when he calls them. At last it is the Hare's turn to go to the Lion but he is very much afraid. He waits for some time, and when at last he has the courage to come, he is very late.

When the Lion sees the Hare, he runs towards him. The Hare says, "Uncle Lion, I know I'm late, and you can be angry with me. But really it is not my fault. There is another Lion in our part of the forest, and he says that he is the master, and you are nobody. Indeed, he is very angry that you want to eat me up!"

"Ha!" roars the Lion, "who says he is my master? Show him to me. I will make him know who is the master of the forest".

"Come along then," says the Hare.

They go a long way until they come to a well. The Hare looks down into the well. "He is here just now," says he. The Lion looks in and at the bottom he sees somebody that looks like a lion. He shakes his head — the other lion shakes his head, too. He roars — the echo of the roar comes up from the well.

"Let me get at him!" roars the Lion, and he jumps into the well.

Nobody hears of that Lion any more, and the animals of the forest are very glad. They live in peace.



Words

lion [ˈlaɪən] — лев

turn [tɜ:n] — очередь

courage [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] — храбрость, смелость

fault [fɔ:lt] — вина
master [ˈmɑ:stə] — хозяин
to roar [rɔ:] — реветь
well [wel] — колодец
bottom [ˈbɒtəm] — дно
to shake [ʃeɪk] — трясти, качать
echo [ˈekəʊ] — эхо
in peace [ɪn pi:s] — спокойно

Think and answer.

1. Where does the Lion live?
2. What does he do every day?
3. Whose turn comes to go to the Lion?
4. Does the Hare go to the Lion at once?
5. Why is he late?
6. Is the Lion angry with him?
7. What does the Hare tell him?
8. Where do the Hare and the Lion go?
9. Where does the Lion look?
10. What animal does the Lion see at the bottom of the well?
11. What does he do?
12. Why are the animals of the forest very glad?

Riddles

Guess the animal. What is it?

- It's small.
It has fur.
It eats corn, vegetables and grass.

- It's very timid.
- It has thick red fur and a bushy tail.
It eats meat.
It's clever and cunning.
- It's grey.
It looks like a big dog.
It eats meat.
It's fierce and cruel.
- It's large.
It has fur.
It's brown.
It lives in the forest.
It sleeps all winter in its den.
- It's large.
It has thick fur.
It's white.
It eats fish and seals.
It swims very well.

The Lion

The lion is bold, fierce and very strong. The largest lions live in Africa. Lions also live in Asia, but there they are not as large and strong as the lions of Africa.

The lion has a long mane and its skin is yellow. The lioness is smaller than the lion and has no mane. The lioness makes its home in the deepest part of the forest, and there it lives with its lion-cubs.

In the daytime the lion is in its den. But when the sun is going down, it goes to hunt. It walks very softly and makes

no noise. The lion can run very fast when it is hunting. When all is still, people can hear its terrible roar. When the lion is very hungry, it may walk over the plains even in the daytime. There are many wild asses and antelopes in the plains. The lion jumps on these animals and kills them.



Words

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] — Африка

mane [meɪn] — грива

softly [ˈsɒftli] — тихо

fast [fɑːst] — быстро

plain [pleɪn] — равнина

ass [æs] — осёл

antelope [ˈæntɪləʊp] — антилопа

Answer the questions.

1. What kind of animal is the lion?
2. Where do the largest lions live?
3. What does the lion look like?
4. Is the lioness bigger than the lion?
5. Where does the lion go to hunt?
6. When does the lion go to hunt?
7. How does it walk?
8. How does the lion run when it is hunting?
9. Where does the lion go when it is hungry?
10. What animals does it catch in the plains?

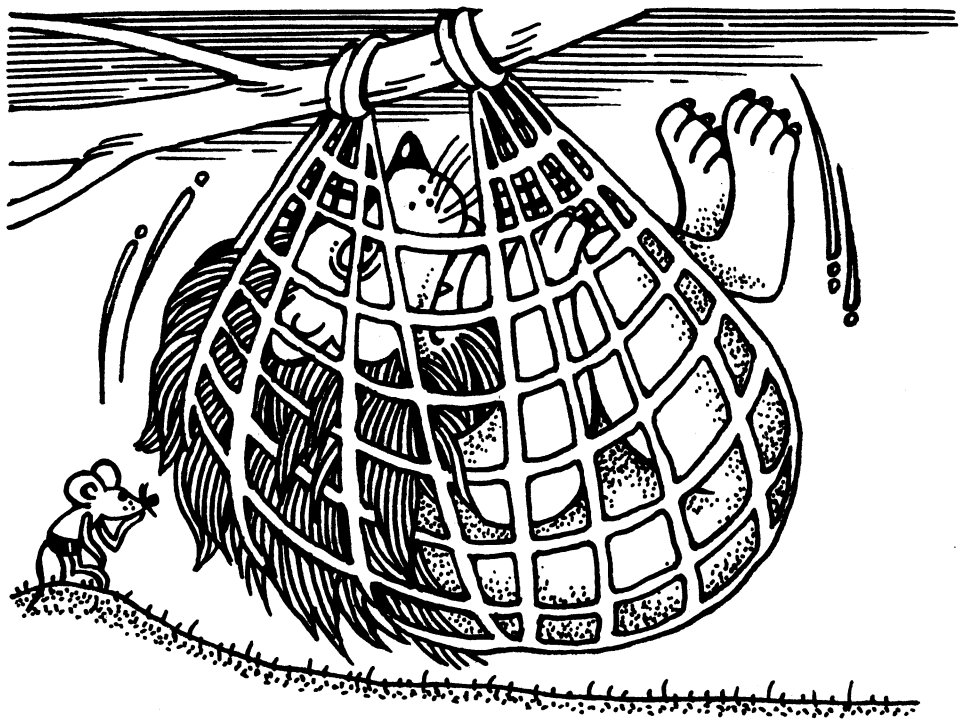
The Lion and the Mouse

The Lion, who is very tired after his day's work, is sleeping in the forest. The Mouse runs over him and awakes him. The Lion is very angry, and he lays his paw upon the little Mouse. He wants to kill her, but the Mouse asks him not to do it.

She asks so hard that the Lion lets the Mouse go. The little Mouse is very thankful. "Noble Lion, I may help you some day," says the Mouse. The Lion laughs. How can such a little animal help him!

Some days later the Lion falls into a net. He tries to get free, but the net is very strong, and he cannot do it. The

Lion roars with pain. The little Mouse hears his voice, and runs to him. She sees the Lion in the net and wants to help him. She works with her sharp teeth for a long time. At last the little Mouse bites the rope through and sets the Lion free.



Words and phrases

to awake [ə'weɪk] — будить

noble ['nəʊbl] — благородный

net [net] — сеть

strong [strɒŋ] — крепкий

to get free [get fri:] — освободиться

with pain [wɪð peɪn] — от боли

voice [vɔɪs] — голос

sharp [ʃɑ:p] — острый

to bite through [baɪt θru:] — перекусывать

rope [rəʊp] — верёвка

to set free [set fri:] — освободить

Yes or No?

1. Is the Lion sleeping in the forest?
2. Does the Mouse run over him?
3. Does she awake him?
4. Is the Lion very angry?
5. Does he want to kill the little Mouse?
6. Does the Mouse ask the Lion to let her go?
7. Does the Lion let her go?
8. Is the little Mouse very thankful to him?
9. Does the Lion fall into a net once?
10. Is the net very strong?
11. Can the Lion get free?
12. Does he roar with pain?
13. Does the Mouse come and bite the rope through?
14. Does the little Mouse set the Lion free?

Wild Animals

Learn the poem.

I shall be a lion
 And you will be a bear,
 And each of us will have a den
 Beneath a little chair;

And you must growl and growl,
And I shall roar and roar,
And then — why, then you'll growl again,
And I shall roar some more!

Words and phrases

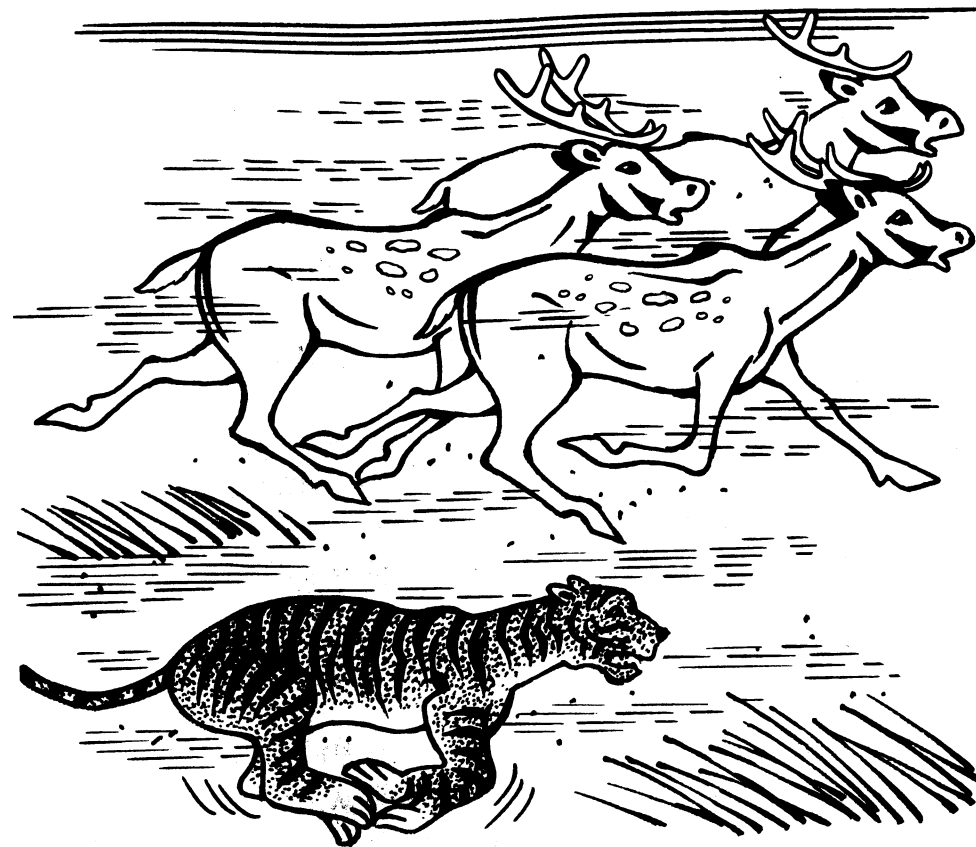
beneath [bi'ni:θ] — под
to growl [graʊl] — рычать
why [waɪ] — зд. ну
some more [sʌm mɔ:] — ещё

The Tiger

The tiger lives in Asia in thick forests which are called the jungle. It has got a beautiful yellow skin with black stripes. It is very fierce and strong, stronger than the lion.

The tiger lives for 15—20 years. It sleeps during the day and hunts at night. It watches the animals. When the tiger is hungry, it tries to kill all it can. It walks through the jungle so softly that it can come up to the animal without any noise. Then the tiger jumps upon the animal and kills it. The tiger eats monkeys, deer and buffaloes. An adult tiger can eat over 50 kilograms of meat during one night.

The tiger does not run, it jumps. It is quicker than a horse. The tiger swims very well too. When people hunt the tiger, and it comes near a river, it jumps into the water and swims across it. In this way it often saves its life. The tiger has from two to four cubs. They live with their mother until they are three years old.



Words

tiger [ˈtaɪgə] — тигр
stripe [straɪp] — полоса
deer [dɪə] — олень, олени
buffalo [ˈbʌfələʊ] — буйвол
adult [ˈædʌlt] — взрослый

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the tiger live?
2. What forests do we call the jungle?

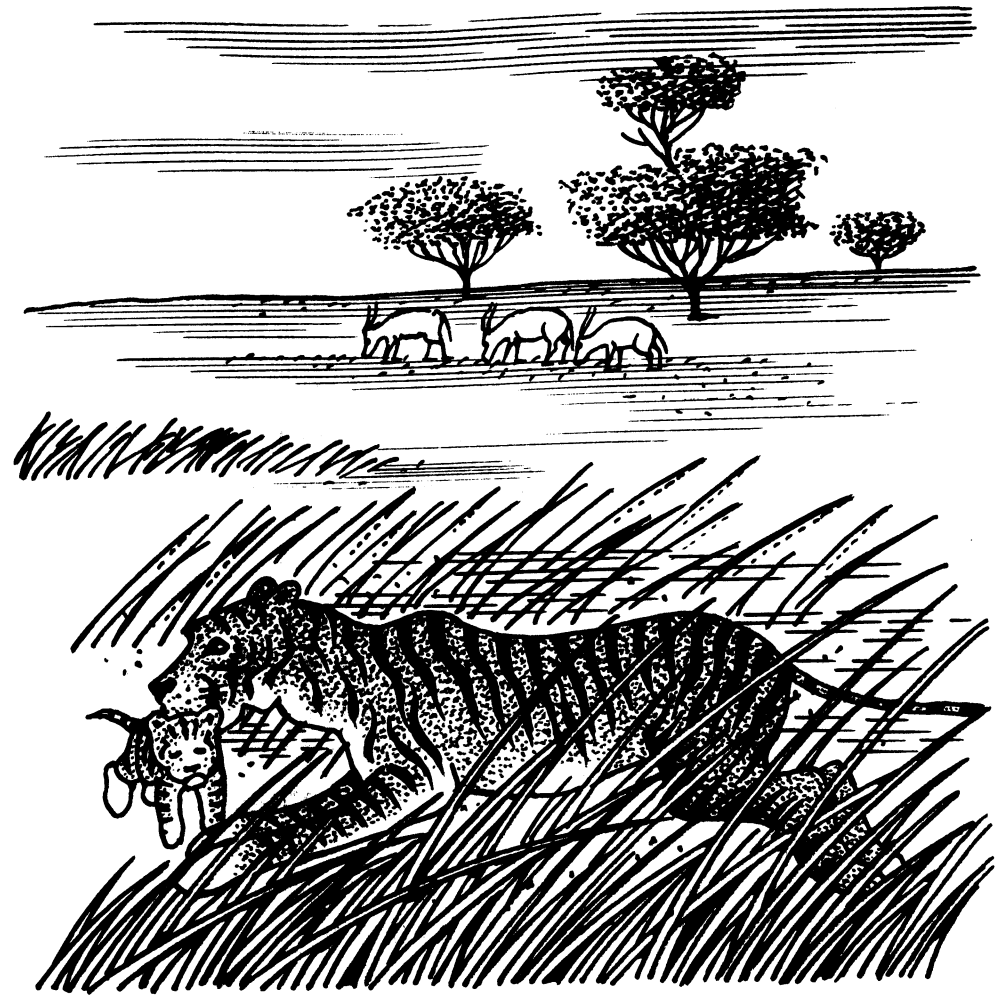
3. What is the tiger's skin like?
4. Which is stronger — the lion or the tiger?
5. How long does the tiger live?
6. When does it sleep?
7. When does it go to hunt?
8. How does the tiger catch animals?
9. What animals does it eat?
10. How much meat can an adult tiger eat?
11. Does the tiger run or jump?
12. Can it run away from the hunters?
13. In what way does the tiger often save its life?
14. How many cubs does it have?
15. How long do they live with their mother?

A Mother's Love

Some hunters find a tiger-cub in the jungle. It is not more than two weeks old. They take it with them and bring it to their tent. The hunters tie the tiger-cub to the tent-pole with a collar and chain. The little animal is very pretty and plays like a kitten. But soon the people in the tent hear a terrible roar. The tiger-cub knows this voice very well. It is the voice of its mother! The little tiger answers it and pulls the chain with all its strength. The people in the tent are very much frightened.

Suddenly a large tigress runs up to the tent. She does not look at the people. She catches her cub by the neck, breaks the chain and runs away.

In this way the bold mother saves her cub. Nobody fires at the brave mother.



Words

- to find [faɪnd] — находить
 tent [tent] — палатка
 to tie [taɪ] — привязывать
 pole [pəʊl] — столб, шест
 collar [ˈkɒlə] — ошейник

chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь
pretty [ˈprɪti] — хорошенький
to hear [hɪə] — услышать
roar [rɔː] — рёв
strength [streŋθ] — сила
to fire [ˈfaɪə] — стрелять

Can you answer?

1. Who finds a tiger-cub in the jungle?
2. What do the hunters do with the cub?
3. What does the cub do?
4. What do the hunters hear soon?
5. Whose roar is it?
6. Does the cub know this voice?
7. What does it do when it hears the roar of its mother?
8. Who runs up to the tent suddenly?
9. What does the tigress do?
10. Does anybody fire at the brave mother? Why?

Write the correct Words.

1. The hare makes its home in the g_____.
2. In the daytime the fox hides in its b_____.
3. In winter wolves gather in large p_____.
4. The brown bear lives in the f_____.
5. During the winter months the brown bear s_____.
6. In the sea the polar bear catches s_____.
7. In summer the polar bear looks for b_____.
8. The tiger has a yellow skin with black s_____.
9. The lion is bold, fierce and very s_____.
10. The fox has a beautiful b_____ tail.

The Elephant

The elephant is the largest of all land animals. Sometimes it is fourteen feet tall and fourteen feet long. It weighs about 6 tons. It lives in Africa and Asia. It does not eat meat. It eats fruit, leaves and grass. The elephant is always hungry and eats almost all the time.

The elephant moves from place to place looking for food. It usually walks about 4—6 km/h. It travels more at night and feeds quietly during the day.

It likes the deep shadowy part of the forest and looks for the coolest places. It likes to bathe and can stay near a lake for hours. It fills its trunk with water and then splashes it all over his body.

The elephant, like the camel, can hold water in its stomach. When it wants to bathe and there is no water nearby, it puts its trunk in its mouth, gets the water from it and throws it over its body.

The trunk of the elephant is to it what the neck is to other animals. It is very long, but the elephant can move it easily — it can make its trunk shorter or longer. The trunk is also a nose to him. At the end of it there is a place like a cup. There are two holes or nostrils there. The trunk is an arm and a hand for the elephant, too.

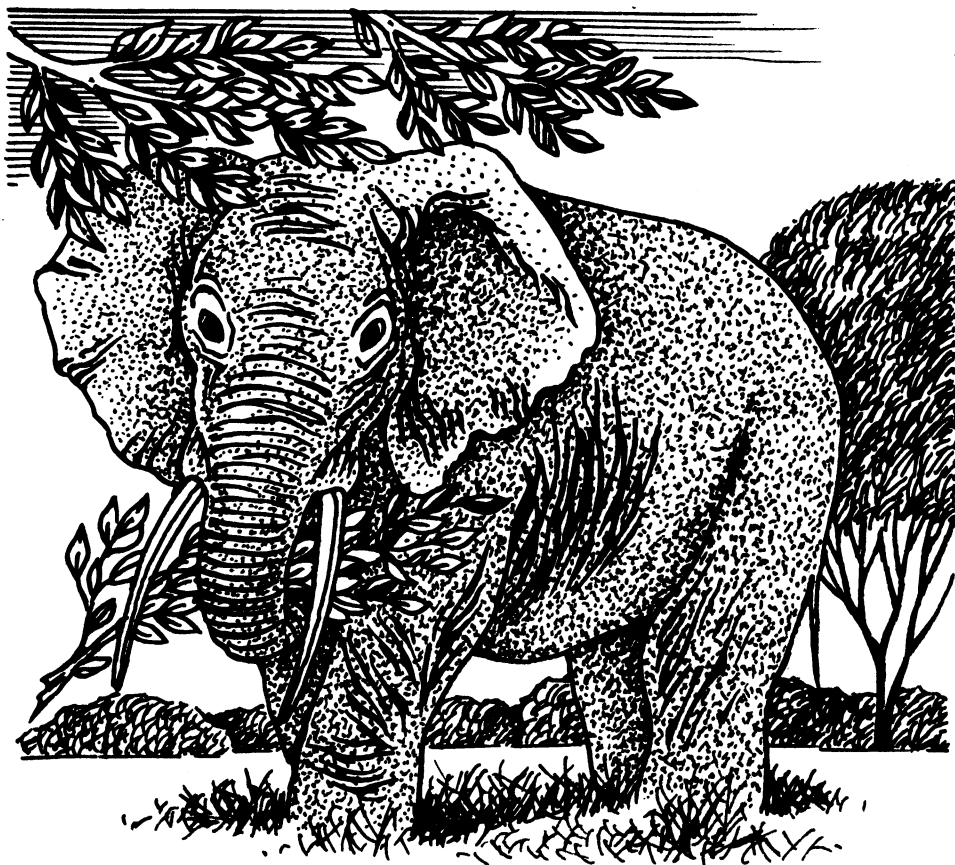
Thanks to the trunk the elephant can pick fruit from high trees. At the end of the trunk there is a part which forms a finger. With this finger the animal can pick up the smallest thing from the ground. The trunk of the elephant is very strong though it has no bones. Forty thousand muscles move it.

Ten or twenty elephants live together in a herd. When a herd of elephants walks through the forest, the oldest of the herd walks first.

The elephant does not sleep very much. When the elephant sleeps it often stands.

Elephants do not often fight, even with each other. If they are frightened, they run away. Elephants are very strong, gentle and clever animals.

People tame elephants and use them for work.



Words and phrases

elephant [ˈelɪfənt] — слон

tall [tɔ:l] — высокий

long [lɒŋ] — длинный

to weigh [weɪ] — весить

foot [fʊt] — фут (1 фут = 30,48 см)

ton [tʌn] — тонна

fruit [fru:t] — плод(ы), фрукт(ы)

km/h = kilometres per hour [ˈkɪləˌmi:təz pɜ:rˈaʊə] — километров в час

to feed [fi:d] — кормиться

quietly [ˈkwaɪətlɪ] — спокойно

shadowy [ˈʃædəʊɪ] — тенистый

to fill [fɪl] — наполнять

trunk [trʌŋk] — хобот

to splash [splæʃ] — обрызгивать

to hold [həʊld] — держать

stomach [ˈstʌmək] — желудок

nostril [ˈnɒstri:l] — ноздря

thanks to [θæŋks tə] — благодаря

to pick up [pɪk ʌp] — срывать, собирать

to pick [pɪk] — поднимать, подбирать

bone [bəʊn] — кость

muscle [ˈmʌsl] — мышца

herd [hɜ:d] — стадо

to tame [teɪm] — приручать

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the elephant live?
2. What does it like to eat?

3. Why does the elephant move from place to place?
4. When does it travel?
5. What does it do during the day?
6. What part of the forest does the elephant like?
7. Why does it like to be near the water?
8. What can the elephant hold in its stomach?
9. What is the trunk for the elephant?
10. What is there at the end of the trunk?
11. What can the elephant do thanks to the trunk?
12. How many elephants live together in a herd?
13. How does a herd of elephants walk?
14. How does the elephant sleep?
15. Does it sleep much?
16. What kind of animal is the elephant?
17. Why do people tame elephants?

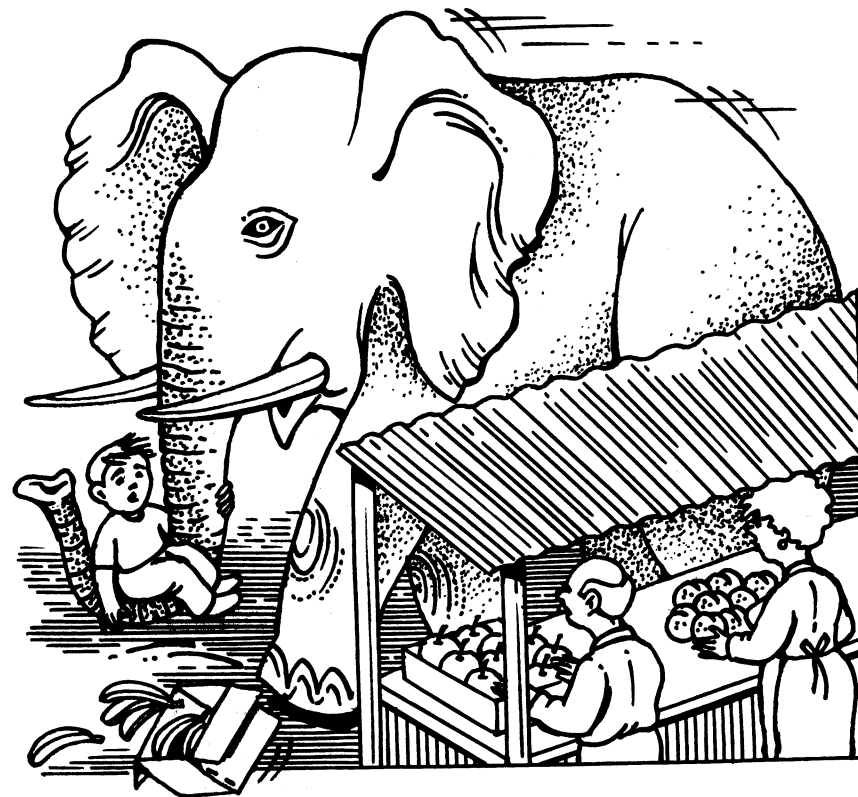
The Clever Elephant

In one of the towns of India a poor woman has a stall in the market. She sells fruit. Sometimes an elephant goes by and always stops and looks at her stall. The woman knows that the elephant likes fruit, and she gives him some.

One day the elephant gets angry with his master and runs to the market. All the people run away. They are afraid of the angry elephant. The poor woman leaves her stall and runs away too.

But she forgets that her child is sitting on the ground near the stall. The elephant can kill him!

But the clever animal knows the child of the woman. He is very angry, but he stops near the child, looks at it, picks



it up with his trunk and puts it in another place where the baby is quite safe.

Words and phrases

poor [pʊə] — бедный

stall [stɔ:l] — ларёк

market [ˈmɑ:kɪt] — рынок

to sell [sel] — продавать

to get angry [get ˈæŋgrɪ] — сердиться

to be quite safe [bi: kwɔɪt seɪf] — находиться в полной безопасности

Who remembers?

1. Where does a poor woman have a stall in the market?
2. What does she sell?
3. Who goes by the stall sometimes?
4. What does the woman give him?
5. Who does the elephant get angry with one day?
6. Where does he run?
7. Why do all the people run away?
8. Does the woman run away too?
9. Where is her child at that time?
10. What does the elephant do?

The Tailor and the Elephant

Every day the elephant passes the house where the tailor sits at work. The tailor always gives it some fruit. The elephant comes to the window and puts its trunk in to get a present.

One day the tailor has nothing to give the elephant, and he pricks the poor animal's trunk with a needle. The elephant goes quietly away. It goes to a pool of dirty water nearby, fills the trunk with it and comes back. The elephant puts its large head through the window and throws the dirty water over the tailor.

Some people see the scene.

Words

tailor [ˈteɪlə] — портной
to prick [prɪk] — уколоть

needle [ˈni:dl] — иголка

pool [pu:l] — лужа

dirty [ˈdɜ:ti] — грязный

Answer correctly.

1. Whose house does the elephant pass every day?
2. What does the tailor always give it?
3. How does the elephant get its present?
4. What does the tailor do to the elephant one day?
5. Where does the elephant go?
6. How does it carry water?
7. What does the elephant do with the water?

Join the parts to make ten words.

some	ver	dle	thing
ang	ani	times	sent
mar	pre	ry	get
for	tai	ket	mal
cle	nee	no	lor

The Leopard

The leopard lives in Asia and Africa. It is not so large as the tiger. It has a very beautiful yellow skin with large black spots. It hunts small animals such as young zebras, monkeys and antelopes.

The leopard can climb a tree like a cat. It spends most of its time in trees, where it waits until a small animal passes. It jumps on the animal and then takes it up into the tree.

When the leopard sees the hunters, it hides itself in the jungle. But the dogs run through the long grass and soon find it. Then the leopard quickly climbs a tree. There it can hide itself from the dogs but not from the guns of the hunters. Sometimes the hunters kill the leopard at once, but sometimes they only wound it, and then it gets very fierce and jumps upon them.



Words and phrases

leopard [ˈlepəd] — леопард

spot [spɒt] — пятно

at once [ətˈwʌns] — сразу

to wound [wu:nd] — ранить

to get very fierce [get ˈveri fiəs] — свирепеть

Answer the questions.

1. What is the home of the leopard?
2. What colour is its skin?
3. What animals does the leopard hunt?
4. Where does the leopard spend most of its time?
5. How does it catch animals?
6. What does it do when it sees the hunters?
7. How does the leopard hide itself?

The Thankful Leopard

It was in late autumn. The weather was cold and windy, and some animals of the circus caught cold. One of the new leopards fell ill too. It was very fierce and nobody could tame it.

“We shall lose that animal,” said the owner of the circus.

“But we must help it,” said his wife.

“Help that animal? It will tear you to pieces if you go into the cage.”

“But it is sick, and we must help it. I shall try, anyway,” said the woman.

The next day the circus owner’s wife went into the leopard’s cage with a bottle of medicine. Some men with revolvers followed her.

The sick leopard roared. The woman came nearer. When the terrible jaws opened, she poured her medicine down the red throat.

The leopard did not resist. The big cat was thankful to the woman who helped it.

Day after day the woman came into the cage. The leopard always waited for her, and when she left the cage the eyes of the animal followed her.

At last the leopard recovered. Then the woman said, "I want to train the leopard and go onto the arena with it". Now this woman could do anything she liked with that cat.

Four years passed since that day. During all that time not a single growl of anger ever came from the leopard's throat. The animal was thankful to the woman.



Words and phrases

to be [bi:] — быть

was [wɒz] — *past of be (ед. ч.)*

circus [ˈsɜ:kəs] — цирк

to catch cold [kætʃ kəʊld] — простудиться

caught [kɔ:t] — *past of catch*

to fall ill [fɔ:l ɪl] — заболеть

fell [fel] — *past of fall*

can [kæn] — мочь

could [kʊd] — *past of can*

to lose [lu:z] — потерять

to say [seɪ] — сказать

said [sed] — *past of say*

owner [ˈɔvnə] — владелец

wife [waɪf] — жена

to tear [teə] — разорвать

piece [pi:s] — кусок, часть

sick [sɪk] — больной

anyway [ˈeniweɪ] — всё-таки, всё же

to go [gəʊ] — идти, ходить

went [went] — *past of go*

bottle [ˈbɒtl] — бутылка

medicine [ˈmedsɪn] — лекарство

to follow [ˈfɒləʊ] — следовать

to come [kʌm] — подходить

came [keɪm] — *past of come*

jaw [dʒɔ:] — челюсть

to pour [pɔ:] — лить

to do [du:] — делать

did [dɪd] — *past of do*

throat [θrəʊt] — горло
to resist [rɪ'zɪst] — сопротивляться
to recover [rɪ'kʌvə] — выздоравливать
to train [treɪn] — обучить
arena [ə'ri:nə] — арена
single ['sɪŋɡl] — один
growl [graʊl] — рычание
anger ['æŋɡə] — гнев
since [sɪns] — с
ever ['evə] — когда-либо

Do you know?

1. Why did some animals of the circus catch cold?
2. Did the new leopard fall ill too?
3. What kind of leopard was it?
4. Who wanted to help the sick leopard?
5. What did the circus owner's wife do?
6. Did the leopard struggle?
7. What did the woman do day after day?
8. Did the leopard wait for her?
9. Did the woman want to train that leopard?
10. Could the woman do anything she liked with that cat?
11. Why was the leopard never angry with the woman?

Use these words and phrases in sentences of your own.

weather, windy, to catch cold, fierce, sick, a bottle of medicine, to pour medicine, to follow, to struggle, to recover, to train the leopard, to go onto the arena, a growl of anger, to be thankful.

The Rhinoceros

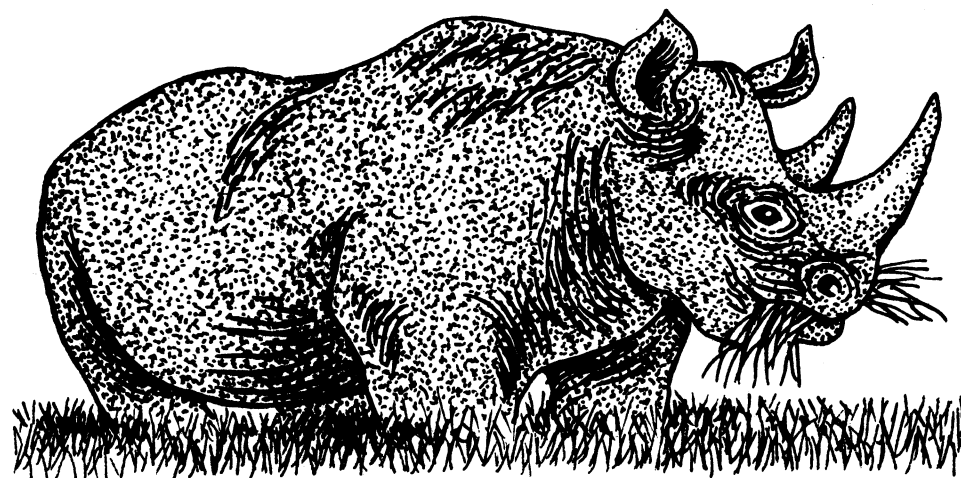
Rhinoceroses live in Africa and Asia. There are two African kinds of rhinos: the black rhino, that lives in East Africa, and the white rhino, that lives in South Africa.

The rhinoceros is the ugliest of all big animals. Its head is very large. It may have one or two horns on its nose. Its eyes are very small and it sees badly. The skin is not smooth, it has many folds.

The rhinoceros sleeps the greater part of the daytime, but it is very active in the evening or at night.

It eats leaves and grass. Very often when the corn is getting ripe the rhinoceros walks to the field, eats much and besides spoils more than it eats.

People hunt rhinos for their horns. They sell the horns in the Middle East where people use them to make dagger handles, and also in the Far East, where the horns are used in medicines.



Words and phrases

rhinoceros [raɪˈnɒsərəs] — носорог
rhino [ˈraɪnəʊ] — разг. сокр. от rhinoceros
ugly [ˈʌɡli] — некрасивый, уродливый
horn [hɔːn] — рог
smooth [smuːð] — гладкий
fold [fəʊld] — складка
to get ripe [get raɪp] — созревать
to spoil [spɔɪl] — портить
dagger [ˈdæɡə] — кинжал
handle [ˈhændl] — ручка, рукоятка

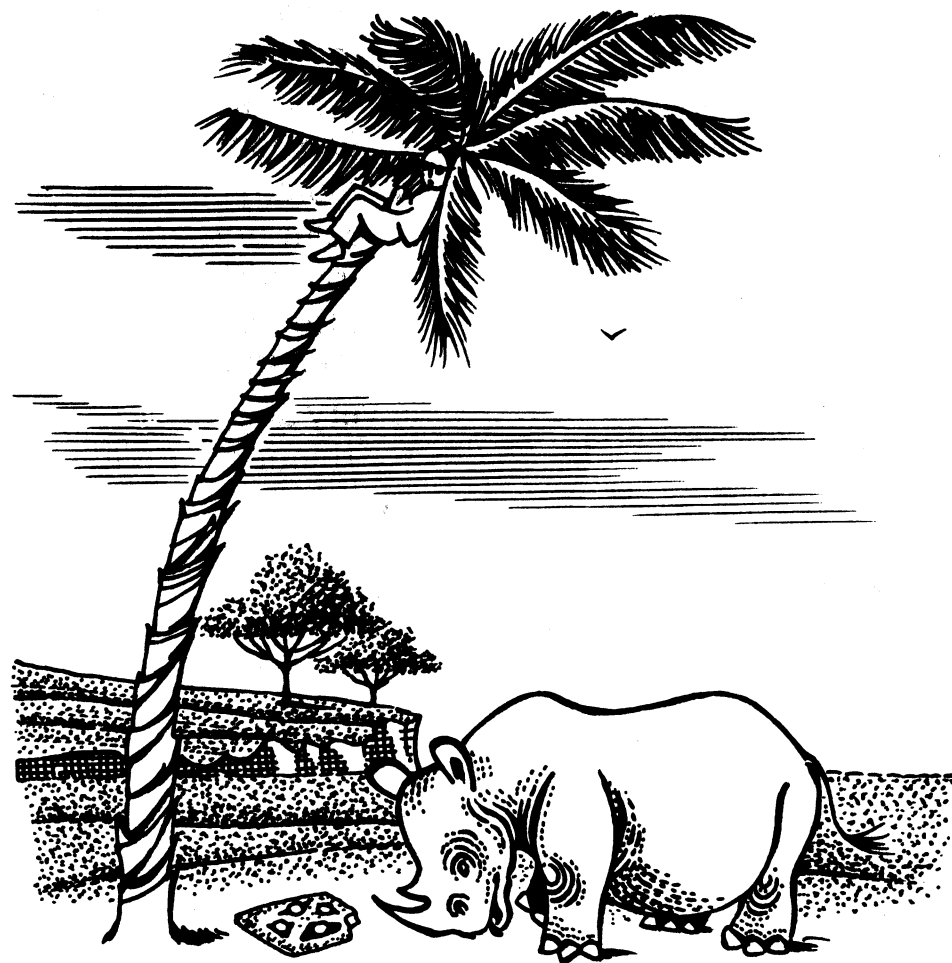
Answer the questions.

1. Where do rhinoceroses live?
2. What kinds of rhinos are there in Africa?
3. What can you say about its skin?
4. How do rhinoceroses spend the greater part of the daytime?
5. What do they eat?
6. What do they do in the field?
7. Why do people hunt rhinos?
8. What do they use their horns for?

How the Rhinoceros Got His Skin *After Rudyard Kipling*

Once upon a time on an island near the shores of the Red Sea there lived a Parsee. He had only his hat, his knife and a cooking-stove. And one day he took flour, and water, and sugar, and plums and made himself a cake.

But when Parsee was going to eat it, there came a Rhinoceros with two little eyes and a horn on his nose. In those days the skin of the Rhinoceros had no folds. It was quite smooth. The Rhinoceros said "Ha!" and Parsee left his cake and climbed to the top of a palm-tree. And the Rhinoceros took the cake, rolled it on the sand, ate it and went away.



Five weeks passed. It was very hot. Everybody took off their clothes. Parsee took off his hat, and the Rhinoceros took off his skin, left on the shore and went to bathe. At that time Parsee came by and found the skin. He laughed, danced, then went home and filled his hat with the cake-crumbs. After that he came back to the shore, took the skin of his enemy and put all the cake-crumbs into it. Then Parsee climbed to the top of the palm tree and waited. Soon the Rhinoceros came out of the water and put his skin on. And the skin tickled like cake-crumbs in bed!

And the Rhinoceros lay down on the sand and rolled and rolled and rolled. He rolled for a very long time, but the cake-crumbs tickled him more and more.

Then the Rhinoceros ran to the palm tree and rubbed and rubbed himself against it. He rubbed so hard that he rubbed his skin into many great folds. But the cake-crumbs were inside his skin, and they tickled! The Rhinoceros could not do anything, so he went home very angry.

From that day to this day every rhinoceros has great folds in its skin and is always angry.

Words and phrases

to get [get] — получить

got [gɒt] — *past of* get

island [ˈaɪlənd] — остров

shore [ʃɔ:] — берег

Parsee [pɑ:ˈsi:] — парс (парсы — религиозная община в Индии)

to have [hæv] — иметь

had [hæd] — *past of* have

knife [naɪf] — нож

cooking-stove [ˈkʊkɪŋstəʊv] — кухонная плита

to take [teɪk] — взять

took [tu:k] — *past of* take

flour [flaʊə] — мука

sugar [ˈʃʊgə] — сахар

plum [plʌm] — слива

to make [meɪk] — делать

made [meɪd] — *past of* make

to roll [rɔ:l] — катать, кататься

to eat [i:t] — съесть

ate [et] — *past of* eat

to come by [kʌm baɪ] — проходить мимо

came [keɪm] — *past of* come

to find [faɪnd] — находить

found [faʊnd] — *past of* find

to fill [fɪl] — наполнять

cake-crumbs [ˈkeɪkˈkrʌmz] — крошки пирога

to put into [pʊt ˈɪntə] — вкладывать, всыпать

to put on [pʊt ɒn] — надевать

enemy [ˈenɪmɪ] — враг

to tickle [ˈtɪkl] — щекотать

like [laɪk] — как

to run [rʌn] — побежать

ran [ræn] — *past of* run

to rub [rʌb] — тереться

to be [bi:] — быть

were [wɜ:] — *past of* be (мн. ч.)

to this day [tə ðɪs deɪ] — по сей день

Can you answer?

1. Who lived on an island near the shores of the Red Sea?
2. What did Parsee do one day?
3. Who came to the island when he was going to eat the cake?
4. What did the Rhinoceros look like?
5. Did his skin have folds at that time?
6. What did Parsee do when he saw the Rhinoceros?
7. What did the Rhinoceros do with the cake?
8. What was the weather like one day?
9. What did the Rhinoceros do with his skin when he went to bathe?
10. Who found the skin?
11. What did Parsee do with the skin of his enemy?
12. What did the Rhinoceros feel when he put his skin on?
13. How did he try to stop that tickling?
14. Why does every rhinoceros have great folds in its skin?

Add the words.

Read these words and add the words of the same kind to fill each space.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| island | shores |
| flour | sugar |
| nose | eyes |
| laugh | dance |
| angry | hot |
| five | one |
| roll | tickle |

- knife
lie
horn
hard
after

- stone
rub
fold
long
into

The Hippopotamus

The hippopotamus lives in Africa. It is one of the largest land animals. It may be as large as an elephant, but its legs are shorter.

The head of the hippopotamus is very large. Its mouth is very wide. It has terrible teeth.

The hippopotamuses live together in herds from twenty to forty. In the daytime they are in water. Though they are



so large and heavy, they can swim and dive very well. The hippopotamuses can stay under water from eight to ten minutes. They run along the bottom of a river as quickly as on dry land. At night the hippopotamuses come out of the water to look for food. They eat grass. Sometimes they go to the field and eat corn.

The hippopotamuses are usually quiet, but when the hunters attack them they struggle fiercely.

Words

hippopotamus [ˌhɪpəˈpɒtəməs] — бегемот

wide [waɪd] — широкий

terrible [ˈterɪbl] — страшный

though [ðəʊ] — хотя

heavy [ˈheɪvɪ] — тяжёлый

bottom [ˈbɒtəm] — дно

dry [draɪ] — сухой

quiet [kwaɪət] — спокойный, тихий

to struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] — биться, отбиваться

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the hippopotamus live?
2. What does it look like?
3. What can you say about its mouth?
4. How many hippopotamuses are there in a herd?
5. Where are hippopotamuses in the daytime?
6. Can they swim and dive?
7. How long can they stay under water?
8. What do the animals do at night?
9. Are hippopotamuses quiet or fierce animals?

The Life of Hippo

Hippo had a large body, a wide head and nose, a big mouth and small eyes and ears. He was very ugly. His thick skin was the colour of chocolate.

Once Hippo went to the cornfield. He was hungry, but he spoiled more than he ate.



When Hippo was swimming back after a good supper, he saw some boats on the river. The men in the boats came to kill hippopotamuses and they carried harpoons. Suddenly one of the men in the nearest boat stood up and threw a harpoon at Hippo. Hippo got very angry. He dived, swam to the nearest boat and broke it with his big teeth. The hunter wounded him, but the pain was not very great. Soon Hippo was quite well, but he knew that the hunters must come again, and he was right.

One evening a boat came softly over the water. And once more a man stood in it to throw a harpoon at Hippo. Hippo quickly dived into the river and stayed under the water. The hunters could not find him and went away. This time Hippo was not in danger, and he could live quietly in the river.

Words

hippo [ˈhɪpəv] — разг. сокр. от hippopotamus
body [ˈbɒdɪ] — тело, туловище
chocolate [ˈtʃɒkəlɪt] — шоколад
cornfield [ˈkɔːnfiːld] — поле, нива
harpoon [hɑːˈpuːn] — гарпун
to stand [stænd] — стоять
stood [stʊd] — *past* от stand
to throw [θrəv] — бросать, кидать
threw [θruː] — *past* от throw
to swim [swɪm] — плыть
swam [swæm] — *past* от swim
to break [breɪk] — сломать
broke [brəʊk] — *past* от break

pain [peɪn] — боль
to stay [steɪ] — оставаться

Who knows?

1. What did Hippo look like?
2. What was the colour of his skin?
3. Why did he go to the cornfield?
4. Did he spoil the corn?
5. What did Hippo see on the river once?
6. Why did the men come to the river?
7. What did they carry?
8. What did one of the hunters do?
9. Was the pain great?
10. What happened one evening some time later?
11. What did Hippo do when one of the hunters threw a harpoon at him?

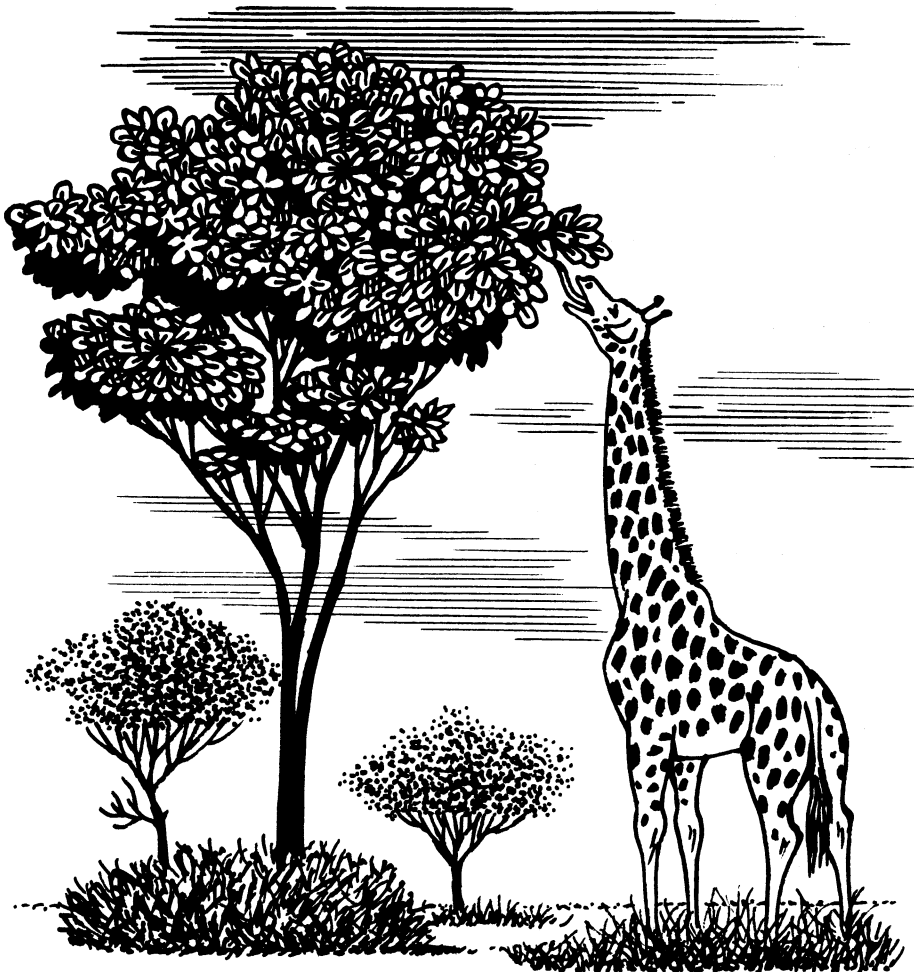
Is it true or false?

Read these sentences and say which of them are true and which are false. If the sentence is not true, make it true.

1. Hippo was very beautiful.
2. He had a very large body.
3. When he was hungry, he went to the cornfield.
4. He spoiled more than he ate.
5. Once Hippo saw some boats on the river.
6. There were some men in the boats.
7. They didn't come to kill hippopotamuses.
8. The hunter wounded Hippo.
9. The pain was not very great.
10. Soon Hippo was quite well again.

The Giraffe

The giraffe lives in Africa. It is the tallest of all the animals. It is between 5 and 6 metres tall. It weighs about 700 kilograms. It can run very fast — 56 km/h. The giraffe's skin has many brown spots on it, and it helps the giraffe to hide from its enemies. The giraffe has two little horns. Its



legs are so long that when it lies down, it must kneel first on one knee, then on the other. The giraffe has a very long neck and a long tongue.

Thanks to its neck and tongue it can pick leaves from high trees. The giraffe, like the camel, has four stomachs, and it can go from six to seven months without water. The giraffe is a very timid and gentle animal. Giraffes live by small groups, but sometimes they gather in herds and often help one another in danger.

Words

metre [ˈmi:tə] — метр

to lie [laɪ] — ложиться

to kneel [ni:l] — становиться на колени

tongue [tʌŋ] — язык

camel [ˈkæməl] — верблюд

group [gru:p] — группа

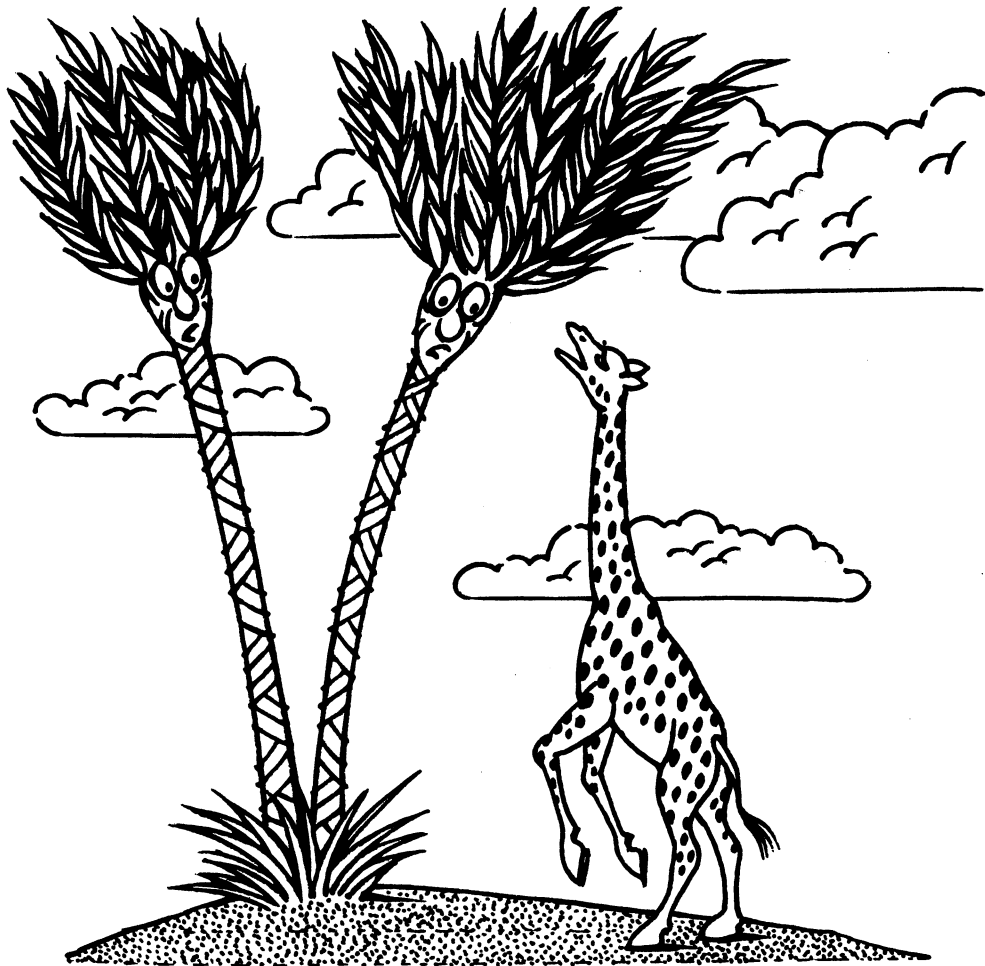
Answer the questions.

1. Where is the giraffe's home?
2. What does the giraffe look like?
3. How tall is it?
4. What can you say about its skin?
5. What can the giraffe do thanks to its neck and tongue?
6. What is its best food?
7. Why can the giraffe go from six to seven months without water?
8. What kind of animal is the giraffe?
9. Do giraffes live by small or large groups?

Jig Jig Giraffe

Many years ago all giraffes had short necks. But now they have long necks. Why is it so? Listen to my story.

Little Jig Jig Giraffe was a naughty animal. His mother always told him to eat grass in the field. But Jig Jig Giraffe did not like to eat grass and ran away. One day he came to



a grove of palm-trees. He stretched up his neck and picked some leaves. He liked them very much. So Jig Jig Giraffe picked the leaves and listened to the wind. He said to the palm-trees so many interesting things. The palm-trees did not like the Jig Jig Giraffe. So they lifted their branches a little higher and said, "Jig Jig Giraffe, do not pick our leaves. Do not listen what the wind whispers to the palm-trees".

But the next day the naughty little Jig Jig Giraffe went to the palm-trees again. He stretched his neck and his legs a little higher and began to pick the leaves.

The palm-trees said again, "Jig Jig Giraffe, do not pick our leaves!" And they lifted their branches a little.

But Jig Jig Giraffe was a naughty animal and every day he went to the grove. Every day he stretched up a little higher and picked the leaves.

The palm-trees got angry. They lifted their branches higher and higher. But Jig Jig Giraffe did not mind. He went to the grove of palm-trees day after day. He stretched his neck higher and higher. And his neck began to grow, and his legs began to grow, too. Jig Jig Giraffe stretched and stretched, but the palm-trees lifted their branches higher and higher.

Now all giraffes have a long neck and long legs. But the palm-trees hold their branches so high in the air that giraffes cannot pick their leaves.

Words and phrases

naughty [ˈnɔ:ti] — непослушный

to tell [tel] — говорить

told [təʊld] — *past of tell*

to run away [rʌŋ ə'weɪ] — убежать
ran [ræn] — *past of* run
grove [grəʊv] — роща
to stretch [stretʃ] — вытягивать, тянуть
a little [ə'litl] — немного
to lift [lɪft] — поднимать
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] — ветка
to whisper [ˈwɪspə] — шептать
to begin [brɪ'gɪn] — начать
began [brɪ'gæn]. — *past of* begin

Who can answer?

1. What kind of animal was Jig Jig Giraffe?
2. What did his mother ask him to do?
3. Did Jig Jig Giraffe like to eat grass in the field?
4. Where did he come one day?
5. What did he do there?
6. Did he like the leaves of the palm-trees?
7. Did the palm-trees like the giraffe? Why?
8. What did the palm-trees do not to give Jig Jig Giraffe to pick their leaves?
9. What did Jig Jig Giraffe do?
10. What happened to his neck and legs?
11. What did the palm-trees do?

Find the antonyms.

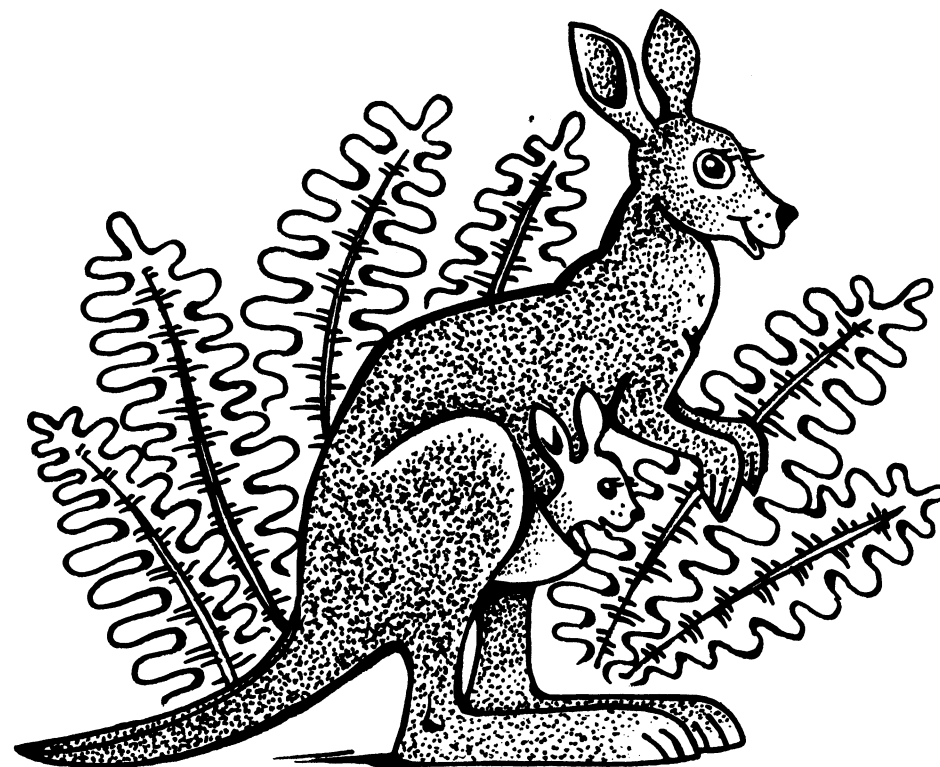
short little naughty high begin often always

big finish seldom never low long obedient

The Kangaroo

We call the kangaroo a pouched animal because the she-kangaroo has a pouch on her belly in which she carries her cubs. The pouch is like a pocket, and the little kangaroo is very comfortable there.

Kangaroos live in Australia. They may be as large as a sheep or as small as a rabbit. The kangaroo's fur is very soft. It is of greyish-brown colour. The kangaroo's head is small, but its ears are long. Its hind legs are stronger than its front legs. The kangaroo has a very long and strong tail.



The kangaroo moves very quickly. It does not run but jumps with the help of its hind legs and strong tail. The kangaroo can jump 9 metres long. It can jump very fast — 30 kilometres per hour. When the kangaroo does not move, it sits on its hind legs. Kangaroo-cubs are very small — only 3 centimetres long. They can't jump and can't see. They can see when they are 9 weeks old. They can jump when they are 8 months old. They can't run and they can't walk.

Kangaroos always live in herds. They live in the plains but sometimes go to the forest. They eat grass and leaves of the trees. Kangaroos are timid animals, but when hunters attack them they struggle fiercely.

Words and phrases

pouched [paʊtʃt] — сумчатый (о животных)

belly [ˈbelɪ] — живот

pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] — карман

comfortable [ˈkɒmfətəbl] — удобный, уютный

Australia [ɔ:sˈtreɪljə] — Австралия

soft [sɒft] — мягкий

greyish-brown [ˈgreɪʃbraʊn] — серовато-коричневый

hind [haɪnd] — задний

front [frʌnt] — передний

Answer the questions.

1. What animal do we call the kangaroo?
2. Why do we call it so?
3. Where is the she-kangaroo's pouch?
4. Where do kangaroos live?

5. What size can they be?
6. What fur does the kangaroo have?
7. What does the kangaroo look like?
8. How does it move?
9. How long can the kangaroo jump?
10. How fast can it jump?
11. What do you know about kangaroo-cubs?
12. Do kangaroos always live in herds?
13. What food do they eat?
14. Are they timid or bold animals?

Kenny, the Kangaroo-Cub

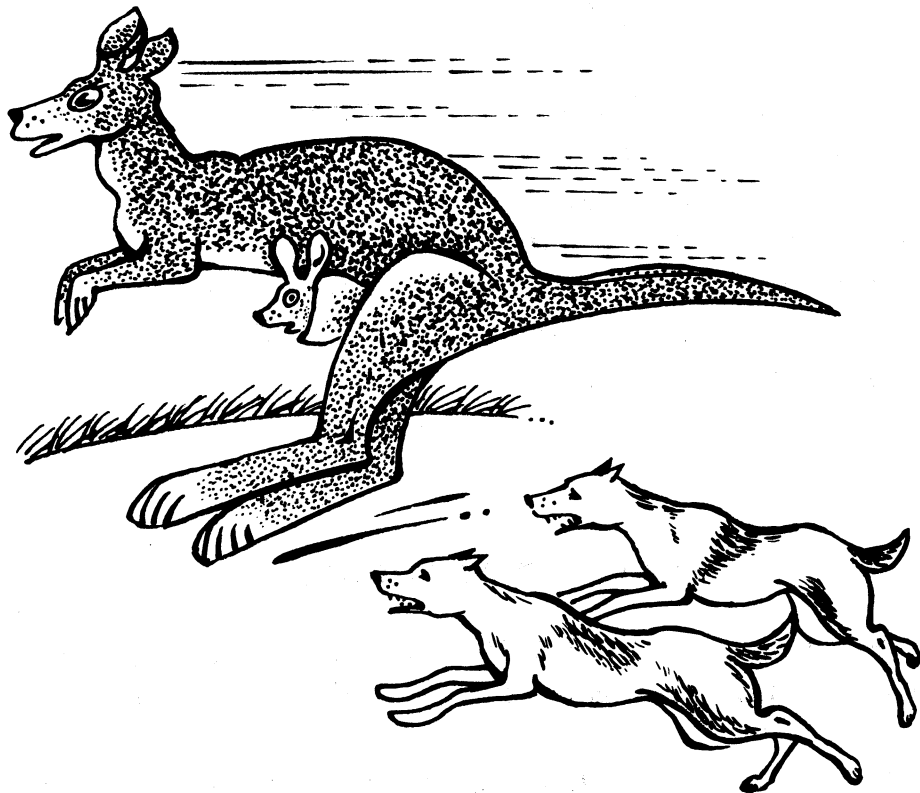
Kenny was very young. He was only some days old. He sat in his mother's warm pouch and drank as much milk as he could.

One day Kenny put his funny little head out of the pouch. He was larger now. He saw the world for the first time. He did not know that his mother was so big. From that time Kenny always got out of the pouch and jumped nearby while his mother was eating grass.

But soon he understood that the life of kangaroos was full of danger.

Once, when Kenny's mother and some other kangaroos were in the plain, many hunters came from all parts of the plain and attacked the poor animals.

The kangaroos looked around with their clever eyes and then moved away. They can jump very quickly. The hunters knew this and soon the dogs were after them. Kenny sat



in his mother's pouch. He was very much frightened. The kangaroos jumped quickly on till they came to a safe place. That day they were very happy.

Some months passed. Now Kenny became a strong kangaroo with a beautiful greyish-brown coat. He could jump very quickly. The hunters sometimes attacked Kenny, but they could not catch him.

Words and phrases

to sit [sɪt] — сидеть

sat [sæt] — *past of* sit

to drink [drɪŋk] — пить
 drank [dræŋk] — *past of* drink
 funny [ˈfʌni] — забавный, смешной
 to get out of... [get aʊt ɒv] — выбираться из...
 to understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] — понимать
 understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd] — *past of* understand
 to be after them [bi: ˈɑ:ftə ðem] — погнаться за ними
 to jump quickly on [dʒʌmp ˈkwɪkli ɒn] — продолжать быстро прыгать
 till [tɪl] — пока не
 safe [seɪf] — безопасный
 to become [brɪˈkʌm] — делаться, становиться
 became [brɪˈkeɪm] — *past of* become

Who knows?

1. How old was Kenny?
2. Where did he sit?
3. What did he see when he put his head out of the pouch?
4. What happened once when Kenny's mother and some other kangaroos were on the plain?
5. What did the kangaroos do?
6. Where was Kenny at that time?
7. Could the kangaroos run away from the hunters that day?
8. What kind of animal did Kenny become in some time?
9. Could the hunters catch him?

Put the right words in the gaps.

1. Kenny sat in his mother's warm _____.
2. He drank as much _____ as he could.

3. Once he put his funny _____ out of the pouch.

4. He saw _____ for the first time.

5. Once he understood that the life of kangaroos was full of _____.

6. Once many _____ came to the plain where kangaroos were.

7. They _____ the poor animals.

8. Kenny was in his mother's _____ and he was very _____.

9. The kangaroos came to a _____ place and they _____ very happy.

Pockets

Learn the poem by heart.

I never knew a kangaroo —
A sister or a brother —
Who didn't ride, when young,
inside
The pocket of his mother;

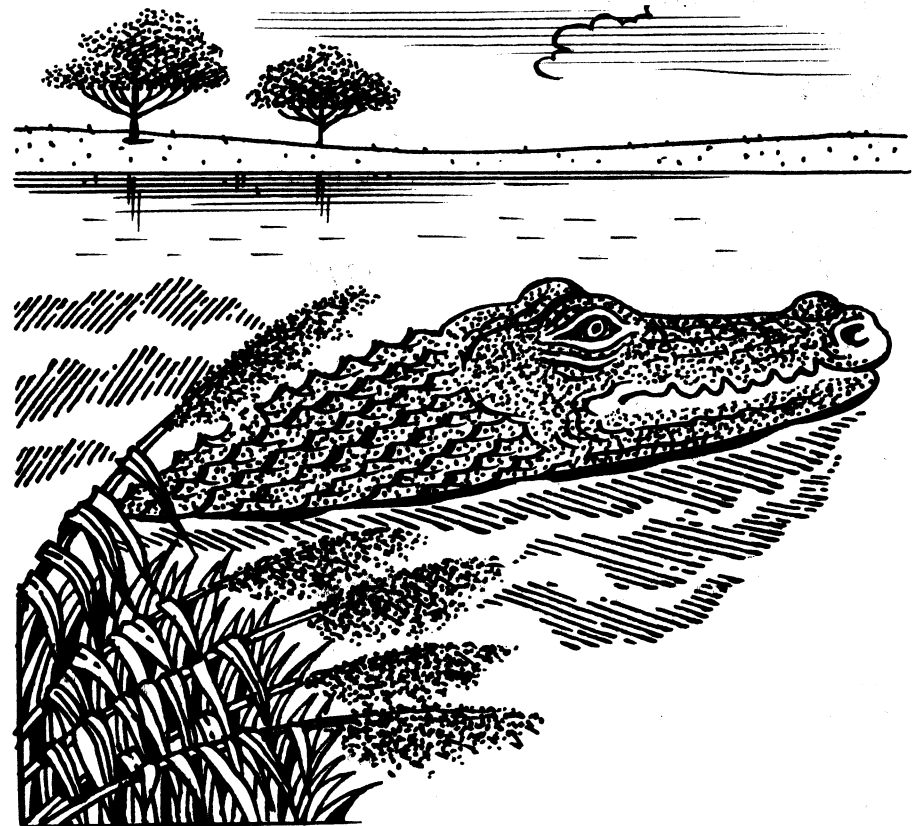
And, oh, I'm sure that kangaroos
Think people are funny
To fill their pockets up with such things
Like money.

The Crocodile

The crocodile lives in the rivers of Africa, America, Australia and Asia. The crocodile can be very big, sometimes twenty feet long.

The crocodile has a large mouth with many teeth. Its eyes and ears are at the top of the head and it can hear and see even when its head is under the water.

The crocodile is usually in the water, but during the day it comes out to lie in the sun. It can walk very well.



Crocodiles eat frogs and fish in the river, and they hunt animals and birds that come to the water to drink.

The big crocodile is very strong, and it can attack such animals as antelopes, zebras and even buffaloes. The big crocodile is very fierce.

Crocodiles live very long, sometimes for hundreds of years.

Words

crocodile [ˈkrɒkədəɪl] — крокодил

frog [frɒɡ] — лягушка

zebra [ˈzi:brə] — зебра

hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] — сто, сотня

Answer the questions.

1. Where do crocodiles live?
2. What does the crocodile look like?
3. What size can it be?
4. What does it do during the day?
5. Can the crocodile walk?
6. What do crocodiles eat in the river?
7. What animals can crocodiles attack?
8. How long do crocodiles live?

The Crocodile and the Monkey

Once upon a time there was a little Monkey. She lived in a big tree that grew near a river. In the river there were many crocodiles. The crocodiles often came out of the water and watched the Monkey in the tree.

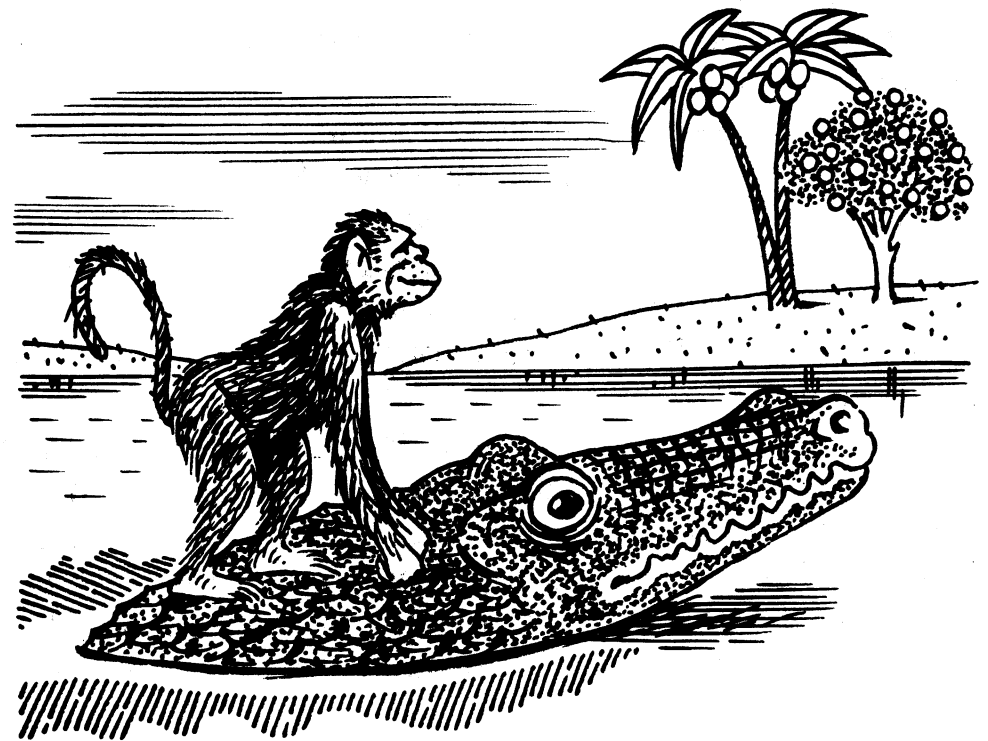
One day the old Mother Crocodile said to her son, "My son, I want that Monkey. Go and catch her for me".

"I can't catch the Monkey," said the young Crocodile. "I can't climb the tree and the Monkey never comes down to the river".

"But I want that Monkey," said the Mother Crocodile. "You must try and catch her for me".

The young Crocodile thought and thought. At last he said to himself, "I think I can get that Monkey. She likes fruit, I shall ask her to go to the island where the fruit are so ripe".

So the young Crocodile swam up to the tree where the Monkey lived.



“Monkey,” he called, “do you want to go to the island where the fruit are so ripe?”

“How can I go?” said the Monkey. “I can’t swim”.

“Oh, I shall carry you on my back,” said the Crocodile.

So the Monkey sat on the Crocodile’s back, and the Crocodile swam to the island. At first the Monkey liked to swim, but when the Crocodile dived down under the water she did not like it. She closed her mouth and eyes and held on to the Crocodile’s neck with her long arms. When the Crocodile swam to the island, the Monkey asked, “Why did you dive under the water, Crocodile?”

“My mother wants to eat the heart of a monkey,” answered the Crocodile. “I wanted to kill you and give my mother your heart”.

“I’m sorry, but I left my heart at home today,” said the Monkey.

“Is it true?” asked the silly Crocodile.

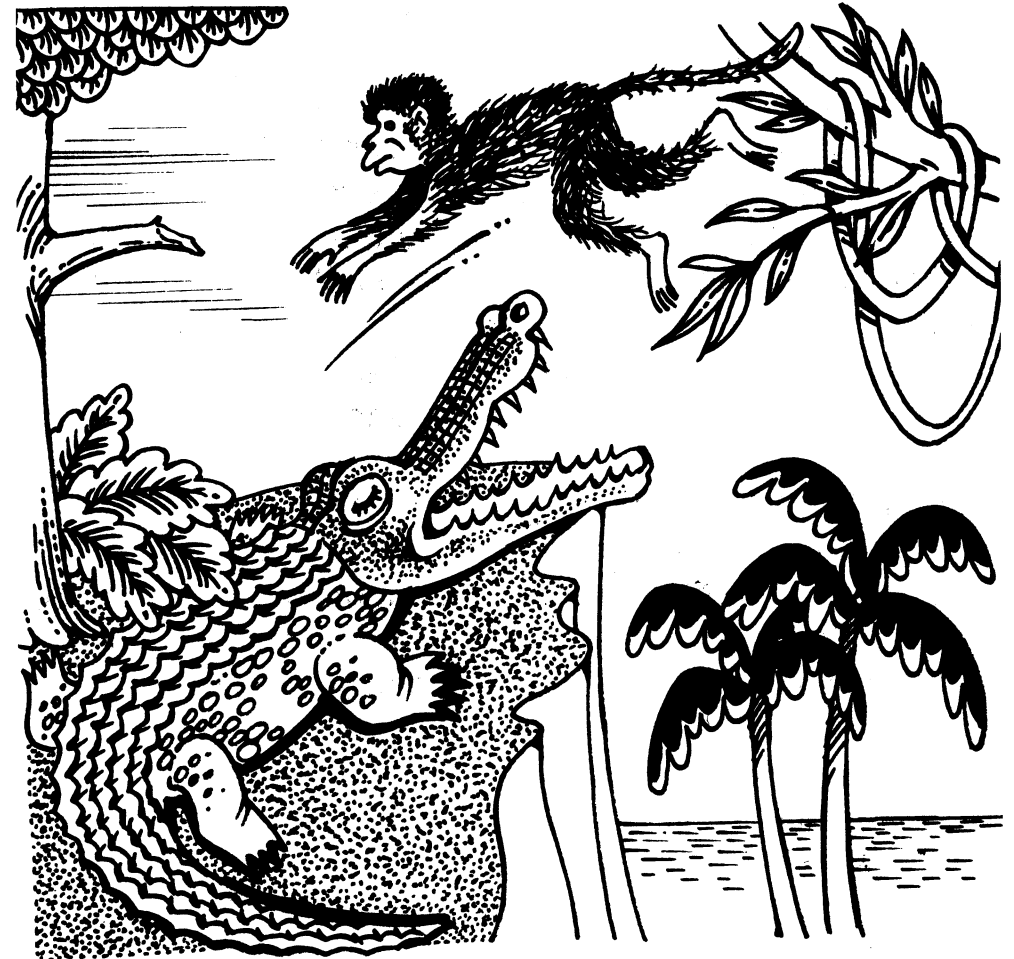
“Yes, it is true,” answered the clever Monkey. “Take me back home and I shall get my heart for you”.

The Crocodile swam back, but as soon as he was near the bank the Monkey jumped up into the tree.

“I shall stay here,” she called out. “If you want my heart, come up and get it”.

Some days after the Monkey found a tree which was near the river and took this tree as a new home. In the middle of the river there was another island. There were many fruit trees on it. Between the bank of the river and the island there was a great black rock in the water. Now the Monkey could jump from the bank to the rock, and then to the island.

One day the Crocodile saw the Monkey in her new home. He lay in the water and watched her. The Monkey jumped from the bank of the river to the rock and then to the island. Then the Crocodile came out of the water and lay on the rock in the sun. He was waiting for the Monkey. When the Monkey wanted to go home she saw that the rock was higher than before.



"The Crocodile is lying on it," she thought. So she called out, "Hello, rock, hello". The silly Crocodile said to himself, "I must answer for the rock today." He asked, "What do you want?" The Monkey laughed. "Is it you, Crocodile?" asked the Monkey.

"Yes," answered the Crocodile. "I'm waiting for you. I'm going to eat you".

"Oh, you have me this time," said the Monkey. "Open your mouth as wide as you can and I shall jump into it".

But when a Crocodile opens his mouth he always closes his eyes. The Monkey knew it. She jumped on the Crocodile's head, then to the bank and climbed the tree. Only then the Crocodile opened his eyes.

When he saw the Monkey in the tree he said, "You are a very clever Monkey. After this I shall not try to catch you".

"Oh, it is very kind of you," said the Monkey, "but I think I shall keep my eyes open just the same".

Words and phrases

monkey [ˈmʌŋki] — обезьяна

Once upon a time there was... [wʌnz əˈpaɪn əˈtaɪm ðeə wɒz] — Когда-то давным-давно жила-была... (многие английские сказки начинаются с этой фразы)

to think [θɪŋk] — думать

thought [θɔ:t] — *past of* think

at last [ət ˈlɑ:st] — наконец

ripe [raɪp] — спелый

to swim up to... [swɪm ʌp tə] — подплывать к...

swam [swæm] — *past of* swim

to hold on to... [həʊld ɒn tə] — держаться за...

held [held] — *past of* hold

heart [hɑ:t] — сердце

I'm sorry [aɪm ˈsɒri] — мне очень жаль

to leave [li:v] — оставить

left [left] — *past of* leave

silly [ˈsɪli] — глупый

rock [rɒk] — скала

to lie [laɪ] — лежать

lay [leɪ] — *past of* lie

to watch [wɒtʃ] — следить, караулить

to see [si:] — увидеть

saw [sɔ:] — *past of* see

to know [nəʊ] — знать

knew [nju:] — *past of* know

very kind of you [ˈveri kaɪnd əv ju:] — очень мило с твоей стороны

just the same [dʒʌst ðə seɪm] — тем не менее, всё-таки

Think and answer.

1. Where did the little Monkey live?
2. Who lived in the river?
3. What did the young Crocodile often do?
4. What did the Mother Crocodile ask her son to do?
5. How did the Crocodile want to get the Monkey?
6. Where did they go?
7. How did the Monkey go to the island?
8. What did the clever Monkey tell the silly Crocodile about her heart?

9. Why did she ask the Crocodile to take her back home?

10. Where did the Monkey find a tree to take it for a new home?

11. Where did the Crocodile lie?

12. What did the Monkey ask the Crocodile to do?

13. Why did the Crocodile decide not to catch the Monkey?

Is it true?

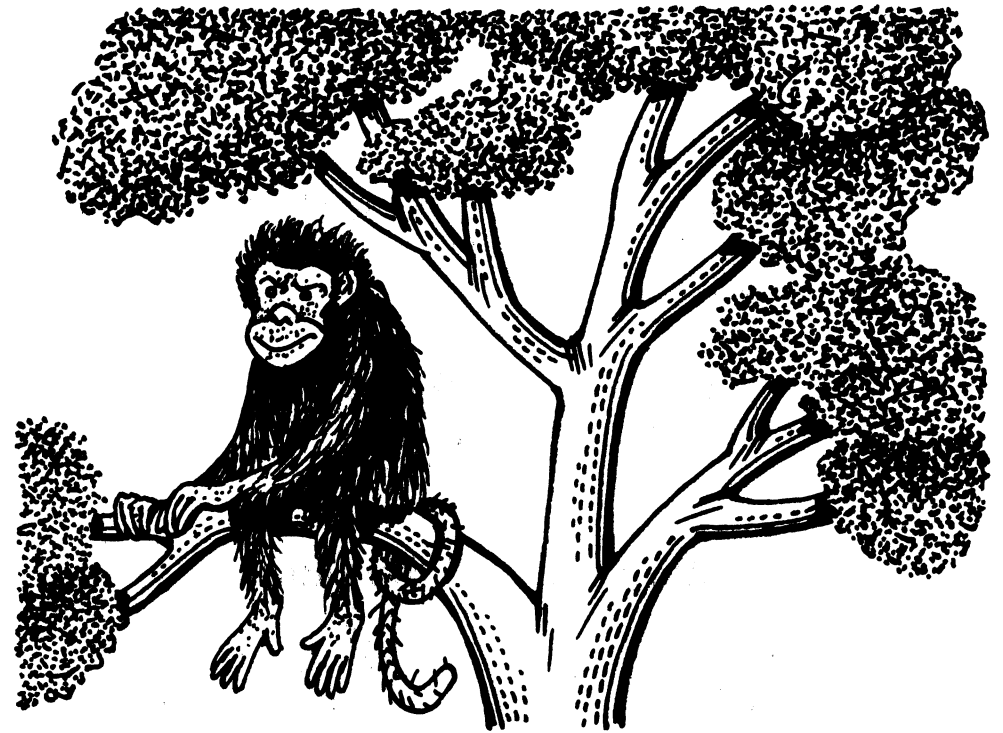
Read these sentences and say which of them are true and which are false.

1. Monkeys live in the trees.
2. Crocodiles can climb trees.
3. Monkeys can swim.
4. Crocodiles like fruit.
5. Crocodiles live in the river.
6. Crocodiles can't swim.
7. Monkeys can jump from one tree to another.
8. Monkeys live in the river.
9. Monkeys like fruit.

The Monkey

The home of monkeys is forests of Asia, Africa and America. They live in trees and sleep there. The monkey is a quick animal.

When the monkey wants to go quickly from one place to another, it runs along trees. Monkeys run from one tree



to another, and all the time they make a great noise. When night comes they sleep in the high trees.

Monkeys eat vegetables, fruit and nuts. But sometimes they hunt birds and lizards.

The monkey is a clever animal. People often tame monkeys and teach them to do funny tricks.

Words

to sleep [sli:p] — спать

nut [nʌt] — орех

bird [bɜ:d] — птица

lizard [ˈlɪzəd] — ящерица

Answer the questions.

1. What is the home of monkeys?
2. Where do they live?
3. How can the monkey walk?
4. How do monkeys move from one place to another?
5. Where do monkeys sleep?
6. What food do they eat?
7. Is the monkey a clever animal?
8. Do people often tame monkeys?
9. What do they teach them to do?

The Elephant and the Monkey

Once the Elephant met the Monkey.

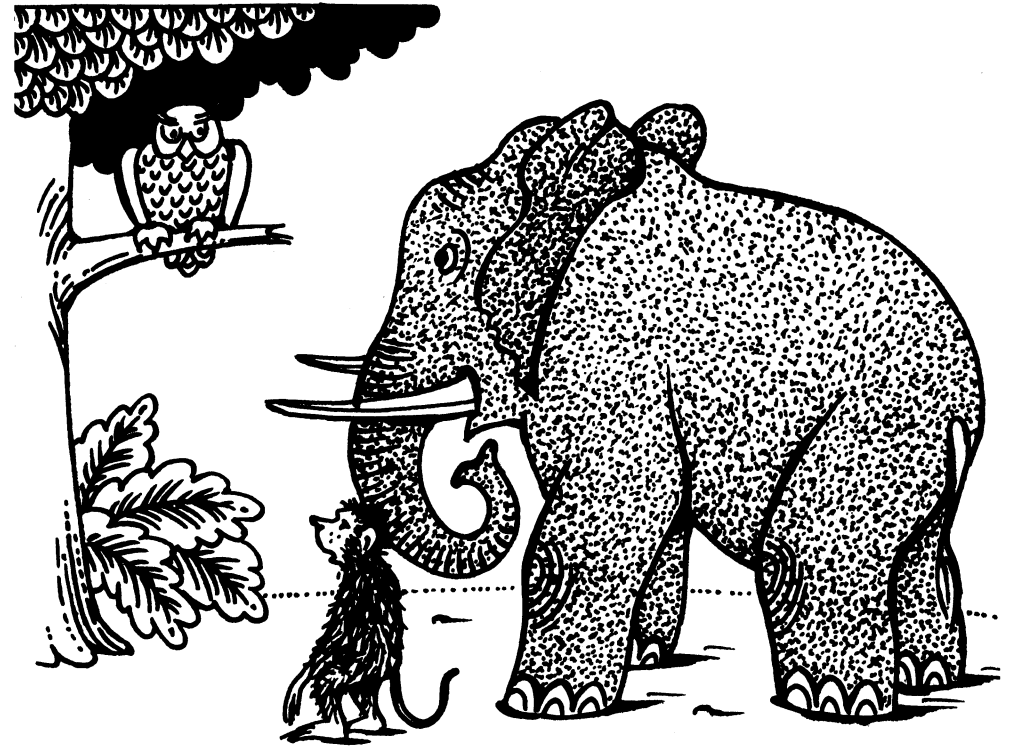
“Look how big and strong I am!” he said. “I can break a tree. Can you break a tree?”

“Look how quickly I can run and climb!” said the Monkey. “Can you climb a tree?”

The Elephant was proud because he was so strong, and the Monkey was proud because she was so quick.

But which is better, to be strong or to be quick? They did not know.

“The old Owl will tell us. Let us go to her,” said the Monkey. And they went to the old Owl and said, “Tell us what you think about it. Which is better — to be strong or to be quick?” The Owl said to them, “Do what I tell you, and then I shall see which is better. Do you see that big fruit tree across the river? Go and pick the fruit and bring it to me”.



So the Elephant and the Monkey went to the river. The river was deep, and the Monkey was afraid to swim.

“I shall carry you,” said the Elephant. “I’m big and strong. I’m not afraid to swim across the river”.

The Monkey sat down on the Elephant’s back, and they swam to the bank. There was the fruit-tree there. It was big and fruit hung very high. The Elephant tried to break the tree, but it was too strong. He tried to pick the fruit with his trunk, but the fruit was too high.

“I can climb the tree,” said the Monkey. She climbed the tree and threw the fruit to the ground. The Elephant put it

in his great mouth. Then they swam across the river again and gave the fruit to the Owl.

“Now tell us,” they said, “which is better — to be strong or to be quick?”

“How can I tell you which is better?” asked the Owl. “You, Elephant, and you, Monkey, you could not get the fruit alone. One swam across the river, the other climbed the tree and picked the fruit”.

Words

to meet [mi:t] — встретить

met [met] — *past of* meet

proud [praʊd] — гордый

owl [aʊl] — сова

deep [di:p] — глубокий

to hang [hæŋ] — висеть

hung [hʌŋ] — *past of* hang

to carry [ˈkæri] — перевозить

again [əˈgeɪn] — опять, снова, ещё раз

alone [əˈləʊn] — в одиночку, без посторонней по-

МОЩИ

Who remembers?

1. Who did the Elephant meet once?
2. What was the Elephant proud of?
3. What was the Monkey proud of?
4. Why did they go to the old Owl?
5. What did they ask her about?
6. What did the Owl tell them to do?
7. Where did the Elephant and the Monkey go?

8. How did the Monkey swim to the bank?
9. How did the Elephant try to pick the fruit?
10. Could he pick the fruit?
11. What did the Monkey do?
12. Where did they go with the fruit?
13. What did they ask the Owl again?
14. What did the Owl tell them?

Can you spell the words correctly?

eakbr

lmbic

rctay

worth

ngha

cpik

rsotgn

yckqilu

dporu

trega

ghih

pdee

omuht

nkomye

abkn

triuf

rvire

ndroug

Riddles

Guess what animal it is.

- It's large.
It has no fur.
It eats fruit, leaves and grass.
It has a long trunk.
It's strong and clever.
- It's large.
Its skin is yellow.
It has long hair around its neck.
It eats meat.
It's strong and fierce.

- It's a quick animal.
It lives in the trees.
It can hang in the tree by its long tail.
It eats vegetables, fruit, and nuts.
It's clever.
- It's large and ugly.
It has no fur.
It has a horn on its nose.
It eats leaves and grass.
It's very fierce.
- It has fur.
It is greyish-brown.
It has a pouch in which it carries its cubs.
It eats grass and leaves of the trees.
It's timid.
- It is usually in the water.
It can be very long.
It eats meat and fish.
It's very strong and fierce.

The Squirrel

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. Its fur is of a bright red-brown colour. Its breast and belly are white. Its eyes are large and black. Its front teeth are strong and sharp. Everybody knows it by its long and bushy tail. We can find the squirrel in many parts of the world. It usually lives in the woods and makes its nest of dry leaves in the hollow trees.



In summer the squirrel lives in the tops of the trees. But in winter it comes down into its warm nest.

The squirrel is very hard-working. It rises with the sun and works all the daytime. It gathers food for winter. Its food is nuts, corn, fruit and acorns. The squirrel hides them in many places, and you will not find them easily.

The squirrel is a gentle and harmless animal.

Words

squirrel ['skwɪrəl] — белка

breast [brest] — грудь

sharp [ʃɑ:p] — острый

nest [nest] — гнездо

acorn ['eɪkɔ:n] — жёлудь

harmless ['hɑ:mlɪs] — безвредный, безобидный

Answer the questions.

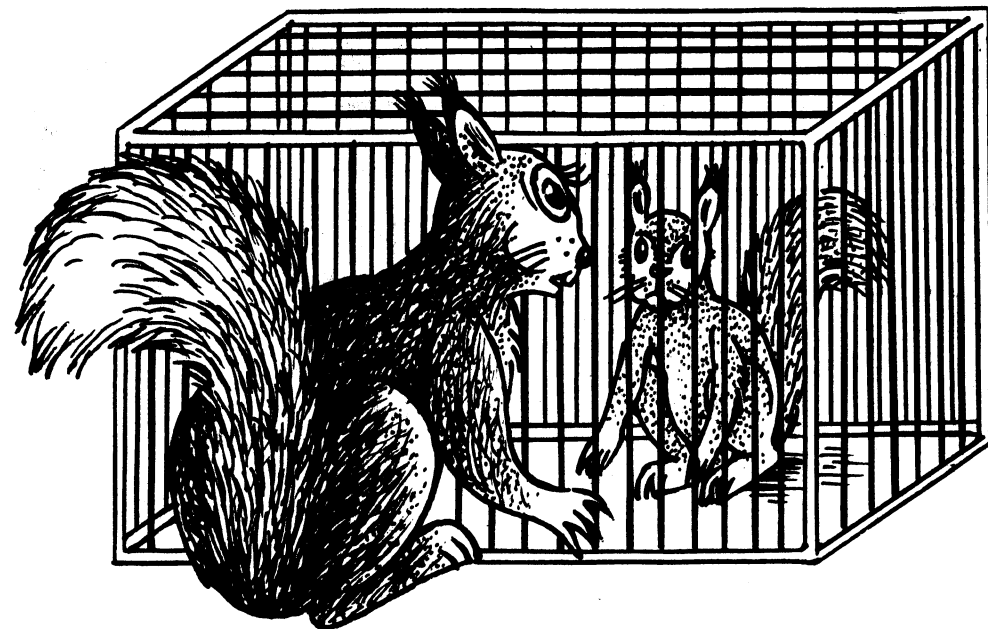
1. What does the squirrel look like?
2. What colour are its breast and belly?
3. What eyes does it have?
4. What can you say about its front teeth?
5. What kind of tail does it have?
6. Where does the squirrel live?
7. What does the squirrel do all the daytime?
8. What food does it eat?
9. What kind of animal is the squirrel?

Sue, the Squirrel

Sue rose with the sun and worked very hard. She gathered food for the winter. Her little children helped her. Soon the winter came and covered the earth and trees with thick white snow. But Sue had much food and a warm nest, and she and her children were quite happy. When January was over, the young squirrels often went away and did not come home for some days. They liked to climb trees, to jump from branch to branch.

Of all her four children Sue best of all loved little Grace, who was a very beautiful squirrel-cub. Grace was so soft and fluffy, had such a beautiful grey tail, a small head with bright little eyes and such pretty feet! Grace liked to jump from branch to branch, and one day she jumped right into the lap of a little girl who was sitting under the tree.

In a moment the girl threw her apron over Grace and she was in prison. She cried and called his mother, but the little girl carried poor Grace home and put her into a cage. Though Grace jumped up and down and worked hard all day, she could not get out. The girl put the cage on the veranda. Sue saw her little Grace from the top of a tree. Sometimes, when nobody was near, she came up to this cage and talked to her little daughter.



Now she did not think about her other children, she thought only about Grace. Every night, when all was still, Sue came and gnawed the bars of the cage with her sharp teeth. But she could not set her baby free.

Every night Grace tried again and again to break those strong bars. Every time when her mother came, Grace's poor little heart was full of hope. Then there came one cold night — so cold that the poor little squirrel shivered with cold. Sue sat as close to the bars of the cage as she could sit. She tried to warm little Grace with her body. But only the side which was near her mother was warm, her other side was cold.

The next day, when the girl came to the cage, she saw that the squirrel was lying on the floor of the cage and her eyes were closed.



“It must be free or it will die,” thought the girl, and she opened the door of the cage.

Now Grace was out of the cage and she was happy. The girl understood how cruel it was to take a wild animal away from the open air, from the beautiful forests and fields and to put it into a cage.

Words and phrases

Sue [sju:] — Сью (имя белки)

to rise [raɪz] — вставать

rose [rəʊz] — *past of rise*

to cover [ˈkʌvə] — покрывать

earth [ɜ:θ] — земля

Grace [greɪs] — Грейс (имя белочки)

soft [sɒft] — мягкий

fluffy [ˈflʌfi] — пушистый

lap [læp] — колени (сидящего человека)

apron [ˈeɪprən] — передник

to be in prison [bi: ɪn ˈprɪzn] — оказаться в плену

still [stɪl] — тихий

bar [bɑ:] — прут

to shiver [ˈʃɪvə] — дрожать, трястись

close [kləʊs] — близко

to die [daɪ] — умереть

Ask questions to these answers.

1. Sue had four children.
2. She loved little Grace more than the other children.
3. Grace liked to climb trees and jump from branch to branch.

4. One day Grace jumped right into the lap of a little girl who was sitting under the tree.
5. The girl carried poor Grace home and put her into a cage.
6. The cage stood on the veranda, and Sue saw her little Grace from the top of the tree.
7. Every night Sue came and gnawed the bars of the cage.
8. She tried to break the strong bars of the cage but she could not.
9. One day the girl opened the door of the cage and let Grace out.

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