

# ENGLISH

## ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКУЮ СКАЗКУ



АСТ - СТАЛКЕР

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В. Г. Кулиш

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В АНГЛИЙСКУЮ  
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act  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



2005

УДК 373:811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ-9  
К90



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Подписано в печать 03.02.2005. Формат 60х90<sup>1/16</sup>  
Усл. печ. л. 16,8. Тираж 5 000 экз. Заказ № 1033

**Кулиш, В.Г.**

К90 Путешествие в английскую сказку / В.Г. Кулиш. — М.: АСТ;  
Донецк: Сталкер, 2005. — 315, [5] с.: ил.

ISBN 5-17-029332-1 (ООО «Издательство АСТ»)  
ISBN 966-596-923-4 («Сталкер»)

Сделать обучение детей английскому языку веселым и интересным поможет чтение английских сказок. Кто из малышей не любит Винни Пуха, Питера Пэна и Вэнди? Кто не любит неутомимого Хоббита или героев сказок Р. Киплинга, К. Грэхэма и Л. Кэрролла? А может, кто-то с ними еще не знаком? Тогда тем более пора приниматься за чтение.

УДК 373:811.111  
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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Древнейшие литературные памятники многих народов — мифы, легенды, сказания, былины, сказки — имеют много сходных черт. Произведения мировой литературы, если они донесены до детского сознания, глубоко западают в детскую память и оставляют в ней мудрые представления о человеческой природе, о добре и зле, о природе, о братьях наших меньших. Дети доверяют литературе, которая учит их любить, жалеть, сострадать и уважать, разговаривая при этом на одном с ними языке.

Наши дети в основном воспитываются на национальных сказках, эпизодически встречаясь со сказками народов мира. И только в последние годы малыши поближе познакомились с теле- и видеOVERсиями сказок английских и американских писателей благодаря мультфильмам Уолта Диснея.

То, что дети стали смотреть телевизор больше, чем читать книги, беспокоит, наверное, не только учителей, но и многих родителей. Но такова реальность, и ее нужно постараться использовать в благих целях.

Эта книга позволит ребятам поближе узнать английскую сказку и одновременно развить навыки разговорной речи и мышления на английском языке.

Основной материал книги базируется на адаптированных текстах сказок:

Хью Лофтинга «Доктор Дулиттл»;

Кеннета Грэхэма «Ветер в ивах»;



## Предисловие

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Джона Толкина «Хоббит, туда-сюда и обратно»;  
Джеймса Барри «Питер Пэн»;  
Эдит Несбит «Принцесса и Ёж»;  
Сомерсета Моэма «Принцесса Сентябрь»;  
Эдварда Лира «Лимерики»;  
Льюиса Кэрролла «Алиса в Зазеркалье»;  
Чарльза Диккенса «Магическая рыба кость», «Сверчок на печи»;  
Памелы Траверс «Мэри Поппинс»;  
Алана Милна «Винни Пух»;  
Беатрис Поттер «Питер-Кролик»;  
Дональда Биссета «Дерево желаний», «Тигренок Бинки и его полоски», «Поросенок Икар», «Полезный Дракон»;  
Редьярда Киплинга «Кошка, которая гуляла сама по себе» и др.

Эти книги помогут детям расширить кругозор, накопить знания об окружающем мире. На них воспитывалось и выросло не одно поколение маленьких англичан.

Так пусть эти истории помогут нашим детям полюбить чтение и выучить английский язык!

*Автор выражает искреннюю признательность и благодарность рецензентам этой книги: Галине Степановне Саловой, кандидату филологических наук (Центр изучения английского языка «ДонСтрим» ) и Ольге Викторовне Матвиенко, кандидату филологических наук (кафедра мировой литературы Донецкого Национального университета), а также сотрудникам научной библиотеки ДонНУ за помощь и всестороннее содействие.*

## **ALAN ALEXANDER MILNE** **(1882–1956)**

Алан Милн — журналист, драматург, критик. Свою первую книгу для детей «Once on a Time...» он написал в 1917 году. В 1926 году вышла в свет его книга об игрушечном медвежонке Винни Пухе. Герои книги «Winnie-the-Pooh» — игрушки и мальчик Кристофер Робин, прототипом которого послужил сын Алана Милна, которому отец и рассказывал все истории.

Продолжение «House at the Pooh's Corner» вышло годом позже. В 1943 году Милн написал одноактную пьесу для детей по мотивам сказки «Гадкий утенок» и книгу, куда вошли сказки «Принц Кролик» и «Принцесса, которая не могла смеяться» (1956).

### **ВИННИ-ПУХ** **WINNIE-THE-POOH**

Alan was the youngest son in his family. He liked mathematics and physical training lessons best of all.



So he studied at Westminster School first and then at Cambridge College. He liked writing books: a book of poems «When we were very young» (1924); «We are six now» (1927); two books about Winnie-the-Pooh (1926, 1929).

A boy Christopher Robin is the main hero of Milne's books and our best friend. He liked a funny Teddy-bear — Winnie-the-Pooh, Sir Bear.







## Alan Alexander Milne

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The book begins with Chapter I in which we are introduced to Winnie-the-Pooh and some bees: we know that bears like honey:

*Isn't it funny  
How a bear likes honey?  
Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!  
I wonder why he does?*

I'm sure you remember a little Cloud Song:

*«How sweet to be a Cloud  
Floating in the Blue!»  
Every little cloud  
Always sings aloud:*

*«How sweet to be a Cloud  
Floating in the Blue!»  
It makes him very proud  
To be a little cloud.*

Christopher Robin fired Winnie's balloon and he landed by Piglet's and Rabbit's side.

Then Winnie had a visit to Rabbit's house early in the morning. He couldn't leave the house through the door in the evening because he had eaten too much and became very fat.



Surely you remember donkey's birthday and Piglet's and Winnie's presents.

All the time Winnie and his friends are very busy: they think over a new expedition to North Pole, build a new house for Eeyore donkey, find many interesting things and games.

Winnie-the-Pooh met Tigger in the forest. Tigger was a stranger but he was friendly and cheerful.

Winnie offered Tigger honey for breakfast. He tasted honey and said he didn't like it. Piglet's acorns were not to his taste either. He didn't like donkey Eeyore's thistles. And then at last they came in sight of Kanga's house, and there was Christopher Robin. In the house they told Kanga what they wanted, and Kanga said very kindly: «Well, look in my cupboard, Tigger, dear, and see what, you'd like». Because she knew at once that, however big Tigger seemed to be, he wanted as much kindness as Roo, her son.

«Shall I look too?» said Pooh, who was beginning to feel a little eleven o'clockish. And he found a small tin of condensed milk, and something seemed to tell him that Tiggers didn't like this, so he took it into a corner by itself where nobody would stop him.

But the more Tigger put his nose into this and his paw into that, the more things he found that Tiggers didn't like. And when he had found every-



thing in the cupboard, and couldn't eat any of it, he said to Kanga, «What happens now?»

But Kanga and Christopher Robin and Piglet were all standing round Roo, watching him have his Extract of Malt. And Roo was saying, «Must I?» and Kanga was saying, «Now, Roo, dear, you remember what you promised».

«What is it?» whispered Tigger to Piglet. «His Strengthening Medicine», said Piglet. «It helps him to put on weight but he hates it».

So Tigger came closer, and he leant over the back of Roo's chair, and suddenly he put out his tongue, and the Extract of Malt was gone. Kanga said, «Oh!» And pulled the spoon safely back out of Tigger's mouth just as it was disappearing in it.

«Tigger, dear!» said Kanga.

«He's taken my medicine, he's taken my medicine, he's taken my medicine!» sang Roo happily, thinking it was a tremendous joke.

Then Tigger looked up at the ceiling, and closed his eyes, and his tongue went round and round his chops, in case he had left any outside, and a peaceful smile came over his face as he said, «So that's what Tiggers like!»

(After A. A. Milne «Tigger Comes to the Forest and Has Breakfast» from O. V. Afanasyeva, I. V. Mi-



kheeva. English VII.— Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 2003.— p. 117).

## VOCABULARY

to **introduce** [ˌintrəˈdju:s] — представить кому-либо

a **bee** [bi:] — пчела

to **float** [flaʊt] — плыть, лететь

**proud** [praʊd] — гордый

to **fire** [faɪə] — выстрелить

**North Pole** — Северный полюс

a **stranger** [ˈstreɪndʒə] — незнакомец, чужой

to **offer** [ˈɔ:fə] — предлагать

to **taste** [teɪst] — пробовать

**acorns** [ˈeɪkɔ:nz] — желуди

**thistles** [ˈθɪslz] — колючки, чертополох

to **seem** [si:m] — казаться

**eleven o'clockish** — чувствовать себя немного голодным, готовым перекусить

**condensed** [kənˈdenst] — сгущенный

**Extract of Malt** [ˈɛkstrækt əv ˈmɔlt] — рыбий жир

to **promise** [ˈprɒmɪs] — обещать

to **whisper** [ˈwɪspə] — шептать, говорить шепотом

**strengthening** [ˈstrenθənɪŋ] — укрепляющий

**weight** [weɪt] — вес



to **hate** [heit] — ненавидеть

to **lean** [lin] — наклониться

**tongue** [tʌŋ] — язык

to **disappeare** [ˌdisəˈpiə] — исчезать

**sang** [sæŋ] — пел

**tremendous** [triˈmendəs] — потрясающий, страшный

**ceiling** [ˈsi:lɪŋ] — потолок

**chops** [tʃɒps] — пасть

## STEP 1: ИГРА «ЗМЕЙКИ»

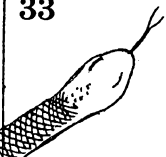
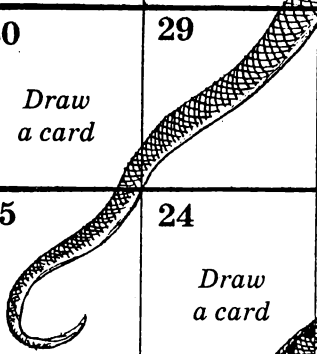
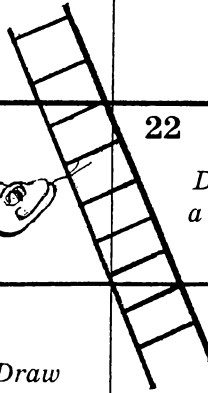

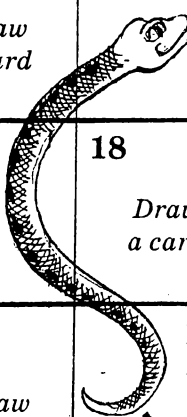
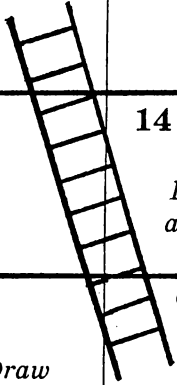
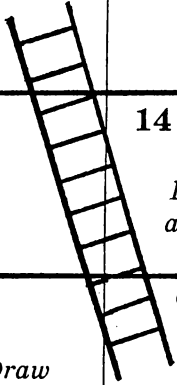


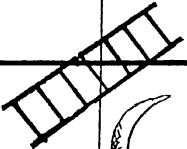
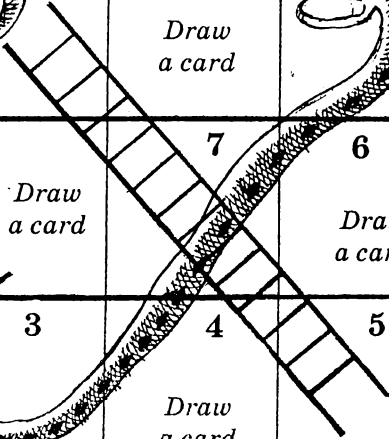

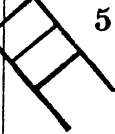
Правила игры

Играют 3–5 человек. Для игры понадобится обычный шестигранный кубик с метками от 1 до 6.

Игроки каждой команды по очереди выбрасывают кубик. В зависимости от количества меток на выпавшей грани игрок делает 1–6 шагов (клеток на схеме игры) вперед. Если выпадает клеточка со словами «Draw a card», нужно ответить на вопрос. Если ответ правильный, участник остается в этой клеточке; если ответ неправильный — участник возвращается на прежнюю позицию. Если выпадают клеточки 15, 23, 33 (жала змей), участник возвращается к хвосту змеи.

Игра проходит в быстром темпе, проверяется знание содержания сказки и английской лексики.



31	32	33	34	35
	Draw a card		Draw a card	<b>FINISH</b>
30	29	28	27	26
Draw a card		Draw a card		Draw a card
25	24	23	22	21
	Draw a card		Draw a card	
20	19	18	17	16
Draw a card		Draw a card		Draw a card
15	14	13	12	11
	Draw a card		Draw a card	
10	9	8	7	6
Draw a card		Draw a card		Draw a card
1	2	3	4	5
<b>START</b>			Draw a card	



Отвечая на вопросы, дети должны вспомнить содержание сказок, которые они читали. Проверяется внимание и память, умение пользоваться рисунками-подсказками.

## Вопросы к игре «Змейки»

4. Кто был Слонопотамом?

- Piglet
- Donkey
- Winnie-the-Pooh
- Owl



6. Ослик Иа потерял хвост. Кто его нашел и использовал в хозяйстве?

- Winnie-the-Pooh
- Owl
- Piglet
- Kanga





8. У ослика Иа был день рождения. На чем Пятачок чуть-чуть не улетел на Луну?

- a bird
- a balloon
- a helicopter
- an airplane



10. Кто боялся лазить по деревьям?

- monkeys
- donkeys
- Tigger
- owls



12. Кому строили домик на Пуховой опушке?

- Winnie-the-Pooh
- Donkey Eeyore
- Kanga
- Christopher Robin







## Alan Alexander Milne

14. Что плыло по реке в новой игре Винни?

- a ship
- a dog
- a donkey
- a boat



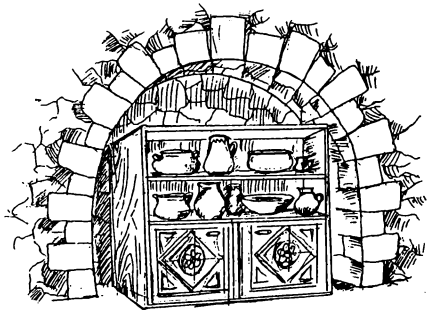
16. Что было у Слонопотама на голове?

- a hat
- a cap
- a pot
- an umbrella



18. Что хотели сделать Винни и Пятачок у Кролика?

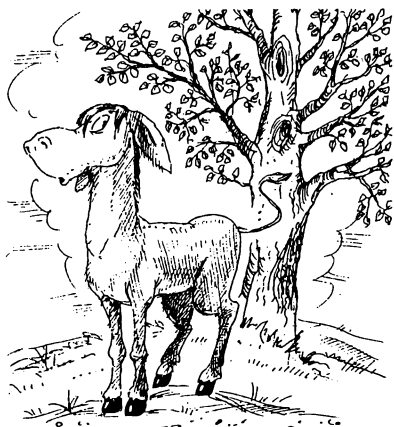
- to play
- to sleep
- to eat
- to sing





20. Где бы строили  
свои берлоги медведи, «if  
Bears were Bees»

- in the bushes
- under the trees
- at the bottom of trees
- at the top of trees



22. Кто нашел Со-  
вешник?

- Winnie-the-Pooh
- Christopher Robin
- Tigger
- Donkey

24. Почему Тигра убежал от друзей?

- was afraid
- was tired
- lost his way
- played

26. Что не ел Винни в гостях у Кролика?

- jam



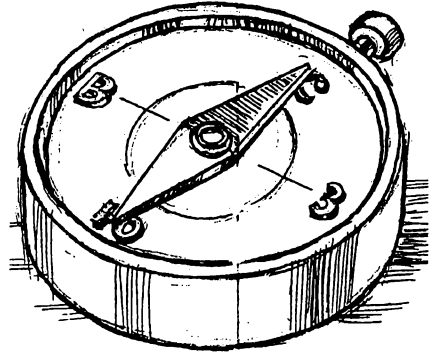
## Alan Alexander Milne

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- honey
- milk
- meat

28. Куда организовал  
«икспедицию» Кристо-  
фер Робин?

- East
- West
- South
- North Pole



30. Зачем пришел Тигра в лес?

- to meet friends
- to play with butterflies
- to have breakfast
- to have a rest

32. Как называл Кристофер Робин Винни-Пуха?

- my darling
- Sir Bear
- a Magician
- a balloon

34. Кто написал «A House in the Bear's Corner»?

- Donald Bisset



- Alan Milne
- J. Tolkien
- R. Kipling



## STEP 2

Внимательно рассмотри рисунки на страницах 20–21.

Найди дома́ главных героев книги.

Придумай несколько предложений о каждом из домиков, используя слова: big — little; in the forest; near the river; at the bottom of a tree; in the village.

Как ты думаешь, где Винни собирался строить домик ослику Иа? Найди это место на рисунке.



Дом Кенги  
и Тигры

Дом  
Кристофера  
Робина

Дом Совы

63 или  
64 дерева





*Шесть сосен*



## JOHN RONALD REUEL TOLKEIN (1892–1973)

Джон Рональд Руэл Толкин — ученый-филолог, лингвист, переводчик, профессор Оксфордского университета; участвовал в создании Большого Оксфордского словаря английского языка. Один из основоположников английской школы сказочников, типичной для второй половины XX века. Его называют «отцом новой мифологии».

В 1937 году Джон Толкин опубликовал сказочную повесть «The Hobbit or There and Back Again». В основу этой сказки были положены древние скандинавские, кельтские и тевтонские легенды.

Главный герой — хоббит Бильбо Беггинс — существо вымышленное, соединяющее в себе черты делового человека и некоторые черты не очень смелого животного — Rabbit — кролика. От соединения двух слов Homo — человек и Rabbit — кролик и получилось название Hobbit. Хоббит — посредник между реальным, привычным миром и магическим сказочным светом. Он совершает феериче-



ское путешествие, превращается в смельчака и защитника, а потом опять возвращается в привычный домашний мир.

## **ХОББИТ THE HOBBIT**

The Hobbit — Bilbo Baggins

His mother — Belladonna Took had many relatives among elves

His father — Bungo Baggins.

The Hobbit himself

### **АВТОРСКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ХОББИТА**

Hobbits need some description nowadays, since they have become rare and shy of the Big People, as they call us. They are (or were) a little people, about half of our height, and smaller than the bearded Dwarves. Hobbits have no beards. There is little or no magic about them, except the ordinary everyday sort which helps them to disappear quietly and quickly when large stupid folk like you and me come blundering along, making a noise like elephants which they can hear a mile off. They are inclined to be fat in the stomach; they dress in bright colours (chiefly green and yellow); wear no shoes, because their feet grow natural leathery soles and thick warm brown





## John Ronald Reuel Tolkein

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hair like the stuff on their heads (which is curly); have long clever brown fingers, good-natured faces, and laugh deep fruity laughs (especially after dinner, which they have twice a day when they can get it).

*(after J. Tolkein)*

Bilbo Beggins looked like a man:

he was short, fat, his body and face had no hair; but his feet and legs were covered with short dark fur and he liked to walk barefoot.

He lived in Bag-End under the Hill. His flat was in a big and well-planned hole. It was closed with a round door painted green.





Bilbo liked his flat very much because he had everything to live well. He ate many times a day and liked tea with raisins cake best of all. His life was quiet and he didn't like to travel.

But sometimes thoughts about his far relatives and their adventures troubled him and he remembered about his disappeared relatives from mother's side.

Once he met an old magician Gandalf whom everybody considered to be dead. Gandalf and his friends 13 dwarves asked Bilbo Baggins to help them in taking their treasures from Dragon Smog, who lived in the Lonely Mountain behind the Black Wood, the Foggy Mountains and the Dragon's Desert.





## John Ronald Reuel Tolkein

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The Hobbit agreed. He was called the Main Burglar.

And their adventures began.

They met big goblins which wanted to eat them, but magician Gandalf saved the dwarves and the Hobbit. He brought all friends to the Last Home Shelter Rivendell. The owner of Rivendell elf Elrond presented them the Sword Threshing the Enemies. And that Sword helped the dwarves to win angry goblins. While travelling in the Foggy mountains Bilbo Baggins lost his way and met the Supreme Goblin Gollum which called itself «My Beaut...t...ty».

The Hobbit found a strange ring which belonged to Gollum and made the person invisible. In such a way the Hobbit saved his life and found his friends.

Gandalf, the magician, helped the dwarves and Bilbo to cross the Foggy Mountains on the wings of the Eagles which had their shelter on the Carrock Rock. The Eagles brought all friends to Beorn's House. Beorn was a bear which understood human language but didn't believe any human word at once.

13 dwarves and the Hobbit had a long rest before a long and dangerous way.

Beorn checked all the places the dwarves had stopped at and then believed their story. He helped to



gather provisions and gave them wineskins for fresh water before their long voyage through the Black Wood.

The Black Wood was really long and black because no single ray of the Sun came through the thick leaves at daytime. It was even more gloomy at night because many sparkling eyes were following the Hobbit and his friends everywhere. At the Black Wood the elves captured the travellers and brought them to the Palace of the King of forest elves. The Hobbit saved the dwarves from prison because he had the ring which made a person invisible. At night he packed all his friends in empty barrels and they floated to the town Esgarot on Long Lake and then to the Lonely Mountain.

The Hobbit justified his nick-name the Main Burglar when he opened the door to the Lonely Mountain and spoke with Dragon Smog. Then it was a great battle in which good forces won and the dwarves and the Hobbit got the enormous treasures from the Lonely Mountain.

The Hobbit came back home and never in his life he wanted to travel again, though sometimes he remembered about his adventures in his dreams.

(Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale.— M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 210)



## VOCABULARY

**an elf, elves** — [elf] — эльф, мифическое существо

**to be covered** [ˈkʌvəd] — быть покрытым

**fur** [fɜː] — мех

**barefoot** [ˈbeɪˌfʊt] — босоногий

**raisins cake** [ˈreɪzɪnz] — кекс с изюмом

**relatives** [ˈreləˌtɪvz] — родственники

**disappeared** [ˌdɪsəˈpiəd] — исчезнувший

**a magician** [mæˈdʒɪʃn] — волшебник

**to consider** [kənˈsɪdə] — считать, полагать

**a dwarf, dwarves** [dwɔːf] — гном

**treasure** [ˈtreʒə] — сокровище

**a dragon** [ˈdræɡən] — дракон

**desert** [ˈdezət] — пустыня, запустение

**to agree** [əˈɡriː] — соглашаться

**a burglar** [ˈbɜːglə] — взломщик

**goblin** [ˈɡɒblɪn] — гоблин, людоед

**to save** [seɪv] — спасать

**shelter** [ˈʃeltə] — убежище, приют

**owner** [ˈaʊnə] — владелец, хозяин

**sword** [sɔːd] — меч

**threshing** [ˈθreʃɪŋ] — молотящий, крушащий

**enemies** [ˈenɪmɪz] — враги

**supreme** [sjuːˈpriːm] — верховный

**invisible** [ɪnˈvɪzɪbl] — невидимый



to **believe** [bi' li:v] — верить

**wineskins** [ 'wainskinz] — бурдюки из кожи для хранения воды

**gloomy** [ 'glu:mi] — угрюмый, мрачный

**sparkling** [ 'spa:klɪŋ] — светящийся

to **capture** [ 'kæptʃə] — взять в плен

**empty** [ 'empti] — пустой

a **barrel** [ 'bærəl] — бочка

to **justify** [dʒʌstɪ'faɪ] — оправдывать

**nickname** — прозвище

## STEP 1

### Ответь на вопросы:

1. Was the Hobbit a man?
2. Did he look like a man?
3. Did the Hobbit live in the forest?
4. His flat was in a big and well-planned hole, wasn't it?
5. He liked to eat many times a day, didn't he?
6. Did he like to travel?
7. Once he met an old magician, didn't he?
8. What did Gandalf ask Bilbo to do?
9. What was the nickname of the Hobbit?
10. Speak about:
  - meeting with goblins;
  - the Last Home Shelter Rivendell;



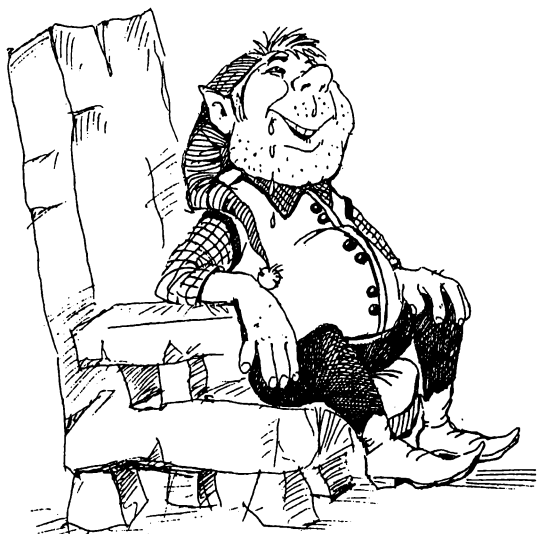
- Bilbo in the Foggy Mountains;
- magic ring;
- the eagles;
- Beorn, a bear;
- the Black Wood;
- the Palace of the King of the forest elves;
- floating in barrels;
- the Lonely Mountain.

## STEP 2

Опиши на английском языке рисунки:

а) эльф Эльронд держит Меч, Молотящий Врагов;





б) верховный гоблин Голлум, который называл себя «моя пр-р-р-ел-л-лесть»;

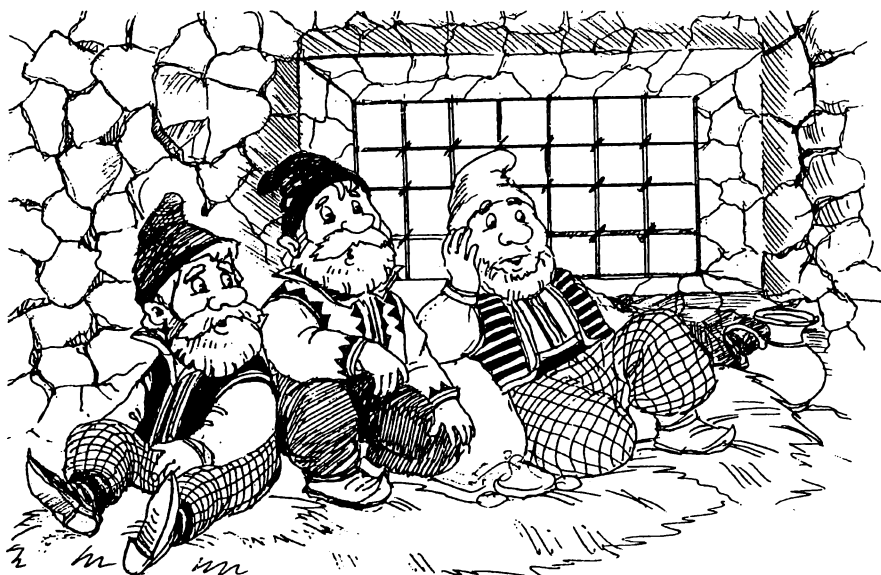
в) гномы и Хоббит летят на спинах орлов со скалы Каррок в долину, где стоит дом медведя Беорна;

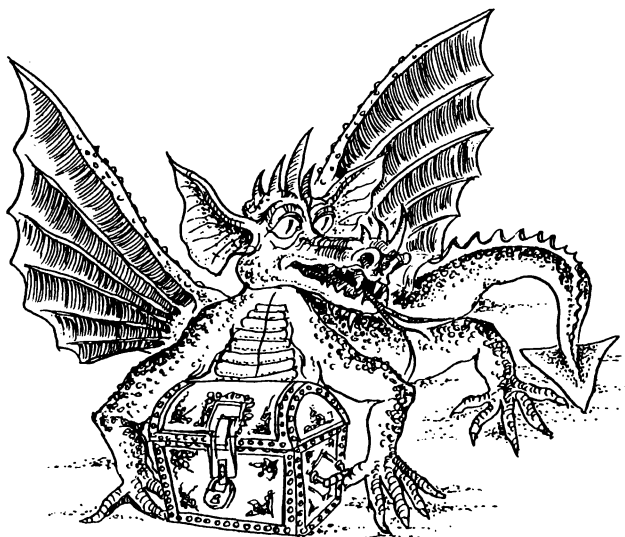






- г) медведь Беорн, который не верит ни одному слову гномов с первого раза, а все проверяет сам;
- д) гномы в тюрьме у короля лесных эльфов;

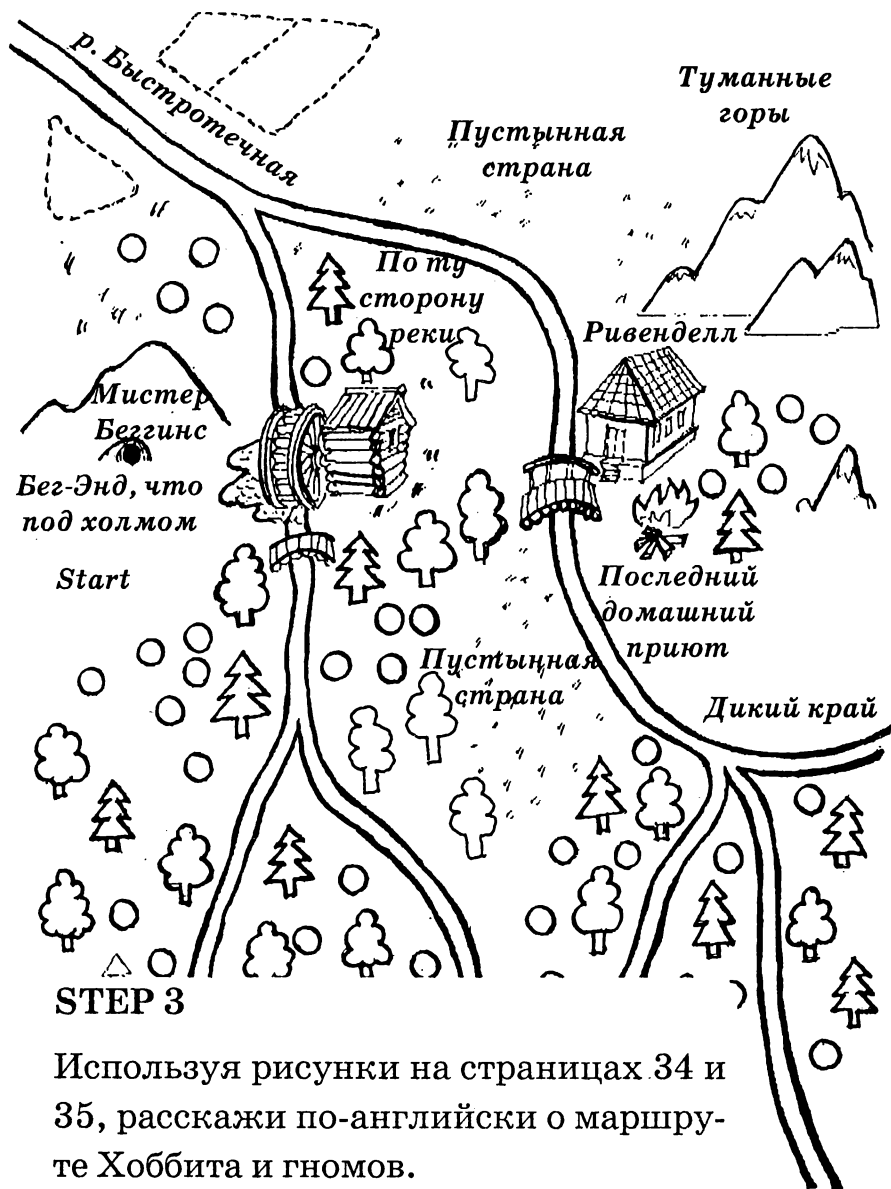




е) дракон Смог, охраняющий награбленные сокровища;

ж) Хоббит — Бильбо Беггинс — возвратился в свою уютную норку.





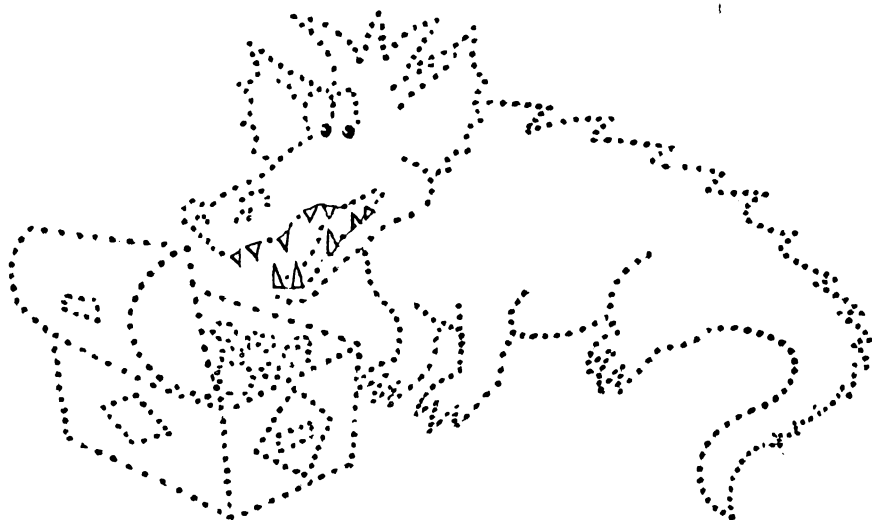
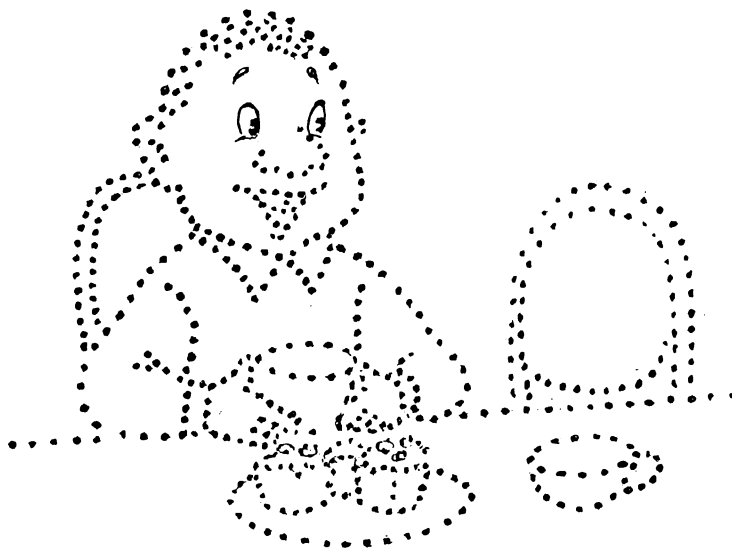
Используя рисунки на страницах 34 и 35, расскажи по-английски о маршруте Хоббита и гномов.





**STEP 4**

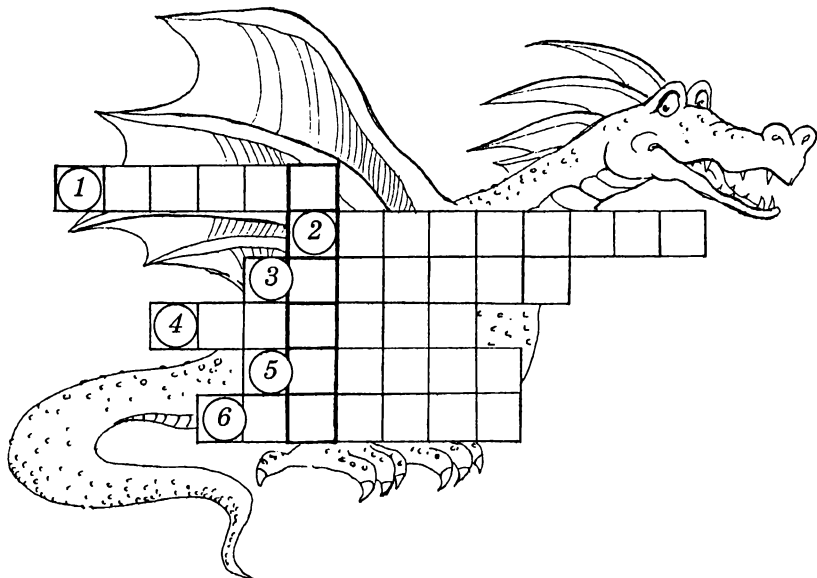
Дорисуй рисунки, соединяя точки:





**STEP 5**

Отгадай имя героя, зашифрованное в кроссворде по вертикали:



1. The place where Bilbo Baggins lived.
2. The name of the last Home Shelter.
3. The name of the rock where the Eagles lived.
4. The nickname of the Hobbit.
5. A creature which likes to eat people.
6. The name of the old magician.

**STEP 6**

Согласись (+) или не согласись (-), прочитав утверждения по тексту сказки.



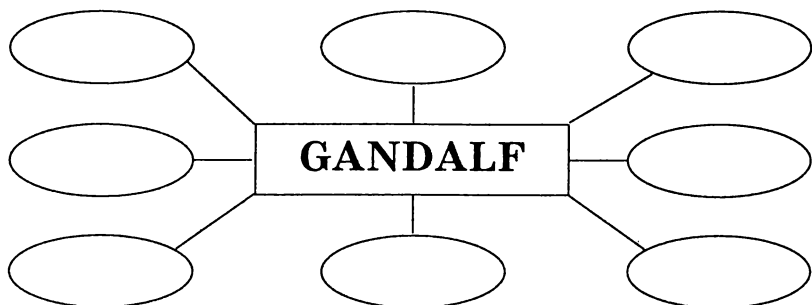
## John Ronald Reuel Tolkein

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1. Goblins were kind creatures.
2. Bilbo Beggins was a professional burglar.
3. The Supreme Goblin Gollum presented the magic ring to the Hobbit.
4. A bear Beorn believed everybody.
5. The Black Wood was very light and clean.
6. The King of forest elves invited the dwarves to the Palace.
7. The Hobbit and his friends liked to float in empty barrels.
8. Dragon Smog was very kind and gave all treasures back.
9. The Lonely Mountain was near Bag-End.
10. The Hobbit dreamt about new adventures.

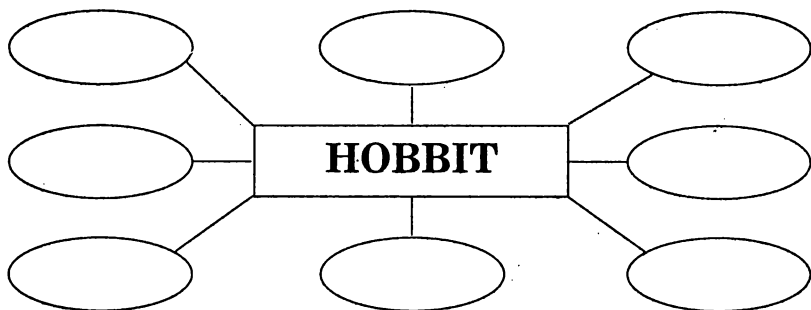
### STEP 7

Подбери слова, которые помогут описать героев:





- |             |             |               |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. goblin   | 5. helpful  | 9. empty      | 13. invisible |
| 2. magician | 6. clever   | 10. sparkling |               |
| 3. strange  | 7. friendly | 11. elf       |               |
| 4. kind     | 8. gloomy   | 12. safe      |               |



- |                 |            |               |             |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. raisins cake | 5. kind    | 9. fur        | 13. justify |
| 2. barefoot     | 6. dwarf   | 10. relatives |             |
| 3. dragon       | 7. elf     | 11. invisible |             |
| 4. angry        | 8. burglar | 12. nickname  |             |

**STEP 8**

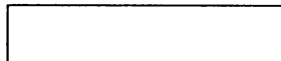
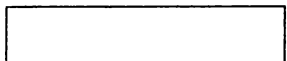
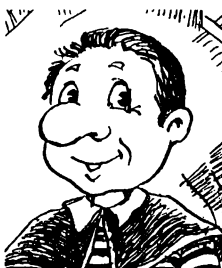
Напиши имена главных героев под их портретами.







# John Ronald Reuel Tolkien



## STEP 9

Найди на второй картинке 10 ошибок художника:



1



2

## **JAMES MATHEW BARRIE** **(1860–1937)**

Джеймс Барри был сыном ткача. Начал свою литературную деятельность как журналист, был автором нескольких пьес. Стал известным благодаря рассказам о необычном мальчике Питере Пэне. В 1904 году вышла его пьеса «Peter Pan». Истории о Питере Пэне возникли из серии устных рассказов, которыми Барри развлекал маленьких мальчиков, приходивших в лондонский парк Кенсингтон Гарденс.

В 1906 году Барри издает сказочную повесть «Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens», а в 1911 году выходит книга все о том же герое «Peter Pan and Wendy». Популярности главного героя способствовало то обстоятельство, что события в сказках разворачиваются не «в некотором царстве, в некотором государстве», а в местах, хорошо знакомых лондонцам. Действие происходит в парке Кенсингтон Гарденс, все названия связаны с той частью парка, где расположен детский городок и где в 1912 году был воздвигнут памятник Питеру Пэну.



## James Mathew Barrie

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James Barrie was born in a neglected village in Scotland. His mother knew many tales and ballads about native land, she told her children different stories every day. Little James received her love and knowledge and wanted to be a writer. At the age of 11 he began to write his first childish works.

James Barrie studied at Edinburgh University and became famous because of his novels, sketches and stories about the boy who didn't want to become a grown-up — Peter Pan.

### ПІТЕР ПӘН PETER PEN

Once upon a time a big family lived in a big house.

They were: Mr. and Mrs. Darling and their three children — Wendy, John and Michael.

They had a dog-nurse Nana and a servant Lizzie.

Mr. Darling was very busy at his work and Mrs. Darling was very busy at home.

A dog-nurse and a servant helped them to look after their children.

One evening the children were in their beds and saw a strange boy who could fly.

When people are introduced, it is customary for them to ask each other's age, and so Wendy, who always liked to do the correct thing, asked Peter how



old he was. It was not really a happy question to ask him; it was like an examination paper that asked grammar, when what you want to be asked is Kings of England.

«I don't know», he replied gloomily, «but I am quite young».

He really knew nothing about it.

«Wendy, I ran away the day I was born. It was because I heard father and mother talking about it what I was to be when I became a man. I don't want ever to be a man. On the contrary, I want always to be a little boy and to have fun. So I ran away to Kensington Gardens and lived a long — long time among fairies». Wendy didn't know fairies and asked Peter many questions about them. Peter told her what he knew.

«If you don't live in Kensington Gardens now» — «Sometimes I do still,» Peter mumbled.

«But where do you live mostly now?»

«With the lost boys».

«Who are they?» Wendy seemed much interested.

«They are the children who fall out of their prams when the nurse is looking the other way. If they are not asked back in seven days they are sent to the Neverland. I'm captain».

«What fun it must be!» said Wendy in fascination.

«Yes», said cunning Peter, «but we are rather lonely. You see we have no girlfriends».



«Are there no girls?»

«Oh, no girls, you know, are much too clever to fall out of their prams».

Wendy was impressed. She was slightly disappointed, when Peter said that he came to her window not to see her but to listen to stories which her mother told every evening.

«You see I don't know any stories for some reason. None of the lost boys knows any stories», said Peter with regret.

«How perfectly awful», Wendy said. «Can you all be under the spell?»

«I am not sure», Peter answered. «O Wendy, your mother was telling you such a lovely story».

«Which story was it?»

«About the prince who couldn't find the lady who wore the glass slippers».

«Peter, said Wendy excitedly, «that was Cinderella, the prince was desperate to find her and he did. They lived happily ever after».

Peter was so glad that he rose from the floor where they had been sitting, and hurried to the window.

«Where are you going?» she cried.

«To tell the other boys».

«Don't go, Peter», she asked, «I know such a lot of stories. I have read so many books.



I'm a great storyteller».

He came back and there was a greedy look in his eyes now.

«Wendy, do come with me and tell the other boys. How we should all respect you. You could tuck us in at night».

«Oo!»

«None of us has ever been tucked in at night. And you could mend our clothes, and make pockets for us. None of us has any pockets».

How could she resist? «Of course it's awfully fascinating!» She cried. «But I can't fly».



«I'll teach you».

Wendy and her brothers began to fly with the help of Peter and magic fairy Ding-ding.

They came to an interesting island «Neverland» and met some pirates, a crocodile Tick-Tack, and six little boys whose names were Curly, Kiddy, Chatterbox, Tip, Twins. The boys never had a mother. And Wendy played the role of their mother: she cooked dinner of different imaginary things, treated the boys, swept the floor, etc. The boys loved her. And one day Wendy remembered about her real mother. She was missing her mother very much, so were her brothers.

And they came back home. And when Wendy became a grown-up she had a daughter Jane and a granddaughter Margaret. When they were little girls they flew to Peter Pan who didn't want to become a grown-up.

This is an endless story.

(After J. M. Barrie. *Come Away, Come Away!*. O. V. Afanasyeva, I. V. Mikheeva. English, VII.— Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 2003.— P.266–267)

## VOCABULARY

**neglected** [nig'lektɪd] — отдаленный, брошенный

**to receive** [rɪ'si:v] — получать

**knowledge** ['nɒlɪdʒ] — знания



**childish** [ˈtʃaɪldɪʃ] — детские

**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] — знаменитый

a **grown-up** [ˈɡrəʊnˈʌp] — взрослый

**saw** [sɔ:] — увидели

**really** [ˈri:əli] — действительно, реально

**examination** [ɪɡzæmɪˈneɪʃn] — экзамен, экзаменационный

to **reply** [rɪˈplaɪ] — отвечать

**gloomily** [ˈɡlu:mɪli] — мрачно, угрюмо

on the **contrary** [ˈkɒntrəri] — наоборот, напротив

**Kensington Gardens** [ˈkensɪŋtn ˈɡɑ:dnz] — название парка в Лондоне

to **mumble** [ˈmʌmbəl] — бормотать

**lost** [lɒst] — потерянный, забытый

to **fall out** [ˈfɔ:l ˈaʊt] — выпадать

a **pram** [præm] — детская коляска

**captain** [ˈkæptɪn] — капитан

**fascination** [ˌfæsiˈneɪʃn] — очарование

to **be impressed** [ɪmˈprest] — быть сраженным, удивленным

**slightly** [ˈslaɪtli] — слегка

**disappointed** [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] — разочарованный

**reason** [ˈri:zn] — причина

**regret** [rɪˈɡret] — сожаление, печаль

to **be under the spell** — быть заколдованным

**sure** [ʃʊə] — уверенный





**slippers** [ˈslɪpəz] — домашние тапочки

**excitedly** [ɪkˈsaɪtɪdli] — взволнованно

**Cinderella** [ˌsɪndəˈrelə] — Золушка

**desperate** [ˈdespəɪt] — отчаявшийся, потерявший надежду

**to hurry** [ˈhʌri] — торопиться

**storyteller** [ˈstɔ:ri,telə] — сказочник, рассказчик

**greedy** [ˈɡri:di] — жадный, алчный

**respect** [rɪsˈpekt] — уважать

**to tuck somebody in** [ˈtʌk ˈɪn] — подтыкать одеяло

**to mend clothes** — чинить одежду

**pockets** [ˈpɒkɪts] — карманы

**to resist** [rɪˈzɪst] — сопротивляться

**a fairy** [ˈfeəri] — фея, волшебница

**island «Neverland»** — остров Нетинебудет

**Curly** [ˈkɜ:li] — Кудряш

**Kiddy** [ˈkɪdi] — Малыш

**Chatterbox** [ˈtʃætəˈbɒks] — Болтун

**Tip** [tɪp] — Кончик

**Twins** [twɪnz] — Двойняшки

**imaginary** [ɪˈmædʒɪnəri] — воображаемый

**to treat** [tri:t] — лечить

**swept** (от «to sweep») — подметала

**to miss** — скучать

**flew** [flju:] (от «to fly») — летали

**endless** [ˈendlɪs] — бесконечная



## STEP 1

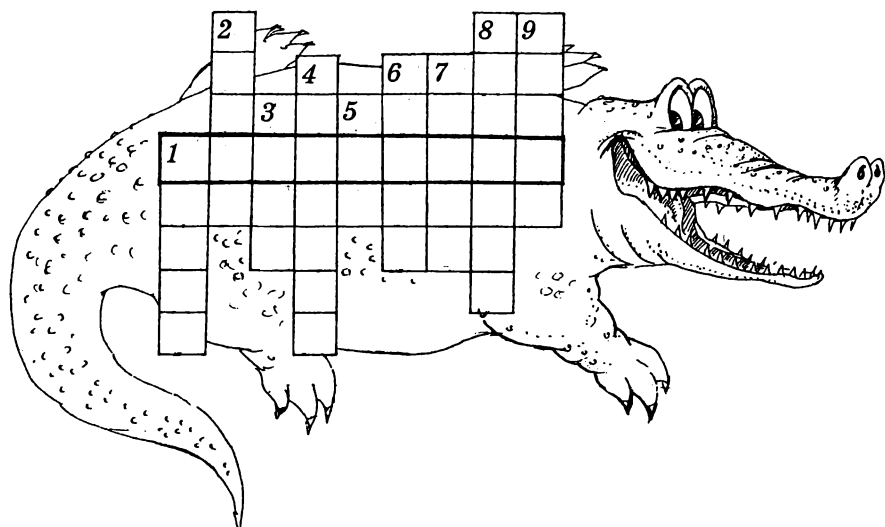
### Ответь на вопросы:

1. Do you know the story about a flying boy?
2. Do you think there is a strange island Neverland?
3. Is it a real story about the boy who didn't want to become a grown-up?
4. How many boys were there in «Wendy's family»?
5. Did the children meet any pirates?
6. Were the pirates kind?
7. Did the Crocodile Tick-Tack have any clock?
8. Did Wendy and her brothers miss their mother?
9. Did the children walk or fly back home?
10. Did Peter become a grown-up?

## STEP 2

Разгадай кроссворд, и ты узнаешь, кто был грозой для пирата Крюка.

- 1, 6, 7 — the names of the boys who lived on the island Neverland.
- 2 — a magic woman who helped the children to fly.
- 3, 4 — the names of Wendy's brothers.
- 5 — the nurse at Mr. Darling's house.
- 8 — the family-name of Wendy, John and Michael.
- 9 — the boy who didn't want to grow.



### STEP 3

Вспомни, какими были Питер и Венди, и соедини подходящие, по-твоему мнению, эпитеты с портретами главных героев книги:

Slow-thinker

kind-hearted

cheerful

joyful

selfish

childish

clever

attentive

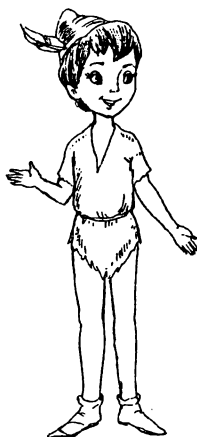
friendly

quick-thinker

brave

big

boyish





gentle

lucky

creative

kind

practical

careful

useful

naughty

ordinary

diligent

peaceful

quiet

noisy

good



#### STEP 4

Рассмотри внимательно рисунок и скажи, какой была няня Нэна:



- a) Nana was a *dog*  
(cat, mouse, dog);
- b) She was *big*  
(small, big);
- c) She looked after... (kittens, puppies, children);
- d) Nana could say... (mew, bow, quack);

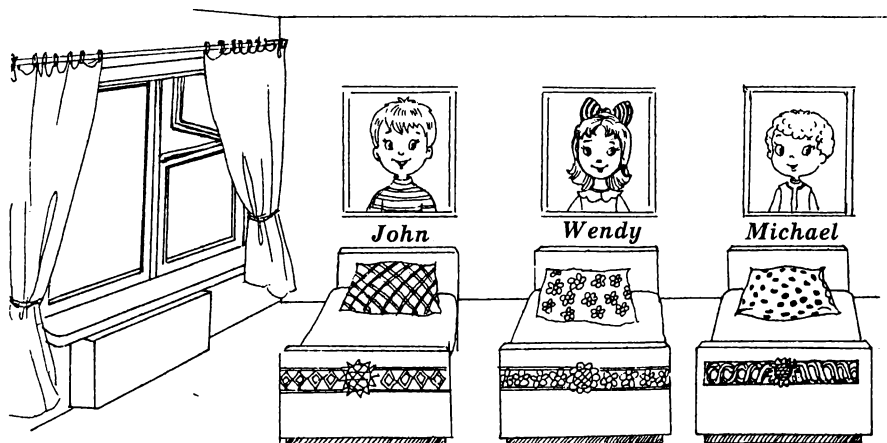


## James Mathew Barrie

- e) She worked ... (badly, well, so-so);  
f) Mr. Darling put... (a ring, an earring, a chain)  
on Nana.

### STEP 5

Опиши спальню детей Дарлингов, используя известные тебе слова.



## EDWARD LEAR (1812–1888)

Эдвард Лир прожил долгую и нелегкую жизнь. Он был младшим сыном в семье, где кроме него было еще 20 детей. Начал работать в 15 лет, в 18 лет стал профессиональным художником.

Лиру считали чудаком. Не получив формально никакого образования в век закрытых школ и привилегированных колледжей, он радовался, что всю жизнь стоял «на пороге знания». Э. Лир обладал многими необычными познаниями и талантами: свободно говорил и писал на нескольких языках, включая древне- и новогреческий, был пейзажистом и прекрасным рисовальщиком, превосходным ботаником и орнитологом, положил на музыку многие из своих собственных стихов, обладал редким даром дружбы, привлекавшим к нему людей. Не любил общество глупых, надоедливых, суевливых, интригующих людей и защищался от них своим эксцентризмом и чудачеством.

Основой для первых «бессмыслиц» Лиры послужили лимерики — короткие, известные с дав-



## Edward Lear

них пор песенки, происхождение которых связывают с ирландским городом Лимериком. Там их пели издавна во время традиционных застолий (что-то вроде наших частушек). Форма лимериков была строго закреплена: они состояли из 5 строк анапестом, рифмующихся по схеме «аа бба». Лимерики рассказывали о каком-либо веселом или маловероятном событии или высмеивали присутствующих и знакомых (похоже на наши дружеские шаржи).

Первая строка всегда начиналась словами «There was a...», а заканчивалась названием города (деревни, страны), с которым потом и рифмовались вторая и последняя строки.

Познакомьтесь с некоторыми из этих стихотворений.

\*\*\*

How pleasant to know Mr. Lear!  
Who has written such volumes  
of stuff!

Some think him ill-tempered and  
queer,

But a few think him pleasant  
enough.





**stuff** [stʌf] — чепуха, пустяки

**ill-tempered** — злой, раздражительный

**queer** [kwɪə] — чудаковатый, странный

## Лимерики

### Limericks

There was an Old Man on a hill,  
Who seldom, if ever, stood still;  
He ran up and down, in his Grandmother's gown,  
Which adorned that Old Man on a hill.

*Пер. О. Астафьевой*

На вершине горы жил старик.

Он на месте стоять не привык.







## Edward Lear

Вверх и вниз все быстрее  
В платье тещи своей  
Удивительный бегал старик.

\*\*\*

There was a Young Lady whose nose,  
Was so long that it reached to her toes;  
So she hired an Old Lady, whose conduct was steady;  
To carry that wonderful nose.

to reach [ri:tʃ] — достигать, доходить

toes [tu:z] — пальцы на ногах

to hire [haɪə] — нанимать

conduct [kən'dʌkt] — поведение

steady ['stedɪ] — степенный, устойчивый





\*\*\*

There was an Old Man of the North,  
Who fell into a basin of broth;  
But a laudable cook fished him out with a hook,  
Which saved that Old Man of the North.

*Пер. М. Редькиной*

Растяпа-старик из Лиона  
Свалился в кастрюлю бульона.  
Повар был не дурак —  
Отыскал он дуршлаг  
И поддел старика из Лиона.





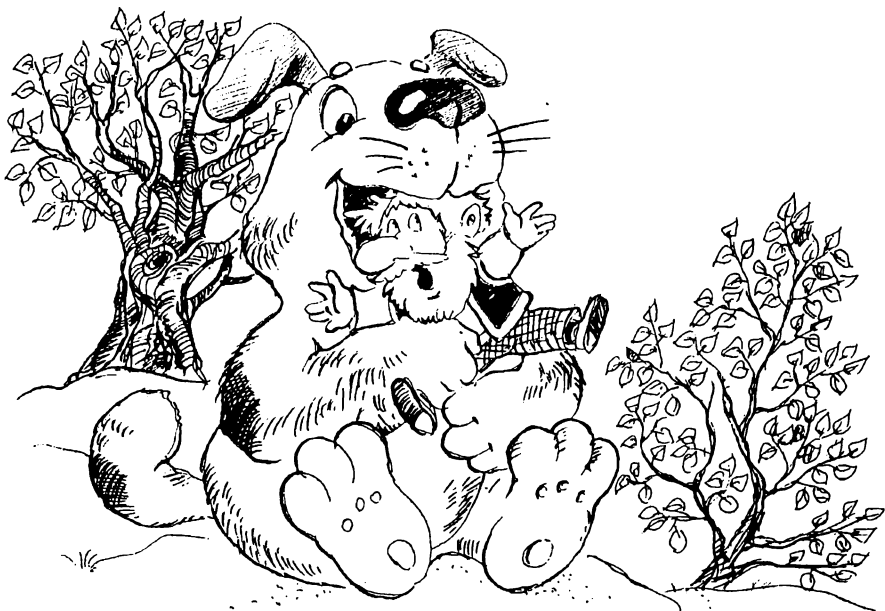
## Edward Lear

\*\*\*

There was an Old Man of Leghorn  
The smallest as ever was born;  
But quickly snapt up he was once by a puppy,  
Who devoured that Old Man of Leghorn.

*Пер. М. Редькиной*

Жил-был лилипут из Ливорно, —  
Самый маленький в мире, бесспорно.  
Но однажды щенком  
Был проглочен тайком  
Старичок-лилипут из Ливорно.





\*\*\*

There was a Young lady of Russia,  
Who screamed so that no one could hush her;  
Her screams were extreme, no one heard such a scream  
As was screamed by that Lady of Russia.



to **scream** [skri:m] — пронзительно кричать  
to **hush** [hʌʃ] — успокоить, утихомирить

\*\*\*

There was a young man who was bitten  
By twenty-two cats and a kitten.  
Cried he, «It is clear



## Edward Lear

My end is quite near,  
No matter! I'll die like a Briton!»

*Пер. М. Редькиной*

Юнца одолели гурьбой  
Пять кошек и кот — хвост трубой.  
Воскликнул юнец:  
«Мне скоро конец,  
Я британец — умру как герой!»



## HELEN BEATRIX POTTER (1866–1943)

Беатрис Поттер родилась в Лондоне, в семье богатых родителей. В школу она не ходила, потому что занималась с гувернанткой. У Беатрис был младший брат Берт, который почти все время проводил в школе. Беатрис очень скучала дома одна, поэтому девочке покупали очень много домашних животных, с которыми она играла, за которыми ухаживала и которых рисовала с натуры.

Первая сказка Б. Поттер «The Tale of Peter Rabbit» (1902) была рассказана в письме одному больному мальчику. С тех пор она начала писать сказки о животных. Все ее сказки — это наблюдения над самыми разными животными, почти все они написаны в одинаковой манере и начинаются со слов: «The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin» (1903), «The Bad Mice» (1904), «The Tale of Johnny Town-Mouse» (1919); последняя сказка была напечатана уже после смерти писательницы в 1955 г. Называлась она «The Tale of the Faithful Dove».



## Helen Beatrix Potter

---

Всего было опубликовано около 30 сказок о животных.

### СКАЗКА О ПИТЕРЕ КРОЛИКЕ THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT (after Helen Potter)

One story is about a brave rabbit. His name is Peter Push. He lives with his mother Mrs. Push and three little sisters. The little rabbits have got no father because he was killed by Mr. McGregor. Everybody is afraid of Mr. McGregor but not Peter Push.



This little rabbit is very curious. He wants to know what is in the kitchengarden of Mr. McGregor. Peter goes to the kitchengarden and eats much cabbage and carrot. Soon Mr. McGregor sees Peter Push,



runs after him and nearly catches Peter. Little Rabbit loses his shoes and a jacket but runs away from Mr. McGregor. Peter comes home without his clothes. Soon he has got a terrible stomachache because he has eaten much in the kitchen garden. And Mrs. Push punishes him.

This tale teaches children to obey their parents and be very careful all the time.



### VOCABULARY

**brave** [breiv] — храбрый

was **killed** [kild] — был убит

is **afraid** of [ə'freid] — боится





**curious** [ˈkjʊəpiəs] — любопытный, любознательный

**a kitchengarden** [ˈkɪtʃɪnˈgɑ:dn] — огород

**cabbage** [ˈkæbɪdʒ] — капуста

**carrot** [ˈkærət] — морковь

**nearly** [ˈniəli] — почти

**to catch** [kætʃ] — поймать

**to lose** [lu:z] — терять

**to run away** — убежать

**terrible** [ˈterɪbl] — ужасная

**stomachache** [ˈstʌməkeɪk] — боль в желудке

**to punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] — наказывать

**to obey** [əˈbeɪ] — слушаться

**careful** [ˈkeəfʊl] — внимательный; аккуратный

### STEP 1

#### Ответь на вопросы:

1. How many children are there in Mrs. Push's family?
2. Is there any boy in the family?
3. What is his name?
4. Is he a good boy?
5. Is he afraid of Mr. McGregor?
6. What does Peter Push do in the kitchengarden?
7. Does Mr. McGregor catch Peter?



8. Does the little rabbit come home in his clothes or without them?
9. Does Peter feel himself well?
10. Why has he got a terrible stomachache?
11. What does his mother do?
12. Is it an educational tale for little children?

### STEP 2

Agree (+) or disagree (-)

1. Peter Push was the only child in the family.
2. He had no father at all.
3. He ate cabbage and carrot in the market (shop).
4. Mr. McGregor was Peter's friend.
5. Mr. McGregor killed Peter's father.
6. Peter Push was a curious rabbit.
7. It was hot and the little rabbit took off his clothes.
8. Angry Mr. McGregor nearly caught Peter Push.
9. Mrs. Push was sorry for her son.
10. She kissed Peter Push.
11. This tale teaches children to be disobedient, doesn't it?

### STEP 3

Crossword

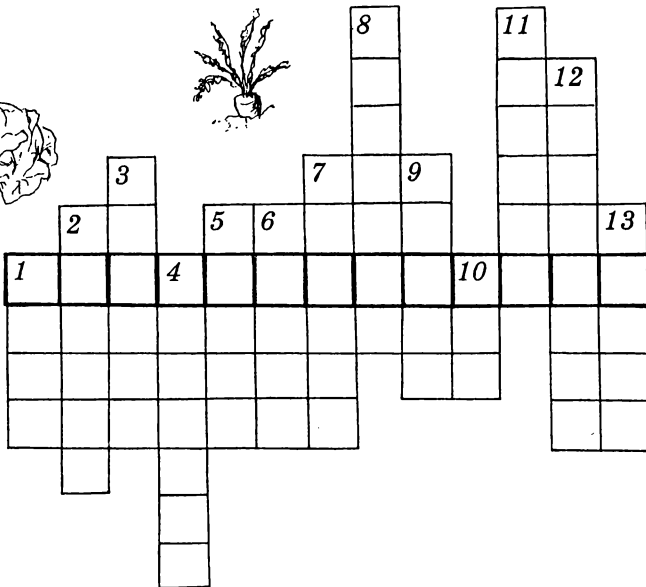
Ответив на вопросы, ты узнаешь название интересного места в сказке о кролике.

1. What did Mr. McGregor do with Peter's father?



## Helen Beatrix Potter

2. Were Peter's sisters old?
3. Whom did Peter live with?
4. Was he an interesting boy?
5. What did Peter lose one day?
6. What was the rabbit's name?
7. What did mother do with Peter?
8. What did Peter eat in the kitchengarden?
9. Was Peter Push afraid of Mr. McGregor?
10. How does Mr. McGregor move when he sees Peter?
11. All the children and their mother were brave, weren't they?
12. What was the name of the angry Mr.?
13. Was Mr. McGregor kind?



## JOSEPH RUDYARD KIPLING (1865–1936)

Джозеф Редьярд Киплинг родился в Бомбее в семье известного художника. В 7 лет его отослали в Англию учиться. Математику мальчик не любил, зато увлекался историей и географией. Вернулся в Индию в 1882 году и стал журналистом. Много путешествовал, начал писать об Индии, ее природе, растительном и животном мире. Интересно, что большую часть сказок Киплинг начал сочинять и записывать для своей дочери Эффи. В 1907 году за литературные работы для детей он был удостоен Нобелевской премии. Все знают его прекрасную сказку «Маугли» о мальчике, которого воспитала волчья семья, «Восточные сказки», «Книгу джунглей», «Просто сказки» и уж точно видели мультфильмы о слоненке, который везде совал свой нос, об отважном мангусте Рикки-Тикки-Тави и др.

### THE CAT THAT WALKED BY HIMSELF КОШКА, КОТОРАЯ ГУЛЯЛА САМА ПО СЕБЕ

Once upon a time all animals were wild. Of course the Man was wild too. He was very wild. He met the



Woman. She did not want to live like he lived. She found a nice dry Cave. She put clean sand on the floor, lit a nice fire to warm the cave and hung a dried wild-horse skin across the mouth of the cave.

And in the Wet Wild Woods all wild animals gathered together where they could see the light of the fire.

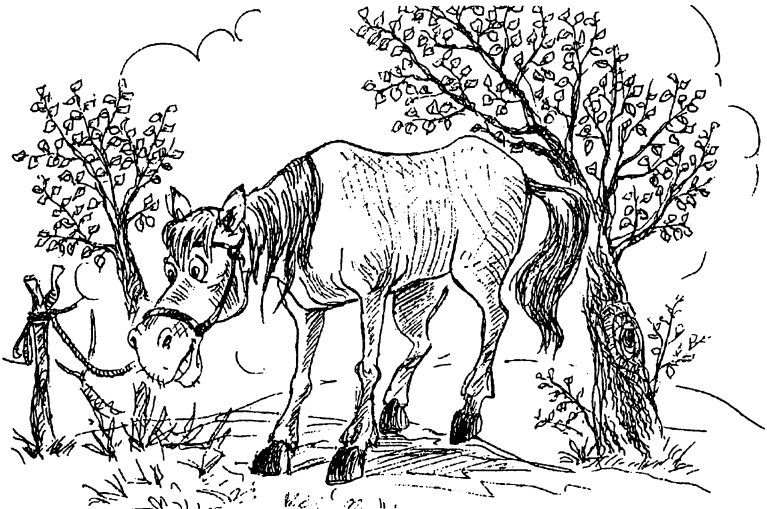
A Wild Dog was the first animal to come to the Cave and became the First Friend of the Man and the Woman. The Dog got roast bones for the work.

A Wild Horse was the second animal to come to the cave and became the First Servant for the people. The Horse got much fresh cut grass for the work.



Next day a Wild Cow came to the Cave and became the Giver of Good Food for the people. The Cow got much fresh hay and gave much warm white milk.

A Wild Cat was the last animal to come to the Cave. The Woman wanted nobody to come. And the





Wild Cat wanted to have much warm white milk and to be near the fire in cold weather. But the Cat did not want to be a Servant, he wanted to be the Cat that walked by himself. The Woman didn't like the Cat. He went away for some time. Much time passed. The Woman gave a birth to a child. The Child was nice, but the Woman had very much work to do and little time to play with her Child.

The Wild Cat came to the Cave and made a bargain with the Woman:

— if the Woman said one word in praise of the Wild Cat he would come into the Cave;

— if the Woman said two words in praise of the Wild Cat he would sit by the fire;



— if the Woman said three words in praise of the Wild Cat he would get warm white milk three times a day.

The Woman was working day and night and did not play with her Child. The Child cried. And the Wild Cat began to play with the Child. He was happy and laughed. The Woman said one word in praise of the Wild Cat and he entered the Cave.

Then the Cat sang a long song to the Child and he fell asleep.

The Cat got two words in his praise from the Woman. The Wild Cat could sit by the fire.

The Woman was afraid of the mice in the Cave. Even the Dog could not catch them quickly. The







## Joseph Rudyard Kipling

Wild Cat caught the mouse very quickly and got three words in praise. Since then he drank warm white milk three times a day.

But the Man and his First Friend — the Dog — didn't have any bargain with the Cat. That's why sometimes a man throws his boot in a cat, and a dog runs after a cat very quickly.



### VOCABULARY

to find [faɪnd] (found [faʊnd]) — находить

a cave [keɪv] — пещера

sand [sænd] — песок

to light [laɪt] (lit) — зажигать

to warm [wɔ:m] — согреть



to **hang** [hæŋ] (**hung** [hʌŋ]) — повесить  
**dried** [draɪd] — высушенная  
**skin** [skɪn] — шкура  
**the mouth of the cave** — вход в пещеру  
to **roast** [roust] — жарить, поджаривать  
a **bone** [bəʊn] — кость  
a **servant** [ˈsɜ:vənt] — слуга  
**fresh** [freʃ] — свежий  
**hay** [heɪ] — сено  
to **give a birth to a child** — родить ребенка  
a **bargain** [ˈbɑ:gɪn] — сделка  
to **make a bargain** — заключить сделку  
**praise** [preɪz] — похвала  
to **laugh** [lɑ:f] — смеяться  
to **sing** [sɪŋ] (**sang** [sæŋ]) — петь  
to **fall asleep** — заснуть  
to **catch the mice quickly** — быстро ловить мышей  
to **throw** [θrou] — бросать

## STEP 1

### Ответь на вопросы:

1. Were all animals wild many years ago?
2. Was the Man wild too?
3. Did the Man meet anybody in his life?
4. Did he live well or badly?
5. Did the Woman change his life?



## Joseph Rudyard Kipling

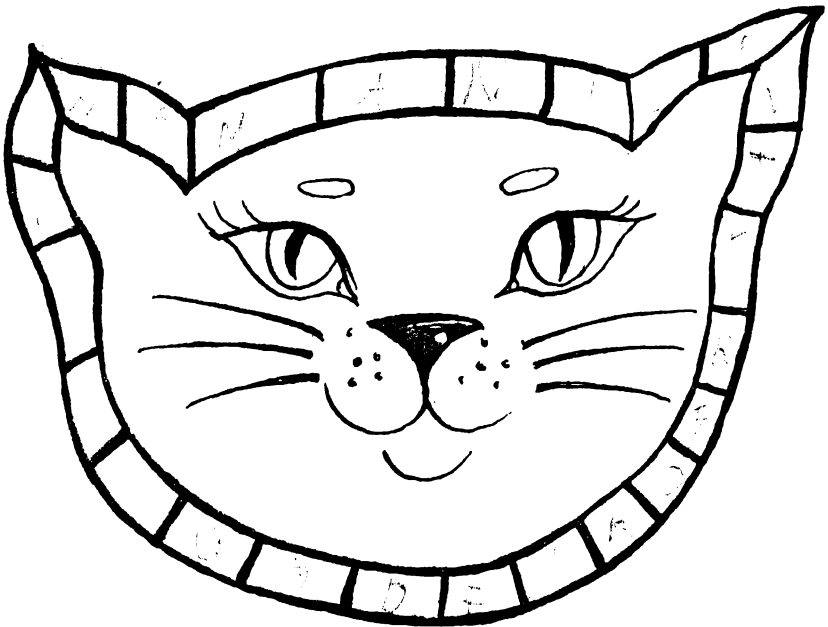
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6. What did she do?
7. Did the Wild Animals want to come into the Cave?
8. What do you know about these Wild Animals?

### STEP 2

#### Chainword

1. A person who changed the Wild Man's life.
2. The Cave was clean and...
3. When the Wild Cat got one word in praise what did he do?
4. A wild-horse skin across the mouth of the cave was...





5. The first animal to come to the Cave was ...
6. If the Woman said three words in praise of the Wild Cat he would...
7. Men don't like cats sometimes and...

### STEP 3

Agree (+) or disagree (-):

1. The Woman liked the Cat at once.
2. The Wild Cat asked the Woman to give him much warm milk.
3. The Woman was sorry for the Cat and invited him to sit by the fire.
4. The Woman gave a birth to a Child and played with him all the time.
5. The Cat wanted to be himself and made a bargain with the Woman.
6. The bargain was short.
7. The Child didn't like the Cat that walked by himself.
8. The Woman said many words in praise of the Wild Cat.
9. The Man and his First Friend made a bargain with the Wild Cat too.
10. Sometimes men and Dogs don't like cats.



## HOW THE LEOPARD GOT HIS SPOTS КАК У ЛЕОПАРДА ПОЯВИЛИСЬ ПЯТНА

Long time ago many animals lived in the Desert. There was sand everywhere. The Desert was sandy, yellow and Brownish. And all the animals were of such colours. It was easy for the Leopard to hunt the animals because he ran quickly and was as yellow and bright as sand. He was not hungry.

The Giraffe, the Zebra and the Antelope were afraid of the Leopard. They ran off the Desert. There were no animals there.

The Leopard was hungry and angry.

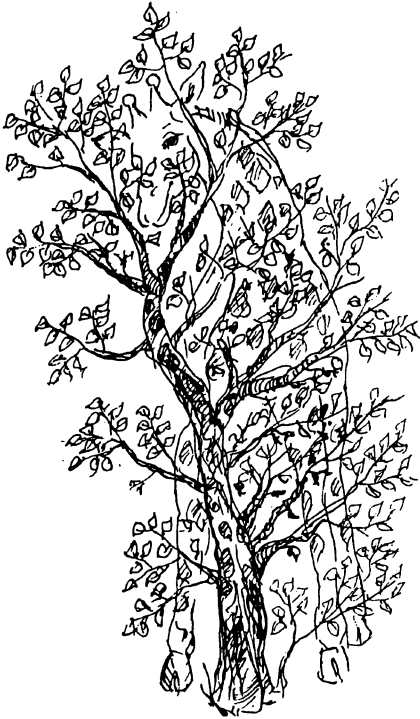
He came to the Baboon for a piece of advice.

The Baboon knew where the animals had gone.

He advised the Leopard to go the Forest.

And the Leopard did so. He came to the Forest and saw much green, grey,

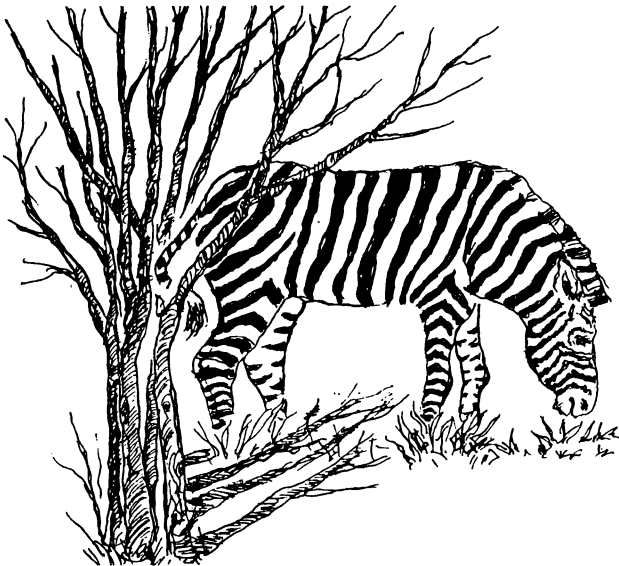


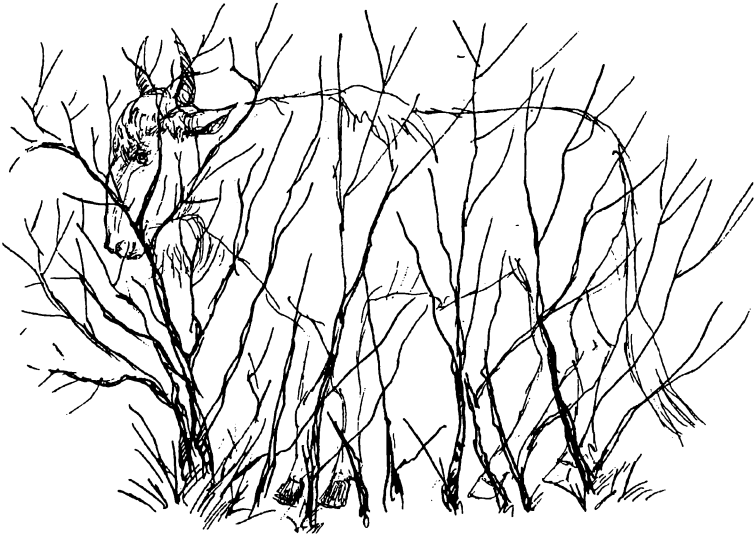


black with spots and stripes. An Ethiopian who was hunting in the Forest said that the colour of the Leopard's skin was very bright for the Forest.

The Ethiopian's skin was black.

The Giraffe had many brown spots and could not be seen in the shadow of the trees. The Zebra had many stripes and looked like a striped shadow.





The Antelope could not be seen in a distance.  
So they could see the sandy-brownish Leopard in  
the Forest very well.

The Ethiopian wanted to help the Leopard and  
gave him some black colour with his fingers. The





Leopard got many spots and became as a spotty shadow in the Forest. Since then the Leopard was not hungry, he had got much food in the Forest.

## VOCABULARY

a **desert** [ˈdezərt] — пустыня

**sand** [sænd] — песок

**sandy** [ˈsændɪ] — песочного цвета

**brownish** [ˈbraʊnɪʃ] — коричневый

to **hunt** [hʌnt] — охотиться

**hungry** [ˈhʌŋɡri] — голодный

to be **afraid** of [əˈfreɪd] — бояться

**angry** [ˈæŋɡri] — злой

the **Baboon** [bæˈbuːn] — бабуин, крупная обезьяна

the **Ethiopian** [ˌiːθiˈoʊpijən] — эфиоп, житель страны Эфиопия

a **spot** [spɒt] — пятно

**spotty** [ˈspɒti] — пятнистый

a **stripe** [straɪp] — полоска

a **shadow** [ˈʃædəʊ] — тень

**could** [kʊd] — мог

**distance** [ˈdɪstəns] — расстояние, дистанция

a **finger** [ˈfɪŋɡə] — палец на руке

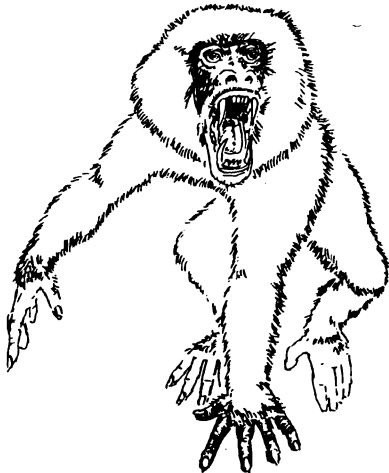
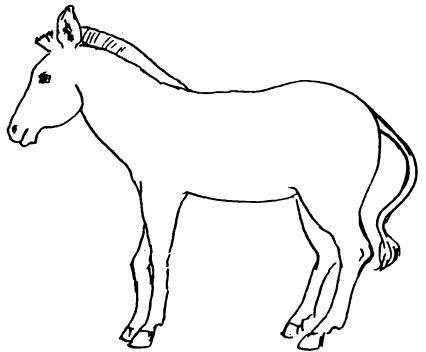
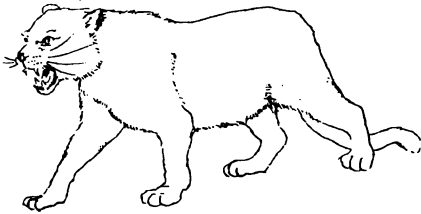
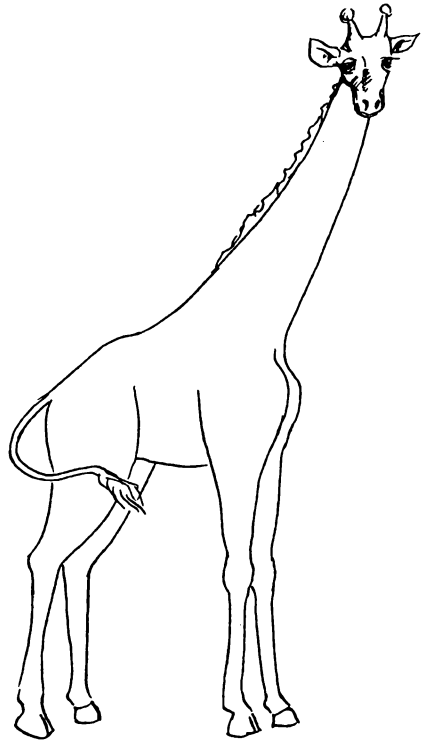
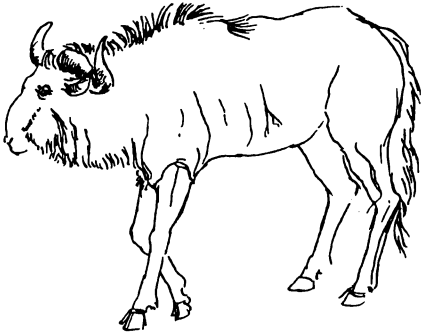
**food** [fuːd] — пища, питание

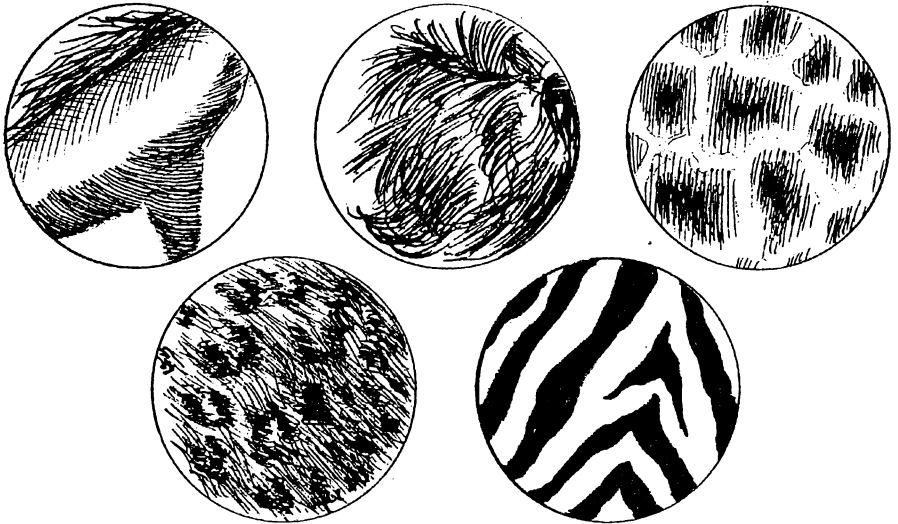




STEP 1

Help the animals to find their spots and stripes:





## STEP 2

### Ответь на вопросы:

1. What colour was the Desert?
2. What was the colour of the desert animals?
3. What colour was the Forest?
4. What colour were the animals in the Forest?
5. What animal knew where all the animals had gone?
6. Were there many hunters in the Forest?
7. Was the Leopard angry and hungry in the Forest? Why?
8. Who helped the Leopard to be as a spotty shadow in the Forest?
9. Had the Leopard got much food there?
10. Was he hungry?



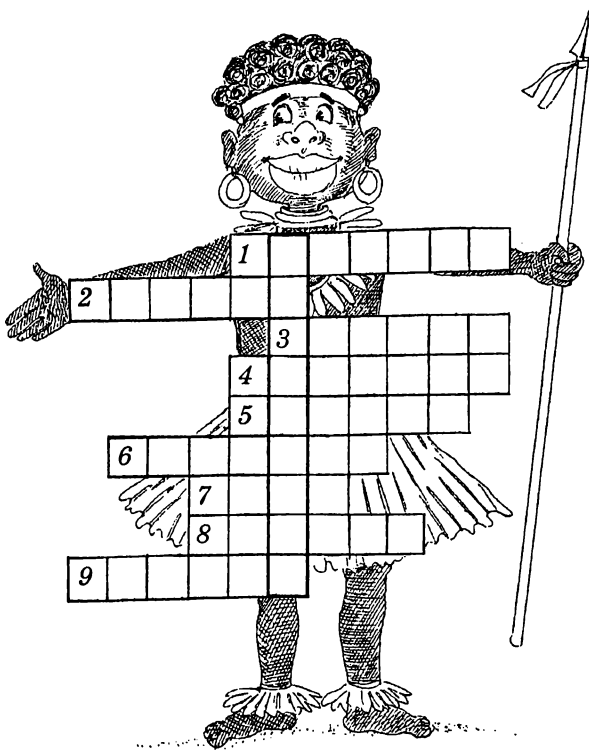
## Joseph Rudyard Kipling

### STEP 3

#### Grossword

Answer the questions ACROSS and DOWN you will read the name of the main character.

1. What animal was a good hunter in the Desert?
2. The name of the place which was sandy, yellow and brownish.
3. What was the Leopard when all the animals ran off the Desert?
4. Name the animal with a very long neck.



## Joseph Rudyard Kipling

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5. The name of the place which was green, grey and black.
6. What was the Zebra decorated with?
7. What bright thing did the Leopard have for the Forest?
8. Were the animals standing under the trees to look like a...?
9. Write the name of the clever monkey who knew where animals had gone.

## LEWIS CARROLL (1832–1898)

Льюис Кэрролл — это псевдоним преподавателя математики Оксфордского университета Чарльза Доджсона. У него не было своей семьи, но он очень любил детей. Поэтому часто приходил к своему многодетному другу Генри Лидделлу и играл с его детьми. Он рассказывал детям всякие забавные истории, которые сам придумывал. Дети попросили Льюиса Кэрролла записать все рассказы и нарисовать к ним картинки. Так и появилась на свет книга «Алиса в Стране чудес» (1865 г.). В 1872 году вышла вторая книга об Алисе — «Алиса в Зазеркалье», и стала она не менее популярной, чем первая.

Стихотворение «Тюлень и Плотник» входит в главу книги «Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There».

### THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER ТЮЛЕНЬ И ПЛОТНИК

The sun was shining on the sea,  
Shining with all his might:



He did his very best to make  
The billow smooth and bright —  
And this was odd, because it was  
The middle of the night.

The moon was shining sulkily,  
Because she thought the sun  
Had got no business to be there  
After the day was done —  
«It's very rude of him», she said,  
«To come and spoil the fun!»

The sea was wet as wet could be,  
The sands were dry as dry.  
You could not see a cloud, because  
No cloud was in the sky:  
No birds were flying overhead —  
There were no birds to fly.

The Walrus and the Carpenter  
Were walking close at hand:  
They wept like anything to see  
Such quantities of sand:  
«If this were only cleared away»,  
They said, «it would be grand!»

«If seven maids with seven mops  
Swept it for half a year,



Do you suppose, the Walrus said,  
«That they could get it clear?»  
«I doubt it», said the Carpenter,  
And shed a bitter tear.

«O Oysters, come and walk with us!»  
The Walrus did beseech.  
«A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,  
Along the briny beach:  
We cannot do with more than four,  
To give a hand to each».

The eldest Oyster looked at him,  
But never a word he said:  
The eldest Oyster winked his eye,  
And shook his heavy head —  
Meaning to say he did not choose  
To leave the oyster-bed.

But four young oysters hurried up,  
All eager for the treat:  
Their coats were brushed,  
Their faces washed,  
Their shoes were clean and neat —  
And this was odd, because, you know,  
They haven't any feet.



Four other Oysters followed them,  
And yet another four;  
And thick and fast they came at last,  
And more, and more, and more —  
All hopping through the frothy waves,  
And scrambling to the shore.

The Walrus and the Carpenter  
Walked on a mile or so.  
And then they rested on a rock  
Conveniently low:  
And all the little Oysters stood  
And waited in a row.

«The time has come», the Walrus said,  
«To talk of many things:  
Of shoes — and ships — and sealing-wax —  
Of cabbages — and kings —  
And why the sea is boiling hot —  
And whether pigs have wings».

«But wait a bit», the Oysters cried,  
«Before we have our chat;  
For some of us are out of breath,  
And all of us are fat!»





«No hurry!» said the Carpenter.  
They thanked him much for that.

«A loaf of bread», the Walrus said,  
«Is what we chiefly need:  
Pepper and vinegar besides  
Are very good indeed —  
Now, if you're ready, Oysters dear,  
We can begin to feed».

«But not on us!» the Oysters cried,  
Turning a little blue.  
«After such kindness, that would be  
A dismal thing to do!»  
«The night is fine», the Walrus said.  
«Do you admire the view?

It was so kind of you to come!  
And you are very nice!»  
The Carpenter said nothing but  
«Cut us another slice.  
I wish you were not quite so deaf —  
I've had to ask you twice!»

«It seems a shame», the Walrus said,  
«To play them such a trick.



After we've brought them so far,  
And made them trot so quick!»  
The Carpenter said nothing but  
«The butter's spread too thick!»

«I weep for you», the Walrus said:  
«I deeply sympathize».  
With sobs and tears he sorted out  
Those of the largest size,  
Holding his pocket handkerchief  
Before his streaming eyes.

«O Oysters», said the Carpenter,  
«You've had a pleasant run!  
Shall we be trotting home again!»  
But answer came there none —  
And this was scarcely odd, because  
They'd eaten every one.

## ТЮЛЕНЬ И ПЛОТНИК

*Перевод Т. Л. Щепкиной-Куперник*

Сияло солнце в небесах  
И весело светило.  
Изо всех сил свой лучший блеск  
На волны наводило:



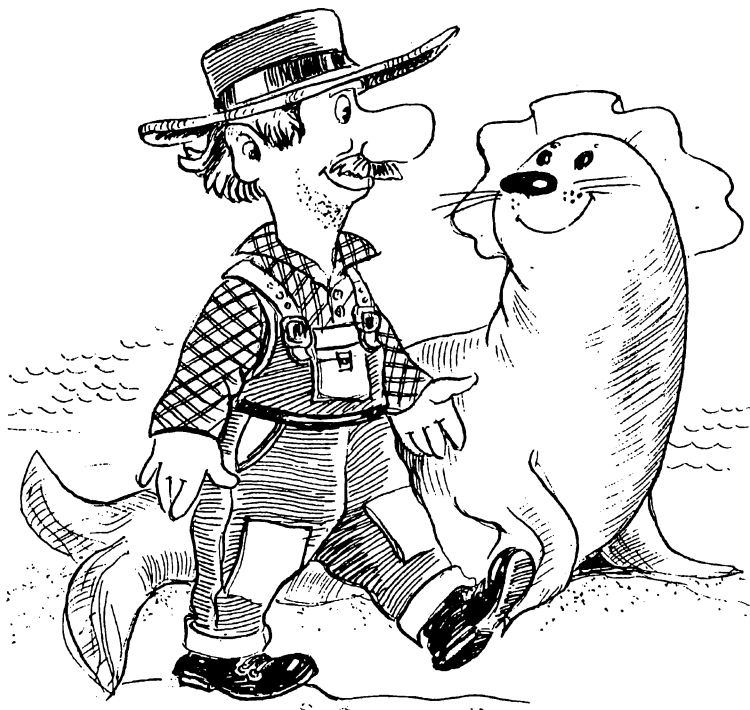
И странность заключалась в том,  
Что ночью это было.

Надувшись на него, луна  
С досадою глядела,  
Решив, что солнце по ночам  
Могло б ложиться смело.  
— Вот наглость, — думала она,  
— Так портить мне все дело.



Был сух на берегу песок,  
Мокра волна морская...  
Не видно было облаков  
На синеве без края.  
Не видно также было птиц:  
Их улетела стая.

Гуляли Плотник и Тюлень  
По бережку согласно,  
Над тем, что много там песку,





Рыдая громогласно.

— «Когда бы весь песок убрать...

Вот было бы прекрасно!»

— «Что, если б семь служанок здесь

Семь метел в руки взяли?»

Спросил Тюлень: «Они песок

В полгода бы убрали?..»

Но Плотник проронил слезу

И отвечал: «Едва ли!..»

— «Ах, Устрицы!.. Пойдем пройтись»,

Сказал Тюлень с мольбою:

— «Пойдем гулять и поболтать,

Внимая волн прибою,

Мы можем четырех из вас

За ручки взять с собою».

Из Устриц старшая тогда

Безмолвно лишь взглянула,

Из Устриц старшая тогда

Тюленю подмигнула:

Мол,— не покину мель свою!..

И головой качнула.

Но уж четыре молодых

Спешили по дорожке,



Помывшись, платъица встряхнув  
И вычистив сапожки.  
(Тут странность заключалась в том,  
Что где ж у Устриц — ножки?)

Еще четыре, и еще  
Четыре показались:  
Еще спеша, едва дыша,  
Из моря появлялись,  
Скакали через гребни волн  
И за берег цеплялись.

Но Устрицы — повременить  
Просили с разговором:  
— «Нас, Устриц жирненьких, взяла  
Одышка в беге скором».  
И за согласие обождают —  
Благодарили хором.

— «Нам нужен хлеб», — сказал Тюлень:  
— «Он — трапезы основа!»  
Но уксус с перцем — тоже здесь.  
Полезны, нет и слова.  
«Итак... Закусывать начнем,  
Когда у вас готово?»



— «Не нами ж?» — Устриц ужас взял,  
Они позеленели...

— «Ужель любезность вся вела  
К такой зловещей цели?..»

— «Как ночь ясна!..» — сказал Тюлень:

— «На вид вы б поглядели».

— «Вы так любезны, что пришли...

Нам с вами так отраднo...»

— «Отрежь-ка мне еще ломоть».





Тут буркнул Плотник жадно:  
— «Оглох ты, что ли, братец мой?  
Мне за тебя досадно».

Тюлень сказал: — «Такой обман...  
Мне перед ними стыдно...  
Еще заставить их бежать  
Так далеко!.. Обидно».  
А Плотник только проворчал: —  
«Тут масла и не видно».

Тюлень сказал: «Как я скорблю,  
Как плачу я над вами!..»  
И самых крупных выбрал он  
С горячими слезами,  
Все время носовой платок  
Держа перед глазами.

— «Надеюсь,— Плотник тут спросил,—  
Что вы прошлись приятно?..  
Быть может, вам уже пора  
Идти домой обратно?»

Но так как съели всех — никто  
Не отвечал, понятно.





**STEP 1**

Посчитай устриц на дорожке.



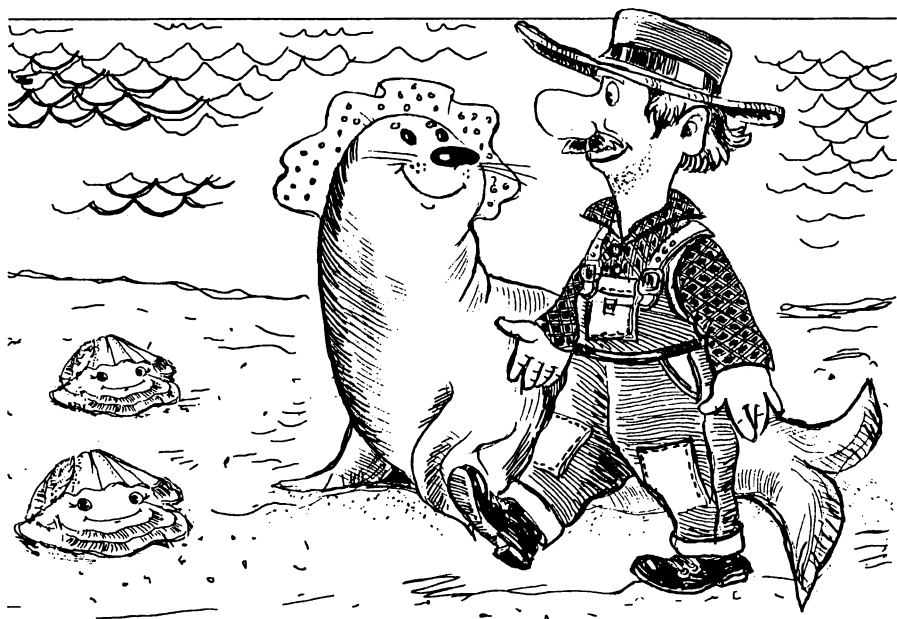
**STEP 2**

**Ответь на вопросы:**

1. Was the sun shining in the middle of the night?
2. Was the moon shining in the middle of the night?
3. What was odd?
4. Was the sea wet?
5. Were the sands dry?
6. What were two friends (the Walrus and the Carpenter) doing at that time?
7. Did they invite the Oysters to come and walk with them?



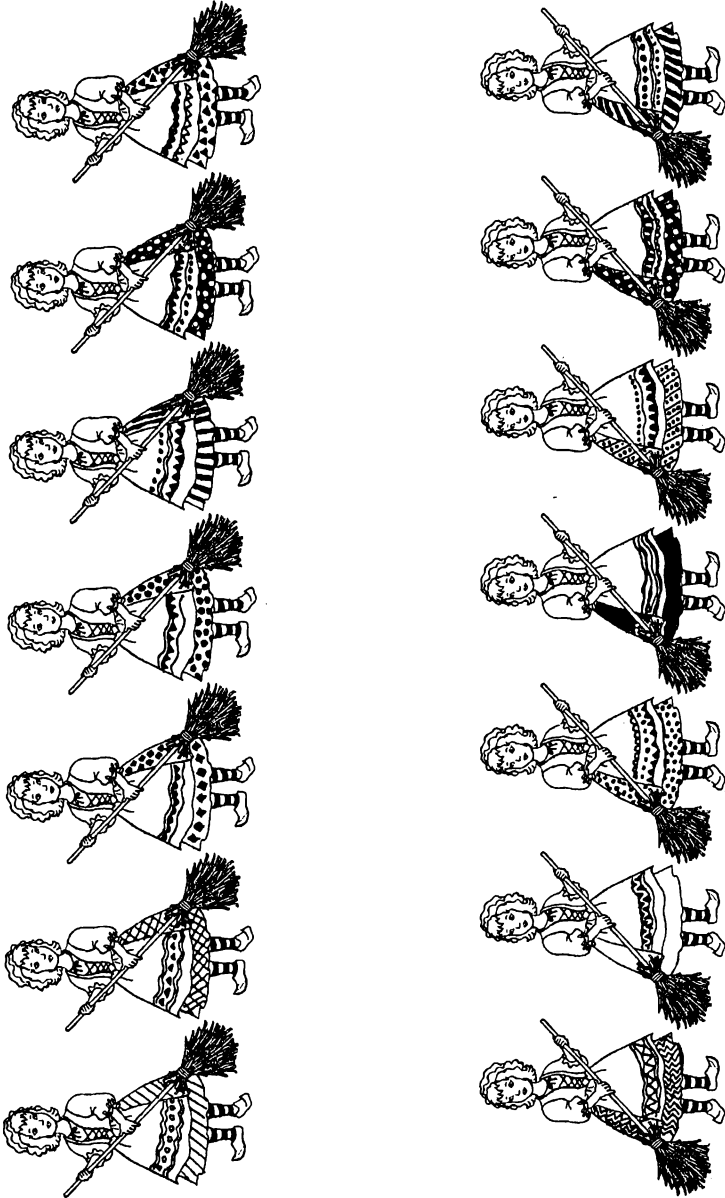
8. Did they have a pleasant walk and a pleasant talk?
9. Were two friends hungry?
10. Did they eat all the Oysters?
11. Did the Walrus sympathize the Oysters?
12. Was there anybody to answer the Carpenter?





STEP 3

Семь служанок, семь метелок. Найди отличия.



## **DONALD BISSET**

### **(1910–1992)**

Дональд Биссет — актер телевидения, художник, литератор. Сказки Биссета были рассказаны в телевизионных передачах для детей. Первая книга его сказок вышла в 1954 году. Д. Биссет опубликовал и сам проиллюстрировал более 20 книг: *Any Time Stories*, *Another Time Stories*, *Tales with a Tiger*, *Tiger Wants Move*, *This Time Stories* и др.

### **THE MAGIC WISHING-TREE**

#### **ДЕРЕВО ЖЕЛАНИЙ**

There was a magic tree in the garden. If any person stood beneath the tree and wished something this wish would come true.

A fat old man lived the next to the tree house. His name was William Smythe. He sold soap in a shop in the village. He didn't like girls and boys.

One day he stood under the tree and said: «I wish all the girls and boys who live near me were on the moon!»

As soon as he said it all the girls and boys were on the moon. All the birds in the tree stopped singing.



A blackbird looked down at Mr. Smythe and said:  
«I wish all the children were back again!» And the  
children were back again!



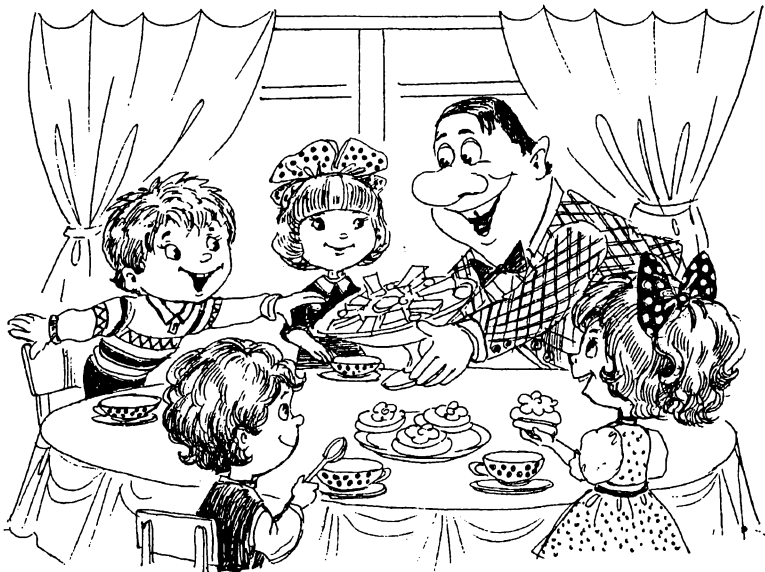


Mr. Smythe repeated his wish and the children were on the moon again. The blackbird repeated its wish... The children didn't know where they were.

Mr. Smythe opened his mouth but the blackbird said very quickly: «I wish Mr. Smythe was good».

And he became kind and good. He said: «I wish all the children would come to tea this afternoon, and we'll have cakes and orange jelly and lemonade for tea. And I'll stop selling soap and open a sweet shop instead; and I'll let everybody call me Bill Smith. Hooray!». Happy end.

(From Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale.— M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 281)





## VOCABULARY

a **person** [pɜːsn] — личность, персона

**beneath** = **under** — под

to **come true** [kʌmˈtruː] — сбываться

to **sell (sold)** [sel, sould] — продавать

**soap** [sɔʊp] — мыло

a **blackbird** [ˈblækbɜːd] — черный дрозд

to **repeat** [rɪˈpi:t] — повторять

**quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] — быстро

**jelly** [ˈdʒeli] — желе

**lemonade** [ˌleməˈneɪd] — лимонад

a **sweet shop** — кондитерская

**instead** [ɪnˈsted] — вместо, взамен

**hooray!** — ура!

### STEP 1

**Ответь на вопросы:**

1. Was the Tree magic?
2. Could the children have everything they wished?
3. Why was the Tree called magic?
4. A blackbird was sitting on the tree, wasn't it?
5. Mr. Smythe didn't like children, did he?
6. What did the blackbird say very quickly?
7. Did Mr. Smythe become good?
8. What did he do after that?

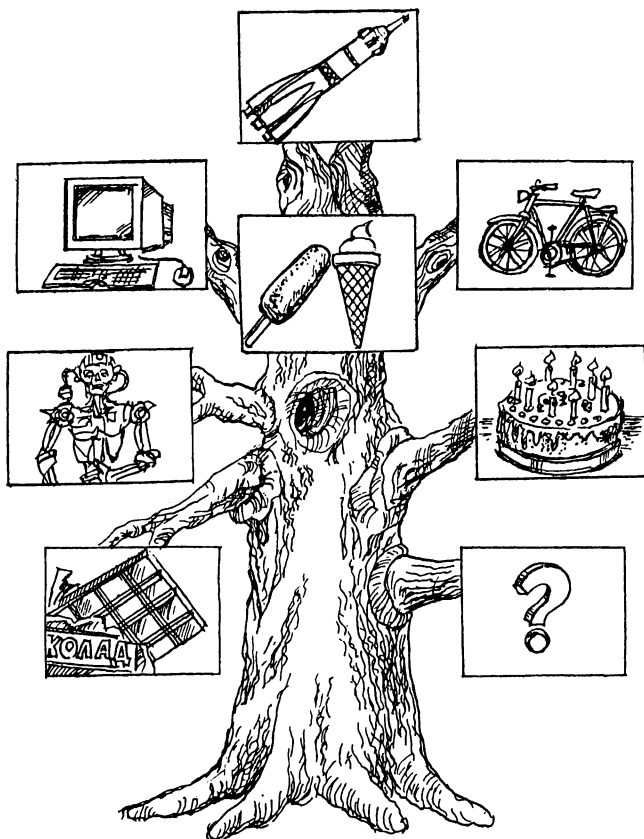


## STEP 2

Tell your wishes to the Magic Wishing Tree beginning with the words: «I wish I had...»

«I wish I could...»

«I wish I was...»



## STEP 3

Finish the sentences with the help of words in brackets:





1. Everybody who ... under the tree and wished would have his wish come true (sat, visited, stood).
2. William Smythe wished all the ... and ... who lived near him were on the moon (ladies, gentlemen; birds, animals; girls, boys).
3. A ... helped Mr. Smythe to become good (lady-bird, blackbird, swallow).
4. Mr. Smythe wished all the children would come to ... (breakfast, tea, lunch).
5. They would have ... and orange jelly and lemonade (biscuits, cakes, pies).

**STEP 4**

Say some sentences about Mr. Smythe using the words around him:

I would like to sell sweets!

didn't like girls and boys

liked sweets, cakes, honey

was fat and unhappy

didn't like birds

became glad and cheerful

lived alone and liked silence

**Bill Smith**



## BINKY AND HIS STRIPES

### ТИГРЕНОК БИНКИ И ЕГО ПОЛОСКИ

A little tiger Binky was born when his mother was making some pies. He had no stripes and was very sorry.



One day he started to look for stripes. A sailor in a striped shirt was the first Binky met on his way. The sailor could not give Binky any stripes.

Then Binky met a fence. A man was painting it. At last the man finished painting and went away. Binky leant up against the fence, first with one side and then with the other, and paint made lovely stripes on Binky's coat. He ran home very quickly. It was very



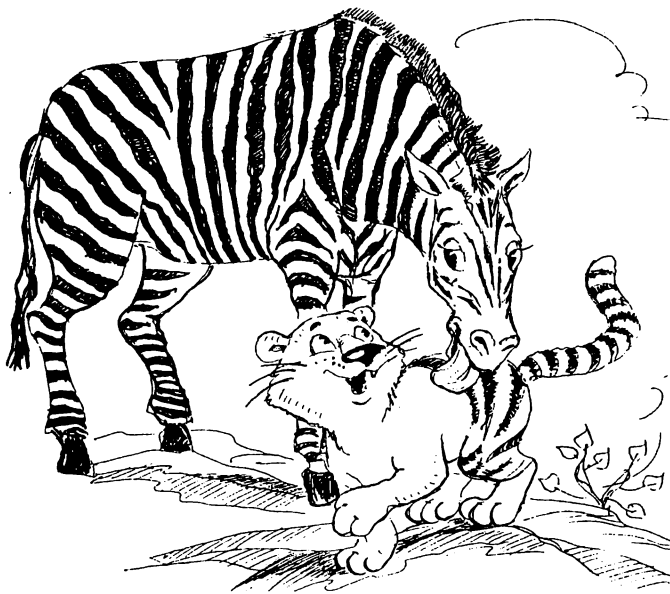
hot and the wet paint dripped off him till all his new stripes were gone.

Just then a zebra Sam walked by. Binky couldn't believe his eyes. All those stripes on one animal!





«Why are you crying, little tiger?» said Sam and gave Binky a lick. «But you taste nice», he said and gave Binky another lick. «Like jam pies», Sam licked Binky again and again. The flour hid all the stripes when his mother was making the pies. Binky had many stripes. Everybody was happy.



## VOCABULARY

was born [bɔ:n] — родился

pies [paiz] — пирожки

a sailor [ˈseɪlə] — моряк

a fence [ˈfens] — забор

to paint [peɪnt] — красить



to **drip off** — стечь

to **believe** [bɪ'li:v] — верить

to **give a lick** — лизнуть

**flour** [flaʊə] — мука

## STEP 1

Answer the questions:

1. Was Binky a cat or a tiger?
2. Was he a little tiger or not?
3. Did he have any stripes when he was born?
4. Did Binky want to have many stripes?
5. Where did he go first of all?
6. What did Binky think of a sailor's striped shirt?
7. Could a painted fence help Binky? Why not?
8. Was Binky happy to meet zebra?
9. What did zebra say about Binky?
10. Did zebra help the little tiger?

## STEP 2

Finish the sentences:

1. Little Binky was a ... .
2. He lived with his ... .
3. His mother liked to ... .
4. Binky was born without ... .
5. He was... and wanted to find his ... .
6. Binky went to a ... in a striped shirt.



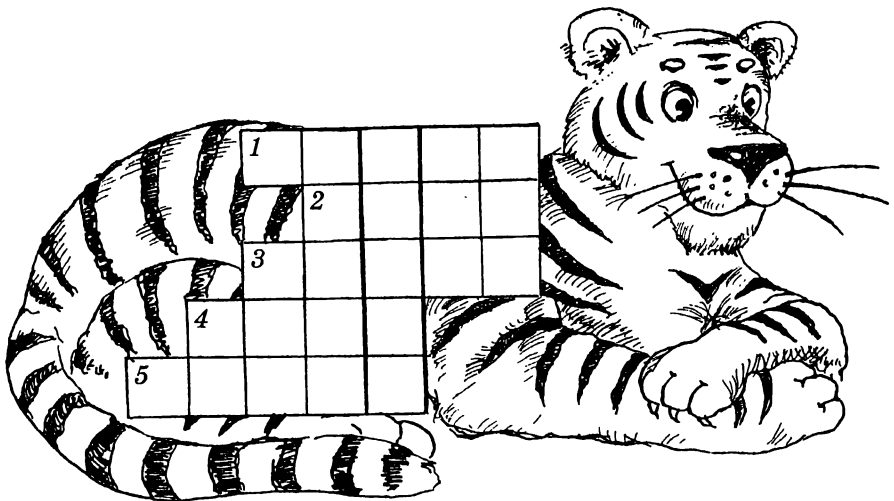
7. The sailor couldn't help ... .
8. Binky saw a man painting ... .
9. The tiger tried to get stripes from ... .
10. He was happy but it was very hot and ... .
11. Binky met zebra with many ... .
12. Zebra licked the tiger and saw the black ... .
13. The end was ... .

### STEP 3

Crossword

ACROSS:

1. What animal helped the little tiger to get his black stripes?
2. What did mother-tigress like to bake very much?





3. What did a man paint?

4. Zebra licked the little tiger, didn't she?

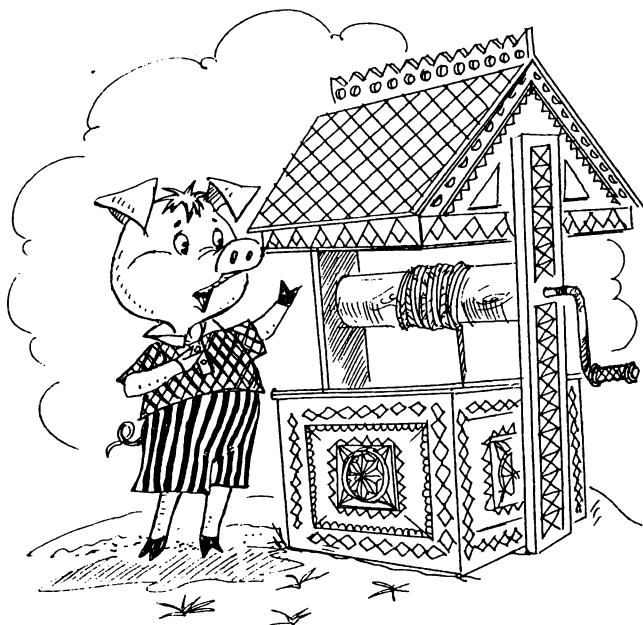
5. What was the end?

DOWN — you will read the name of the main hero.

## THE PIG WHO TRIED TO FLY ПОРОСЕНОК, КОТОРЫЙ ПЫТАЛСЯ ЛЕТАТЬ

Once upon a time a pig ran by the Wishing-Well.  
«I want to fly!»

He wished with all his heart that he could fly.  
«You can fly if you want to. But I will change you into  
a bird!»





«But I want to be a pig that flies!»

«Pigs can't fly!»

The pig was very sad. He walked home.

He wondered what he could do to be able to fly.

Next morning he went to the forest.

He asked the birds to give him some of their feathers.



«Are you going to fly?»

He tied the feathers together to make wings.

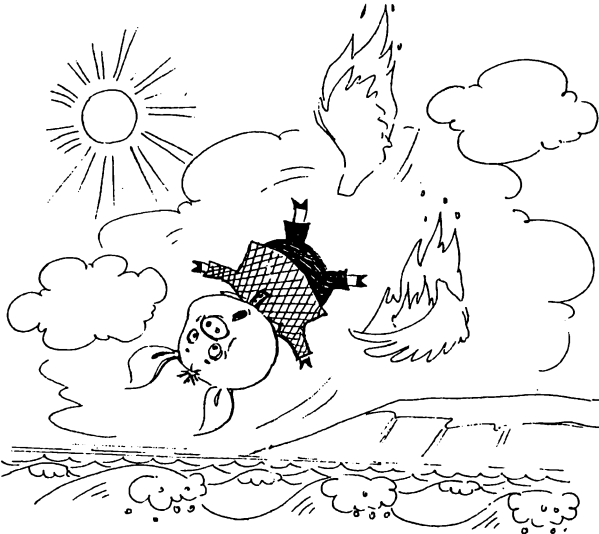
He climbed to the top of a hill near the sea. A cat and a rat, a frog and a dog came to watch him. He waved the wings and rose into the air.

He was happy. All animals cheered, too.





That Wishing-Well was wrong. «Pigs can fly!»  
He flew so close to the sun that it burnt his wings.  
They fell down in flames. The pig fell down into the  
sea. Splash!





«Never mind! You did fly. I like you best as you are!» said his mother. I love you as you are!



## VOCABULARY

the **Wishing-Well** — волшебный колодец

**sad** [sæd] — печальный

**could** [ku:d] — мог

**to be able** [eɪbl] — быть способным, в состоянии

a **feather** ['fedʒə] — перо, перышко

**to climb** [klaɪm] — взбираться

**wings** [wɪŋz] — крылья

**to rise** [raɪz] **roze** [rouz] — подниматься



to **cheer** [tʃiə] — приветствовать

to **fall** [fɔ:l], **fell** [fell] — падать

**flame** [fleɪm] — пламя

**Splash!** [splæʃ] — плюх!

**Never mind!** — Ничего! Не беда!

### STEP 1

Agree (+) or disagree (-):

1. The Pig went to the Wishing Tree, didn't he?
2. The Wishing-Well could give the Pig two wings, couldn't it?
3. Did the Pig want to become a bird?
4. Where did the Pig go to have the birds' feathers?
5. What did he do with the feathers?
6. Did the animals help the Pig?
7. What did the animals do at the bottom of the hill?
8. Did the Pig rise into the air?
9. Did he fly too high?
10. What happened then?
11. Did the Pig fall down into the sea?
12. Was he lucky? Was he happy?

### STEP 2

Answer the questions:

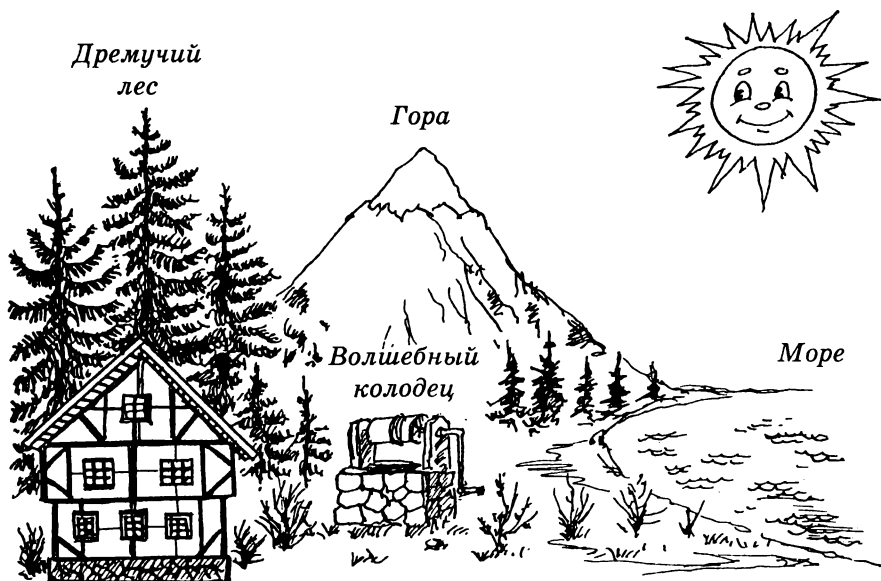
1. Have you got any dream?
2. Do you want your dream to come true?



3. Is your dream extraordinary?
4. Does your mother understand you?
5. Do you want anybody to help you?
6. Have you got a real friend?
7. Does he (she) understand you?
8. Do you need to learn much for your dream?
9. What are you doing to come closer to your dream?

### STEP 3

Show the way of the Pig who tried to fly:



### STEP 4

Fancy that Pig in the XXI century.



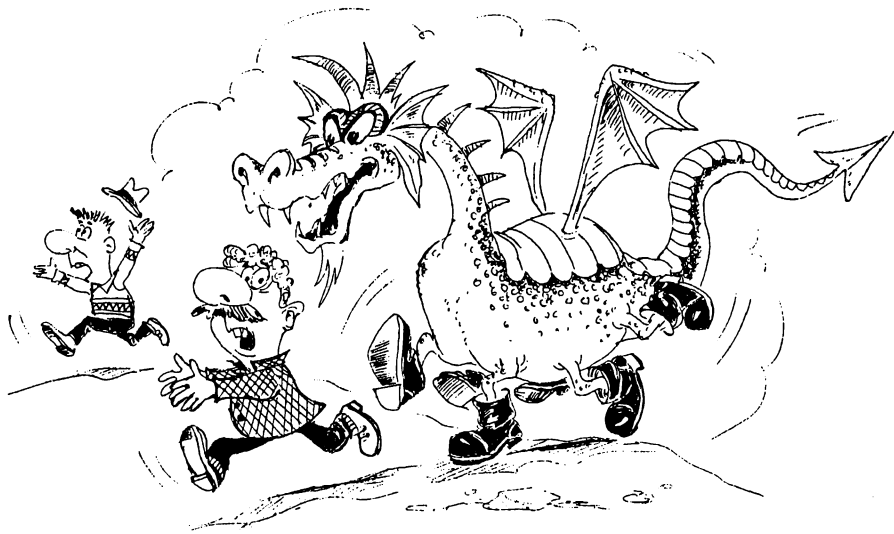
Donald Bisset

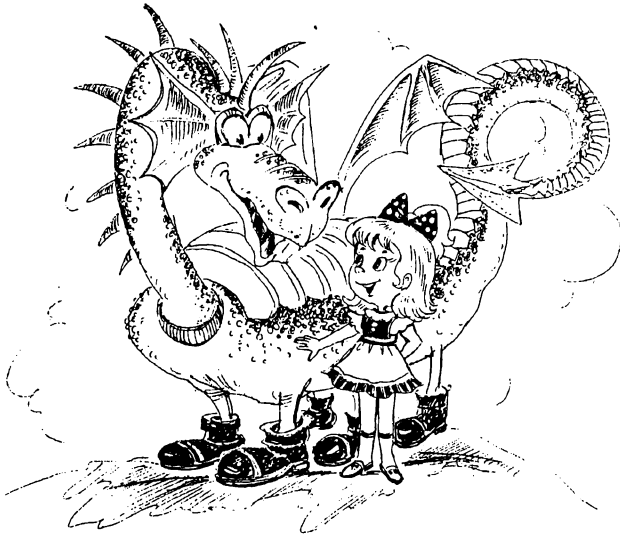
Can he use	an airplane a helicopter a computer a bicycle	to get closer to the Sun?
------------	--	------------------------------

Explain why.

## THE USEFUL DRAGON ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ ДРАКОН

Once upon a time there lived a dragon. He could breathe fire. All the people who lived near were afraid of him. The dragon had six feet. He wore three pairs of shoes and every shoe creaked. So whenever the dragon went the people were sure to know. They could always hear him walking.





One day he met a girl who wasn't afraid of him.

«Why do you breathe fire?»

«I never thought about it. Shall I stop?»

«Yes, please. Good-bye!»

And she went home. It was beginning to get dark. But the lamplighter was still in bed.

It was dark in the streets and the people were afraid of darkness.

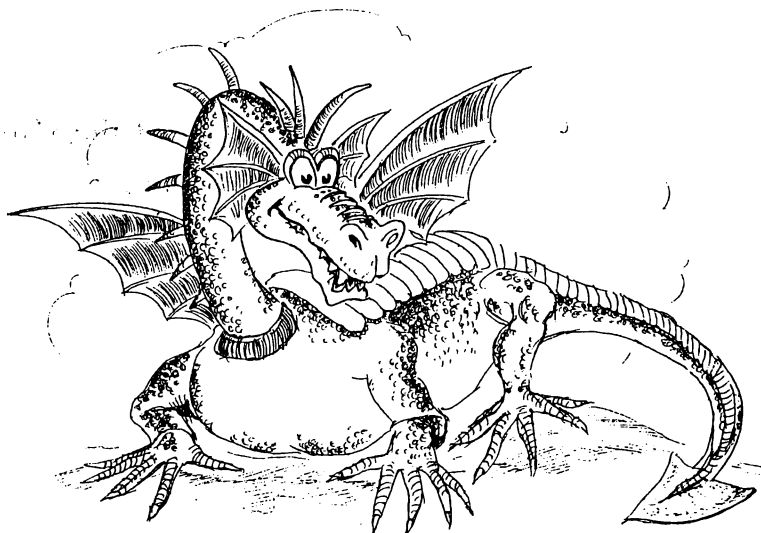
Then the girl had an idea!





She ran to the cave where the dragon lived.

She took him to the town. He breathed fire on each lamp and lit it. Now the people were not afraid of darkness and of the dragon.



## VOCABULARY

a **dragon** [ˈdræɡən] — дракон

to **breathe** [bri:ð] — дышать, выдыхать

**fire** [faɪə] — огонь

to **creak** [kri:k] — скрипеть

to **be sure** [ʃuə] — быть уверенным

to **get dark** [da:k] — темнеть

a **lamplighter** [ˈlæmpˈlaɪtə] — тот, кто зажигает фонари

a **cave** [keɪv] — пещера



to be afraid [ə'freɪd] of — бояться чего-то

### STEP 1

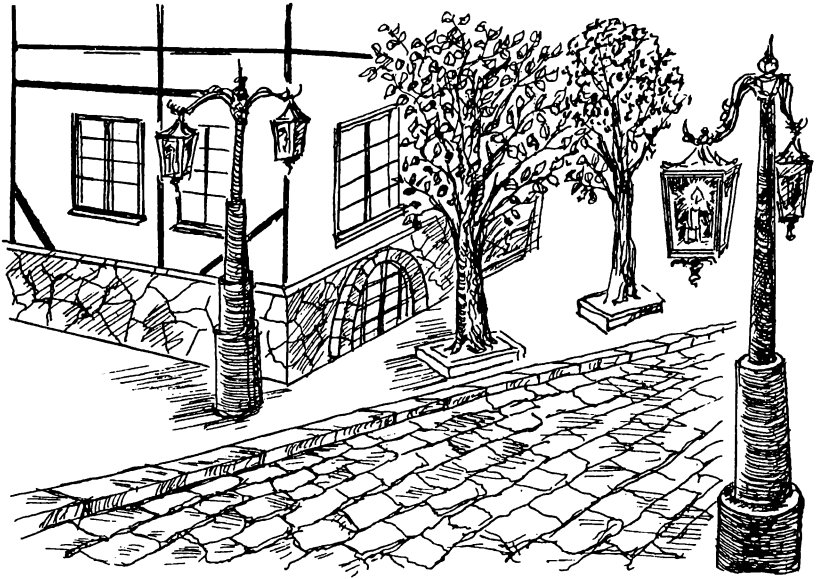
Say which sentence is correct:

1. The Dragon had four feet in the boots.
2. The Dragon flew and had wings.
3. It liked to walk along the streets at daytime.
4. It had six feet in the creaked shoes.
5. The Dragoon lived in the town.
6. It lived in a block of flats.
7. The Dragon lived in the cave.
8. It could breathe fire.
9. Nobody was afraid of the Dragon.
10. The little girl liked the Dragon.
11. The lamplighter was ill.
12. The lamplighter was in bed and wanted to sleep.
13. It was beginning to get dark.
14. It was raining hard.
15. The girl learnt to breathe fire.
16. The Dragon breathed on each lamp and lit it.
17. The Dragon became useful.

### STEP 2

Look at the pictures, put the numbers and say 1–2 sentences about each picture.





№ \_\_\_\_\_



№ \_\_\_\_\_



№ \_\_\_\_\_



№ \_\_\_\_\_



№ \_\_\_\_\_

## KENNETH GRAHAME (1859–1932)

Кеннет Грэхэм родился в Шотландии. Детство провел в деревне, поэтому тонко чувствовал природу.

Работал в банке и считался очень дисциплинированным, ответственным и пунктуальным человеком. Его коллеги были очень удивлены, когда Грэхэм написал первые две книги для взрослых, которые стали довольно популярными.

В 1908 году вышла его книга для детей «Ветер в ивах», и все были потрясены мягким, лиричным, поэтическим языком этой книги. История этой книги началась с устных рассказов Грэхэма-отца своему сыну Алистеру. Когда сын уехал на каникулы, отец в письмах посылал ему продолжение истории о четырех друзьях — дядюшке Рэт, Кротке, Барсуке и мистере Тоуд.

In our country his name appeared in late 80-ies of the XX century though his famous book for children «The Wind in the Willows» was published in 1908.

In life Kenneth Grahame was a punctual and responsible clerk in bank. He had a son whose name



## Kenneth Grahame

was Alister. Mr. Grahame told Alister different stories about animals and when he moved to the country during summer holidays Mr. Grahame wrote the continuation of these stories in letters to his son.

Then all the stories were gathered together and the young readers got a nice, polite and very kind fairytale «The Wind in the Willows».

The first writer who noticed this book and spoke about its kindness and love was the author and creator of the famous Winnie-the-Pooh — Alan Alexander Milne. For many years he advertised, quoted and recommended this book to the readers.

## THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS ВЕТЕР В ИВАХ

The main heroes are:



M  
o  
l  
e



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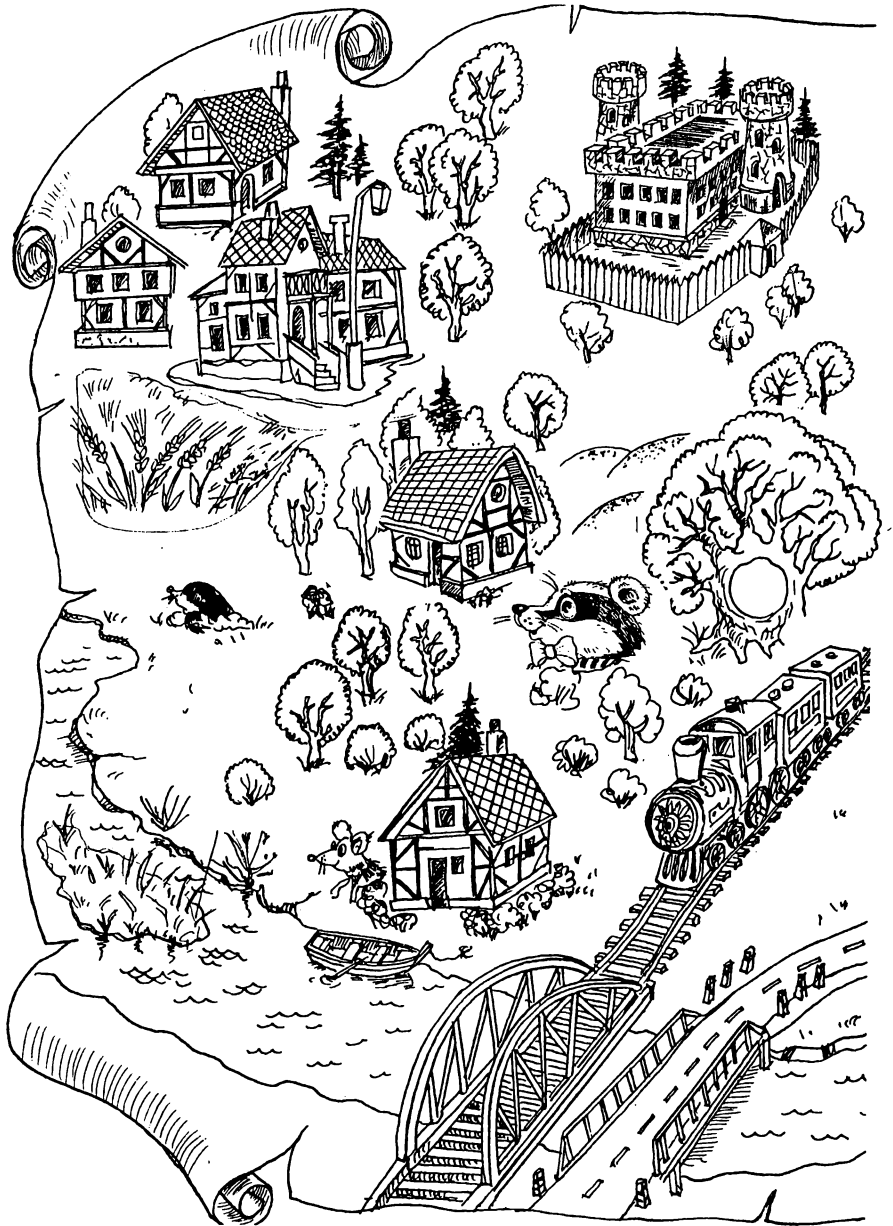
There are 12 chapters in it.

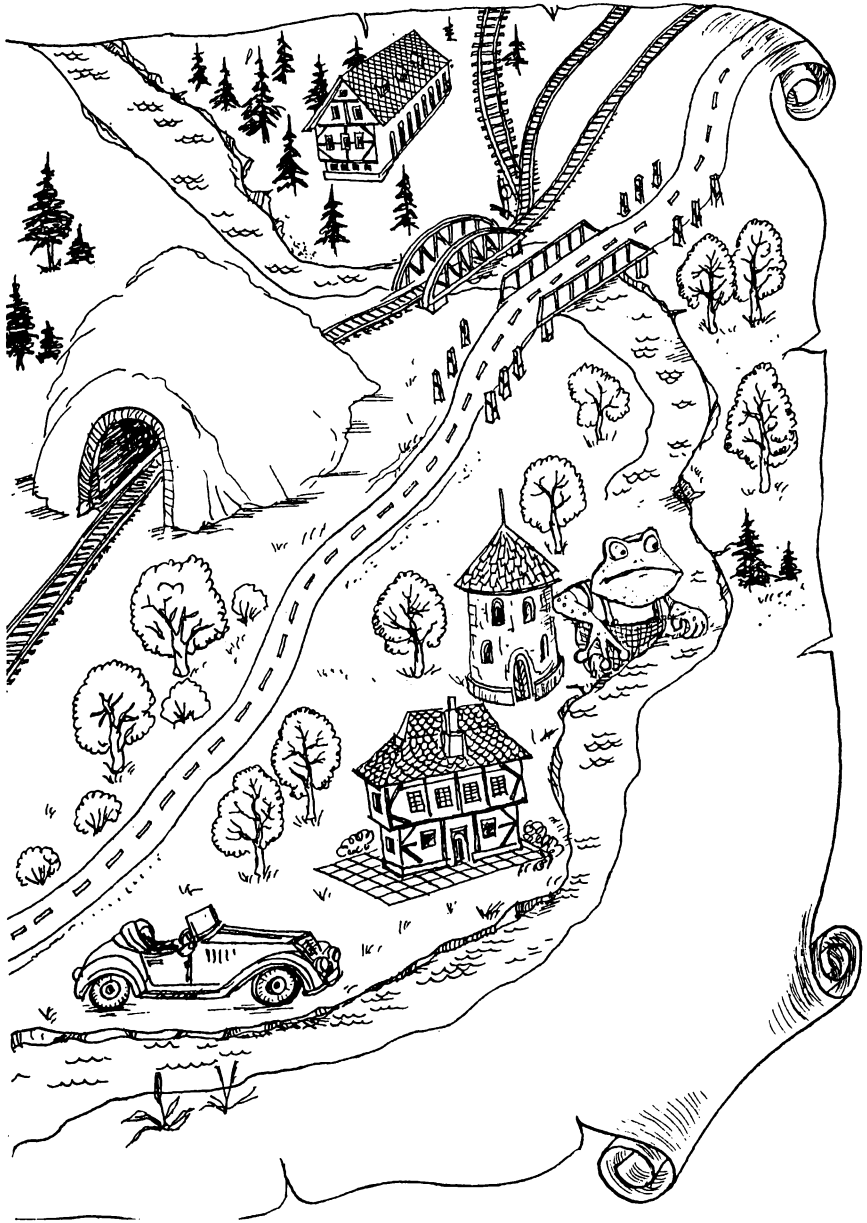
They are speaking about river and ground animals, their life together in friendship and quietness, mutual help and assistance in difficult time.

«The Wind in the Willows» is an animalistic fairy-tale where animals have the same features of cha-



# Kenneth Grahame









racter as people have with all merits and defects of human life.

Mole, uncle Rat, Badger, uncle Otter are positive heroes. But disgusting Mr. Toad... He is unbearable. And seven chapters of the book are devoted to Mr. Toad, his adventures, his passion for yachts, cars, boasting... His mania and passion for cars was punished and he was taken into prison. It seemed to the Reader that he had been changed to better side. But nothing of the kind! He continued to be the most boastful Toad in the World.

His friends — uncle Rat, Badger, Mole — helped Mr. Toad to retake his native family house from polecats. And this event had changed all his nature and character. He was grateful, he was another Mr. Toad...

### VOCABULARY

a willow [ˈwɪləʊ] — ива

punctual [ˈpʌŋktʃuəl] — пунктуальный

responsible [rɪs ˈpɒnsəbl] — ответственный

a clerk [klɜ:k] — чиновник, служащий

continuation [kənˌtɪnju ˈeɪʃn] — продолжение

to notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] — замечать, обращать внимание

to advertise [ˈædvɜ:təɪz] — рекламировать

to quote [kwəʊt] — цитировать

disgusting [dɪs ˈgʌstɪŋ] — отвратительный, несносный



**unbearable** [ʌn ˈberəʒəbl̩] — невыносимый

a **passion** [ˈpæʃn] — страсть, увлечение

a **yacht** [jɒt] — яхта

to **boast** [bəʊst] — хвастать(ся)

**mania** [ˈmeɪnjə] — мания

to **punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] — наказывать

a **prison** [ˈprɪzn] — тюрьма

to **retake** [rɪˈteɪk] — отвоевать

a **polecat** [ˈpəʊlkæt] — хорек

**grateful** [ˈɡreɪtful] — благодарный

## STEP 1

Find Mole's House in the picture at page 126–127 and answer the following questions:





## Kenneth Grahame

---

1. Is Mole a water or ground animal?
2. What does he eat?
3. Does he live near the fields?
4. Does he live near the village or far from it?
5. Does he like to swim?

### STEP 2

Find Uncle Rat's House in the picture at page 126–127 and answer the questions:

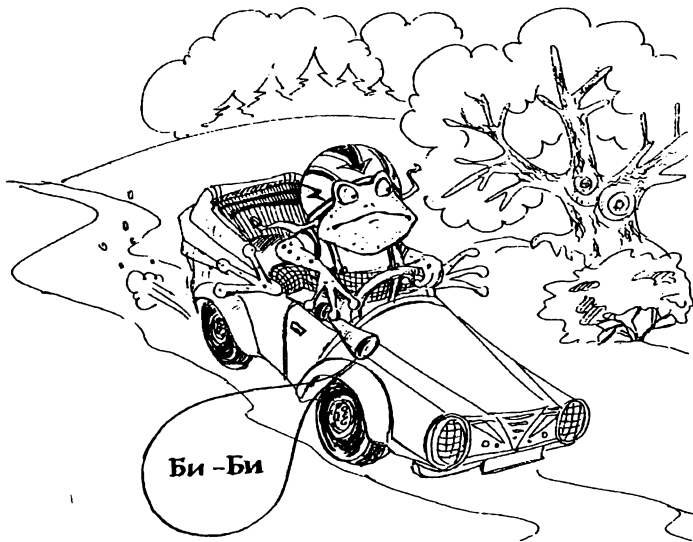
1. Is Uncle Rat a ground or water animal?
2. Has Uncle Rat got a boat?
3. Does he like to fish and swim?
4. Does he like to eat fish?
5. Is his house near the wood?





**STEP 3**

Find Mr. Toad's House in the picture at page 126–127 and answer such questions:





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---

1. Does Mr. Toad live in the wood?
2. What is the name of Mr. Toad's house?
3. How can Uncle Rat and Mole come to Toad-Hall?
4. Can Mr. Toad drive a car?
5. Does he swim well?

### STEP 4

Find the building of Prison in the picture and help Mr. Toad to come home. Connect sentences correctly one by one looking at the picture:

1. His friends saved his life again.
2. The jailer's daughter helped Mr. Toad to run away from the Prison.
3. Mr. Toad met a Red Car in Broad Road again.
4. He slept in the hollowy tree.
5. Mr. Toad jumped down from the train after the tunnel.
6. He couldn't buy a ticket because he had no money.
7. Mr. Toad came to the Railway station.
8. The locomotive driver helped Mr. Toad to hide in the locomotive.
9. He wanted to get home by all means.
10. Mr. Toad was in prison.



**STEP 5**

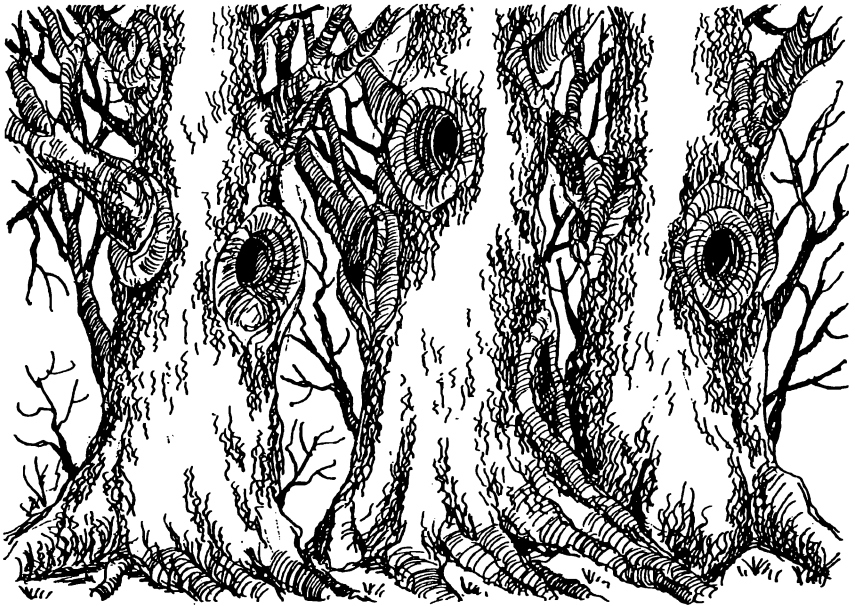
Find Badger's House in the picture and say some sentences about it. The next words and word combinations will help you. Come on!



Thick Wood



Hills around



Old Hollowy Trees



Dark, cloudy sky

Kenneth Grahame

---



Lonely Badger



## **PAMELA L. TRAVERS** **(1899—1996)**

Памела Траверс — журналистка, поэтесса, театральный критик. Сказочная повесть о няне-волшебнице «Mary Poppins» вышла в 1934 году и сразу завоевала популярность как в Англии, так и в других странах мира. Писательница продолжила писать сказки о чудесной няне. Всего П. Траверс написала о ней пять книг. Глава «The Day Out» — одна из первых глав первой книги «MARY POPPINS».

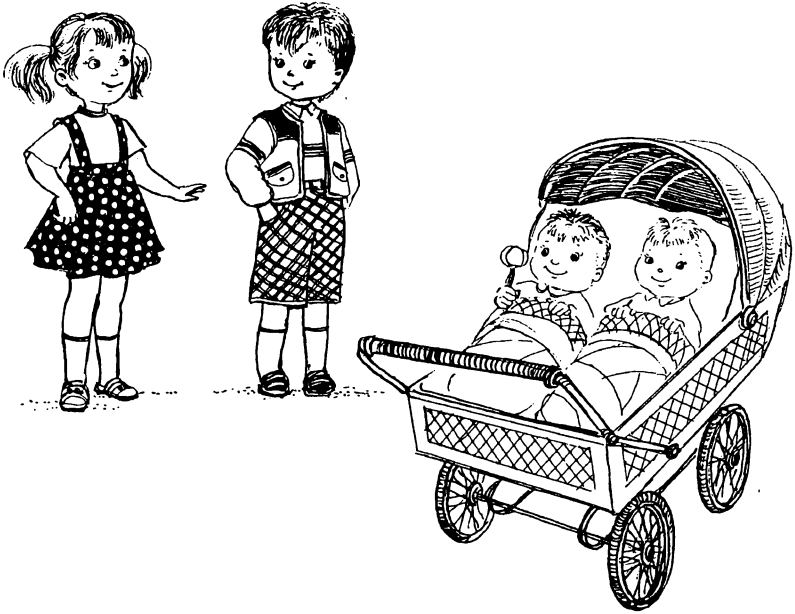
### **МЭРИ ПОППИНС (after Pamela Travers)**

The family of Mr. Banks lived in Number Seventeen Cherry Tree Lane.

There were four children in the family:

Jane who was the eldest, Michael who came next and John and Barbara who were twins. Mrs. Banks needed a nurse for her children. Mary Poppins was their nurse.

She was an old-fashioned woman with shiny black hair, small blue eyes. She was thin with large feet and hands.



Every second Thursday was her day out. She was free from 1 till 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

That day was the second Thursday. And she put on her white gloves and took her umbrella with a beautiful handle in the form of a parrot's head. Mary always took her umbrella. It was not raining that day. The weather was cold.

She went to the Match Man who had two professions: if it



was wet he sold matches; if it was fine he was on his knees all day, making pictures in coloured chalks on the side-walks.



On that day it was fine but cold.

The Match Man drew beautiful pictures and invited Mary Poppins to look at them.

One picture was very nice. It was the country — all trees and grass and a little bit of blue sea in the distance. The Match Man was holding Mary's hands and drew her out of the street into the very middle



of the picture. And they found themselves right inside the picture. They were nicely dressed, they had changed! They moved on together and found a green table for Afternoon-Tea. There was a pile of raspberry-jam-cakes and hot tea on the table.



They drank tea with pleasure and then went to the Merry-go-Round. They had nice time together. It was nearly dark when they came back. They knew the mystery of the picture and smiled at one another...

(From *Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale.*—  
M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 193–198)



## VOCABULARY

- a **lane** [leɪn] — переулок  
the **eldest** [ˈɛldest] — самая старшая  
**twins** [twɪnz] — близнецы  
a **nurse** [nɜːs] — няня  
**old-fashioned** [ˈouldˈfæʃnd] — старомодная  
a **glove** [glɒv] — перчатка  
a **handle** [ˈhændl] — рукоятка, ручка  
a **match** [mætʃ] — спичка  
a **side-walk** [ˈsaɪd wɔːk] — тротуар  
a **bit** [bɪt] — кусочек  
**distance** [ˈdɪstəns] — отдаление, расстояние  
**inside** [ɪnˈsaɪd] — внутри  
a **pile** [paɪl] — горка, стопка, кучка  
a **raspberry-jam-cake** [ˈraːzbɜːrɪ dʒæmˈkeɪk] — пирожное с малиновым джемом  
**Merry-go-Round** [ˈmerɪɡouˌraʊnd] — карусель

### STEP 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where did the family of Mr. Banks live?
2. How many children were there in the family?
3. Was Mary Poppins their nurse?
4. Did she have any day out?
5. What did Mary always take with her?



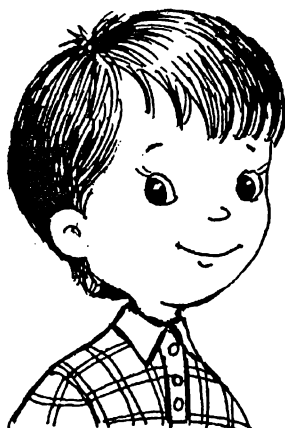
6. Had she got any friends?
7. What was her friend's profession?
8. Where did they find themselves?
9. What did Mary Poppins and the Match Man do inside the picture?
10. Was it a pleasant walk?

### STEP 2

Напиши имена детей под их портретами и скажи о них несколько слов:



It is . . . . .  
She is a . . . . .  
She is . . . . .  
. . . . . and . . . . .  
are twins.



It is . . . . .  
He is a . . . . .  
He is . . . . .  
He is . . . . .  
brother.



It is . . . . .  
He is a . . . . .  
He is . . . . .  
. . . . . and . . . . .  
are twins.

It is . . . . .  
She is a . . . . .  
She is . . . . .  
She is the . . . . .

### STEP 3

Закончи предложения, выбрав подходящее слово в скобках:

1. Mary Poppins had her ... every second Thursday (birthday, working day, day out).
2. She always took her ... (bag, hat, umbrella).
3. ... was her friend (a blackbird, Santa Claus, the Match Man).



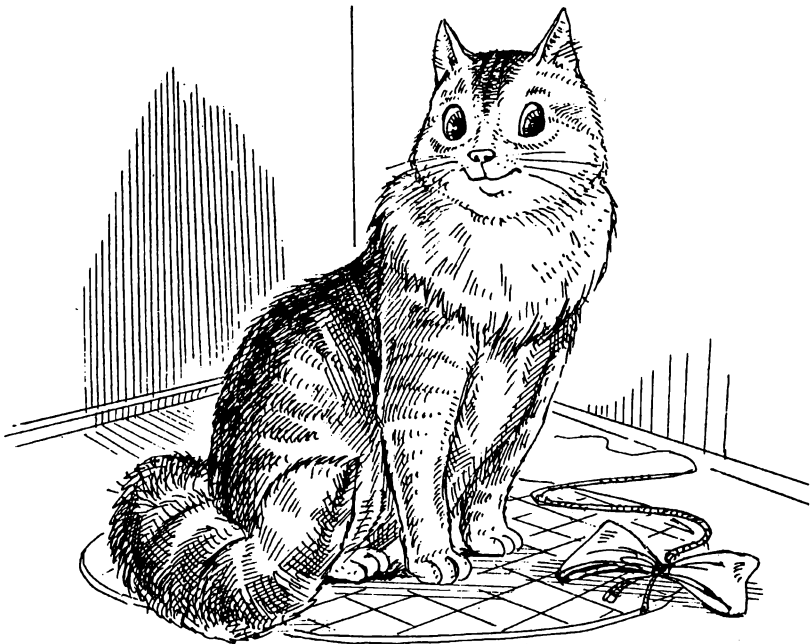
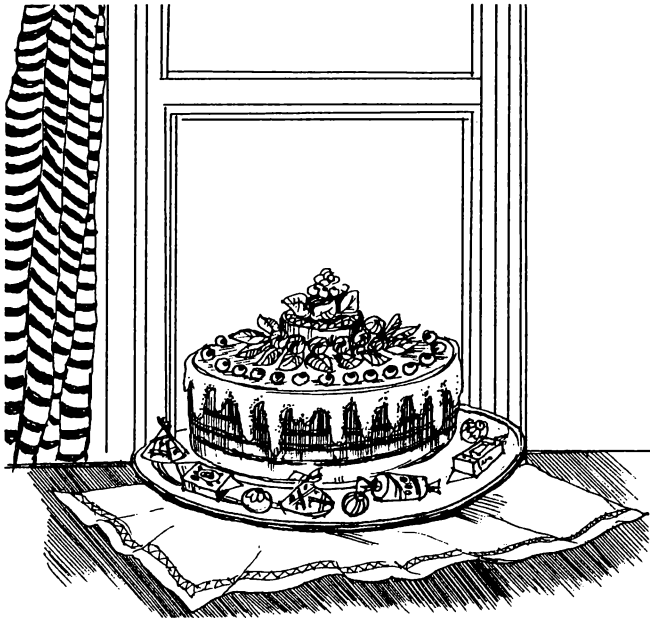
4. The Match Man and Mary Poppins were ... the picture (at, under, in front of, inside).
5. They saw a green table for ... (dinner, breakfast, Afternoon-Tea).
6. There was a ... on the table (big cake, dozen of bananas, pile of raspberry-jam-cakes).
7. After tea Mary Poppins and the Match Man went to the ... (centre of city, forest, Merry-go-Round).

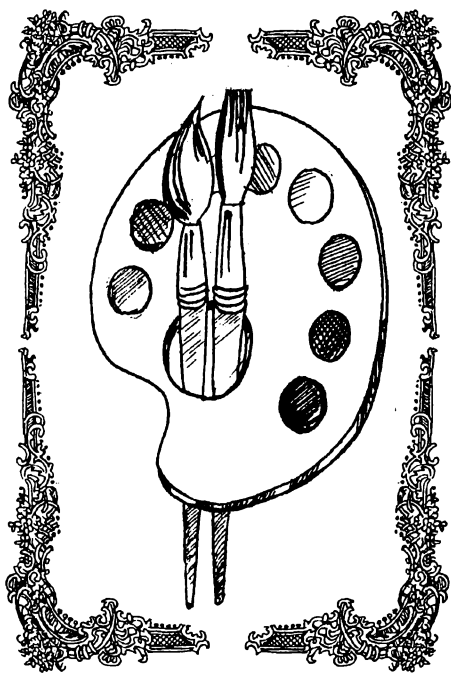
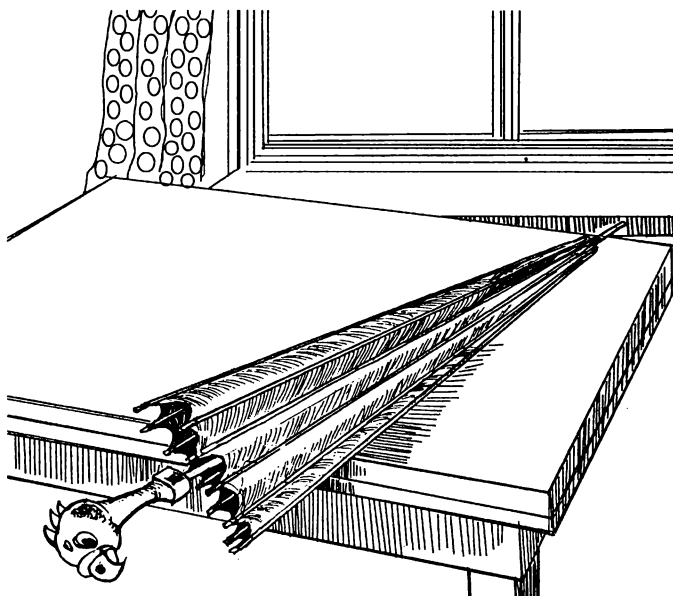
#### STEP 4

Прочти текст сказки и скажи, какой предмет принадлежал няне Мэри Поппинс.









## **EDITH NESBIT (1858–1924)**

Эдит Несбит — популярная писательница и поэтесса, писавшая в жанре литературной сказки. Она вводила в сказку элементы мифологии, научной фантастики и детектива. Это переплетение жанров дает многообразие сюжетных линий: это и перелеты в другие миры, в далекое прошлое (*The Story of the Amulet*, 1906), и рассказ о магическом волшебном кольце, дающем его обладателю сверхъестественную силу (*The Enchanted Castle*, 1907), и загадочные явления (*The Book of Dragon*, 1900; *Five Children — and It*, 1902; *The Magic World*, 1912).

Сказка «Принцесса и Ёж» вошла в книгу «*The Magic World*».

### **THE PRINCESS AND THE HEDGEHOG ПРИНЦЕССА И ЁЖ**

Главные действующие лица:

Король Озимандиас — *King Ozymandias*

Королева Элиза — *Queen Eliza*

Принцесса Озилиза — *Princess Ozyliza*

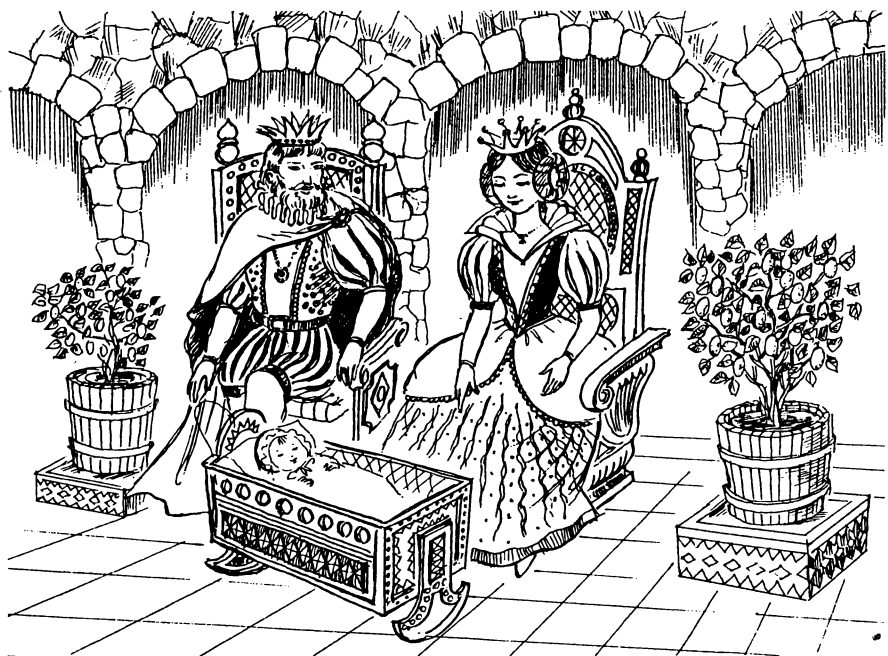
Королева добрых фей Беневола — *Benevola*



Ее помощница — Serena  
Сын пекаря — Erinaceus

Once upon a time a beautiful little princess appeared in the King's family. She was lovely. Her name was Princess Ozylyza. Her father's name was King Ozymandias. Her mother's name was Queen Eliza. The parents wanted to have the christening party but they didn't want a bad fairy to come to their daughter's christening. That's why they decided to have the secret party in cellars.

They sent secret invitations written in invisible ink — lemon juice. The baker's son who brought





the letters asked everybody to hold the letter to the fire.

The guests came disguised as tradesmen.

Everyone had a beautiful present for the most beautiful baby — little princess.

Good fairies gave the usual gifts: beauty, grace, intelligence, charm and so on.

But a bad fairy Malevola disguised as a mole said that the princess would be turned out of the kingdom; she would have to face her enemies without a single





human being to stand by her and a thousand arrows devoted to her alone.

That was a bad prophecy of a bad fairy.

Many years passed.

The King did what he could to prepare his daughter for the fight. She grew up as strong and healthy as a young man.

She could ride, shoot, fence.

When the princess was on a visit to her aunt the King and the Queen were turned out of the kingdom. Princess Ozylyza returned home and didn't



find her mother and father. There was another king and queen in their places.

She was sent out of her kingdom too. Nobody helped her but the baker's son who had brought secret invitations to Ozylyza's christening party many years ago. Erinaceus was his name.

He saved Ozylyza from one thousand arrows flying to her: he clasped her in his arms and turned his back to the arrows. The new king and queen wanted





to kill Ozylyza and ordered to send a thousand arrows to her.

Erinaceus felt these arrows sticking into his back. The Princes cried because they killed her last friend. Erinaceus fell down. Ozylyza called aloud Benevola, her good fairy, the Queen of the Fairies. She cut the arrows with her fairy pocket-knife and turned him into a hedgehog because only a hedgehog could live comfortably with a thousand spikes sticking out of him. The hedgehog could speak.

Ozylyza picked him up in the corner of her mantle and they went away.

They were in the wood and slept that night at a wood-cutter's cottage.

The wood-cutter was very kind and made a nice little box for the hedgehog. The Princess found her mother and father: they lived very poor in a small villa at Tooting.

They were very glad to see her. Ozylyza wanted to gain her kingdom back. And the hedgehog helped her. He became invisible and learnt that the new king wanted the French governess to teach his cook to read French cookery books. The Princess disguised herself as an old French governess and came back to her own palace. The French lessons were





from 6 to 8 in the morning and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

All the rest of the time the governess could spend as she liked. And she was walking about the palace gardens and talking to her invisible hedgehog.

On the fifty-fifth day the hedgehog began to get the kingdom back to the Princess. The King and the Queen could not sleep at night because the spiky ball was thrown at them and they both were in bandages.

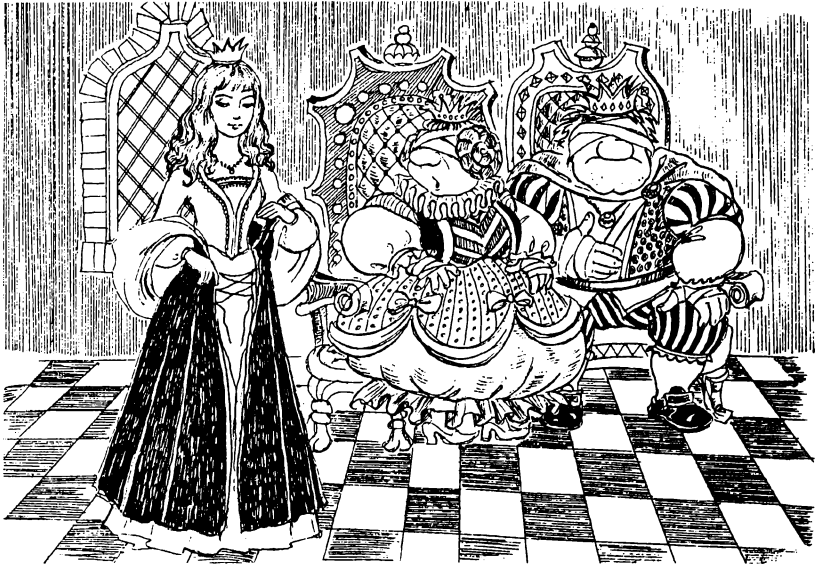
They were sorry to have turned out the old King and Queen and to have killed the Princess. They



wanted them to come back very much. They called the French governess and asked her to find some recipe in the French books for bringing shot princesses to life.

The governess found one recipe as her invisible friend hedgehog had told her.

The king and queen had to sit still with bandaged eyes and wait for 55 seconds (the hedgehog was counting while the Princess was changing her clothes). At last the Princess alive and well, with bright clear eyes and pinky cheeks and a mouth that smiled, kissed the King and the Queen.



They were well then because her kisses were magic. They left the palace and went to their own kingdom by the three-seventeen train on Thrusday.

Erinaceus was a king's son. He was stolen away in infancy by an unprincipled baker. And being invisible he rolled on the faces of his parents in the night because he loved the Princess very much.

He asked Ozyliza to give him one magic kiss. She did.

He turned into a handsome young man looking like a prince.

The Princess and Erinaceus got married at once. Happy end!

(From *Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale*.— M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 105–121)



## VOCABULARY

a **tradesman** [ˈtreɪdzmən] — ремесленник

to **appear** [əˈpiə] — появляться

the **christening** [ˈkrɪstənɪŋ] — крестины

a **fairy** [ˈfeəri] — фея

**cellars** [ˈseləz] — подвал, подzemелье

**invisible** [ɪnˈvɪzɪbl] — невидимый

**ink** [ɪŋk] — чернила

to **hold letter to the fire** — подержать письмо над пламенем (свечи и пр.)

to **turn out** [ˈtɜːnˈaʊt] — выставить, выдворить

a **hedgehog** [ˈhedʒhɒg] — ёж



- an **arrow** [ˈærou] — стрела  
to **devote** [dɪˈvout] — посвящать, предназначать  
**prophecy** [ˈprɒfəsi] — предсказание  
to **ride** [raɪd] — ездить верхом на лошади  
to **shoot** (shot) [ʃu:t] — стрелять  
to **fence** [fens] — фехтовать  
to **clasp** [kla:sp] — обхватить  
**back** [bæk] — здесь: спина  
to **stick** [stɪk] — колоть, вбиваться  
a **spike** [spaɪk] — иголка; пика  
a **mantle** [ˈmæntl] — мантия, накидка  
a **wood-cutter** [ˈwud ˌkʌtə] — дровосек  
**villa** [ˈvɪlə] — вилла, резиденция  
to **gain back** [ˈgeɪnˈbæk] — вернуть назад  
a **governess** [ˈgʌvəˈnɪs] — гувернантка  
**spiky ball** [ˈspaɪkɪˈbɔ:l] — колючий шар  
to **throw** (**threw**, **thrown**) [θrou] [θrju:] [θroun] — бросать  
a **bandage** [ˈbændɪdʒ] — повязка  
a **recipe** [ˈresɪpi] — рецепт  
**while** [waɪl] — в то время как  
to **steal** (**stole**, **stolen**) [sti:l] [stouɪ] [stouɪən] — красть, выкрасть  
**infancy** [ˈɪnfənsɪ] — младенчество  
**unprincipled** [ʌnˈprɪnsəpld] — беспринципный



**STEP 1**

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the name of the Princess?
2. Who came to the christening party?
3. Was the party secret?
4. What invitations did the quests get?
5. Did the guests come disguised?
6. Were there any fairies at the secret christening party?
7. What did the bad fairy wish to the little Princess?
8. What do you know about Ozyliza's life?
9. Whom did she meet after she was sent out of her kingdom?
10. Did Erinaceus save Ozyliza from one thousand arrows?
11. What happened to Erinaceus? What was he like?
12. Did Ozyliza find her parents?
13. What did she want to do?
14. Did Ozyliza come back to her kingdom disguised as an old French governess?
15. What happened to her in the Palace?
16. How many days did she spend in the Palace?
17. Did the hedgehog help Ozyliza to get her kingdom back?
18. What was the end of this story?



STEP 2

Вспомни, какими были принцесса Ozylyza и принц Erinaceus, и подбери подходящие эпитеты:





slow-thinker

good-looking

young

attentive

patient

old

clever

big

quick-thinker

brave



nervous

### STEP 3

Рассмотри рисунок и придумай несколько предложений об этом животном:

- a) This is a ... (horse, donkey, hedgehog);
- b) It is ... (small, big);





- c) It is a ... hedgehog (wild, magic, domestic);  
d) Its name is ... (Ozyliza, King, Erinaceus);  
e) Erinaceus ... the life of the princess (gave, took, saved);  
f) He ... the princess (killed, helped, pushed).



#### STEP 4

Согласись (+) или опровергни (-):

1. The Princess was a weak child.
2. She cooked well.



3. She was as strong and healthy as any young man.
4. She could ride, fence and shoot.
5. She had no gifts of a good Fairy.
6. Ozyliza was turned out of her kingdom.
7. Nobody helped the Princess.

### STEP 5

Найди в тексте сказки пожелания злой и доброй фей и определи по рисункам, где Malevola, а где Benevola.



Malevola



Benevola

## **HUGH LOFTING**

### **(1886–1947)**

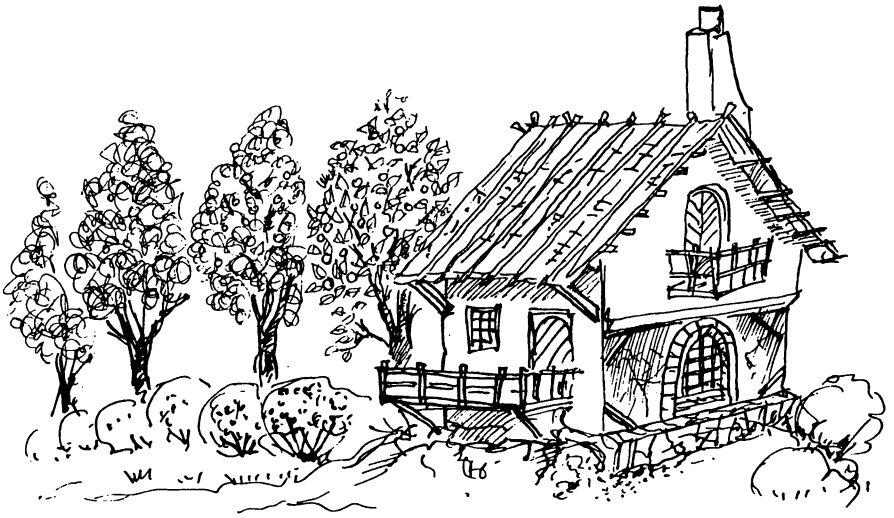
Хью Лофтинг — выходец из ирландской семьи, учился в США, инженер и архитектор по образованию. Во время Первой мировой войны служил в армии и очень скучал по своим детям и семье. В письмах с фронта домой Лофтинг посылал рассказы о необычном докторе, который не только лечил животных, но и понимал их язык. После войны эти письма были опубликованы с авторскими иллюстрациями, и в 1920 году появилась первая книга серии сказок «The Story of Doctor Dolittle». Всего существует 12 сказок-историй о добром, чутком, немножко непрактичном, но очень отзывчивом докторе Дулиттле.

## **ИСТОРИЯ ДОКТОРА ДУЛИТТЛА**

### **THE STORY OF DOCTOR DOLITTLE**

**(After Hugh Lofting)**

John Dolittle lived in a little town called Puddleby-on-the-Marsh. His small house was on the edge of the town. His garden was very large. Dr. Dolittle lived with his sister, Sarah Dolittle. She was a housekeeper for him. The Doctor looked after the garden himself.



He was very fond of animals and kept many kinds of pets.

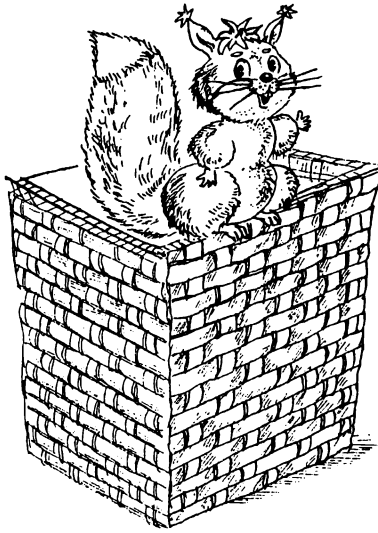
There was the gold-fish in the pond at the edge of his garden.





He had a rabbit in the pantry.  
There was a white mouse in his piano.





There was a squirrel in the linen basket and a hedgehog in the cellar.

The Doctor had a cow with a calf too and an old lame horse — 25 years of age.





## Hugh Lofting

---

There were chickens, pigeons, two lambs and many other animals in his yard.

His favourite pets were:

Dab-Dab the duck;

Jip the dog;

Cub-Cub the baby pig;

Polynesia the parrot;

Too-Too the owl.

Sarah Dolittle said that all those animals made the house untidy. And people didn't come to such a doctor. They brought their pets to him. And John Dolittle became very poor.

One day his favourite parrot Polinesia (Polly) spoke to Dr. Dolittle and he understood the parrots language. Polly taught Mr. Dolittle the animals' ABC and wrote every letter down. The animals talked with their ears, with their feet, with their tails, with their noses.

John Dolittle became an animal-doctor. One day a plough-horse was brought to him.

And the poor thing was terribly glad to find a man who could talk in horse-language. Nobody understood the horse: she needed spectacles to keep the sun out of her eyes while she was ploughing.

(From *Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale.*— M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 105–121)



## VOCABULARY

- an **edge** [edʒ] — окраина, край  
a **housekeeper** [ˈhaus ki:pə] — экономка  
**fond** [fɒnd] — увлеченный  
a **pond** [pɒnd] — пруд, ставок  
a **pantry** [ˈpæntri] — кладовая, чулан  
**linen** [ˈlɪnɪn] — белье  
a **cellar** [ˈselə] — подвал, погреб  
a **calf** [kɑ:f] — теленок  
**lame** [leɪm] — хромо́й(ая)  
a **pigeon** [ˈpɪdʒɪn] — голубь  
a **lamb** [læm] — ягненок, овечка  
a **parrot** [ˈpærət] — попугай  
an **owl** [aʊl] — сова, филин  
**untidy** [ˈʌnˈtaɪdɪ] — неопрятный, грязный  
to **plough** [plau] — пахать  
**spectacles** [ˈspektəˈklɪz] — очки

### STEP 1

Answer the questions to the text:

1. Did John Dolittle live in a village or a town?
2. What was the name of the town?
3. Was Dr. Dolittle's house big or small?
4. Did it stand in the centre of the town?
5. What can you say about his garden?





## Hugh Lofting

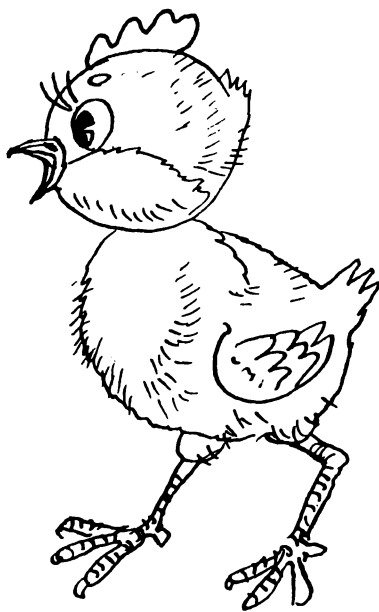
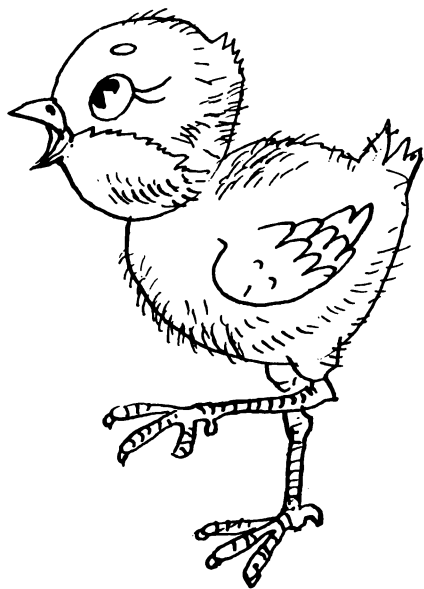
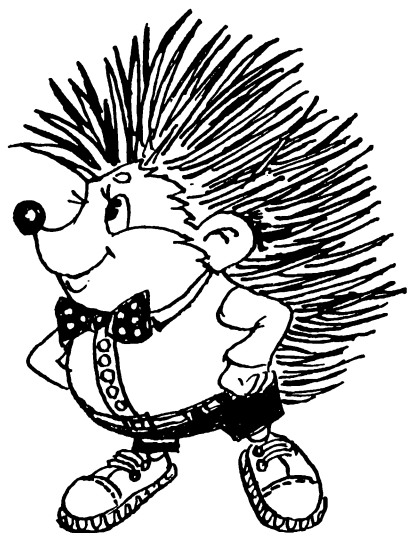
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6. Had the doctor got a family?
7. Had he got any pets?
8. Were there any favourite pets in his house?
9. Did Sarah Dolittle like all those animals?
10. Was the doctor rich?
11. Who taught Dr. Dolittle the animals' ABC?
12. What did the animals use for talking?

### STEP 2

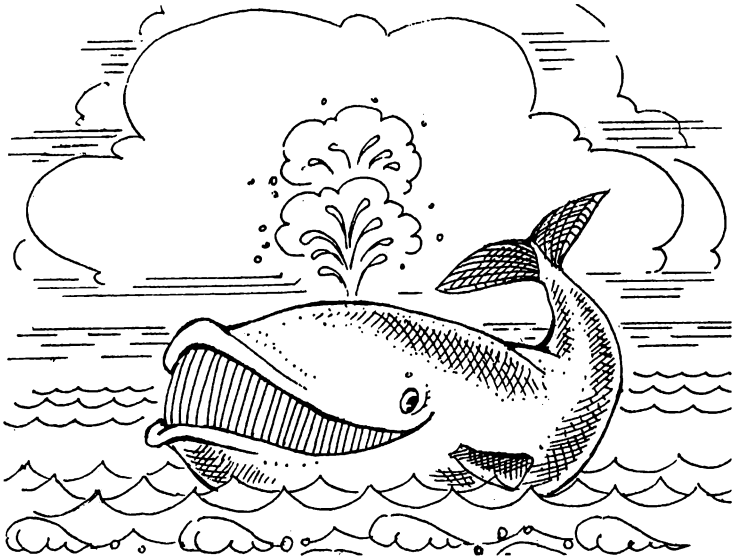
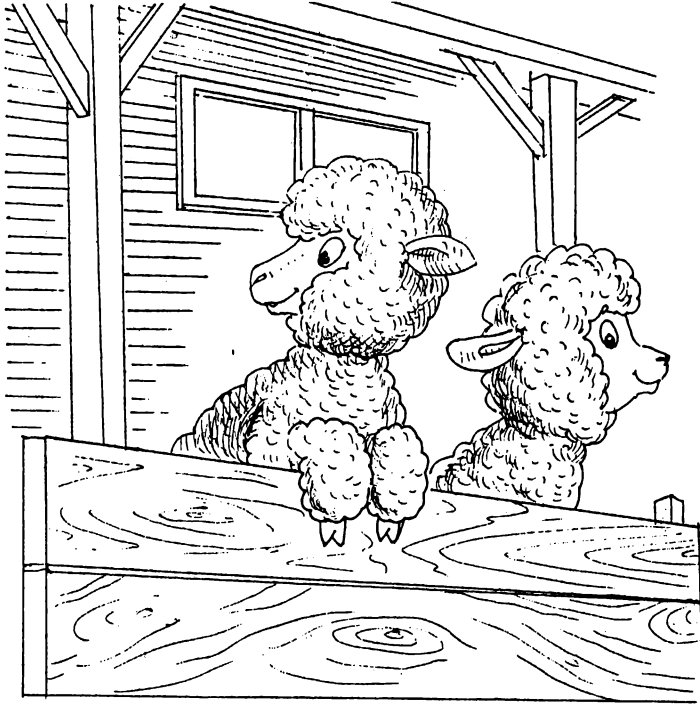
Прочти внимательно текст и найди лишний рисунок.

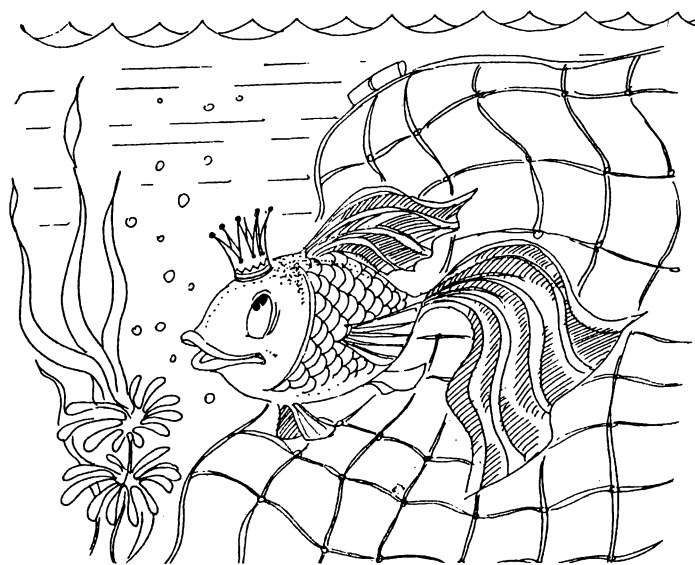
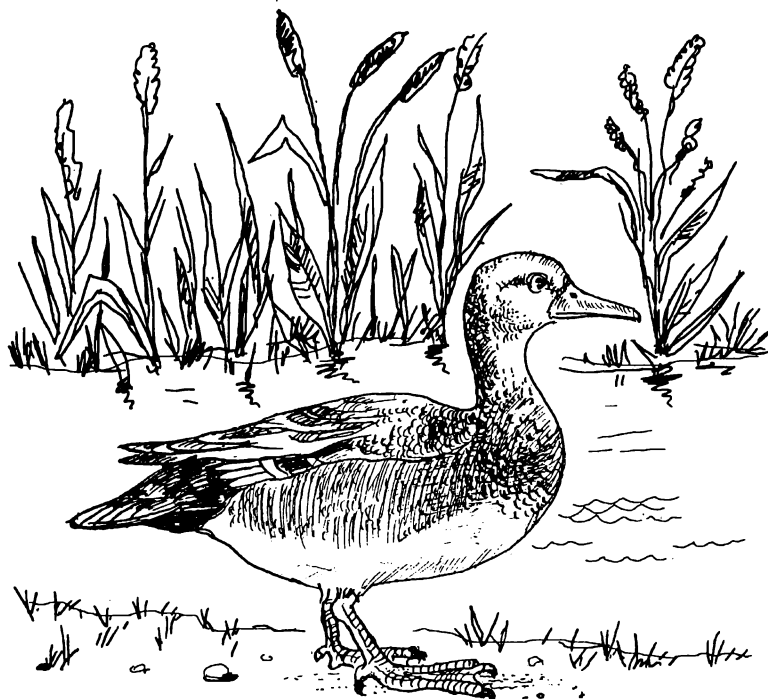






# Hugh Lofting

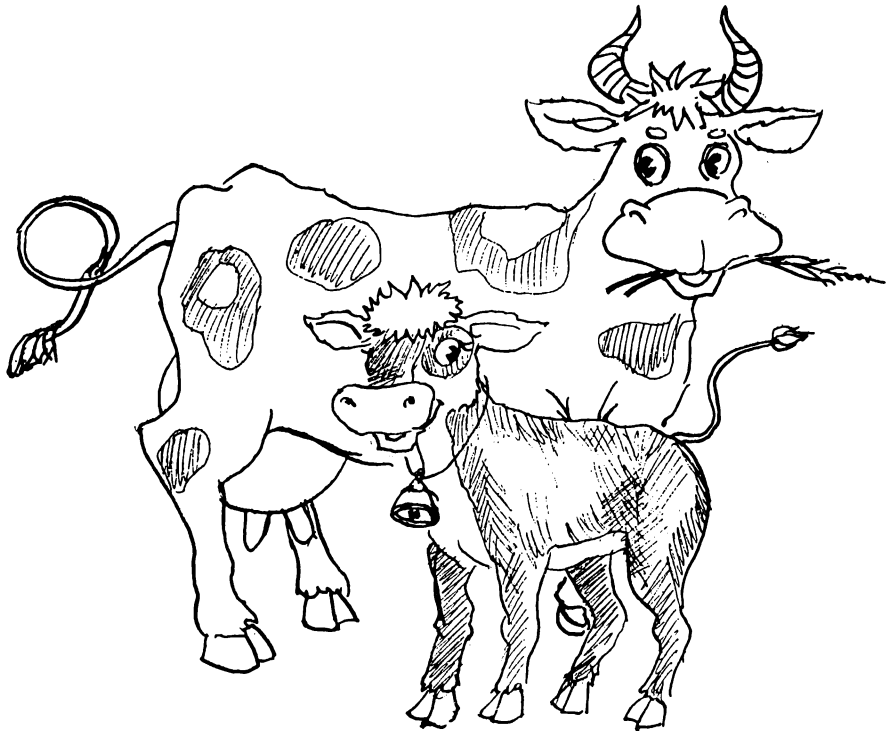
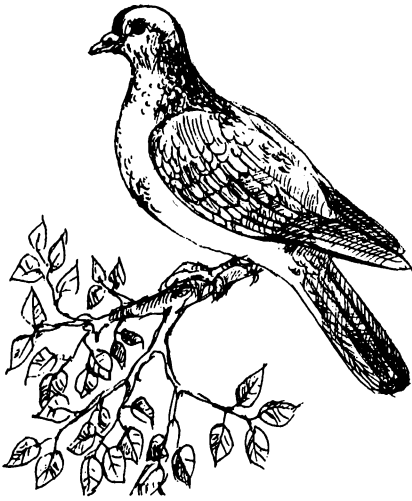


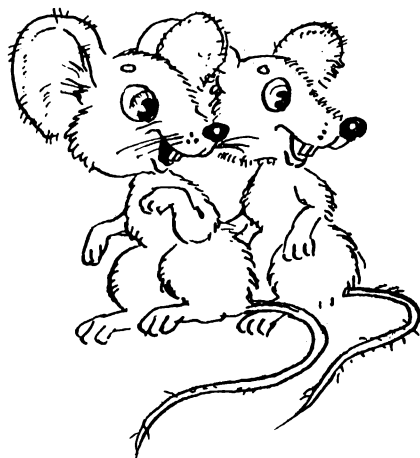




# Hugh Lofting

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### STEP 3

Расположи рисунки в правильной последовательности, предварительно прочитав текст еще раз.

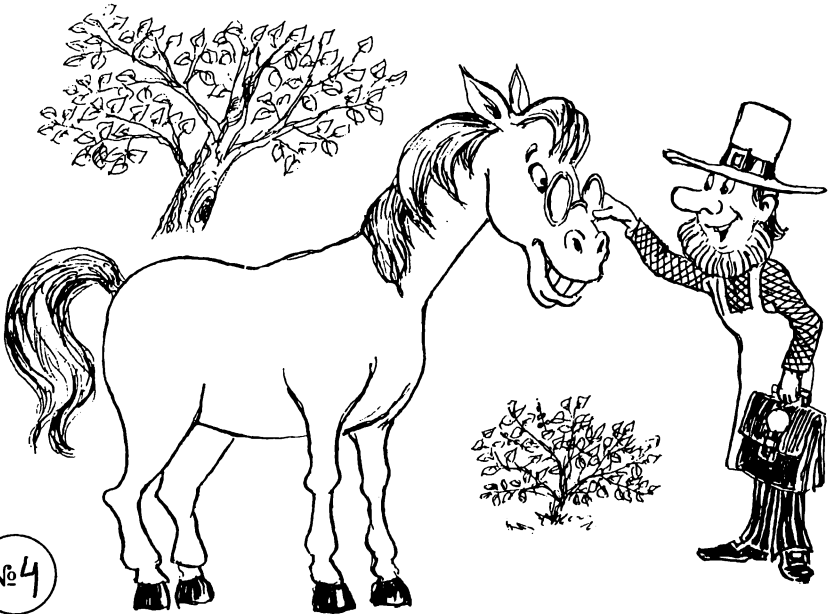


Aa Bb Cc  
Dd Ee Ff  
Gg Hh Ii  
Jj Kk Ll





# Hugh Lofting





**STEP 4**

Вспомни, чем похож доктор Айболит на доктора Дулиттла?





## WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM (1874–1965)

Вильям Сомерсет Моэм — английский писатель, драматург, хороший рассказчик. Он много путешествовал, изъездил Европу, посещал Россию и Америку, бывал в Африке, Азии, на островах Полинезии. И где бы он ни был, он всюду искал и находил материал для творчества. В каждом человеке, с которым встречался Моэм, он находил что-либо, что могло бы пригодиться ему как писателю.

В своих книгах Сомерсет Моэм выступает наблюдателем, рассказчиком, изобразителем, кем угодно, но только не судьей. В лучших его произведениях: «Время страстей человеческих», «Луна и грош», «Театр», «Острие бритвы», «Подводя итоги» — он исследует много больших и важных проблем, которые он стремится решать со всей ответственностью вдумчивого писателя.

Сказка «Princess September» написана писателем в 1922 году — после его путешествия на Ма-



лайские острова. Основой для сказки послужила одна из сиамских легенд.

**PRINCESS SEPTEMBER**  
**ПРИНЦЕССА СЕНТЯБРЬ**  
(After S. Maugham)

The main characters:

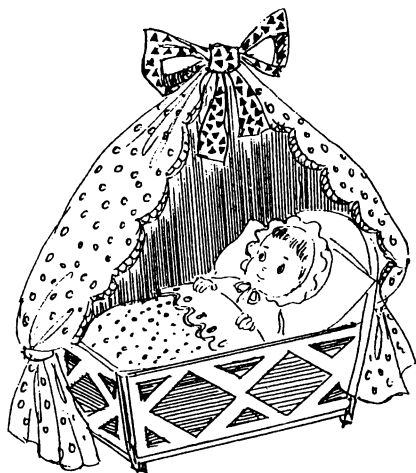
*The King of Siam*

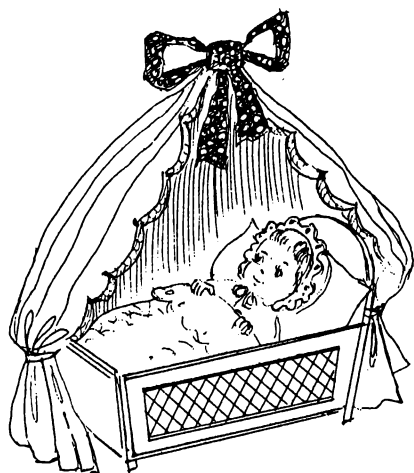
*The Queen of Siam*

*10 sons*

*9 daughters*

There were nine daughters in the King's family. The names of the first seven daughters were changed many times. The first and the second daughters were called Night and Day.





When the third daughter was born the King changed the names of the first and the second daughter: Spring, Autumn. Then there were daughters named Winter and Summer.



When the fifth daughter was born the King changed the names of all the daughters and called them Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

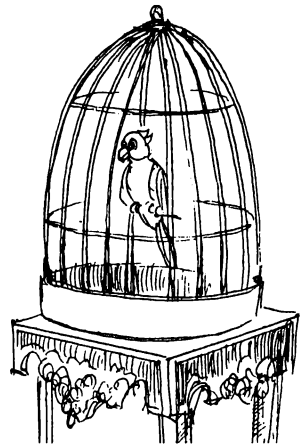


When his eighth daughter was born he did not know what to do till he suddenly thought of the months of the year. And the youngest daughter was called September.

The King and the Queen had ten sons after that and named them by the letters of the alphabet.



Changing the daughters' names made their characters bad. Princess September had a very sweet and charming nature.

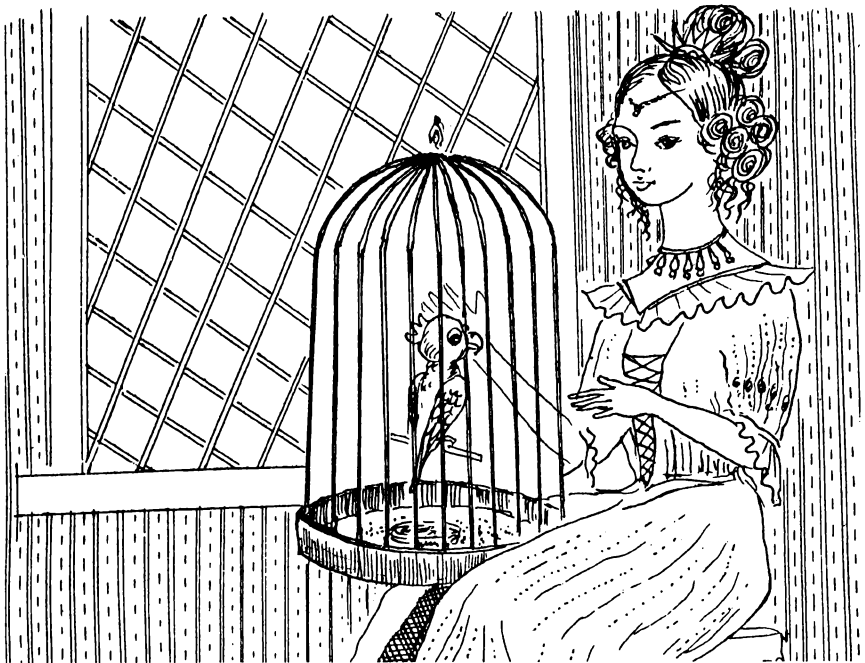




The King of Siam had a habit to give presents to his children on his own Birthday instead of receiving presents by himself.

He was sorry he had only one birthday in the year. One year on his birthday he gave each of his daughters a beautiful green parrot in a beautiful golden cage. Princess September liked her parrot very much. But one morning she found it lying dead at the bottom of its golden cage.

She burst into a flood of tears and nothing could comfort her. She went to bed without any supper. She didn't stop crying.





Suddenly the Princess saw a little bird in her room. Then the little bird began to sing and he sang a beautiful song all about the lake in the King's garden and the willow trees that looked at themselves in the still water and the goldfish that glided in and out of the



water. When he had finished the Princess was not crying, she liked the song and the bird. The bird proposed himself to be instead of the parrot: he was not so pretty to look at, but on the other hand he had a much better voice.

The Princess September clapped her hands with delight, she was happy to have such a bird.

Next morning the bird was sitting on the end of the Princess' bed when she awoke. They greeted one another, had breakfast and the bird sang a beautiful song to the Princess.

Then the Princess September showed the bird to her eight sisters. He sang a different song for each of the Princesses.

The Princess September was happy and sang like a lark. The bird was a nightingale and sang perfectly.

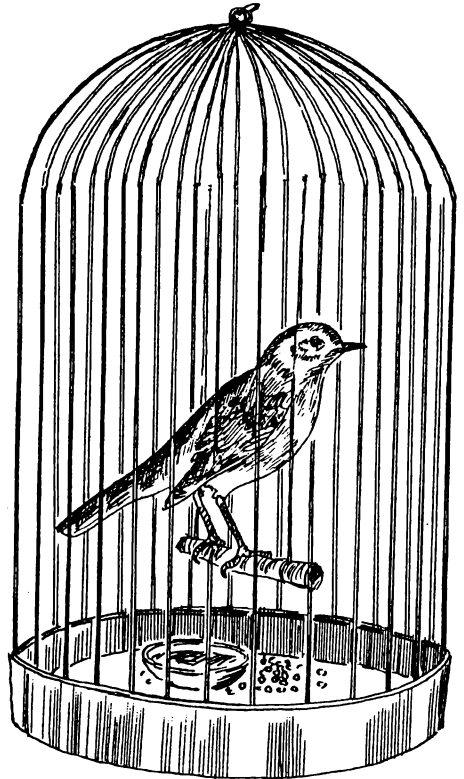
Things went on like this for several days. And then the eight Siamese princesses put their heads together. As you remember, their characters were bad. They asked the Princess September where the bird was at that very time and if he would come back soon. She didn't know. The eight sisters gave the little Princess a piece of advice to pop the bird into the cage and keep him there to be sure of the bird.





## William Somerset Maugham

And the Princess did so. The bird couldn't sing in the cage because he wanted to see the trees, the lake, the blue sky and the green rice growing in the fields. The Princess September picked up cage and went out; she walked down to the lake round which the willow trees grew, and she stood at the edge of the rice-fields that stretched as far as the eye could see. But the nightingale didn't sing because the rice-fields and the lake and the willow trees looked quite different when he saw them through the bars of a cage. He couldn't sing unless he was free; and if he couldn't sing he would die.



The Princess gave him freedom. September kept her window open day and night so that the little bird might come into her room when he wanted. This was very good for her, so she grew extremely beautiful.



And when she was old enough she married the King of Cambodia.

But her sisters never slept with their windows open, so they grew extremely ugly and were given to the King's councillors.

(From *Once Upon a Time... English Fairy Tale*.— M.: Progress Publishers, 1975.— P. 175–184)

## VOCABULARY

to be changed [tʃeɪndʒd] — изменяться, быть измененным

to be called [kɔːld] — называться, быть названным

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] — вдруг

charming [tʃɑːmɪŋ] — очаровательный

a habit [ˈhæbɪ] — привычка

instead [ɪnsˈtɛd] — вместо, взамен



## William Somerset Maugham

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- to **receive** [rɪ si:v] — получать  
a **parrot** [ˈpærət] — попугай  
a **cage** [keɪdʒ] — клетка  
to **find** (found) [faɪnd], [faʊnd] — находить, нашла  
**lying** [ˈlaɪŋ] — лежащий (от глагола «to lie»)  
**dead** [ded] — мертвый  
a **bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] — дно; низ  
to **burst** into [bɜːst] — разразиться  
a **flood of tears** [ˈflʌd əv ˈtiəz] — поток слез  
the **willow trees** [ˈwɪləʊ ˈtriːz] — вербы  
**still** [stɪl] — спокойный, тихий  
to **glide** [ɡlaɪd] — скользить  
**delight** [dɪˈlaɪt] — наслаждение, удовольствие  
to **awake** (awoke) [əˈweɪk] [əˈwɔ:k] — просыпаться, проснулась  
to **go on** (went on) — продолжаться, продолжалось  
a **lark** [la:k] — жаворонок  
a **nightingale** [ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl] — соловей  
to **pop** [pɒp] — хлопнуть  
to **keep** [ki:p] — держать, содержать  
to be **sure** [ʃʊə] of the bird — быть уверенной в птице  
an **edge** [edʒ] — край  
a **rice-field** [ˈraɪs ˈfi:ld] — рисовое поле  
**quite** [kwaɪt] — совсем



the **bars** of a cage [ba:z] — прутья клетки  
**free** [fri:] — свободный  
**freedom** [ˈfri:dəm] — свобода  
**unless** [ʌnˈles] — пока не; до тех пор, пока не...  
to **die** [daɪ] — умереть  
**might** (от may) [maɪt] — мог  
**extremely** [ɪksˈtri:mli] — чрезвычайно, очень  
**enough** [ɪˈnʌf] — достаточно  
**ugly** [ˈʌɡli] — безобразный  
a **councillor** [ˈkaʊnsɪlə] — советник

## STEP 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where there many children in the King's family?
2. There were nine daughters in the family, weren't there?
3. There were nine sons in the family, weren't there?
4. Had the parents got many problems with the daughters' names?
5. Were there any problems with the sons' names?
6. Did the King like to give presents to his children on his birthday?
7. What happened to the Princess September's parrot one day?



## William Somerset Maugham

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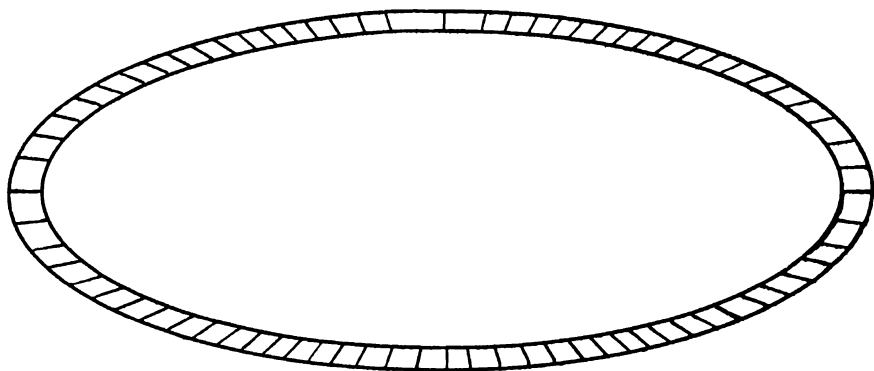
8. What did she have instead?
9. Did the Princess September want to kill the nightingale?
10. What did she do?
11. Did she grow extremely beautiful?
12. What do you know about her sisters?

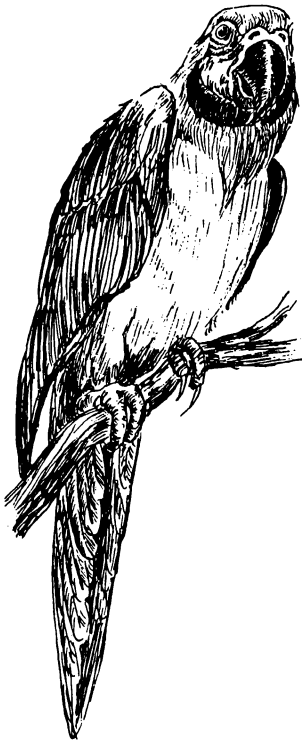
### STEP 2

Разгадай Chainword, где каждое последующее слово начинается с последней буквы предыдущего слова.

Эти вопросы помогут тебе разгадать chainword:

1. What was September?
2. What was the name of the youngest daughter?
3. What grew in the fields of Siam?
4. How old was the Princess when she married the King of Cambodia?
5. Whom did the nightingale propose instead of the dead parrot?





6. What did the Princess give to the bird out of the cage?
7. When did the girl awake?
8. Where did the trees grow?
9. When did the princess keep her window open?
10. What was the flood the girl burst into after she had found her parrot dead?
11. When did she see a bird?
12. How old was the Princess September?
13. What could the girl do when the nightingale was absent?
14. What did the eight sisters

advise the Princess September to do with the bird?

### STEP 3

Crossword

ACROSS:

1. How old was the Princess when she married the King of Cambodia?
2. What feeling did the Princess September clap her hands with?
3. Was September the eldest daughter in the King's family?

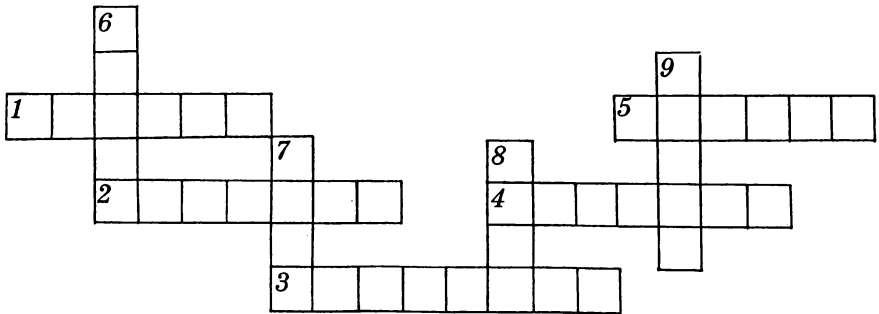


## William Somerset Maugham

4. What didn't the King of Siam like to do with presents on his birthday?
5. What bird did the Princess September find dead in the golden cage?

### DOWN:

6. Were there any tears about the dead green parrot?
7. Did the elder sisters grow beautiful?
8. Did the nightingale want to sit in the cage?
9. Who was giving presents to the children on his own birthday?



## CHARLES DICKENS (1812–1870)

Выдающийся английский писатель Чарльз Диккенс не раз обращался к жанру сказки: «Christmas Tales» (1843–1845), книга «Holiday Romance» (1868).

Характерные черты творчества Диккенса особенно ясно проявились в «Рождественских рассказах». Традиционный жанр святочного рассказа со всеми утвердившимися его атрибутами — переплетение реальности с фантастикой, достоверности с вымыслом, появление духов и волшебников, обязательное завершение счастливой развязкой — Диккенс наполнил новым содержанием. Он защищает обездоленных и угнетенных, прославляет доброе и отзывчивое человеческое сердце.

Книга «Holiday Romance» включает четыре истории, якобы рассказанные детьми в возрасте от 6 до 8 лет. Один из этих рассказов — «Магическая рыба кость» — рассказан семилетней мисс Алисой Рейнбёд.





Charles Dickens

## THE MAGIC FISH-BONE

### МАГИЧЕСКАЯ РЫБЬЯ КОСТЬ

There was once a king, and he had a queen. The king was, in his private profession, under government. They had 19 children.

One day the king was going to the office and stopped at the fishmonger's to buy some fish. He bought fish and sent it home. There was an old lady





in the shop. She was the good Fairy Grandmarina. She asked the king to tell the beautiful Alicia to dry, to rub and to polish the fish-bone on her plate and to take care of it as a present from the good Fairy. The message was: **THE MAGIC FISH-BONE WILL PROVIDE ALICIA'S WISH ONLY ONCE AT THE RIGHT TIME.**

With these words Grandmarina vanished. The King told princess Alicia about the magic fish-bone.



The princess was a very clever girl and understood that she could use the fish-bone only once. Many troubles came to the king's family: the queen had fallen ill, one of the young princes cut his hand, the baby fell under the grate. And each time princess Alicia helped the members of her family. She understood the secret of the magic fish-bone. One day the king came home low-spirited and said he had no money and there was no way of getting any money. Alicia said it was the right time for asking help of others. So she took out of her pocket the magic fish-bone and gave it one lit-



tle kiss and wished it was quarter-day. And immediately it was quarter-day; and the king's quarter's salary came down the chimney; dressed in silver and gold Grandmarina came in a carriage and kissed her god-daughter princess Alicia. And the queen came in most splendidly dressed; and the seventeen young princes and princesses and the baby came in newly fitted out from top to toe; and Alicia appeared dressed



like a little bride with a wreath of orange-flowers and a silver veil. The kitchen dresser was changed into a wardrobe, made of beautiful woods and gold and looking-glass, which was full of dresses of all sorts exactly fitting her.

Then Grandmarina found Prince Certainpersonio. In the church were prince's relations and friends, and



the Princess Alicia's relations and friends, and the seventeen princess and princesses, and the baby. The marriage was beautiful beyond expression.

At the end Grandmarina turned to Certainpersonio and Alicia and said, «My dears, you will have thirty-five children, and they will all be good and beautiful. Seventeen of your children will be boys, and eighteen will be girls. The hair of the whole of your children will curl naturally. They will never have the measles, and will have recovered from the whooping-cough before being born». Happy end!

## VOCABULARY

**private** [ˈpraɪvɪt] — тайный, секретный

**government** [ˈɡʌvənmənt] — правительство

**took care of** [ˈtʊk keəɹəv] — присматривала, ухаживала

**the fishmonger's** [fɪʃ mɒŋgəz] — рыбный магазин

**to dry** [draɪ] — высушить, обсушить

**to rub** [rʌb] — тереть, натирать

**a message** [ˈmesɪdʒ] — сообщение

**to provide** [prəˈvaɪd] — обеспечивать; осуществлять

**to vanish** [ˈvænɪʃ] — исчезать

**a grate** [ɡreɪt] — здесь: каминная решетка



**low-spirited** [ˈlouˈsprɪtɪd] — плохое настроение  
**quarter-day** [ˈkwɔːtəˈdeɪ] — день в конце кварта-  
ла; «день чудес»

**immediately** [ɪˈmiːdʒətli] — немедленно

a **salary** [ˈsæləri] — зарплата

a **chimney** [ˈtʃɪmni] — труба; камин

a **carriage** [ˈkærɪdʒ] — экипаж

**god-daughter** [ˈɡɒd ˌdɔːtə] — крестница

**splendidly** [ˈsplendɪdli] — роскошно, великолепно

**fitted out from top to toe** — в обновках с головы  
до пят

a **bride** [braɪd] — невеста

a **wreath** [riːθ] — венок

a **veil** [veɪl] — вуаль

**exactly** [ɪɡˈzæktli] — точно; как раз

a **church** [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь

**relations** [rɪˈleɪʃnz] — родственники

**beyond** [bɪˈjɒnd] — сверх, выше

**beyond expression** — невыразимо

**expression** [ɪksˈpreʃn] — выражение

to **curl** [kɜːl] — виться, закручиваться

the **measles** [miːzlz] — корь

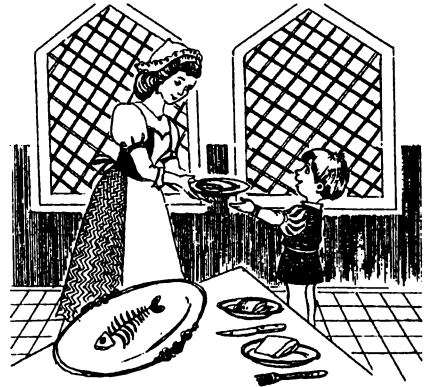
the **whooping-cough** [ˈwuːpɪŋkɒf] — коклюш

### STEP 1

Read the text and tell your friend about the magic  
fish-bone. Use the pictures:



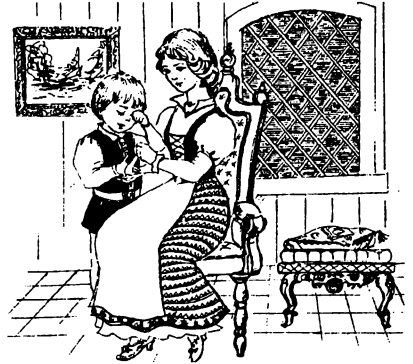
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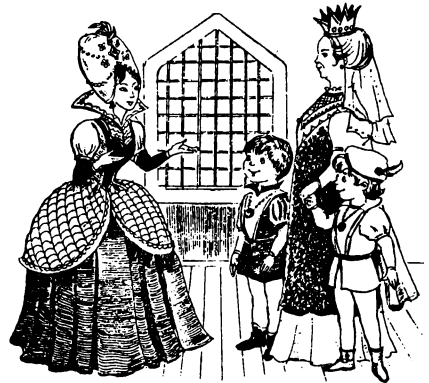
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4



5



6





# Charles Dickens



7



8



9

## STEP 2

Speak about Princess Alicia:



Hard working

Treated the queen

The eldest  
daughter

Had many  
problems

Helped about  
the house

Clever

Played with  
children

Good-  
tempered

Worked  
much

Beautiful

Kind-hearted

Took care of  
younger children

Helped her father, the King

### STEP 3

Agree (+) or disagree (-):

1. The king was, in his private profession, under government, wasn't he?
2. The king went to the market to buy some fish.
3. There were nine children in the family.
4. Princess Alicia was the youngest daughter.
5. Alicia understood the secret of the magic fish-bone.



6. When Alicia had some trouble she asked the magic fish-bone to help her.
7. Grandmarina helped the low-spirited king.
8. Alicia was dressed like a little bride.
9. Prince Certainpersonio married Alicia.
10. There was nobody in the church on their marriage day.
11. Grandmarina wished her god-daughter and Prince Certainpersonio 35 children.

## THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH СВЕРЧОК НА ПЕЧИ

Эта сказка — незатейливая история о том, как живут и трудятся простые честные люди. Они стойко переносят все беды и невзгоды и в конце концов находят свое счастье. Как во всякой сказке, здесь есть добрые и злые герои. В этой сказке Диккенс верен своим постоянным идеалам — чистота и прямота человеческих отношений, искренность и правда во всем. Счастливым концом — это награда героям за стойкость, доброту и терпение.

Главные герои этой «Рождественской истории»: John Peerybingle, the carrier — Джон Пиринггл, извозчик, 40 лет.

Mary Peerybingle, his wife — его молодая жена.



Tilly Slowboy — a girl of 13–14 years old takes care of the baby — помощница Мэри, которую взяли из приюта.

Caleb Plummer, an old friend of the Peerybingles; works for a rich toy-merchant.

Bertha, his blind daughter.

Mr. Tackleton, the toy-merchant; an old bachelor — торговец игрушками; старый холостяк.

May Fielding, a young beautiful woman — училась с Мэри в одном классе.

Mrs. Fielding, her mother.

The Stanger (Edward Plummer) — сын Калеба Пламмера, уехавший очень давно в Южную Америку.

\*\*\*

John Peerybingle and his wife Mary got married only a year ago before Christmas. John was a big, strong man, about forty years of age.

He was very slow in his movement and speech. John was a slow-thinker.

Mary was younger than her husband, small and clever, quick-thinker and a very nice pretty woman. She was a tender mother. Her baby was two months old. And Tilly Slowboy was an awkward girl who wan-



ted to learn housekeeping and the care of babies. She helped Mary to take care of her son and liked her master and mistress very much.

That evening John Peerybingle came home late, he had much work. Mary helped him to bring the parcels into the house. John brought some post and parcels from other towns.

There were many big and small boxes in John's carriage. He met a deaf old gentleman and brought him to his house. The Stranger didn't know the way and John decided to help him before great holiday — Christmas.



John's friend, Caleb Plummer, came to his house to take a little parcel for his daughter's work.

Bertha was blind but she made beautiful dolls for a rich toy-merchant Mr. Tackleton.

Caleb Plummer was making different toys too and got little money for his work. His son Edward had gone to the Golden South America many years ago. And the family was very poor.



## Charles Dickens

Mary Peerybingle saw a big round box with a wedding-cake. She remembered about the first anniversary of their wedding. They had a little cosy house, very warm and quite comfortable for their family. They had a nice little son, they loved one another and were happy. Mary heard a Cricket's little note on the first day of their wedding. It was a welcome to her. To have a Cricket on the Hearth was the luckiest thing in all the world.

At that very moment Mr. Tackleton came in to take his wedding-cake because the next day he would get





married Lady May Fielding, a beautiful young woman 20 years younger him.

Mr. Tackleton was a stern, stingy man, ugly in his looks and in his nature, always cold and harsh. He invited the Peerybingles to his wedding.

As it appeared the Stranger was Caleb Plummer's son Edward. He got married May Fielding but not Mr. Tackleton. On Christmas Eve Mr. Tackleton changed: he became kind and generous. Happy end!

### VOCABULARY

a **merchant** [ˈmɜ:tʃənt] — торговец

a **bachelor** [ˈbætʃələ] — холостяк

a **movement** [ˈmu:vmənt] — движение

a **speech** [spi:tʃ] — речь

**tender** [ˈtendə] — нежный

**awkward** [ˈɔ:kwɜ:d] — неловкий

**housekeeping** [ˈhauski:piŋ] — ведение дом. хоз-ва

**care** [kɛə] — забота

a **master** [ˈma:stə] — хозяин

a **mistress** [ˈmistris] — хозяйка

a **parcel** [ˈpa:sl] — пакет, сверток; посылка

**deaf** [def] — глухой

**blind** [blaɪnd] — слепой

**golden** [ˈgouldən] — золотой, золотистый





a **wedding** [ˈwedɪŋ] — свадьба

an **anniversary** [æniˈvɜːsəri] — годовщина

**cosy** [ˈkɒzi] — уютный

a **cricket** [ˈkrɪkɪt] — сверчок

**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] — приветствовать, привет

the **hearth** [hɑːθ] — очаг; печка

**lucky** [ˈlʌki] — удачливый

**stern** [stɜːn] — суровый

**stingy** [ˈstɪndʒɪ] — скупой

**harsh** [hɑːʃ] — грубый, резкий

**generous** [ˈdʒenərəs] — щедрый

### STEP 1

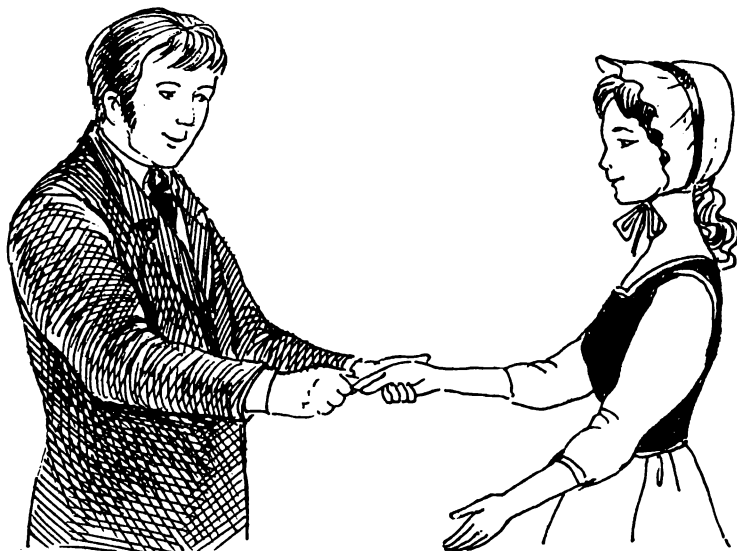
Answer the questions:

1. What can you say about John Peerybingle?
2. What can you say about his wife?
3. Was Tilly Slowboy a nurse?
4. When did Mary find a wedding-cake?
5. Say some words about Caleb Plummer and his daughter.
6. Did Mary like a Cricket on the Hearth?
7. Was Mr. Tackleton cruel?
8. Did Edward Plummer come back from South America?
9. Did Edward marry May Fielding?
10. What was the end of this story?



## STEP 2

Compare John Peerybingle and his wife Mary (по тексту).



## STEP 3

Finish sentences:

1. Tilly Slowboy was ... (a boy, a girl, a cousin).
2. She ... Mary Peerybingle (was, had, helped).
3. She took care of ... (a master, a mistress, their baby).
4. Tilly was a ... girl (young, old, middle-aged).
5. May Feilding was ... (a gentleman, a girl, a woman).
6. She was ... (ugly, good-looking, beautiful).

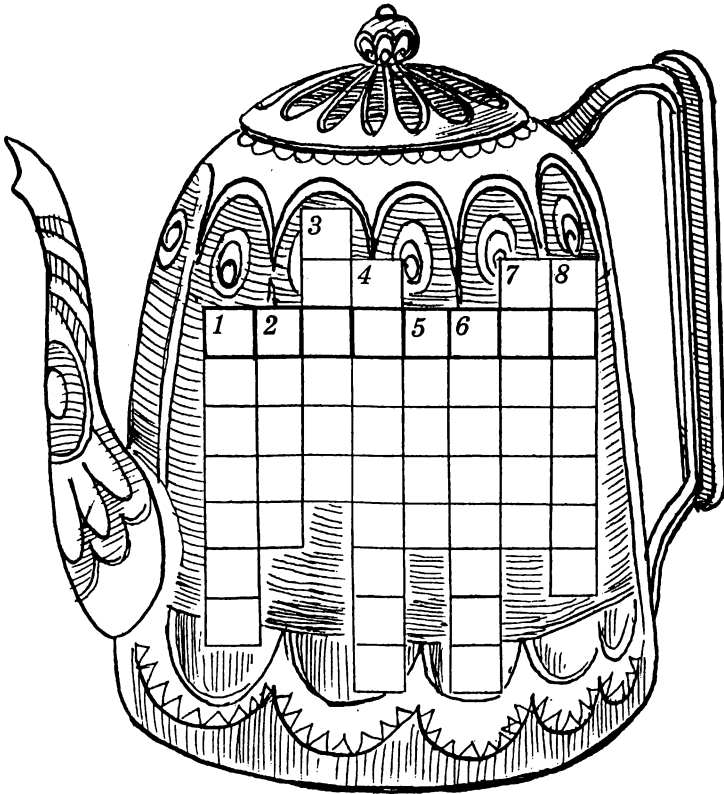


## Charles Dickens

7. She got married ... (Mr. Tackleton, Caleb, Plummer, Edward Plummer).
8. Edward was Bertha's ... (father, cousin, brother).
9. He came from ... to marry May Feilding (Russia, Australia, South America).
10. Mr. Tackleton was a ... (toy-merchant, worker, carrier).

### STEP 4

#### Crossword



## Charles Dickens



Answer the questions DOWNS and ACROSS you will read the name of the main character.

1. The surname of the Peerybingles' nurse.
2. A name of a girl.
3. The name of Caleb's blind daughter.
4. Mr. Toy-merchant was ... .
5. Tilly was looking after a baby, she was ... .
6. At the end of this Christmas story Mr. Tackleton became ... .
7. The place where Mary Peerybingle was boiling water ... .
8. The sound of what insect was a welcome for Mary?

## **FRANCIS BROWNE (1816–1879)**

Фрэнсис Брауне родилась в крестьянской семье. Научилась читать и писать в детстве и уже в 7 лет начала писать стихи. Несколько томов ее стихов были опубликованы.

Фрэнсис Брауне писала литературные сказки. Книга сказок под названием «Granny's Wonderful Chair and Its Tales of Fairy Times» — «Бабушкин чудесный стул и его истории про сказочные времена» вышла в свет в 1857 году. «История про Весельчака» входит в этот сборник сказок.

### **THE STORY OF MERRYMIND ИСТОРИЯ ПРО ВЕСЕЛЬЧАКА**

Once upon a time there lived in the north country a poor man and his wife, who had two fields, three cows, five sheep and thirteen children. Twelve of the children were called by names common in the north country — Hardhead (Практичный), Stiffneck (Уп-



рямый), Tightfingers (Скупой) and the like; but when the thirteenth, child came the poor man and his wife called him Merrymind (Весельчак). Their thirteen children grew taller and stronger every year. And when the youngest son was old enough to look after his father's sheep the great fair happened in the north country. Everybody went to the fair because it came only once in seven years. The poor man who had thirteen children could not show his poor spirit because the fair happened only once in seven years. So he called his children and gave everyone of the thirteen a silver penny. Everybody dressed in holiday clothes set out with mother and father to the fair.

It was midsummer morning when they came. There were many stalls with goods, tents for fun, the puppet shows, the rope-dancers, the crowd of strangers in the fair.

Before evening everybody of the family got rid of their money except Merrymind. The little boy wanted to buy a fiddle which cost more than a silver penny. At last he saw a little grey-haired man with an old fiddle without strings. Merrymind bought the fiddle for a silver penny. And the man told him «a wonderful piece of news» about that fiddle: the strings could never be mended nor made new except by threads from the night-spinners.



Merrymind was good-natured and hoped for the best. Soon he joined his family. At home everybody laughed at him. In the meantime Merrymind lost credit at home and abroad because of his fiddle.

And soon he set out one summer morning with the broken-stringed fiddle under his arm.

His father gave him a barley-cake, his mother her blessing, all his brothers and sisters wished him well. Merrymind went over the fairground and up the hill hoping to meet the little man and learn something of the night-spinners. The other side of the hill was rocky and covered with thick bushes. His way was very difficult. When Merrymind at last came down he saw two paths: one of them was a pleasant and green way through a pine wood; the other was a rough stony way leading to a wide valley surrounded by high hills and covered with thick mist. The boy was very tired and didn't know what way to choose.

Suddenly an old man as tall and large as any three men of the north country appeared. His hair and beard were white, his clothes were made of sack-cloth; and on his back he carried a heavy basket of dust. His name was Strongarm.

Merrymind was not afraid of the old man and helped him with his heavy basket. The way to the valley was long and rough. It was a dark and cold night



when they at last entered the valley. Strongarm invited Merrymind to his kitchen with the fire but the boy refused because he had got quite enough of the old man's society. Merrymind went to sleep on the floor in the deserted cottage. The floor was hard and his clothes were thin, but a sweet sound of singing voices and spinning-wheels came through his sleep. The moon was shining through door and window, the mist was gone, and the night looked clear as day.

There was no blue sky nor bright sun in the morning because the heavy mist had come back. Merrymind ate the half of his barley-cake, drank from a stream and went out to see the valley. It was full of inhabitants, and they were all busy in houses, in fields, in mills, in forges. Every face looked cheerless and gloomy. The people didn't talk or laugh. Nobody answered his questions. At last Merrymind saw the first idle man — a tall soldier with one arm smoking a long pipe.

The soldier said that seven years before the valley belonged to a young Lady Littlecare (Беззаботная). Then the valley was the fairest spot in all the north country. The sun shone brightest there; the summers were the longest. Fairies danced on the hill tops; singing birds sat on all the trees. Strongarm,





the last of the giants kept the pine wood and took yule logs out of it, when he wasn't sleeping in the sun. Two fair maidens, clothed in white with silver wheels on their shoulders, came by night and spun golden threads by the hearth of every cottage.

The people had merry times. There were May games, harvest homes and Christmas cheer among them. Laughter came with red firelight out of every house in the evening.

All that was changed. Nobody knew how it had happened. Some people said it was because of a magic ring which had fallen from the Lady's finger; some said it was because of a spring in the castle court which had gone dry. And the young Lady became Dame Dreary (Госпожа Тоска).

Hard work and hard times overspread the valley. The mist came down; the fairies departed; the giant Strongarm grew old and took up a basket of dust; and the night-spinners were seen no more in any man's cottage. They said it would be so till Dame Dreary laid down her distaff and danced. All the fiddlers of the north country had tried their merriest tunes to no purpose.

Nobody knew when the country would be happy again. Merry-mind wanted to escape but Strongarm made him come back to the deserted cottage. It was



late and the moonlight night looked lovely after the misty day. By the fireless hearth there sat two fair maidens, all in white, spinning on silver wheels and singing together a pleasant tune like the larks on May morning. They were night-spinners whose threads would mend the boy's fiddle.

Merrymind asked them to give him two threads to mend his fiddle. The fairy maidens were surprised to hear a human voice for the last seven years and asked the boy to go and gather sticks through all the valley to make a fire for them on the cold hearth.

It was not easy because the people of Dame Dreary's land were so careful that a few sticks could be found. The moon was gone and the misty day had come before he was able to come back with a handful of sticks.

The cottage door was open, fair maidens and their silver wheels were gone but two long threads of gold lay on the floor where they sat. Merrymind put the sticks on the hearth to be ready for the maidens' coming at night. Then he took two golden threads and fastened them on his dingy fiddle. The fiddle began to shine and at length it was golden also.

This sight made Merrymind so joyful that he tried to play. As soon as his bow touched the strings they began to play of themselves the same pleasant tune which the night-spinners sang together.



Merrymind wanted the workers of the valley stop working for the sake of this tune and he went out along the valley with his fiddle.

The music filled the air and the people stopped working. Merrymind went to the castle. Dame Dreary's distaff stopped and she began to dance with all her might. All her maidens did the like. As Dame Dreary danced she grew young again. She put on the dress of white and cherry colour she used to wear in her youth. She was the Lady Littlecare with golden hair, laughing eyes and cheeks like summer roses.

Everybody was happy and praised Merrymind. The king made him the first fiddler. It was the highest post in his kingdom.

When Merrymind's family heard of his success they thought music must be a good thing.

## VOCABULARY

in the **north country** — район Англии к северу от залива Хамбер

**poor** [pʊə] — бедный

**common** [ˈkɒmən] — распространенный

**enough** [ɪˈnʌf] — достаточно

**fair** [feə] — ярмарка

**spirit** [ˈspɪrɪt] — сущность, состояние, дух



- a silver penny** — серебряный пенни (монета)  
**midsummer** [ˈmɪd,sʌmɜː] — середина лета  
**stalls** [stɔːlz] — прилавки  
**goods** [gudz] — товары  
**puppet** [ˈpʌpɪt] — кукла на веревочках  
**rope-dancers** [ˈrəʊp ˈdaːnsɜːz] — канатоходцы  
**crowd** [kraʊd] — толпа  
**stranger** [ˈstreɪndʒə] — незнакомец, чужой человек  
**to get rid of...** — избавиться от...  
**except** [ɪkˈsept] — кроме, исключая  
**fiddle** [ˈfɪdl] — скрипка  
**grey-haired** [ˈɡreɪ ˈheəd] — седой, седовласый  
**strings** [strɪŋz] — струны  
**thread** [θred] — нить, нитка  
**night-spinners** [ˈnaɪt ˈspɪnɜːz] — ночные пряжи,  
 прядильщицы  
**handy** [ˈhændɪ] — трудолюбивый, мастер на все  
 руки  
**good-natured** [ˈɡʊd ˈneɪtʃəd] — добродушный  
**hope** [həʊp] — надеяться, надежда  
**laugh** [laɪf] — смех, смеяться  
**set out** — отправиться  
**broken-stringed** [ˈbrəʊkn ˈstrɪŋd] — с порванными  
 струнами  
**barley-cake** [ˈbɑːli ˈkeɪk] — ячменная лепешка  
**blessing** [ˈblesɪŋ] — благословение



**fairground** [ˈfɛəgraʊnd] — место, отведенное под ярмарку

**to be covered with** [ˈkʌvəd] — быть покрытым

**thick bushes** [ˈθɪk ˈbʊʃɪz] — густые кусты

**path** [pɑːθ] — тропинка, дорожка

**pine wood** [ˈpaɪn ˈwɜːd] — сосновый лес

**wide** [waɪd] — широкий

**valley** [ˈvæli] — долина

**surrounded** [səˈraʊndɪd] — окруженный

**thick mist** [ˈθɪk ˈmɪst] — густой туман

**tired** [ˈtaɪəd] — уставший

**choose** [tʃuːz] — выбрать, выбирать

**suddenly** [ˈsʌdnli] — вдруг, внезапно

**beard** [biəd] — борода

**sackcloth** [ˈsækkləθ] — мешковина, холст

**dust** [dʌst] — пыль

**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] — приглашать

**refuse** [rɪˈfjuːz] — отказываться

**society** [səˈsaɪəti] — общество

**deserted** [ˈdezətɪd] — необитаемый, пустынный

**spinning-wheels** [ˈspɪnɪŋ ˈwiːlz] — прялки

**through** [θruː] — через, сквозь

**clear** [kliə] — ясный

**ate** [et] — съел (прош. вр. от to eat)

**half** [haːf] — половина

**drank** [dræŋk] — выпил (прош. вр. от to drink)



- stream** [stri:m] — ручей  
**inhabitant** [in 'hæbitənt] — житель, обитатель  
**mill** [mil] — мельница  
**forge** [fɔ:dʒ] — кузница  
**cheerless** [ˈtʃiə'lis] — безрадостный, без настроения  
**gloomy** [ˈglu:mi] — мрачный  
**idle** [aɪdl] — неработающий  
**pipe** [paɪp] — трубка  
**fairy** [ˈfeəri] — волшебный  
**giant** [dʒaɪənt] — великан  
**yule-logs** [ˈju:lɒgz] — большие поленья, сжигаемые в сочельник перед Рождеством  
**maiden** [meɪdn] — девушка  
**golden** [ˈgouldən] — золотистый, золотой  
**thread** [θred] — нитка, нить  
**hearth** [ha:θ] — домашний очаг  
**harvest home** [ˈhɑ:vɪst ˈhoʊm] — праздник урожая  
**cheer** [tʃiə] — возглас, приветствие  
**fire light** [ˈfaɪəˈlaɪt] — свет от камина  
**ring** [rɪŋ] — кольцо  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] — источник, ключ  
**castle court** [ˈkɑ:sl ˈkɔ:t] — двор замка  
**dry** [draɪ] — сухой  
**dreary** [ˈdriəri] — унылый, нудный, тоскливый  
**overspread** [ˌɔ:və'spred] — покрывать, распространять



- depart** [di'pa:t] — уходить, уезжать  
**distaff** [ 'dista:f] — прялка  
**fiddler** [ 'fidlə] — скрипач  
**tune** [tju:n] — мелодия, мотив  
**purpose** [ 'pə:pə:s] — намерение, цель  
**escape** [is'keip] — исчезнуть, убежать  
**moon light** [ 'mu:nlaɪt] — лунный свет  
**lark** [la:k] — жаворонок  
**a human voice** [ 1hju:mən 'vois] — человеческий голос  
**careful** [ 'keəfʊl] — аккуратный, точный  
**to be able** [eɪbl] — быть способным  
**handful** [ 'hændfʊl] — горсть, пригоршня  
**lie** [laɪ] — **lay** [leɪ] — **lain** [leɪn] — лежать  
**dingy** [ 'dɪndʒɪ] — грязный, тусклый  
**at length** [ 1leŋθ] — по длине  
**sight** [saɪt] — вид  
**joyful** [ 'dʒɔɪfʊl] — радостный  
**bow** [bəʊ] — смычок  
**touch** [tʌtʃ] — касаться, прикоснуться  
**for the sake of** — ради..., из-за  
**fill the air** — наполнить воздух  
**castle** [ 'kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец  
**might** [maɪt] — сила, мощь  
**youth** [ju:θ] — молодость  
**cheeks** [tʃi:ks] — щеки  
**praise** [preɪz] — хвалить



**highest** [ˈhaɪəst] — самый высокий

**success** [sək'ses] — успех

## STEP 1

Согласись (+) или опровергни (-) следующие утверждения:

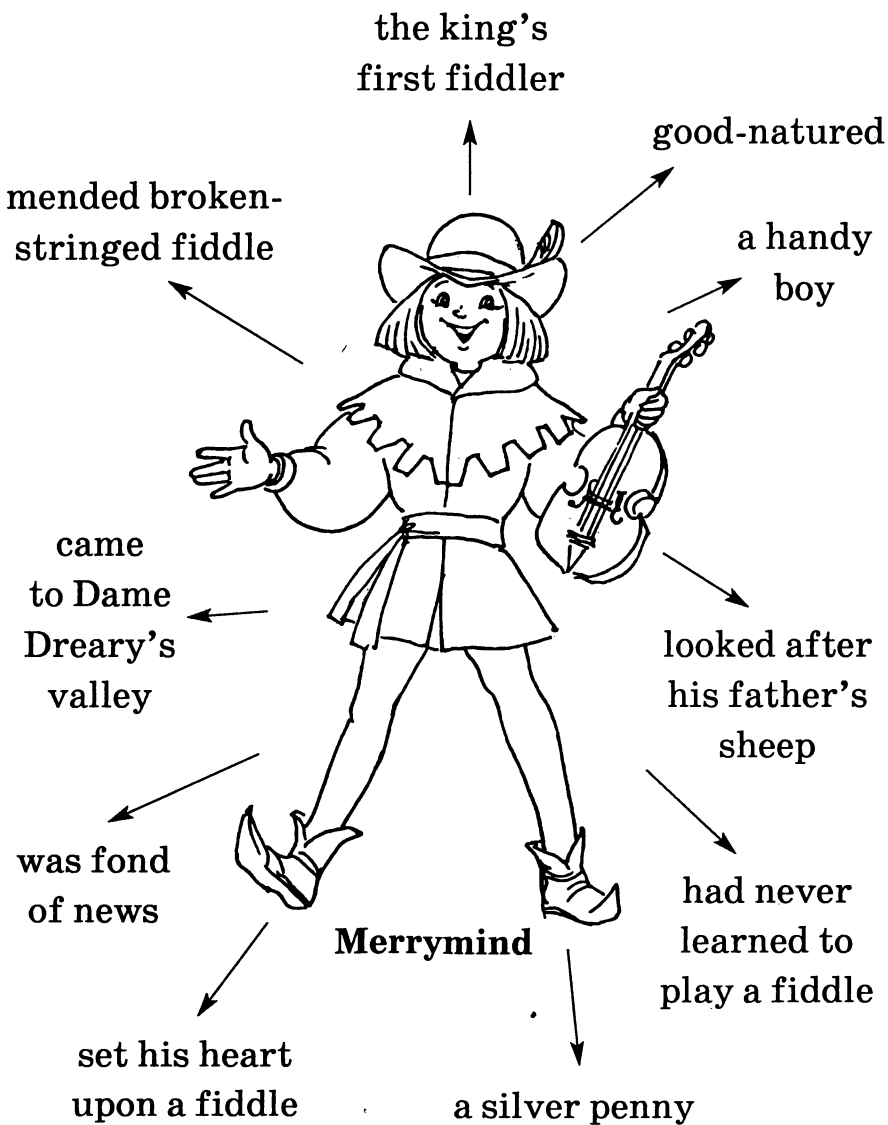
1. Merrymind was the tenth child in the family. ( )
2. His father and mother had five children and thirteen sheep. ( )
3. The great fair happened only once in seven years. ( )
4. Every child got a silver penny from the father. ( )
5. Before evening everybody of the family got rid of their money. ( )
6. Merrymind bought a ball for a silver penny. ( )
7. Merrymind bought the broken-stringed fiddle for a silver penny. ( )
8. Everybody praised Merrymind. ( )
9. Merrymind knew where a little grey-haired man lived. ( )
10. Strongarm was an old man as tall and large as any three men of the north country. ( )
11. Merrymind slept on the floor in the deserted cottage. ( )
12. The boy saw two fair maidens, all in white, spinning on silver wheels and singing together a pleasant tune like the larks on May morning. ( )





STEP 2

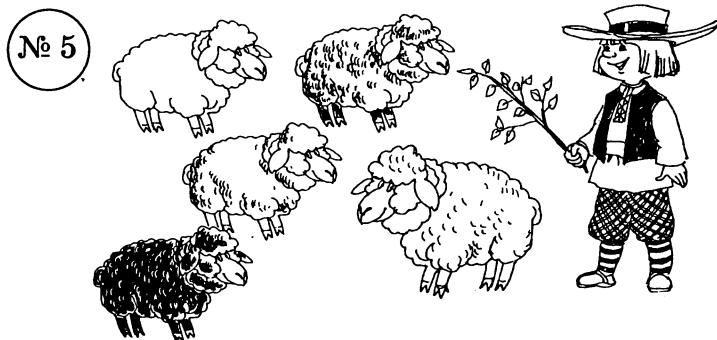
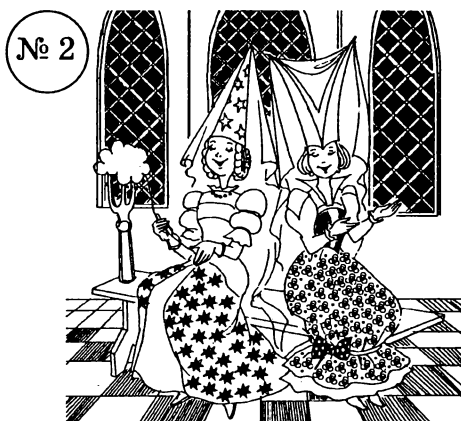
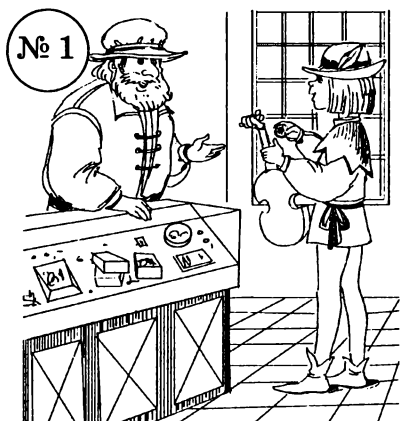
Пользуясь подсказками, составь небольшой рассказ о мальчике Весельчаке.





STEP 3

Расположи рисунки так, чтобы они помогли тебе рассказать содержание сказки по порядку.





№ 6



#### STEP 4

Прочитай описание долины, принадлежавшей Dame Dreary (госпоже Тоске), и сравни его с описанием этой же долины, когда она принадлежала Lady Littlecare (леди Беззаботной). Придумай заглавие к каждому рассказу.

#### I

The valley was the fairest spot in all the north country.

The sun shone brightest.

Summers were the longest.

Fairies danced on the hill tops.



Strongarm kept the pine wood.  
He was sleeping in the sun.  
Two fair maidens spun golden threads by the  
hearth of every cottage.  
The people had merry times.  
Laughter came red firelight out of every house in  
the evening.

## II

The fairies departed.  
Hard work and hard times overspread the valley.  
Strongarm grew old and took up a basket of dust.  
The night-spinners were seen no more in any man's  
cottage.  
There was no blue sky nor bright sun in the mor-  
ning because the heavy mist was everywhere.  
All the inhabitants were busy in houses, in fields,  
in mills, in forges.  
Every face looked cheerless and gloomy.  
The people didn't talk or laugh.

### STEP 5

Ответь на вопросы, используя слова-подсказки в скобках. Затем придумай несколько предложений о леди Беззаботной и даме Унылой.

1. How old was she? (young, old).



2. What was she? (cheerless and gloomy, cheerful and merry).

3. What colour did she like? (dark and grey, white and cherry colour).

4. What did she like to do? (danced with all her might, spun and worked all the time).

5. Did she like the shining sun? (yes, no).

6. Did she like the heavy mist? (yes, no).

7. Was she happy? (yes, no).

## STEP 6

Отвечив на вопросы и заполнив клеточки кроссворда по вертикали и по горизонтали, ты сможешь прочитать имя одного из главных героев сказки:

1. Where did Merrymind play his fiddle?

2. What instrument did the Dame spin?

3. Whom did the valley belong to? What was her name?

4. How did the people in the valley look like?

5. Merrymind bought a broken-stringed fiddle for a silver penny. Was the fiddle clean?

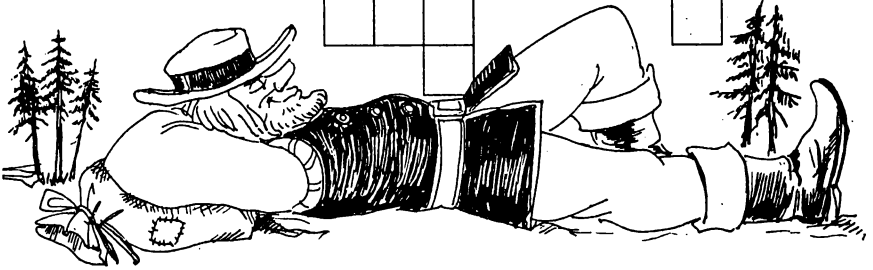
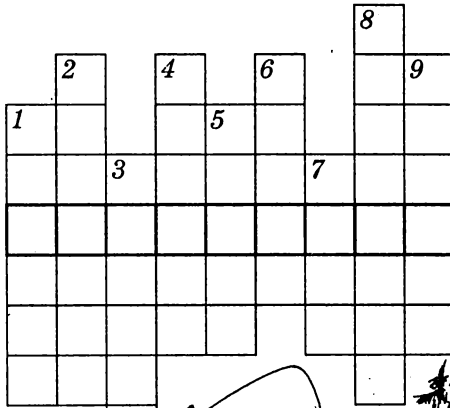
6. What did the family do when they saw a broken-stringed fiddle?

7. Where did Merrymind buy the fiddle?

8. What was Lady Littlecare like?

9. What season was the fair in?

# Francis Browne

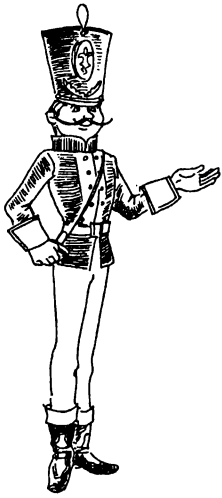


## **ANDREW LANG** **(1844–1922)**

Эндрю Лэнг — шотландский ученый и литератор. Писал в жанре приключенческой и сказочной литературы. Всего издал двадцать пять книг, половина из которых — сказки. Названия сборников его сказок, как правило, соответствовали цвету их обложки. Сказка «Как шесть мужчин путешествовали по белу свету» входит в книгу «The yellow fairy book» (1894 г).

### **HOW SIX MEN TRAVELED TROUGH THE WIDE WORLD КАК ШЕСТЬ МУЖЧИН ПУТЕШЕСТВОВАЛИ ПО БЕЛУ СВЕТУ**

Once upon a man who understood all sorts of arts. He served in the war. When the war was over he got his discharge. He got a penny for his service. It was not much. So the man set out on his travels. In the forest he saw a man who had uprooted six trees as if



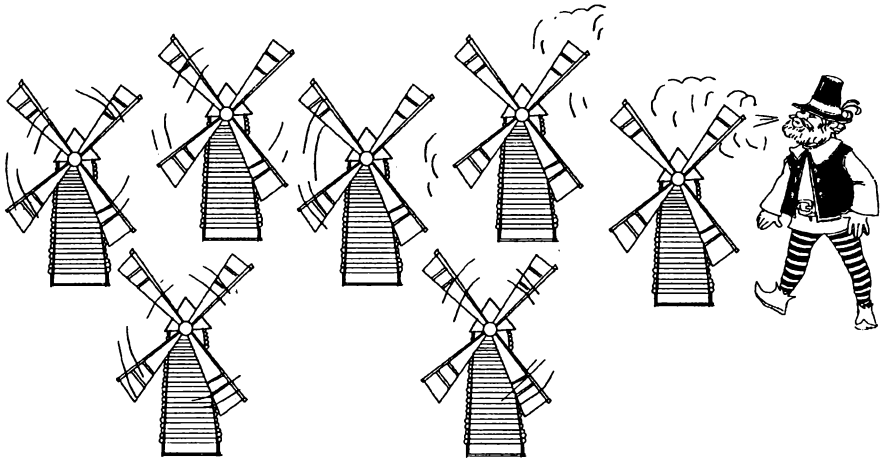
they were straws. He was very strong. He agreed to be the soldier's servant. They went on. Soon they met a hunter aiming a fly on a branch of a tree. The hunter agreed to be the soldier's servant.

They went on and met a man who was blowing seven windmills round. The windmills were two miles from that place. The blower agreed to be the soldier's servant.

They went on and met a man who was standing on one leg and unstrapped the other. He was a runner.







He had unstrapped one leg not to go faster than a bird flew. The runner agreed to be the soldier's servant. They went on together and met a man who wore a little hat over one ear. He explained the men if he put on his hat straight there would come such a frost the birds

in the sky would freeze and fall dead on the earth. The man agreed to be the soldier's servant.

The six men came to a town where the King had proclaimed that whoever should run with his daughter in a race and win should become her husband; but if he lost he had to lose his head.



It was arranged that whoever should first bring water out of a stream a long way off, should be a victor.

The discharged soldier said that his servant would run for him. The King answered that they would lose both their heads in the case of failure.

The race began. The King's daughter and the runner got pitchers. It seemed as if wind had whistled when the runner ran. In a short time he reached the stream, filled his pitcher with water, lay down and fell asleep. He had put a horse's skull which was lying on the ground, for his pillow, so that he should not be too comfortable and had to wake up soon.

The King's daughter could run well. She reached the stream and hurried back with her pitcher full of water. When she saw the sleeping runner she emptied his pitcher and ran away.

By good luck the hunter was on the tower and saw everything with his sharp eyes. He shot so cleverly that he shot away the horse's skull from under the runner's head. The runner awoke, filled his pitcher with water again and was home ten minutes before the King's daughter came.



The King was angry. He didn't want his daughter to marry the soldier.

The King invited the six men for dinner to make merry together, eat and drink. He led them into a room, which had a floor of iron; the door was also of iron and the windows were barred of iron.

When the men began their dinner the door shut. The cook was ordered to keep up a large fire under the room until the iron was red-hot. And he did so. It was very hot in the room and the man who wore his little hat over one ear put it on straight. The great cold in the room had frozen all the food in the dishes.

In a couple of hours the King opened the door and came in to see. All six men alive and well, were glad they could warm themselves outside.

The King was angry and asked the discharged soldier if he would give up his daughter for much money. The soldier agreed to take as much money as his strong servant could carry. All the tailors in the Kingdom were called together. In fourteen days a big sack was finished. It was as big as a house. Seven thousand wagons of the gold of the whole Kingdom were put into



the sack. The strong man threw it on his back and went with his companions. When the King saw how a single man was carrying away the wealth of the whole country he was very angry. The King sent his cavalry to bring back the strong man with the sack.

Then the blower helped: he blew the cavalry away in the blue sky over the mountains.

The six men brought the sack with money home, shared it among themselves and lived happily till the end of their days.

## VOCABULARY

a **soldier** [ˈsəʊldʒə] — солдат

**through** [θru:] — сквозь, через, по

**discharge** [dɪsˈtʃɑ:dʒ] — увольнение, демобилизация

to **uproot** [ʌpˈru:t] — вырвать с корнем

a **straw** [strɔ:] — соломинка

to **agree** [əˈɡri:] — соглашаться

to **aim** [eɪm] — прицеливаться

to **blow (blew, blown)** [bləʊ] — дуть

a **windmill** [ˈwɪndmɪl] — ветряная мельница

to **unstrap** [ˈʌnˈstræp] — отсчитывать

to **fly (flew, flown)** [flaɪ] — летать

to **wear (wore, worn)** [weə] — носить, быть одетым

**earth** [ɜ:θ] — земля



**to proclaim** [prəˈkleɪm] — провозглашать, объяв-  
лять

**whoever** [huˈevə] — кто бы ни

**to arrange** [əˈreɪndʒ] — условливаться, договари-  
ваться

**a stream** [stri:m] — ручей, река, поток

**a victor** [ˈvɪktə] — победитель

**failure** [ˈfeɪljə] — неудача, провал

**a pitcher** [ˈpɪtʃə] — кувшин

**to whistle** [wɪsl] — свистеть, просвистеть

**to reach** [ri:tʃ] — достигать, добегать

**to lie (lay, lain)** [laɪ] — лежать, укладываться

**skull** [skʌl] — череп

**a pillow** [ˈpɪləʊ] — подушка

**to empty** [ˈemptɪ] — делать пустым, опустошать

**a tower** [taʊə] — башня

**sharp** [ʃɑ:p] — острый

**cleverly** [ˈklevəli] — умно, ловко

**to invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] — приглашать

**barred** [bɑ:d] — зарешеченный

**to freeze (froze, frozen)** [fri:z] — замораживать

**to give up** [ˈgɪv ʻʌp] — отказываться

**to carry** [ˈkæri] — нести, переносить

**a tailor** [ˈteɪlə] — портной

**a wagon** [ˈweɪɡən] — фургон, повозка

**to throw (threw, thrown)** [θrəʊ] — бросать, кидать



**cavalry** [ˈkævəˈlɪrɪ] — кавалерия, конница  
**to share** [ʃeə] — делить на части

## STEP 1

Agree (+) or disagree (-)

1. The discharged soldier was rich. ( )
2. He set out on his travels to get money. ( )
3. The soldier met a weak man. ( )
4. The man could uproot six trees as if they were straws. ( )
5. The soldier and the strong man met a cook. ( )
6. The man had sharp eyes. ( )
7. They met a man who was blowing seven wind-mills round. ( )
8. The runner had unstrapped one leg because it was ill. ( )
9. It was in fashion to wear a little hat over one ear. ( )
10. If he put on his hat straight there would come such a frost that the birds in the sky would freeze and fall dead on the earth. ( )
11. The soldier should run in a race and win. ( )
12. The runner was sleeping and lost the race. ( )
13. The King's daughter helped the runner. ( )
14. The hunter came and took the horse's skull from under the runner's head. ( )



# Andrew Lang

15. The King was glad to marry his daughter a common discharged soldier. ( )

16. The six men had dinner in a wooden room. ( )

17. All six men were glad to warm themselves outside. ( )

18. The soldier didn't want to give up the King's daughter. ( )

19. A single man was carrying away the wealth of the whole Kingdom in the sack. ( )

20. The discharged soldier brought the sack with money home and lived happily. ( )

## STEP 2

Match the names of the heroes.



blower  
frost-maker  
angry King

soldier  
hunter  
strong man

King's  
daughter  
runner





### STEP 3

Answer the questions.

1. How many heroes were there in the fairy tale?
2. Who was the strongest man?
3. Who had the sharpest eyes?
4. Did the six men have dinner outdoors?
5. What was the cook ordered to do?
6. Was the King glad to see all six men alive and well?
7. Did the discharged soldier agree to give up the King's daughter for much money?
8. How much money did the soldier agree to take?
9. Did the men put money into their pockets?
10. What was the sack for money like?
11. How much gold was put into the sack?
12. Was the King glad to see how a single man was carrying away the wealth of the whole country?
13. What did the King do?
14. Were the six men afraid of the cavalry?
15. What did the six men do with the sack?

### STEP 4

Describe the main heroes.

Soldier                      weak, brave, clever, discharged,  
strong, nice, angry, good master,





## Andrew Lang

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	friend, ill, good-humoured, quick-witted.
King	frightened, angry, clever, rich, cruel, kind, polite, impolite, nervous.
Runner	fast, quick-witted, unstrapped leg, lazy, tired.
Hunter	clever, sharp eyes, angry, nervous, friendly, keen, slow-thinker, quick-thinker.
Blower	strong, good-humoured, clever, kind, hard-working, angry, impolite.
Strong Man	handy, strong, kind, quick-witted, clever, impolite, polite, good eater, powerful, friendly, angry.

### STEP 5

Answer the questions.

1. Is this a hunter?



2. What's this?





3. Are these straws?



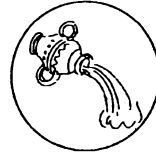
4. Who's this?



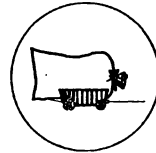
5. What's this?



6. Whose pitcher is this?



7. Is this a wagon of money?

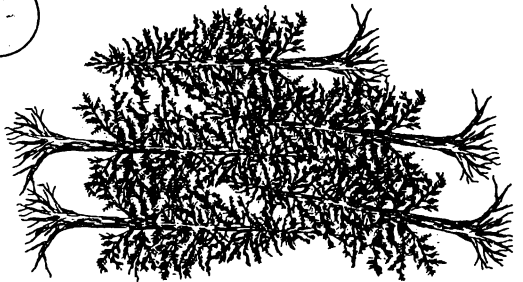
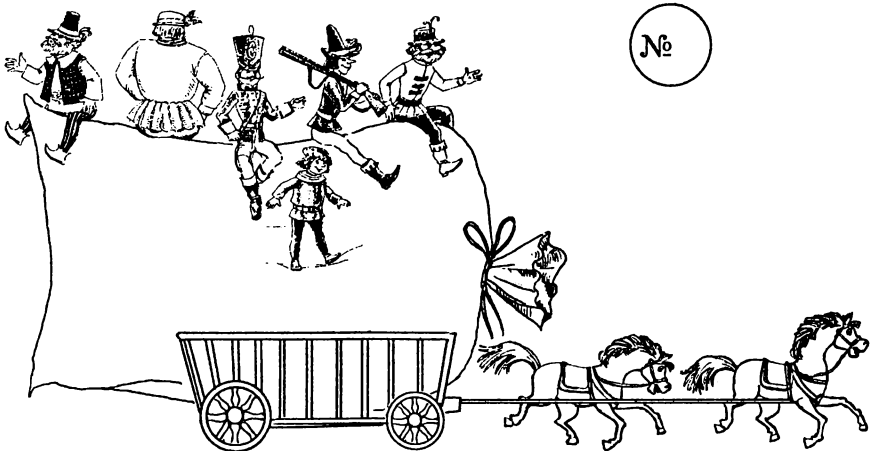


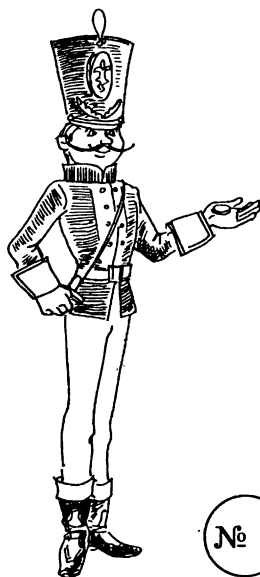
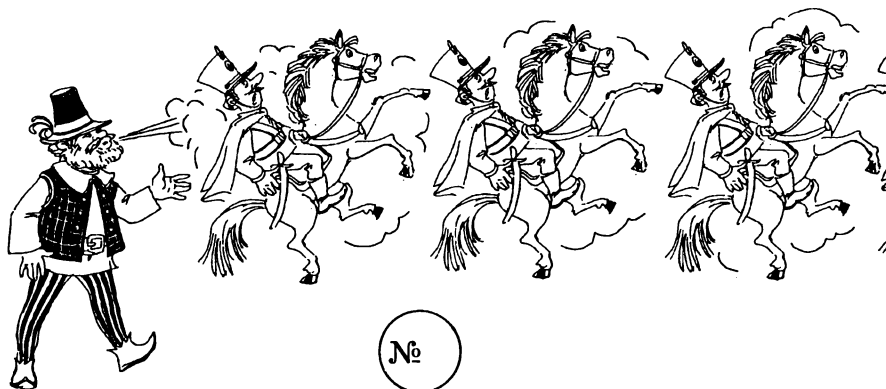
**STEP 6**

Put the pictures in the correct order.



# Andrew Lang





## ENGLISH FOLKLORE

Английский фольклор является прекрасным источником, из которого писатели и поэты черпают бесценный материал — народную житейскую мудрость.

Народное творчество Англии, Шотландии, Уэльса и Ирландии возникло задолго до того, как появились первые печатные книги. Еще в XII-XIII веках рассказывались разные исторические повести. Самыми популярными из них были истории о короле Артуре и рыцарях Круглого стола.

Британцы знают и любят своих народных героев. Устное народное творчество формировалось под влиянием англо-саксонских и кельтских племен. И конечно же, самой популярной формой фольклора стала сказка.

### FAIRY TALES WERE OF FOUR TYPES:

- 1) fairy tales about animals (анималистические сказки);
- 2) magic fairy tales (волшебные сказки);
- 3) adventure fairies (приключенческие сказки);

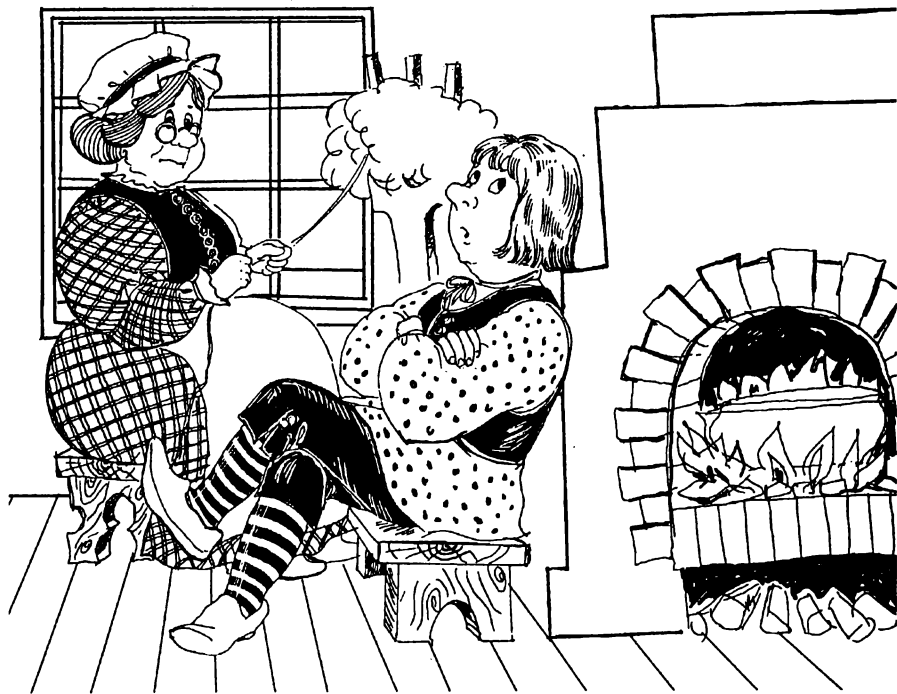


### 4) everyday fairies (бытовые сказки).

## LAZY JACK ЛЕНИВЫЙ ДЖЕК

Once upon a time there lived an old woman with her lazy son. She worked from morning till night. Her son was doing nothing. Jack was the name of the lazy young man.

Jack's mother got angry and sent him to work for his food. It was Monday.





## English Folklore

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Jack went to the farmer, worked the whole day and got a penny for his work. But he lost it. His mother told him to put it into his pocket another time.

Next day it was Tuesday. Jack worked for a cowman. And the cowman gave him a jar of milk for his day's work. Jack took the jar of milk and put it into a big pocket of his jacket.

But the jar was all split long before he got home. When Jack came home his mother called him a silly boy and said to carry the jar very carefully in his hands another day.





Next day it was Wednesday. And lazy Jack went out and worked again. But all he got for his work was a large cat. Jack carried the cat very carefully in his hands, but in a short time the cat scratched him so much that he let it go. When Jack came home his mother called him a foolish boy and said to tie a string to it, and drag it along after him.

Next day it was Thursday. Jack went out again to work and got a large piece of meat for his work. He tied a string to it, and dragged it along after him. By







## English Folklore



the time he got home the meat was dirty and uneatable. This time his mother called him a foolish boy again and asked him to carry it on his shoulder.

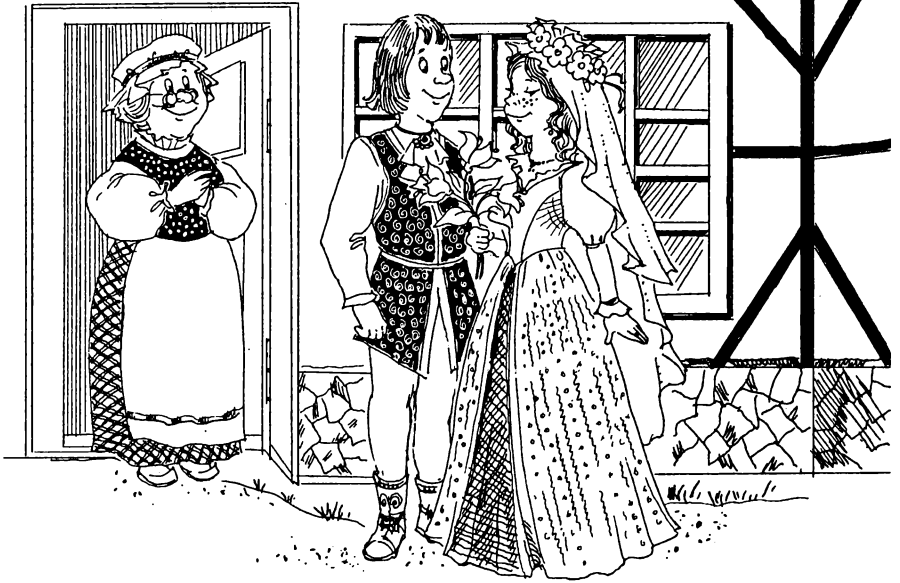
Next day it was Friday. Jack went out and worked the whole day. This time he got a donkey for his work and put it on his shoulder. The donkey was very heavy and Jack was going very slowly.

On his way home he was passing the house of a rich man. That man had only one daughter. She was very beautiful but could not speak. She had never laughed in her life, and the doctor said she would never speak till somebody made her laugh.



When the daughter saw lazy Jack carrying a donkey on his shoulder she burst out laughing and began to speak. Her father was very happy and proposed Jack to marry his daughter if he liked. Jack agreed. Soon they were married and went to live in a large, beautiful house.

Jack's mother came and lived with them in great happiness until she died.



### VOCABULARY

**lazy** [ˈleɪzi] — ленивый

to get **angry** [ˈæŋɡri] — разозлиться

**food** [fu:d] — пища, питание

a **penny** [ˈpeni] — монетка, пенни

**another** [əˈnʌðə] — другой

a **cowman** [ˈkaʊmən] — рабочий на ферме

a **jar** [dʒɑ:] — кувшин

to be **split** [splɪt] — расколоться, треснуть

**silly** [ˈsɪli] — глупый

**carefully** [ˈkeəfʊli] — осторожно

to **scratch** [skrætʃ] — царапать



- foolish** [ˈfu:lɪʃ] — безрассудный, глупый  
**a string** [striŋ] — веревка  
**to drag along** [ˈdræg əˈlɒŋ] — тащить  
**dirty** [ˈdɜːti] — грязный  
**uneatable** [ˈʌni:təbl] — несъедобный  
**to carry** [ˈkæri] — нести  
**heavy** [ˈhevi] — тяжелый  
**to laugh** [laɪf] — смеяться  
**to burst** [bɜːst] **out laughing** — рассмеяться  
**until** [ʌnˈtɪl] — пока не  
**to die** [daɪ] — умирать

### STEP 1

Answer the questions:

1. Was Jack a rich man?
2. Had he got a big family?
3. Whom did he live with?
4. Was his mother young?
5. Did Jack work hard?
6. Did Jack go to the farmer on Monday?
7. What did he get for his work?
8. Did Jack go to the cowman on Tuesday?
9. What did he do with a jar of milk?
10. What did Jack get for his work on Wednesday and Thursday?
11. Did Jack get anything for his job on Friday?



## English Folklore

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12. Who saw him carrying a donkey on his shoulder?
13. Could the daughter of the rich man speak?
14. What was the end of the story?

### STEP 2

Agree (+) or disagree (-):

1. Jack was a clever young man.
2. He was rich.
3. He had a penny on Monday.
4. He had a jar of milk on Tuesday.
5. He brought the cat home on Wednesday.
6. He ate a big piece of meat on Thursday.
7. On Friday he sat on the donkey and went home.
8. He put the donkey on his shoulder.
9. The girl was crying all the time.
10. She could not speak.
11. She burst out laughing and began to speak.
12. Jack lived in the rich man's house.

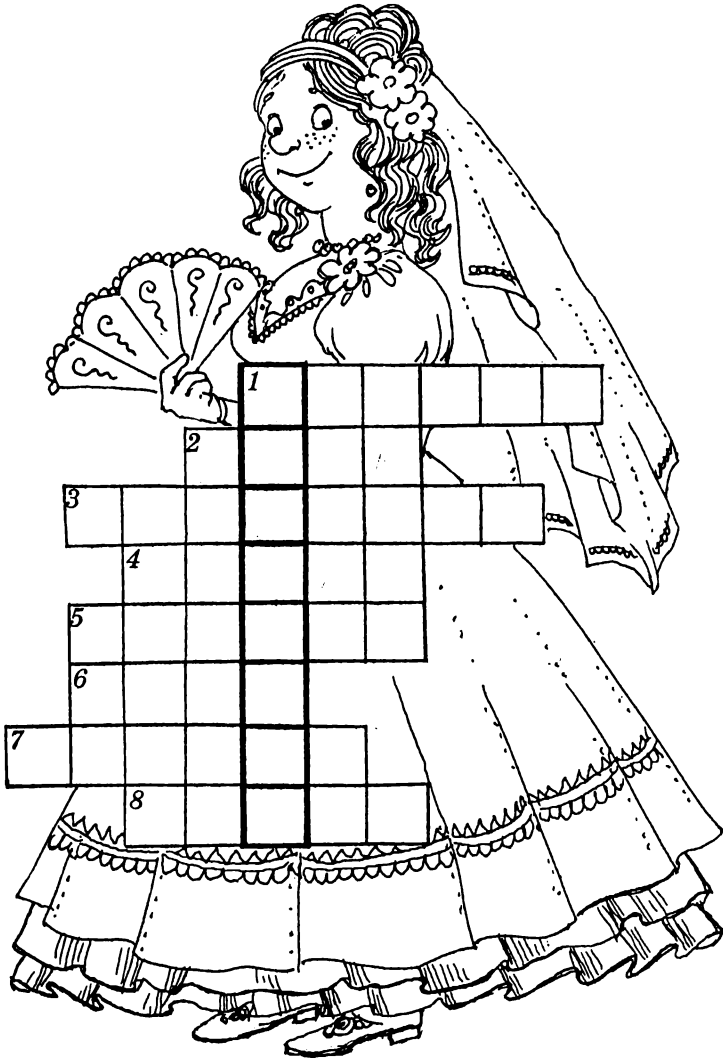
### STEP 3

Crossword

1. Name the animal Jack carried on his shoulder.
2. Write the name of the lazy young man.
3. The part of Jack's body.
4. Was Jack's mother happy to have such a son?



5. The member of Jack's family.
6. The thing Jack was dragging along after him.
7. The place Jack put a jar of milk into.
8. What did he do with a donkey?





## English Folklore

### STEP 4

Расположи картинки по порядку, внимательно прочитав сказку еще раз:



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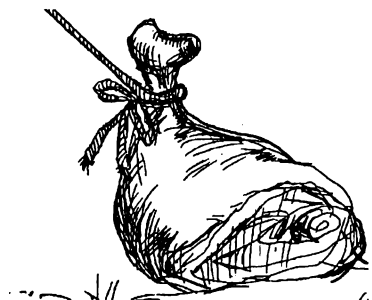
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## THE FISH AND THE RING РЫБА И КОЛЬЦО

Once upon a time there was a rich baron in the north of England. He was a great magician and knew everything that was going to be in the future. He had a little son. The baron wanted to see the future of his son. He looked into his magic books and saw that his son would be married to a poor girl who was born in the city of York. The baron knew the father of the little girl. The father was very, very poor and had already five children.

The baron did not want his son to be married to that poor girl. So, he got onto his horse and rode to York. The baron saw the poor unhappy man sitting by the door of his house. The poor man spoke about his problem. He could not feed all his children. The baron promised to help the poor man and took the baby girl with him. He got onto his horse and rode away with the baby. He





## English Folklore

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rode by the bank of the river and threw the child into the river. After that he rode off to his castle.

What happened to the baby? The girl did not sink. Her clothes kept her up for a time and she floated down the river till she was carried to the bank in front of a fisherman's little house. The fisherman found the child and gave it to his wife. The little girl lived with the fisherman and his wife till she was fifteen years old. She was a very beautiful young girl.

One hot day the baron and some his men were hunting along the banks of the river. They wanted to drink and stopped at the fisherman's house. The girl came out and gave them water. Everybody noticed her beauty and wanted to know the man whom the beautiful girl would be married. It was easy to do because the baron could tell fortune on the date of birth. The girl did not know the date of her birth and the baron understood who she was. After his men rode away the baron rode back to the girl and gave her a letter to his brother in Scarborough. The baron wanted the letter to be brought to his brother. The girl took the letter and set out for Scarborough.

This was written in the letter:

*Dear brother,*

*Take this girl and put her to death at once.*

*Your brother, Humphrey.*



It was a long way to Scarborough. The girl went on foot. She slept the first night at a little inn. A band of robbers broke into the inn. They found the letter, opened it, read it and thought it was a shame to kill the poor girl. The leader of the robbers took a pen and paper and wrote a new letter:

*Dear brother,*

*Take this girl and marry her to my son at once.*

*Your brother, Humphrey.*

The girl took the new letter and went to Scarborough.

The baron's brother was a noble knight, and the baron's son was living in his house at that time. The two young people got married that very day.

Soon the baron himself came to his brother's castle. He was surprised to see his son and the poor man's daughter together. The baron took the girl out for a walk towards the mountains by the sea. He wanted to throw her into the sea. But she begged hard and promised never let him see her face. The baron took off her gold ring and threw it into the sea with the words: «Never let me see your face till you can show me the ring».

The poor girl went away. She found some work in the kitchen of a lonely castle. One day she saw the



## English Folklore

baron, his son and his brother in the castle. They were invited to the dinner. The poor girl was cleaning a great fish which she had to cook for her master's dinner. The girl saw the baron's ring inside the fish. She was very glad and cooked the fish as nicely as she could.

The guests liked the fish very much and asked the master to show his cook. The servant went down to the kitchen and told the girl she was wanted in the hall. She put the baron's gold ring on her thumb and went to the hall. The guests were surprised when they saw such a young beautiful cook. Only the baron





was angry and wanted to hit her. But the girl went up to him and showed the ring.

Then the baron said: «What will be will be», and he told her to sit down and told the people that this was his son's true wife. He took her and his son home to his castle and they lived happily afterwards.

### VOCABULARY

**magician** [mæ'dziʃən] — волшебник, чародей

**to be going** — собираться что-либо делать

**future** [ˈfju:tʃə] — будущее

**poor** [puə] — бедный

**already** [ə'l'reɪdɪ] — уже

**to be married** [ˈmæɪɪd] — жениться

**to ride (rode, ridden)** [raɪd] — ехать верхом

**to feed (fed, fed)** [fi:d] — накормить

**bank of the river** — берег реки

**to throw (threw, thrown)** [θrəʊ] — бросать, кидать

**castle** [kɑ:sl] — крепость, замок

**to sink (sank, sunk)** [sɪŋk] — тонуть

**to float** [fləʊt] — плавать на поверхности

**to hunt** [hʌnt] — охотиться

**to bring (brought, brought)** [brɪŋ] — приносить

**death** [deθ] — смерть

**at once** — немедленно, сразу же



- to go on foot** — идти пешком  
**inn** [ɪn] — постоялый двор  
**band of robbers** — банда разбойников  
**broke into the inn** — ворвались на постоялый двор  
**to find (found)** [faɪnd] — находить  
**to think (thought)** [θɪnk] — думать  
**shame** [ʃeɪm] — стыд, стыдно  
**noble** [nəʊbl] — благородный  
**knight** [naɪt] — рыцарь  
**to be surprised** [sə'praɪzd] — удивиться  
**towards** [tə'wɔ:dz] — по направлению к  
**to beg hard** [ˈbeg ˈhɑ:d] — умолять о пощаде  
**to promise** [ˈprɒmɪs] — обещать  
**lonely** [ˈlɒnli] — отдаленный, одинокий  
**to be invited** [ɪnˈvaɪtɪd] — быть приглашенным  
**guest** [gest] — гость  
**thumb** [θʌm] — большой палец  
**to hit (hit)** [hɪt] — ударить  
**what will be will be** — чему быть, того не миновать  
**true** [tru:] — настоящий, действительный  
**afterwards** [ˈɑ:ftəwɜ:dz] — впоследствии, позже

### STEP 1

Answer the questions

1. Where did a rich baron live?
2. Was he a magician?



3. What did the baron know?
4. What did he do to see the future of his son?
5. What did the baron see in his magic books?
6. Was the baron glad or not? Why?
7. Where did he go to stop the fortune?
8. What happened to the baby?
9. Where did the little girl live for fifteen years?
10. How did the baron meet the girl again?
11. What did he think about at that time?
12. Did the baron kill the girl?
13. What was written in the baron's letter to his brother?
14. Did the girl go to Scarborough on foot?
15. What happened at night?
16. Who helped the poor girl?
17. What do you know about the baron's brother?
18. The baron was glad to see his son and the poor man's daughter together, wasn't he?
19. What did the baron do afterwards?
20. Where did the girl go to?
21. Did the girl find any work?
22. Was she a good cook?
23. Why did the girl show her face to the baron again?
24. What can you say about the baron's words «What will be will be»?



### STEP 2

Read the text again and put the sentences correctly.

1. The robbers changed the letter.
2. Fifteen years later the baron met the girl again.
3. The little girl lived in the fisherman's house.
4. One day the baron looked into his magic books.
5. The poor girl found some work in a lonely castle.
6. A fisherman found the child.
7. The baron threw the poor child into the river.
8. The girl and the baron's son were married.
9. The girl was cleaning a great fish and found the baron's ring.
10. The baron sent the girl to his brother with a letter.
11. The guests came to the castle.
12. The baron ordered the girl to go away and never come back till she could show the ring.





### STEP 3

What finger did the girl put the gold ring on?

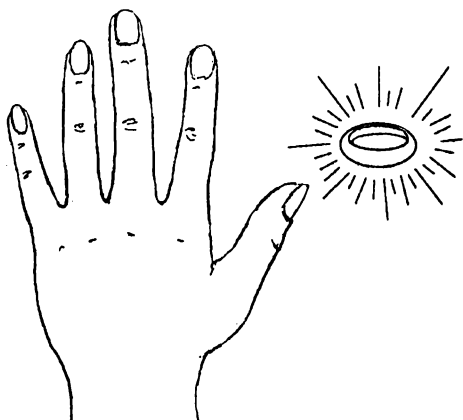
The little finger

The ring finger

The middle finger

The index finger

The thumb



### STEP 4

Read and translate the sentences. Agree (+) or disagree (-).

1. The girl was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

2. The family was very rich.

3. There were many children in the family.

4. What will be will be.

5. All is well that ends well.

6. The girl was lucky.

7. She took her fate in her hands.

8. The girl was handy and beautiful.

9. She was the only child in her family.







### STEP 5

Translate sentences into English.

1. Великий волшебник знал, что могло произойти в будущем.
2. Барон сел верхом на лошадь и отправился в город Йорк.
3. Он ехал по берегу реки и бросил ребенка в реку.
4. Все заметили красоту дочери рыбака.
5. Девушка отправилась пешком в Скарборо.
6. В ту ночь банда разбойников ворвалась на постоянный двор.
7. Чему быть, того не миновать.
8. Девушка родилась с серебряной ложкой во рту.

## **ОТВЕТЫ**

### **MILNE**

- 4) Winni-the-Pooh;
- 6) Owl;
- 8) balloon;
- 10) tigers;
- 12) Donkey Eyore;
- 14) donkey;
- 16) a pot;
- 18) to eat;
- 20) at the bottom of trees;
- 22) Donkey;
- 24) played;
- 26) meat;
- 28) North Pole;
- 30) to have breakfast;
- 32) Sir Bear;
- 34) Alan Milne.

### **TOLKEIN**

#### **Step 2**

1. No, he wasn't.



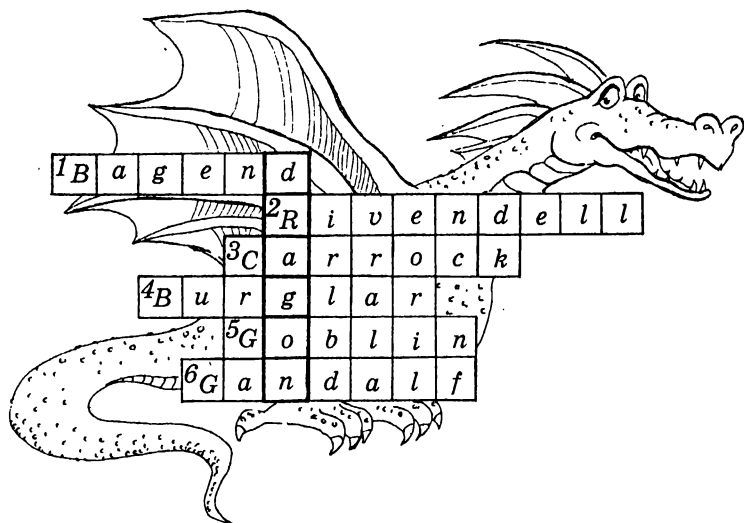
2. The Hobbit looked like a man.
3. He lived under the Hill.
4. Yes, it was.
5. Yes, he did. He ate many times a day.
6. No, he didn't.
7. Yes. He did.
8. An old magician asked the Hobbit to help him.
9. The Main Burglar was his nickname.
10. See in the text.

### Step 5

#### Кроссворд

По горизонтали — 1. Bagend. 2. Rivendell. 3. Carrock. 4. Burglar. 5. Goblin. 6. Gandalf.

По вертикали — dragon.





### Step 9

Ошибки художника:

1. На первой картинке нет ягод на дереве, на второй — есть.
2. На первой картинке палка под лапой медведя белого цвета, на второй — с полосами.
3. На первой нет подушечек на лапе, на второй — есть.
4. На первой нет цветочка клубники, на второй — есть.
5. На яголке клубники с первой картинки нарисованы кружочки, со второй — полоски.
6. На первой картинке один грибок, на второй — два.
7. На первой одинарная клетка на брюках медведя, на второй — двойная.
8. На первой жилетка оторочена материалом в полоску, на второй — белым материалом.
9. На первой жилетка с вертикальными полосами, на второй — с горизонтальными.
10. На первой на носу одно белое пятно, на второй — два пятна.

## BARRIE

### Step 1

1. Yes, I do.
2. There is a strange island Neverland somewhere.



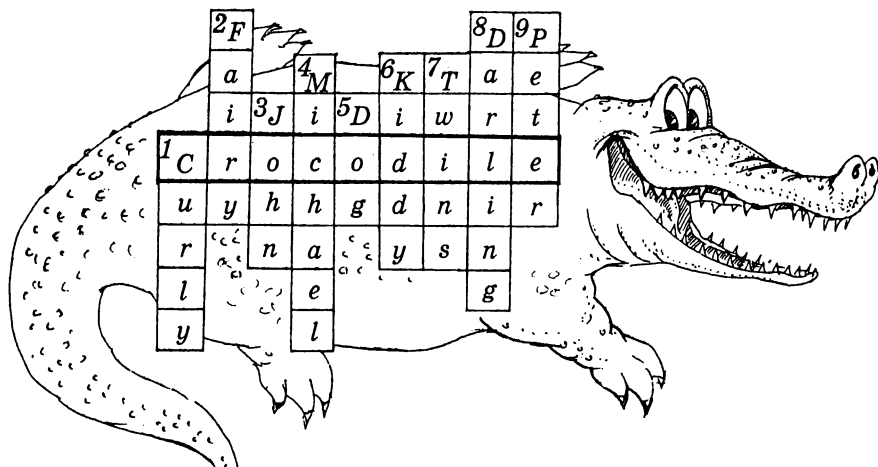
3. It is a fantastic story.
4. There were six boys in «Wendy's family».
5. Yes, they did.
6. No, the pirates were angry.
7. The crocodile Tick-Tack had a clock inside.
8. Wendy and her brothers missed their mother.
9. The children flew back home.
10. Peter didn't become a grown-up.

### Step 2

#### Кроссворд

По вертикали — 1. Curly. 2. Fairy. 3. John. 4. Michael. 5. Dog. 6. Kiddy. 7. Twins. 8. Darling. 9. Peter.

По горизонтали: Crocodile.



### Step 4

a) dog;



- b) big;
- c) children;
- d) bow;
- e) well;
- f) a ring.

## POTTER

### Step 1

1. There are three little daughters and one son in Mrs. Push's family.
2. Yes, there is one boy in the family.
3. His name is Peter Push.
4. He is a good boy.
5. He isn't afraid of Mr. McGregor.
6. Peter Push wants to eat cabbage and carrot in the kitchengarden.
7. No, he doesn't Mr. McGregor doesn't catch Peter.
8. The little rabbit comes home without his jacket and shoes.
9. Peter doesn't feel well.
10. He has got a terrible stomachache because he has eaten much cabbage in the kitchengarden.
11. His mother punishes him.
12. It is an educational tale for little children.



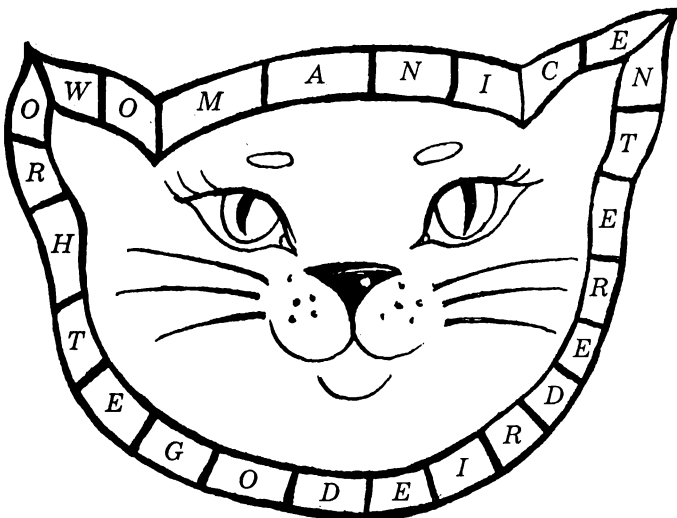


2. The Man was wild too.
3. The Man met the Woman.
4. He lived badly.
5. Yes, the Woman changed his life.
6. She put clean sand on the floor, lit a nice fire to warm the cave and hung a dried wild-horse skin across the mouth of the cave.
7. Yes, the Wild Animals wanted to come into the cave.
8. These Wild Animals were: the Dog, the Horse, the Cow and the Cat.

## Step 2

### Chainword

Woman nice entered dried dog get throw







## «How the Leopard Got His Spots»

### Step 2

1. The Desert was sandy, yellow and brownish.
2. All the desert animals were of such colours.
3. The Forest was green, grey, black.
4. The Forest animals were of such colours with spots and stripes.
5. The Baboon knew where all the animals had gone.
6. There were not many hunters in the forest.
7. Yes, he was. The Leopard was angry and hungry in the Forest because the colour of his skin was bright.
8. The Ethiopian did.
9. Yes, the Leopard got much food in the forest.
10. He wasn't hungry.

### Step 3

Кроссворд

По горизонтали:

1. Leopard.
2. Desert.
3. Hungry.
4. Giraffe.
5. Forest.
6. Stripes.

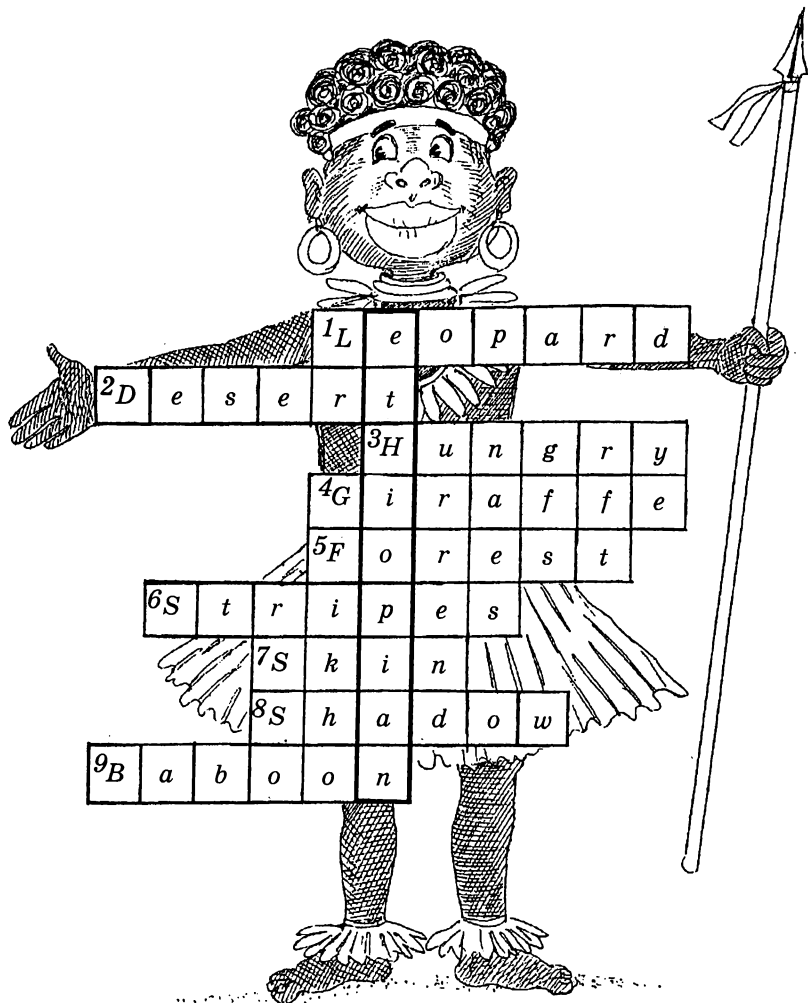


7. Skin.

8. Shadow.

9. Baboon.

По вертикали: Ethiopian.





**CARROLL**

**Step 2**

1. Yes, the sun was shining in the middle of the night.
2. The moon was shining too.
3. The shining sun was odd because it was the middle of the night.
4. Yes, the sea was wet.
5. Yes, the sands were dry.
6. Two friends were walking close at hand.
7. Yes, they did.
8. Yes, they had a pleasant walk and a pleasant talk.
9. Yes, two friends were hungry.
10. They ate all the Oysters.
11. The Walrus sympathized the Oysters deeply.
12. There was nobody to answer the Caprenter.

**BISSET**

**«The Magic Wishing-Tree»**

**Step 1**

1. Yes, the Tree was magic.
2. The children could have everything they wished.
3. The tree could do everything a person standing under the tree wished.
4. Yes, a blackbird was sitting in the tree.
5. Mr. Smythe didn't like children.



6. The Blackbird said very quickly: «I wish Mr. Smythe was good».
7. Yes, Mr. Smythe became good.
8. He invited all the children to tea party.

### Step 3

- 1) stood;
- 2) girls, boys;
- 3) blackbird;
- 4) tea;
- 5) cakes.

### «Binky and His Stripes»

#### Step 1

1. Binky was a tiger.
2. He was a little tiger.
3. He had no stripes when he was born.
4. Yes, Binky wanted to have many stripes.
5. First of all he went to a sailor.
6. Binky thought the sailor could give him some stripes.
7. A painted fence could not help Binky because the paint dripped off Binky's skin.
8. Binky was happy to meet Zebra.
9. Zebra licked Binky and said: «You taste nice».
10. Zebra helped the little tiger.

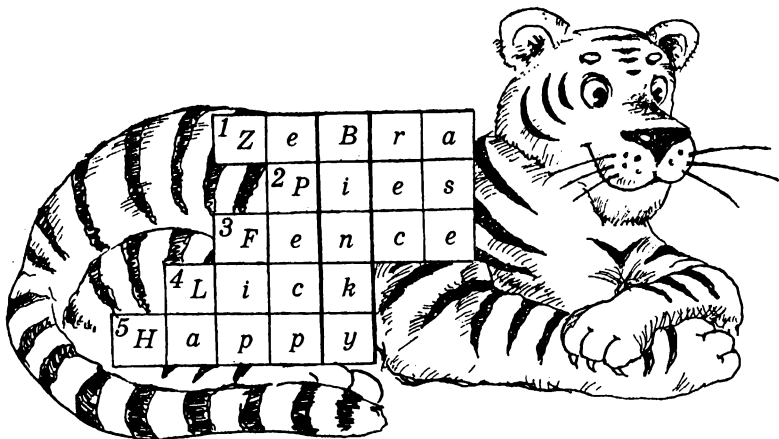


### Step 2

- 1) little tiger;
- 2) mother;
- 3) make pies;
- 4) stripes;
- 5) very sorry; stripes;
- 6) sailor;
- 7) Binky;
- 8) a fence;
- 9) the fence;
- 10) the paint dripped off him;
- 11) stripes;
- 12) stripe;
- 13) happy.

### Step 3

#### Кроссворд





По горизонтали — 1. Zebra. 2. Pies. 3. Fence.  
4. Lick. 5. Happy.

По вертикали: Binky.

### «The Pig Who Tried to Fly»

#### Step 1

1. The Pig went to the Wishing-Well.
2. The Well could change the Pig into a bird.
3. No, he didn't.
4. The Pig went to the forest.
5. He made two wings.
6. The animals came to watch the Pig, they didn't help him.
7. They watched the Pig.
8. The Pig rose into the air.
9. He flew very high.
10. The Sun burnt his wings.
11. The Pig fell down into the sea.
12. The Pig was happy and lucky.

**Step 2** — у каждого ребенка индивидуальные ответы.

#### Step 3

Из дома к Волшебному колодцу, потом в дремучий лес, на вершину горы, а потом к солнцу — и падает в море.



**Step 4** — на сообразительность.

### «The Useful Dragon»

#### Step 1

Правильные ответы: 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17.

#### Step 2

Пещера — № 1.

Спящий дракон — № 2.

Девочка, бегущая к дракону — № 3.

Улица с фонарями — № 4.

Счастливая девочка и дракон — № 5.



№ 1

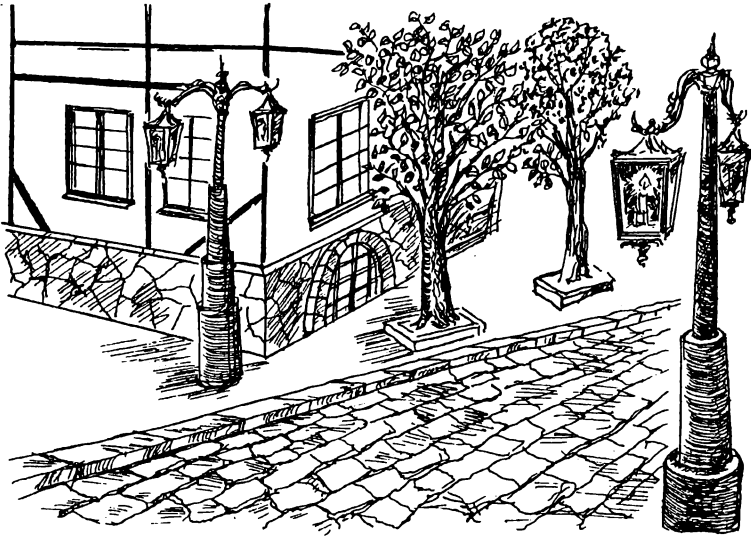


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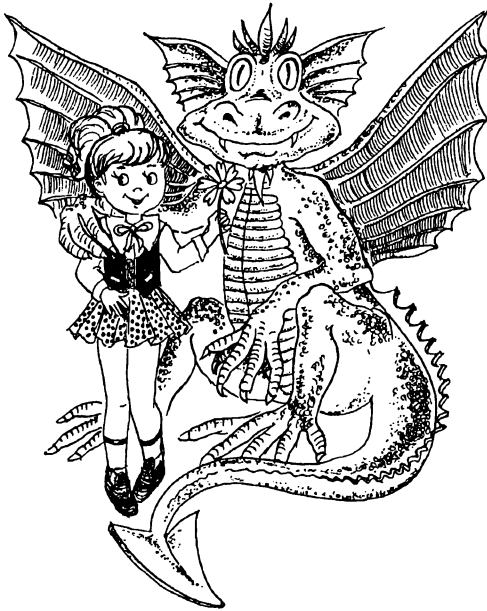


№ 3





№ 4



№ 5



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GRAHAME

**Step 1**

1. Mole is a ground animal.
2. He eats vegetables and seeds.
3. Yes, he does. He lives near the fields.
4. He lives far from the village.
5. He doesn't like to swim.

**Step 2**

1. Uncle Rat is a water animal.
2. Yes, he has. Uncle Rat has got a boat.
3. He likes to fish and swim.
4. He likes to eat fish.
5. His house is near the river.

**Step 3**

1. Mr. Toad lives near the river.
2. Toad-Hall is the name of his house.
3. Uncle Rat and Mole can come to Toad-Hall by the river.
4. Mr. Toad can drive a car.
5. Mr. Toad swims well.

**Step 4**

- 10, 9, 2, 7, 6, 8, 5, 4, 3, 1.



---

TRAVERS

**Step 1**

ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ:

1. The family of Mr. Banks lived in Number Seventeen Cherry Tree Lane.
2. There were four children in the family.
3. Mary Poppins was their nurse.
4. She had a day out on every second Thursday.
5. Mary Poppins always took her umbrella with a beautiful handle in the form of a parrot's head.
6. She had got one friend — the Match Man.
7. The Match Man had two professions:  
if it was wet he sold matches; if it was fine weather he was making pictures in coloured chalks on the side-walks.
8. They found themselves right inside the picture.
9. They drank tea, ate raspberry-jam-cakes and went to the Merry-go-Round.
10. It was a very pleasant walk.

**Step 2**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| ... Barbara   | ... Michael |
| ... girl      | ... boy     |
| ... little    | ... big     |
| Barbara, John | ... elder   |



... John

... boy

... little

John, Barbara

... Jane

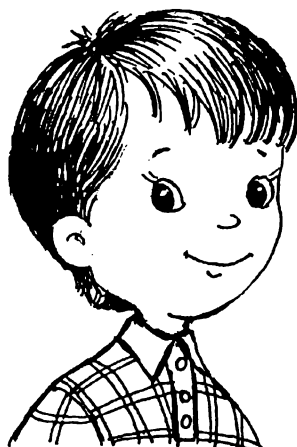
... girl

... big

... eldest



Barbara



Michael



John



Jane

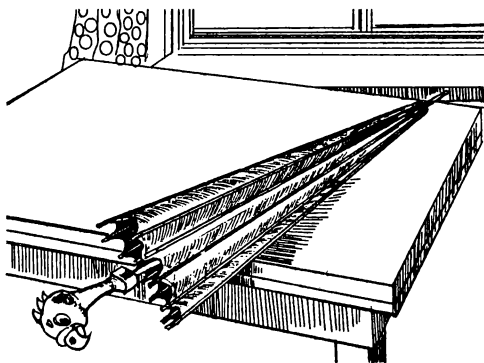


### Step 3

1) day out; 2) umbrella; 3) The Match Man; 4) inside; 5) Afternoon-Tea; 6) pile of raspberry-jam-cakes; 7) Merry-go-Round.

### Step 4

Ответ — зонтик с красивой ручкой в виде головы попу-гая.



## NESBIT

### Step 1

ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ:

1. Princess Ozylyza was her name.
2. Good fairies, the quests and a bad fairy Malevola came to the christening party.
3. The party was secret.
4. The quests got secret invitations written in invisible ink — lemon juice.
5. The guests came disguised.
6. There were many fairies at the christening party.



7. The bad fairy said that the princess would be turned out of the kingdom, she would have to face her enemies without a single human being to stand by her and a thousand arrows devoted to her alone.

8. Ozylyza grew as strong and healthy as a young man. She could ride, shoot, fence.

9. She met the baker's son.

10. Erinaceus saved Ozylyza from one thousand arrows.

11. He fell down. The good fairy Benevola turned Erinaceus into a hedgehog.

12. Ozylyza found her parents.

13. She wanted to gain her kingdom back.

14. Yes, she did.

15. She taught the new king's cook to read French cookery books.

16. She spent 55 days in the Palace.

17. Yes, he did.

18. The end was happy.

### Step 2

Ozylyza was: charming, beautiful, kind, lucky, graceful, intelligent, healthy, strong, pretty.

Erinaceus was: young, clever, good-looking, attentive, quick-thinker, brave, patient.



**Step 3**

a) hedgehog; b) small; c) magic; d) Erinaceus;  
e) saved; f) helped.

**Step 4**

1. No.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. She had.
6. Yes.
7. Erinaceus did.

**Step 5**



Злая фея



Добрая фея



---

LOFTING

**Step 1**

ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ:

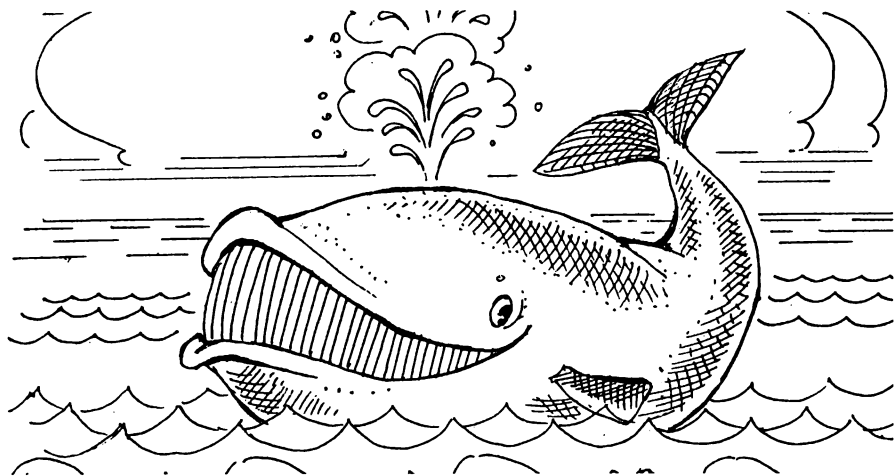
1. John Dolittle lived in a town.
2. The little town was called Puddleby-on-the Marsh.
3. Mr. Dolittle's house was small.
4. His house was on the edge of the town.
5. His garden was very large.
6. The doctor had got a sister.
7. He had got many pets.
8. His favourite pets were: Dab-Dab the duck, Jip the dog, Cub-Cub the Baby pig, Polynesia the parrot, Too-Too the owl.
9. Sarah Dollittle didn't like all those animals.
10. The doctor was poor.
11. Polynesia, the parrot, taught Dr. Dollittle the animals' ABC.
12. The animals used their ears, feet, tails and noses for talking.





Step 2

Лишний рисунок — кит.



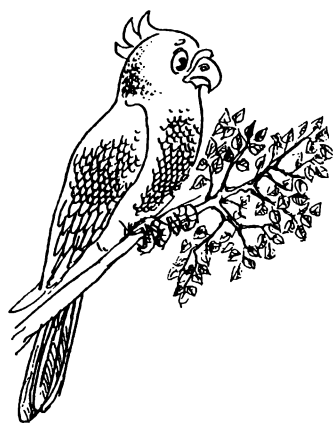
Step 3

Последовательность рисунков





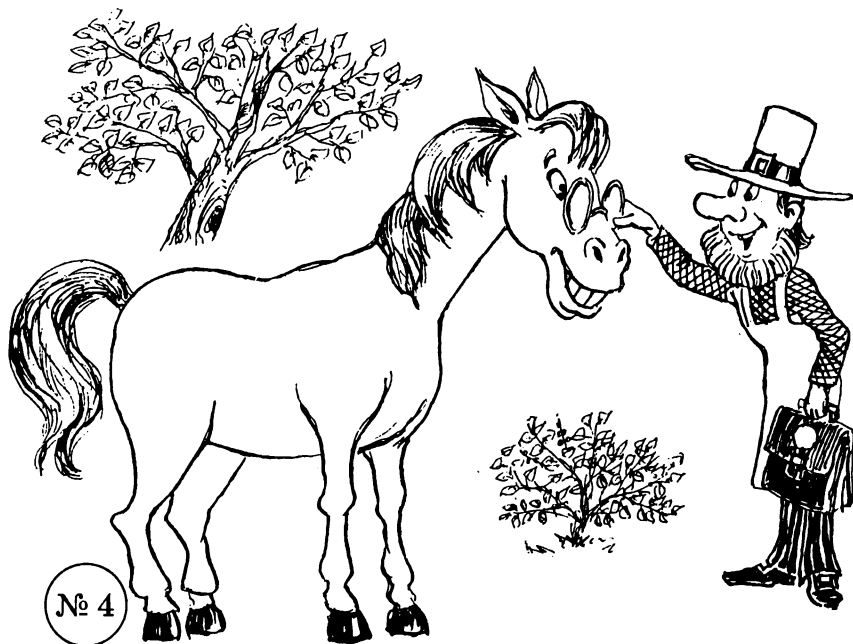
№ 2



№ 3



Aa Bb Cc  
Dd Ee Ff  
Gg Hh Ii  
Jj Kk Ll



## MAUGHAM

### Step 1

1. Yes, there were many children in the King's family.
2. There were nine daughters in the family.
3. There were ten sons in the family.
4. Yes, the parents had changed the daughters' names many times.
5. There were no problems with the sons' names.
6. The King of Siam liked to give presents to his children on his own birthday.
7. One day the Princess September's parrot died.

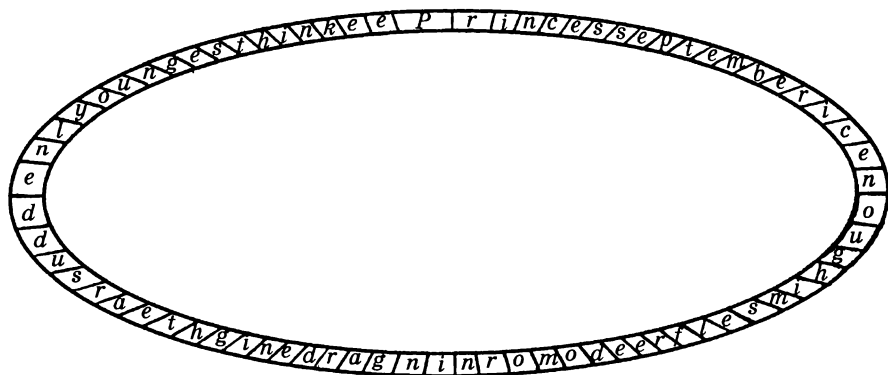


8. She had got a small nightingale instead.
9. The Princess wanted to keep the nightingale in the cage to be sure of the bird.
10. She gave freedom to the nightingale.
11. Yes, the Princess September grew extremely beautiful.
12. Her sisters grew extremely ugly.

## Step 2

### Чайнворд

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) princess;  | 8) garden;    |
| 2) September; | 9) night;     |
| 3) rice;      | 10) tears;    |
| 4) enough;    | 11) suddenly; |
| 5) himself;   | 12) youngest; |
| 6) freedom;   | 13) think;    |
| 7) morning;   | 14) keep.     |







2. Alicia cooked every day.
3. Once she got a magic fishbone.
4. Alicia tried to help her family herself.
5. The King was poor, he had no money.
6. Grandmarina helped the King's family.
7. Alicia was dressed like a little bride.
8. Prince Certainpersonio was a bridegroom.
9. The end was happy.

### Step 3

1. Yes. The King was in his private profession, under government.
2. Yes, the King went to the market.
3. No, there were nineteen children in the family.
4. No, Princess Alicia was the eldest daughter in the family.
5. Yes, Alicia understood the secret of the magic fish-bone.
6. No, she did everything herself.
7. Yes, Grandmarina helped the low-spirited King.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. There were many relations and friends in the church.
11. Yes, she did.



### «The Cricket on the Hearth»

#### Step 1

1. John Peerybingle was a big, strong man about 40 years of age. He was very slow in his movement and speech.
2. His wife Mary was younger than her husband, small and clever, quick-thinker and very nice pretty woman.
3. Yes, Tilly Slowboy was a nurse.
4. Mary helped her husband to bring the parcels and boxes into the house. And then she found a big wedding-cake.
5. Caleb Plummer was an old man. He made different toys for a rich toy-merchant Mr. Tackleton. Bertha was Caleb's daughter. She was a blind girl. She made beautiful dolls for Mr. Tackleton too.
6. Yes, she did.
7. Yes, he was.
8. Yes, he did.
9. Yes, Edward Plummer married May Fielding.
10. The end of the story was happy.

#### Step 3

- 1) a girl;
- 2) helped;
- 3) their baby;







**BROWNE**

**Step 1**

1 -. 2 -. 3 +.

4 +. 5 +. 6 -.

7 +. 8 -. 9 -.

10 +. 11 +. 12 +.

**Step 2**

1. Merrymind was a good-natured boy.

2. When he was old enough to look after his father's sheep the great fair happened in the north country.

3. Everybody went to the fair.

4. Every child got a silver penny from the father — and got rid of it at the fair.

5. Merrymind set his heart upon a dingy fiddle with broken strings. But he had never learned to play a fiddle.

6. There was a wonderful piece of news about that fiddle.

7. Merrymind was a handy boy fond of news.

8. He went to Dame Dreary's valley.

9. He mended broken-stringed fiddle.

10. Merrymind became the first fiddler which was the highest post in the kingdom.



**Step 3**

5, 1, 4, 3, 2, 6.

**Step 4**

I. Lady Littlecare's Valley.

II. Dame Dreary's valley.

**Step 5**

*Lady Littlecare:*

She was young, cheerful and merry.

She liked white and cherry colour.

She danced with all her might.

She liked the shining sun and didn't like the heavy mist. She was happy.

*Dame Dreary:*

She was old, cheerless and gloomy.

She liked dark and grey colour.

She spun and worked all the time.

She didn't like the shining sun but she liked the heavy mist. She wasn't happy.

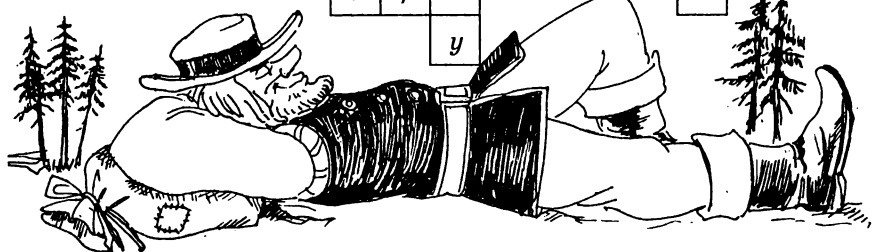
**Step 6**

ОТВЕТЫ на вопросы кроссворда.



# ОТВЕТЫ

						8C	
	2D		4G	6L		h	9S
1C	i		l	5D	a	e	u
a	s	3D	o	i	u	7F	e
s	t	r	o	n	g	a	r
t	a	e	m	g	h	i	f
l	f	a	y	y		r	u
e	f	r					l
			y				



## LANG

### Step 1

1 -. 2 +. 3 -.

4 +. 5 -. 6 +.

7 +. 8 -. 9 -.

10 +. 11 -. 12 -.

13 -. 14 -. 15 -.

16 -. 17 +. 18 -.

19 +. 20 -.

### Step 2

Правильные ответы:



angry King



runner



hunter



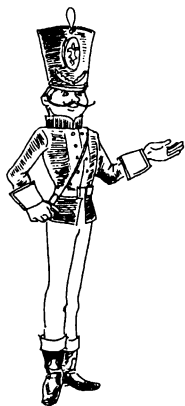
strong man



blower



King's  
daughter



soldier



frost-maker



### Step 3

1. There were six men, the King and his daughter in the fairy tale.

2. The man who uprooted six trees as if they were straws.

3. The hunter had the sharpest eyes.

4. No, they didn't.

5. The cook was ordered to keep up a large fire under the room until the iron was red-hot.

6. No, he wasn't.

7. Yes, he did.

8. The soldier agreed to take as much money as his strong servant could carry.

9. No, they didn't.

10. The sack was as big as a house.

11. Seven thousand wagons of the gold of the whole kingdom were put into the sack.

12. No, he wasn't.

13. The king sent his cavalry to bring back the strong man with the sack.

14. No, they weren't.

15. The six men brought the sack with money home and shared it among themselves.

### Step 4

Soldier: brave, clever, discharged, strong, good master and friend, quick-witted.



King: angry, rich, frightened, cruel, impolite, nervous.

Runner: fast, quick-witted, unstrapped leg, lazy (sometimes).

Hunter: sharp eyes, keen, clever, friendly, quick-thinker.

Blower: hard-working, strong, clever, good-humoured, kind.

Strong Man: handy, kind, strong, clever, polite, powerful, good eater, friendly.

### Step 5

1. No, it isn't. It's a soldier.



2. It's a gun.



3. No, they aren't.  
These are six uprooted trees.



4. This is a King.



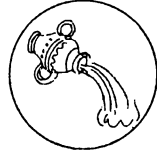


## ОТВЕТЫ

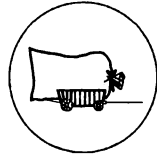
5. This is a fire under the room.



6. This is the runner's pitcher.



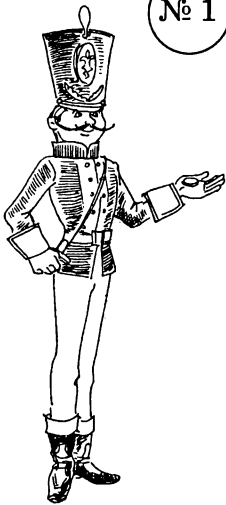
7. No, this is a sack of money.



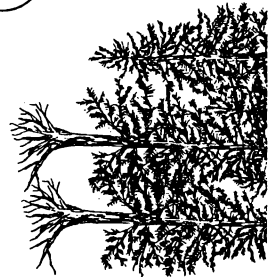
### Step 6

6, 4, 1, 5, 2, 3.

№ 1



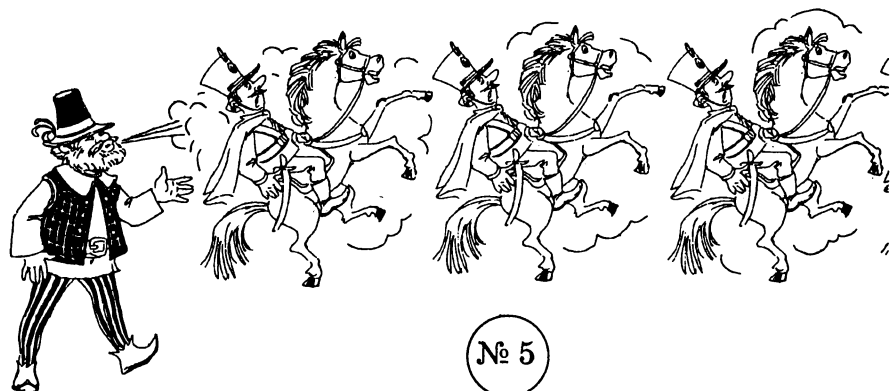
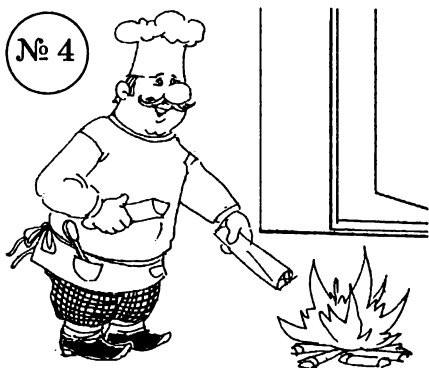
№ 2



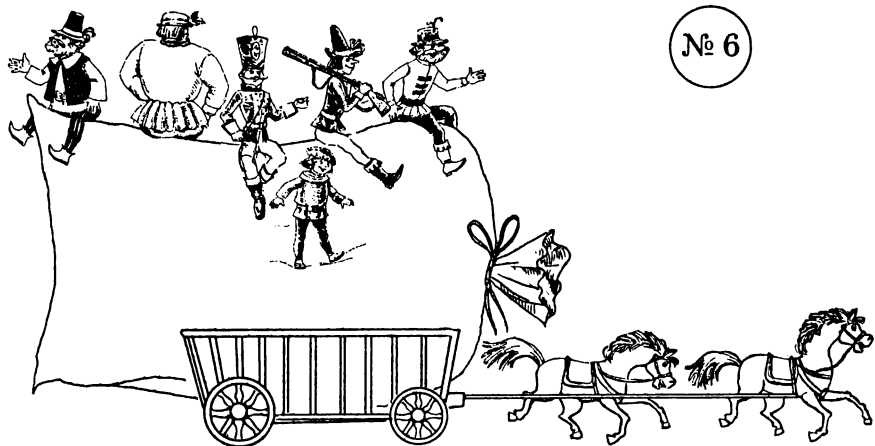


№ 3

№ 4



№ 5



№ 6





---

ENGLISH FOLKLORE

**Lazy Jack**

**Step 1**

ОТВЕТЫ:

1. No, he wasn't.
2. No, he hadn't.
3. Jack lived with his mother.
4. His mother was old.
5. No, he didn't.
6. Yes, he did.
7. Jack got a penny for his work.
8. Yes, he did.
9. He put it into his big pocket.
10. On Wednesday he got a cat, and on Thursday he got a big piece of meat.
11. Yes, he got a donkey for his job on Friday.
12. A daughter of a rich man saw him.
13. No, she couldn't.
14. The end was happy.

**Step 2**

1. Jack was a clever young man. (-)
2. He was rich. (-)
3. He had a penny on Monday. (+)
4. He had a jar of milk on Tuesday. (+)
5. He brought the cat home on Wednesday. (-)



6. He ate a big piece of meat on Thursday. (-)
7. On Friday he sat on the donkey and went home. (-)
8. He put the donkey on his shoulder. (+)
9. The girl was crying all the time. (-)
10. She could not speak. (+)
11. She burst out laughing and began to speak. (+)
12. Jack lived in the rich man's house. (-)

### Step 3

Кроссворд

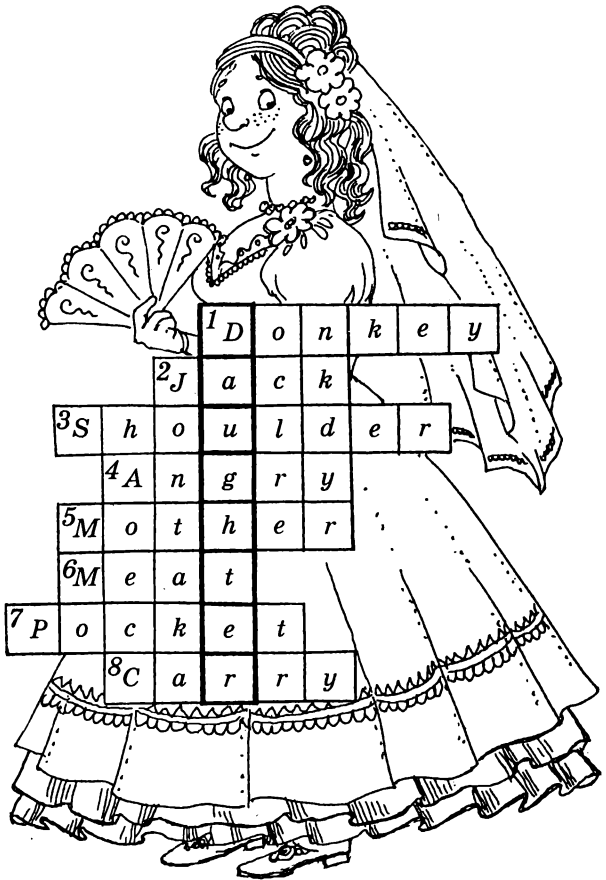
По горизон-

тали:

1. Donkey.
2. Jack.
3. Shoulder.
4. Angry.
5. Mother.
6. Meat.
7. Pocket.
8. Carry.

По вертика-

ли: daughter.





Step 4



№ 1



№ 2



№ 3



№ 4



№ 5



№ 6



№ 1. Jack got a penny for his work on Monday.

№ 2. He put a jar of milk into his pocket.

№ 3. The cat scratched Jack's face.

№ 4. Jack tied a string to a piece of meat.

№ 5. He put a donkey on his shoulder.

№ 6. The girl burst out laughing.

## The Fish and the Ring

### Step 1

1. A rich baron lived in the north of England.

2. Yes, he was.

3. The baron knew everything that was going to be in the future.

4. He looked into his magic books.

5. He saw that his son would be married to a poor girl who was born in the city of York.

6. The baron was not glad because the girl was very poor.

7. The baron rode to York to stop the fortune.

8. The baron took the baby girl and threw it into the river.

9. The little girl lived in the fisherman's house for fifteen years.

10. One hot day the baron was hunting. He wanted to drink and went to the fisherman's house when he met the girl again.



11. He wanted to kill the girl.
12. No, he didn't.
13. Take this girl and put her to death at once.
14. Yes, she did.
15. A band of robbers broke into the inn.
16. The leader of the robbers wrote a new letter and helped the girl.
17. The baron's brother was a noble knight.
18. No, he wasn't.
19. The baron took the girl out for a walk towards the mountains by the sea.
20. The girl went to a lonely castle.
21. Yes, she did.
22. Yes, she was.
23. The girl showed her face to the baron again because she found her gold ring.
24. The girl was lucky.

### Step 2

4, 7, 6, 3, 2, 10, 1, 8, 12, 5, 11, 9.

### Step 3

The girl put the gold ring on her thumb.

### Step 4

1. +. 2. -. 3. +. 4. +. 5. +. 6. +. 7. +. 8. +. 9. -.



---

**Step 5**

1. The great magician knew that was going to be in the future.
2. The baron got onto his horse and rode to York.
3. He rode by the bank of the river and threw the child into the river.
4. Everybody noticed the beauty of the fisherman's daughter.
5. The girl went to Scarborough on foot.
6. That very night a band of robbers broke into the inn.
7. What will be will be.
8. The girl was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

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**129085, Москва, Звездный бульвар, д. 21, 7-й этаж  
Справки по телефону: (095) 215-01-01, факс 215-51-10**

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*Популярное издание*

Кулиш Вера Григорьевна

**ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ  
В АНГЛИЙСКУЮ СКАЗКУ**

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Общероссийский классификатор продукции  
ОК-005-93, том 2; 953005 — литература учебная

Санитарно-эпидемиологическое заключение  
№ 77.99.02.953.Д.000577.02.04 от 03.02.2004 г.

ООО «Издательство АСТ»

667000, Республика Тыва, г. Кызыл, ул. Кочетова, д. 93

Наши электронные адреса: WWW.AST.RU

E-mail: astpub@aha.ru

Издательство «Сталкер»

83114, Украина, г. Донецк, ул. Щорса, 108а

Отпечатано с готовых диапозитивов  
во ФГУП ИПК «Ульяновский Дом печати»  
432980, г. Ульяновск, ул. Гончарова, 14



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