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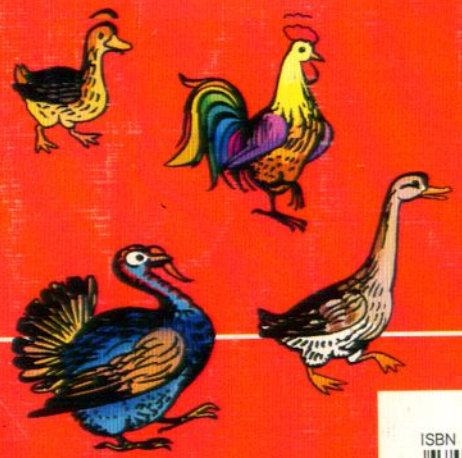

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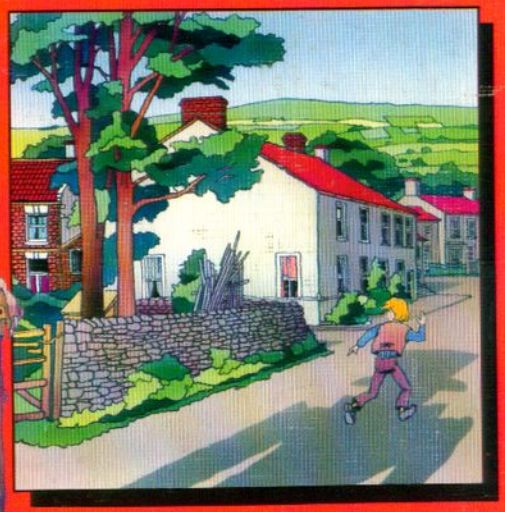

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Составление, адаптация текста и комментарий
В. А. Верхогляд

Упражнения, словарь
Л. Т. Добровольской

МОСКВА
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2005

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THE THREE LITTLE PIGS

There was once a mother pig who had three little pigs. When they were old enough to leave home, she sent them into the world to seek their fortune.[1]

The first pig met a man who was carrying a bundle of straw, and he said to him:

"Please may I have some of your straw to build a house?"

The man gave him some straw, and the little pig built a nice little straw house.

---

[1] to seek their fortune [ˈfɔːtʃən] — искать своё счастье

Soon the wolf came up to the house. He knocked at the door and said:

"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

The little pig answered:

"No, no, by the hair on my chinny chin chin."[1]

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in."[2]

So he huffed and he puffed and he blew the house in and ate up the little pig.

The second little pig met a man who was carrying a bundle of furze, and he said to him:

"Please may I have some of your furze to build a house?"

The man gave him some furze, and the little pig built the nice little house. Soon the wolf came up to the house. He knocked at the door and said:

"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

The little pig answered:

"No, no, by the hair on my chinny chin chin."

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in."

So he huffed and he puffed, and he huffed and he puffed, and in the end he blew the house in and ate up the little pig.

The third little pig met a man who was carrying a load of bricks,[3] and he said to him:

---

[1] No, no, by the hair on my chinny chin chin. — Не пущу, клянусь моей бородой-бородищей.

[2] Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in. — Тогда я как дуну, как налечу — сразу снесу твой дом.

[3] met a man who was carrying a load [loud] of bricks [brıks] — встретил человека, везущего кирпичи

"Please may I have some of your bricks to build a house?"

The man gave him some bricks, and the little pig built a nice little house. Soon the wolf came up to the house. He knocked at the door and said:

"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

The little pig answered:

"No, no, by the hair on my chinny chin chin."

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in."

So he huffed and he puffed, and he huffed and he puffed, but he could not blow the house down because it was made of bricks. He had to think of some other way[1] to get the little pig, so he said:

"Little pig, I know where there is a nice field of turnips."

"Where?" asked the little pig.

"In Mr. Smith's field. At six tomorrow morning I'll call for you[2] and we'll go together and get some turnips for dinner."

But the little pig got up at five o'clock and got the turnips before the wolf came. And when the wolf called at six and asked, "Are you ready?" the little pig said:

"I have already been to the field and I already have a pot of turnips on the fire. I am cooking them for dinner."

The wolf was very angry, but he still wanted to get the little pig, and he said:

"Little pig, I know where there is a nice apple-tree with ripe apples on it."

---

[1] think of some other way — придумать какой-нибудь другой способ

[2] I'll call for you — я зайду за тобой

"Where?" asked the little pig.

"Down at Merry-garden. I'll call for you at five o'clock tomorrow morning and we'll go and get some apples."

But the little pig got up at four o'clock and went to Merry-garden. He hoped to be back with the apples before the wolf came. But he was still up in the tree, when he saw the wolf was coming. The little pig was very frightened.

"Little pig! So you are here before me! Are the apples nice?" said the wolf.

"Yes, very nice," answered the little pig. "I'll throw you one to taste,"[1] and he threw an apple as far away as he could. While the wolf was hurrying to pick it up, the little pig jumped down out of the tree and ran home.

The next day the wolf called again, and said to the little pig:

"Little pig, there is a fair at Shanklin this afternoon. Do you want to go? We can go together."

"Oh, yes," said the little pig. "What time will you be ready?"

"At three," answered the wolf.

So the little pig went off early, as before, and bought a butter churn[2] at the fair. As he was on his way home, he saw the wolf on the road. He did not know what to do, so he got inside the churn. Then the churn began to turn over, and it rolled down the hill with the little pig inside it. This frightened the wolf so much that he did not

[1] I'll throw [θrou] you one to taste [teɪst]. — Я брошу тебе одно (яблоко) попробовать.

[2] a (butter) churn — маслобойка

go to the fair, but ran home. Then he went to the little pig's house and said:

"Oh, little pig, I got such a fright[1] as I was going to the fair. A great round thing rolled down the hill past me."

The little pig said:

"Ha, ha, I frightened you, then. I went to the fair and bought a butter churn. When I saw you, I got into it, and rolled down the hill."

Now the wolf was very angry indeed. He decided to climb down the chimney and eat up the little pig. When the little pig heard a noise on the roof, he put his biggest pot on the fire to boil, and took the lid off just as the wolf was coming down. The wolf fell in, and the little pig boiled him. The little pig lived happily ever afterwards[2] in his safe little house of bricks.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 a) Say who:

1) met a man who was carrying a bundle of straw.
2) met a man who was carrying a bundle of furze.
3) met a man who was carrying a load of bricks.

[1] I got such a fright [fraɪt] — я так испугался

[2] lived happily ever ['evə] afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] — жил да поживал счастливо (*концовка сказок*)

b) Say whose house:

1) the wolf blew in.
2) the wolf could not blow down.

c) Say where:

1) there was a nice field of turnips.
2) there was a nice apple-tree with ripe apples on it.
3) there was a fair.

2 Match two parts of the sentences.

1) The mother pig sent the three little pigs into the world	to get some turnips for dinner.
2) "Please, may I have some of your straw	to taste".
3) The wolf had to think of some other way	to get some apples.
4) "We'll go together to Mr. Smith's field	to boil".
5) "We'll go to Merry-garden	to get the little pig".
6) "I'll throw you one apple	to build a house".
7) The wolf hurried	to seek their fortune.
8) The little pig put his biggest pot on the fire	to pick up the apple.

3 The wolf had to think of some other ways to get the little pig. Pick up the sentences which describe these ways.

1) The wolf invited the little pig to go together to Merry-garden to get some apples.

2) The little pig got up earlier and got the turnips before the wolf came.
3) The wolf invited the little pig to a fair at Shanklin.
4) The little pig threw the wolf one apple to taste, and while the wolf was hurrying to pick it up, the little pig jumped down and ran home.
5) The wolf decided to climb down the chimney of the little pig's house and eat him up.
6) When the little pig saw the wolf on the road, he got inside the butter churn and rolled down the hill past him.
7) The wolf invited the little pig to Mr. Smith's field to get some turnips for dinner.
8) The little pig put his biggest pot on the fire to boil, took the lid off and the wolf fell into the pot.

4 Answer the questions.

1) Where did the mother pig send the three little pigs when they were old enough to leave home?
2) Whom did the first little pig meet?
3) What did he build his house of?
4) What did the wolf do with the first little pig and his nice straw house?
5) Whom did the second little pig meet?
6) What did he build his house of?
7) What did the wolf do with the second little pig and his nice house of furze?
8) Whom did the third little pig meet?
9) What did he build his house of?
10) Could the wolf blow down the house and eat up the little pig?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Complete the sentences. The words and phrases from the box will help you.

ate up call for fortune was made of think of built took the lid off frightened boiled on the way

1) The mother pig sent the three little pigs to seek their _____ .
2) The first little pig _____ a nice straw house.
3) The wolf blew the house in and _____ the little pig.
4) The wolf could not blew down the house of the third little pig because it _____ bricks.
5) The wolf had to _____ some other way to get the little pig.
6) "At six tomorrow morning I'll _____ you and we'll go together to Mr. Smith's field and get some turnips for dinner".
7) When the little pig was _____ home, he saw the wolf on the road.

8) "A great round thing rolled down past me and it _____ me," said the wolf.
9) The little pig put his biggest pot on the fire and _____ .
10) The wolf fell into the pot and the little pig _____ him.

2 Fill in the missing prepositions.

1) to knock _____ the door
2) to get some turnips _____ dinner
3) to put a pot _____ the fire
4) to get _____ the butterchurn
5) the churn turned _____
6) the churn rolled _____ the hill
7) to climb _____ the chimney
8) to hear a noise _____ the roof

3 Use *a* or *the*.

1) The first pig met _____ man who was carrying a bundle of straw.
2) _____ man gave him some straw.
3) The little pig built _____ nice little straw house.
4) Soon the wolf came up to _____ house.
5) The little pig bought _____ butter churn at the fair.
6) He didn't know what to do, so he got inside _____ churn.

4 Match three parts of the sentences. Say what there was / were in these places.

	a pot	on the roof.
There was	ripe apples	in the butter churn.
	some turnips	on the road.
There were	a fair	on the fire.
	a pig	in Mr. Smith's field.
	a wolf	at Shanklin.
	a noise	on the apple-tree.

5 What does the wolf say he will do? What did / didn't he do? Follow the model.

Model: to huff and to puff — *I'll huff and I'll puff. He huffed and he puffed.*

1) to blow the straw house in
2) to eat up the little pig
3) to blow down the brick house
4) to call for the little pig
5) to go to Mr. Smith's field together
6) to get some turnips for dinner
7) to go down the chimney
8) to get the little pig

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 What's your opinion?

1) When the three little pigs were old enough to leave home, their mother pig sent them into the world to seek their fortune. Which of the three little pigs found his fortune? What fortune was that?

2) Why didn't the first and the second pigs find their fortune?

2 Prove that the third little pig was a clever animal.

3 What part of the fairy-tale did you like best? Why? Tell it to your classmates.

4 Of course, you know another fairy-tale about three little pigs. Is it different from this fairy-tale? What is the difference? Which fairy-tale do you like better? Why?

JACK AND HIS FRIENDS

Once upon a time there was[1] a boy whose name was Jack. One day Jack set out[2] to seek his fortune.

He hadn't gone very far when he met a cat.

"Good morning, Jack," said the cat. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune," said Jack.

"May I go with you?"

---

[1] once [wʌns] upon a time there was — жил-был (*начало сказок*)

[2] Jack set out — Джек отправился

"Yes, if you like."

So Jack and the cat went on.

They hadn't gone very far when they met a dog.

"Oh, good morning, Jack," said the dog. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune," said Jack.

"May I go too?"

"Yes, certainly."

So Jack and the cat and the dog went on.

They hadn't gone very much farther when they met a cow.

"Hello, Jack," said the cow. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune."

"May I go with you?"

"Certainly, you may."

So Jack and the cat and the dog and the cow went on.

They hadn't gone very far when they met a goat.

"Good morning, Jack," said the goat. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune."

"May I go too?"

"Yes, if you like."

So Jack and the cat and the dog and the cow and the goat went on.

They hadn't gone much farther when they met a cock.

"Good morning, Jack," said the cock. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to seek my fortune."

"May I go with you?"

"Certainly," said Jack.

So Jack and the cat and the dog and the cow and the goat and the cock went on.

They walked and they walked until it got dark, but

they couldn't find a place to spend the night. At last they came to a house. Jack told his friends not to talk or to make a noise while he peeped through the window. And do you know what he saw in that house? Some men round a table, and they were counting their money!

"Robbers," said Jack to his friends. "Now, when I say 'Go!' make as much noise as you can, and we'll frighten them away." So in a minute Jack said, "Go!" And the cat mewed, "Miaow, miaow," and the dog barked, "Woof! Woof!" And the cow mooed, "Moooo, moooo," and the goat bleated, "Me-e-e, me-e-e." And the cock crowed, "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Cock-a-doodle-doo!" And they all together made such a dreadful noise that it frightened the robbers and they all ran away.

Then Jack and his friends went inside the house to have a good sleep. The cat lay down on the rocking-chair, and the dog lay under the table, and the goat lay down at the top of the stairs, and the cow went into the cellar where it was nice and cool, and the cock settled down on the roof, and Jack blew out the lamp[1] and went to bed.

Now the house was dark and in a little while[2] everything was quiet. Then the robbers decided to return to their house. So they told one man to go back and see if everything was all right.

He went on tiptoe[3] to the house, as quietly as he could. But soon he came running back, all out of breath[4] and very frightened. "Don't send me there again!" he said. "It's a dreadful place! I tried to sit down in the

[1] blew out the lamp — потушил (задул) лампу

[2] in a little while — через некоторое время

[3] on tiptoe ['tɪptou] — на цыпочках

[4] all out of breath [breθ] — запыхавшись

rocking-chair, but an old woman stuck her knitting-needles into me."[1] (*That wasn't an old woman. That was the cat!*) "And I went to the table and looked under it, and there was and old man under the table, and he stuck his pincers into me." (*That wasn't an old man with pincers under the table. That was the dog!*) "And I went up the stairs and an old woman with a sweeping-brush knocked me right down again." (*Oh, the silly! That was the goat!*) "Then I ran down to the cellar, but there was a man there chopping wood, and he hit me on the head with his axe." (*That wasn't a man with an axe. That was the cow!*) "But the worst one of all," said the robber, "was on the roof. There was a dreadful little old man up there who shouted, 'Throw him up to me! Throw him up to me!'" (*The silly! That was the cock!*) "I didn't want to be thrown up to him,[2] so I ran right out of the house! And I'll never go there again!"

So the robbers never went there again. And Jack and his friends stayed in the house as long as they liked.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say who:

1) went to seek his fortune in this fairy-tale.

[1] stuck her knitting-needles ['nɪtɪŋ,ni:dlz] into me — вонзила в меня вязальные спицы

[2] to be thrown [θroun] up to him — чтобы меня ему бросили

2) Jack met on his way.

2 Say how the animals frightened the robbers; which of them:

barked / bleated / mewed / mooed / crowed

3 Match two parts of the sentences. Say where Jack and his friends settled in the house.

1) The cat	lay down at the top of the stairs.
2) The dog	settled down on the roof.
3) The cow	lay on the rocking-chair.
4) The goat	went to bed.
5) The cock	lay under the table.
6) Jack	went into the cellar where it was nice and cool.

4 Match two parts of the sentences. Say what the robber "saw" in the house.

1) There was an old woman with knitting-needles	on the roof.
2) There was an old man with pincers	in the cellar.
3) There was an old woman with a sweeping-brush	in the rocking-chair.
4) There was a man with an axe	on the stairs.
5) There was a dreadful little old man	under the table.

5 Put the sentences in the right order.

1) They hadn't gone very far when they met a dog.
2) And they all together made such a dreadful noise that it frightened the robbers, and they all ran away.
3) But soon he came running back very frightened. "Don't send me there again" he said.
4) One day Jack set out to seek his fortune.
5) When Jack peeped through the window, he saw some men counting their money.
6) So the robbers never went to the house again.
7) Then Jack and his friends went inside the house to have a nice sleep.
8) They walked and they walked until it got dark, but they couldn't find a place to spend the night.
9) The robbers told one man to go back and see if everything was all right.

6 Answer the questions.

1) Where did Jack set out one day?
2) Who wanted to go together with him?
3) Whose house did they come to when it got dark?
4) What did Jack ask his friends to do to frighten the robbers?
5) Did the robbers run away or did they stay in the house?
6) Did every animal find a comfortable place to spend the night?
7) When did the robbers decide to return to their house? Whom did they send there first?

8) Did the robber think there were animals or dreadful people in the house?
9) The robbers never went to the house again, did they?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find a word in the right column that can help you to read a word in the left column.

goat	grow
peep	soon
mew	boast
bark	new
moo	eat
bleat	boot
crow	dark
woof	sleep

2 a) Match the words in two columns to make phrases.

to make	the night
to have	a good sleep
to stick	wood
to chop	a noise
to spend	the knitting-needles

b) Use these phrases in sentences to describe the events in the fairy-tale.

3 Choose the right tense.

went
'll go
are going

1) "Where you _____ , Jack?"
2) The robber _____ into the house as quietly as he could.
3) "I never _____ there again," said the robber.

is lying
'll lie
lay

4) "I _____ down under the table", said the dog.
5) The cat _____ down in the rocking-chair.
6) "Look, the goat _____ at the top of the stairs".

4 Say that the robber is wrong. Follow the model.

Model: There was an old woman in the rocking-chair. — *That was not an old woman.*
There were knitting-needles in her hands. — *Those were not knitting-needles.*

1) There was an old man under the table.
2) There were pincers in his hands.
3) There was an old woman at the top of the stairs.
4) There was a sweeping-brush in her hands.
5) There was a man chopping wood in the cellar.
6) There was an axe in his hands.

5 Here are the answers. What are the questions?

1) I'm going to seek my fortune.
2) Certainly, you may.
3) Oh, I see some men in the house.
4) They are counting their money.
5) I'll go into the cellar where it is nice and cool.
6) The worst man was on the roof.

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

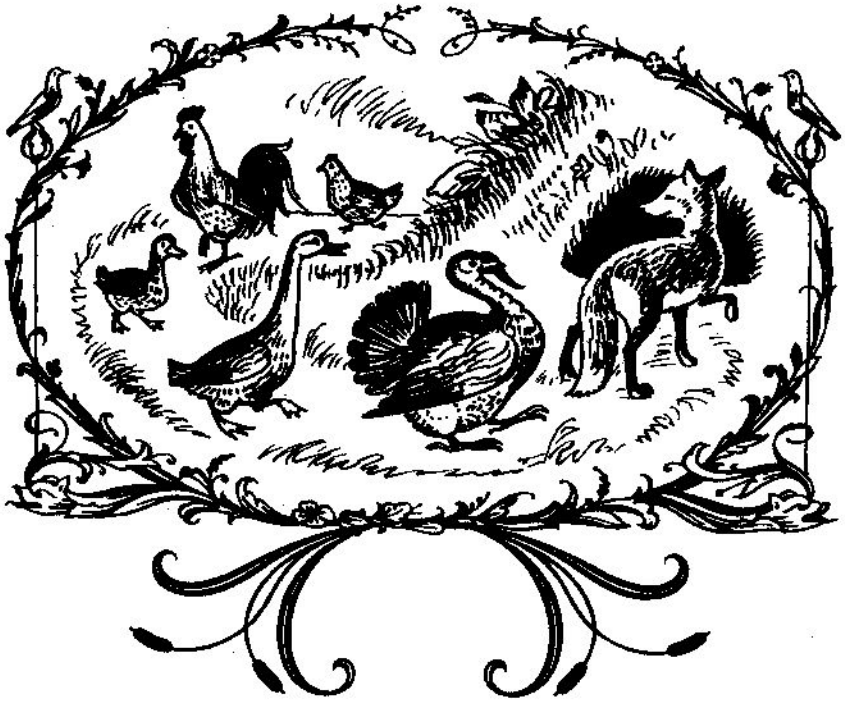
1) Jack and the animals became friends.
2) Jack thought that the men in the house were robbers.
3) Jack and his friends were not afraid of them.
4) the robbers were frightened.
5) the robbers never went to the house again.

2 What's your opinion?

1) Jack and his friends stayed in the house as long as they liked. How long do you think they stayed? What happened next?
2) Of course, you know the German fairy-tale by the Brothers Grimm. Is it different from this fairy-tale? What is the difference? Which fairy-tale do you like better? Why?

3 Tell your classmates how Jack and his friends found a house and frightened away the robbers. Use the outline below.

a) Jack and his friends find a house to spend the night in.
b) Jack and his friends frighten away the robbers.
c) Jack and his friends go inside the house to have a good sleep.
d) One of the robbers goes to the house to see if everything is all right.
e) The robbers decide never to go to the house again.



HENNY-PENNY[1]

One day Henny-penny was picking up corn[2] in the farm-yard when suddenly an acorn fell and hit her on the head. "Dear me!"[3] said Henny-penny. "The sky is falling. I must go and tell the king."

So she set out to tell the king, and she went along till she met Cocky-locky.[4]

---

[1] Henny-penny — *зд.* Курица (hen — курица)

[2] was picking up corn — клевала зерно

[3] Dear me! — Ох! (*междометие, выражающее удивление*)

[4] Cocky-locky — *зд.* Петух (cock — петух)

"Where are you going, Henny-penny?" said Cocky-locky.

"I'm going to tell the king the sky is falling," said Henny-penny.

"May I go with you?" said Cocky-locky.

"Certainly," said Henny-penny.

So they went along together to tell the king the sky was falling.

They went along till they met Ducky-daddles.[1]

"Where are you going, Henny-penny and Cocky-locky?" said Ducky-daddles.

"We're going to tell the king the sky is falling," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky.

"May I go with you?" said Ducky-daddles.

"Certainly," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky.

So they went along together to tell the king the sky was falling.

They went along till they met Goosey-poosey.[2]

"Where are you going, Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles?" said Goosey-poosey.

"We are going to tell the king the sky is falling," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles.

"May I go with you?" said Goosey-poosey.

"Certainly," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles.

So they went along together to tell the king the sky was falling.

They went along till they met Turkey-lurkey.[3]

"Where are you going, Henny-penny and Cocky-

---

[1] Ducky-daddles — *зд.* Утка (duck — утка).

[2] Goosey-poosey — *зд.* Гусь (goose — гусь, гусыня)

[3] Turkey-lurkey — *зд.* Индюк (turkey — индюк, индейка)

locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey?" said Turkey-lurkey.

"We are going to tell the king the sky is falling," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey.

"May I go with you?" said Turkey-lurkey.

"Certainly," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey.

So they went along together to tell the king the sky was falling.

They went along till they met Foxy-woxy.[1]

"Where are you going, Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey and Turkey-lurkey?" said Foxy-woxy.

"We are going to tell the king the sky is falling," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey and Turkey-lurkey.

"But you are all going the wrong way," said Foxy-woxy. "Shall I show you the right way?"

"Yes, please," said Henny-penny and Cocky-locky and Ducky-daddles and Goosey-poosey and Turkey-lurkey.

They followed Foxy-woxy till they came to a dark hole. This was the front door of Foxy-woxy's cave.

"Follow me," said Foxy-woxy. "This is a short way to the king's palace. You'll soon get there if you follow me. I shall go first and you come after."

Foxy-woxy went into his cave, but he did not go very far in. He hid a little way inside[2] and waited.

Soon Turkey-lurkey went in and Foxy-woxy bit off

[1] Foxy-woxy — *зд.* Лиса (fox — лиса, лисица)

[2] hid a little way inside — спрятаться недалеко от входа

his head and threw his body over his shoulder. Then Goosey-poosey went in and Foxy-woxy bit off her head and threw her body over his shoulder. Then Ducky-daddles went in and Foxy-woxy bit off her head and threw her body over his shoulder. Then Cocky-locky went in and Foxy-woxy bit off his head too.

But Cocky-locky just had time to crow first[1] and Henny-penny knew something was wrong. She turned round and ran home as fast as she could, so she never told the king the sky was falling.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say what:

1) Henny-penny was picking up in the farm-yard one day.
2) fell and hit her on the head.
3) she decided to go and tell the king.

2 Henny-penny met different animals. Say who was:

a)
- Ducky-daddles
- Turkey-lurkey
- Cocky-locky

[1] but Cocky-locky just had time to crow [krou] first — но Петух успел прокричать кукареку

- Goosey-poosey
- Foxy-woxy

b)
- the first
- the second
- the third
- the fourth
- the fifth

3 Say what Foxy-woxy did with Turkey-lurkey, Goosey-poosey, Ducky-daddles and Cocky-locky. Use the verbs:

- went into
- hid
- waited
- bit off
- threw

4 Say *true* or *false*.

1) All the animals were going the wrong way.
2) They followed Foxy-woxy.
3) They soon came to a dark hole.
4) It was a short way to the king's palace.
5) Henny-penny went into the hole and Foxy-woxy bit off her head.
6) Henny-penny never told the king the sky was falling.

5 Answer the questions:

1) What did Henny-penny say when an acorn fell and hit her on the head?

2) Where did she set out?
3) Who went together with her?
4) What did Foxy-woxy tell them?
5) Where did Foxy-woxy take them?
6) The dark hole was Foxy-woxy's cave, wasn't it?
7) It wasn't a short way to the king's palace, was it?
8) Did they all go into the cave, or did Foxy-woxy go in first?
9) How did Henny-penny know something was wrong?
10) What did she do?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 a) Match the words in two columns to make phrases.

to pick up	the right way
to tell	the body
to go	Foxy-woxy
to show	the King
to follow	the wrong way
to bit off	corn
to throw	the head

b) Use these phrases in sentences and describe the events in the fairy-tale.

2 Fill in the missing prepositions.

1) One day Henny-penny was picking up corn _____ the farmyard.
2) Suddenly an acorn fell and hit her _____ the head.

3) The sky is falling. I must go and tell _____ the king.
4) But you are all going _____ the wrong way.
5) They followed Foxy-woxy till they came _____ a dark hole.
6) This is a short way _____ the king's palace.
7) Foxy-woxy went _____ his cave.
8) Foxy-woxy bit off Turkey-lurkey's head and threw his body _____ his shoulder.

4 Say the same in a different way. Follow the model.

Model: the field of Mr. Smith — *Mr. Smith's field*

1) the house of the little pig
2) the money of the robbers
3) the knitting-needles of the old man
4) the axe of the old man
5) the cave of Foxy-woxy
6) the palace of the king

5 Use *a / an* or *the*.

1) Suddenly _____ acorn fell and hit her on _____ head.
2) "Oh, _____ sky is falling," said Henny-penny.
3) "But you are going _____ wrong way," said Foxy-woxy.
4) "Shall I show you _____ right way?"
5) They followed Foxy-woxy till they came to _____ dark hole.
6) This was _____ front door of Foxy-woxy's cave.

7) "This is _____ short way to the king's palace," said Foxy-woxy.

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) Henny-penny thought the sky was falling when an acorn hit her on the head.
2) Cocky-locky, Ducky-daddles, Goosey-poosey and Turkey-lurkey went together with Henny-penny to the king's palace.
3) they believed Foxy-woxy and followed him into the cave.
4) Henny-penny never told the king the sky was falling.

2 What's your opinion?

1) Do you know the expression *cunning as a fox*? How do you understand it?
2) Is Foxy-woxy cunning? Prove it.

3 Tell your classmates:

1) what lies Foxy-woxy told Henny-penny and her friends to make them follow him into his cave.
2) how he bit off the heads of Henny-penny's friends.
3) why he didn't bite off Henny-penny's head.

4 Do you know any Russian tales about a cunning fox? What tricks does he play in them?

THE LITTLE RED HEN AND THE GRAIN OF WHEAT

One day as the Little Red Hen was scratching in a field, she found a grain of wheat.

"This grain of wheat should be planted,[1]" she said. "Who will plant this grain of wheat?"

"Not I," said the Duck.

"Not I," said the Cat.

"Not I," said the Dog.

---

[1] should [ʃud] be planted ['plɑ:ntɪd] — (*пшеничное зерно*) должно быть посажено

"Then I will,"[1] said the Little Red Hen. And she did.

Soon the wheat grew tall and yellow.

"The wheat is ripe," said the Little Red Hen. "Who will cut the wheat?"

"Not I," said the Duck.

"Not I," said the Cat.

"Not I," said the Dog.

"Then I will," said the Little Red Hen. And she did.

When the wheat was cut, the Little Red Hen said, "Who will thresh this wheat?"

"Not I," said the Duck.

"Not I," said the Cat.

"Not I," said the Dog.

"Then I will," said the Little Red Hen. And she did.

When the wheat was all threshed, the Little Red Hen said, "Who will take this wheat to the mill?"

"Not I," said the Duck.

"Not I," said the Cat.

"Not I," said the Dog.

"Then I will," said the Little Red Hen. And she did.

She took the wheat to the mill, and it was made into flour.[2] Then she said, "Who will make this flour into bread?"

"Not I," said the Duck.

"Not I," said the Cat.

"Not I," said the Dog.

"Then I will," said the Little Red Hen. And she did.

---

[1] Then I will. — Тогда я это сделаю. (*Здесь и далее модальный глагол* will *выражает желание, намерение, решимость.*)

[2] and it was made into flour ['flaʊə] — и её перемололи в муку

She baked the bread. Then she said, "Who will eat this bread?"

"Oh! I will," said the Duck.

"And I will," said the Cat.

"And I will," said the Dog.

"No, no!" said the Little Red Hen. "I will do that." And she did.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say *true, false* or *I don't know.*

1) The Little Red Hen found an acorn in a field.
2) She asked the Duck, the Cat and the Dog to plant the grain.
3) They didn't plant the grain because they didn't know how to do it.
4) The Little Red Hen did all the work herself.
5) When the Little Red Hen baked the bread, the Duck, the Cat and the Dog ate it.
6) The Little Red Hen didn't want to give any bread to the Duck, the Cat and the Dog because she was greedy.

2 Put the Little Red Hen's questions in the right order.

1) "Who will take the wheat to the mill"?
2) "Who will cut the wheat?"

3) "Who will make the flour into bread?"
4) "Who will eat the bread?"
5) "Who will plant this grain of wheat?"

3 Answer the questions.

1) What did the Little Red Hen find in a field?
2) What did she decide to do with the grain?
3) Whom did she ask to plant the grain?
4) Did the Duck, the Cat and the Dog want to do any work?
5) The Duck, the Cat and the Dog wanted to eat the bread, didn't they?
6) Did the Little Red Hen eat the bread herself or did she give it to the Duck, the Cat and the Dog?

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 a) Say which of the words is the Odd One Out.

1) wheat, bread, flour, grain, mill
2) plant, find, cut, bake, grow

b) Use these words in sentences to describe how bread is made.

2 Use *a, the* or no article.

1) One day the Little Red Hen was scratching in _____ field.
2) She found _____ grain of _____ wheat.

3) Soon _____ wheat grew tall and yellow.
4) It was made into _____ flour.
5) "Who will make _____ flour into _____ bread?"
6) She baked _____ bread.

3 What does the Little Red Hen say she will do? What did she do? Follow the model.

Model: to plant — *I'll plant the grain. She planted the grain.*

1) to cut
2) to thresh
3) to take it to the mill
4) to bake bread
5) to eat the bread

4 Put as many questions as you can to the sentence below.

One day the Little Red Hen found a grain of wheat in a field.

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) the Little Red Hen asked the Duck, the Cat and the Dog to help her.
2) they didn't want to do anything.
3) they wanted to eat the bread when the Little Red Hen baked it.

4) the Little Red Hen didn't give the Duck, the Cat and the Dog any bread but ate it herself.

2 Read the proverbs below. Which of them do you think suits the fairy-tale best?

1) It's never too late to learn.
2) Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
3) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
4) They must hunger in winter that will not work in summer.

3 Act out the fairy-tale.

THE OLD WOMAN AND HER PIG

Once an old woman was sweeping her house, and she found a little crooked sixpence.[1] "What shall I do with this little sixpence?" she said. "I will go to the market, and buy a little pig." And the old woman did so.

[1] a little crooked ['krukɪd] sixpence — маленький погнутый шестипенсовик (sixpence — серебряная монета в 6 пенсов)

As she was coming home, she came to a stile, but the pig wouldn't go over the stile.[1]

The old woman went a little farther, and she met a dog. So she said to him, "Dog! Dog! Bite the pig, the pig won't[2] go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the dog wouldn't.

She went a little farther, and she met a stick. So she said, "Stick! Stick! Beat the dog, the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the stick wouldn't.

She went a little farther and she met a fire. So she said, "Fire! Fire! Burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the fire wouldn't.

She went a little farther, and she met some water. So she said, "Water! Water! Put out the fire;[3] the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the water wouldn't.

She went a little farther, and she met an ox. So she said, "Ox! Ox! Drink the water; the water won't put out the fire; the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the ox wouldn't.

She went a little farther, and she met a butcher.

[1] but the pig wouldn't ['wudnt] go over the stile — но поросёнок не захотел перелезать через перелаз (stile — ступеньки для перехода через забор или стену; перелаз)

[2] the pig won't — поросёнок не хочет

[3] put out the fire — погаси огонь

So she said, "Butcher! Butcher! Kill the ox; the ox won't drink the water; the water won't put out the fire; the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the butcher wouldn't.

She went a little farther; and she met a rope. So she said, "Rope! Rope! Bind the butcher; the butcher won't kill the ox; the ox won't drink the water; the water won't put out the fire; the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the rope wouldn't.

She went a little farther, and she met a rat. So she said, "Rat! Rat! Gnaw the rope; the rope won't bind the butcher; the butcher won't kill the ox; the ox won't drink the water; the water won't put out the fire; the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight." But the rat wouldn't.

She went a little farther; and she met a cat. So she said, "Cat! Cat! Kill the rat; the rat won't gnaw the rope; the rope won't bind the butcher; the butcher won't kill the ox; the ox won't drink the water; the water won't put out the fire; the fire won't burn the stick; the stick won't beat the dog; the dog won't bite the pig; the pig won't go over the stile; and I shan't get home tonight."

Then the cat said to her, "If you go to the cow and fetch me a saucer of milk, I will kill the rat." So the old woman went away to the cow.

But the cow said to her, "If you go to the haystack and fetch me a bundle of hay, I'll give you the milk." So the old woman went away to the haystack; and she brought the hay to the cow.

As soon as[1] the cow had eaten the hay, she gave the old woman the milk; and the old woman gave the milk in a saucer to the cat.

As soon as the cat had lapped up the milk,[2] the cat began to run after the rat; the rat began to gnaw the rope; the rope began to bind the butcher; the butcher began to kill the ox; the ox began to drink up the water; the water began to put out the fire; the fire began to burn up the stick; the stick began to beat the dog; the dog began to bite the little pig; the little pig in a fright jumped over the stile; and so the old woman got home that night.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say what:

1) the old woman was sweeping one day.
2) she found.
3) she bought.
4) the pig wouldn't jump over.

2 Say who wouldn't:

1) bite the pig.
2) beat the dog.

---

[1] as soon as — как только

[2] the cat had lapped up the milk — кошка вылакала молоко

3) burn the stick.
4) put out the fire.
5) drink the water.
6) kill the ox.
7) bind the butcher.
8) gnaw the rope.

3 Put the sentences from the box into the right places and make the tale complete.

The ox began to drink water. The cow ate the hay and gave the old woman the milk. The rat began to gnaw the rope. The dog began to bite the pig.

1) The old woman went to the haystack and brought the hay to the cow.
2) _____
3) The old woman gave the milk in a saucer to the cat.
4) The cat lapped up the milk and began to run after the rat.
5) _____
6) The rope began to bind the butcher.
7) The butcher began to kill the ox.
8) _____
9) The water began to put out the fire.
10) The fire began to burn up the stick.
11) The stick began to beat the dog.
12) _____
13) The little pig in a fright jumped over the stile.
14) The old woman got home that night.

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 Choose the right word.

1) The old woman went to the _____ .
   a) fair
   b) market
   c) cellar

2) The dog wouldn't _____ the pig.
   a) beat
   b) bind
   c) bite

3) "Stick! Stick! _____ the dog," said the old woman.
   a) burn
   b) beat
   c) bite

4) The fire wouldn't _____ the stick.
   a) put out
   b) bite
   c) burn

5) The old woman asked the _____ to kill the ox.
   a) rope
   b) butcher
   c) fire

6) The cat said, "Go to the cow and fetch me some _____ ".
   a) hay
   b) water
   c) milk

7) The cow ate the _____ and gave the old woman the milk.
   a) hay
   b) rope
   c) water

2 Put in *a / an* or *some*.

1) The old woman decided to buy _____ little pig.
2) She went a little farther and met _____ water.
3) Soon the old woman met _____ rope.
4) The cow said, "Go to the haystack and fetch me _____ hay."
5) The cow ate the hay and gave the old woman _____ milk.
6) The old woman gave the cat _____ saucer of milk.

3 a) Circle the past indefinite forms of the verbs *to buy, to go, to begin, to come, to drink, to run.*

c	l	i	b	o	u	g	h	t
r	s	w	e	n	t	x	b	z
r	a	n	g	a	d	h	i	k
l	n	c	a	m	e	o	g	r
d	r	a	n	k	s	u	v	a

b) Use the verbs you've circled in sentences to describe the events in the fairy-tale.

4 The old woman met: a butcher, a dog, a cat, a stick, a fire, an ox, some water, a rope, a rat, a cow. Say who was the first, the second, the third, ect. Follow the model.

Model: *The dog was the first.*

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) the old woman bought a little pig.
2) the pig wouldn't go over the stile.
3) the dog, the stick, the fire and others wouldn't help the old woman.
4) the cat and the cow helped her.

2 Read the proverbs below. Which of them do you think suits the fairy-tale best? Why?

1) Better late than never.
2) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3) All is well that ends well.
4) There is no place like home.

3 You remember the fairy-tale well, don't you? Try and tell your classmates how the old woman got home that night.

GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

Once upon a time there were three bears. There was a great big father bear, a middle-sized[1] mother bear, and a little baby bear. They lived together in a house in a wood.

One morning Mother Bear made porridge for breakfast and filled three bowls with it. There was a great big bowl for Father Bear, a middle-sized bowl for herself, and a little bowl for Baby Bear. At first the porridge was

[1] middle-sized — среднего размера

too hot to eat. The bears did not want to burn their mouths, so they went for a little walk in the wood while their porridge cooled.

That day a little girl went for a walk in the same wood. She had golden curls and everybody called her Goldilocks. Sometimes she stopped to pick a flower or to listen to a bird. Soon she came to the house where the three bears lived.

"Oh, what a lovely little house!" said Goldilocks. "I wonder[1] who lives here?"

She knocked at the door, and as there was no answer, she knocked again and again. Then she peeped through the keyhole. But of course the three bears were out for a walk. There was no one to open the door.

"I'll just look inside," thought Goldilocks. "The door is not locked." So she lifted the latch, opened the door and went in.

The first thing she saw was the bears' three chairs. She climbed into Father Bear's great big chair.

"Oh, it's too hard!" she said.

Then she tried Mother Bear's middle-sized chair.

"Oh, it's too soft!"

Then she sat down in Baby Bear's little chair.

"Oh, it isn't too hard and it isn't too soft. It's just right!"

But Goldilocks was too heavy for the little chair and she broke the bottom out of it.[2]

Then Goldilocks smelt porridge and she saw the three bowls of porridge on the table. She was very hungry as she had not had any breakfast.

[1] I wonder ['wʌndə] — интересно знать

[2] she broke the bottom ['bɔtəm] out of it — и сиденье под ней проломилось

"I'll eat a little," she said.

First she tried the porridge in Father Bear's great big bowl. But it was too hot. Next she tried the porridge in Mother Bear's middle-sized bowl. But that was too cold. Then she tried the porridge in Baby Bear's little bowl. It wasn't too hot and it wasn't too cold. It was just right. And Goldilocks ate up all the porridge in Baby Bear's little bowl.

Then Goldilocks decided to go upstairs to see what was there. She saw three beds; Father Bear's great big bed, and Mother Bear's middle-sized bed, and Baby Bear's little bed. They were all neat and tidy.

First she lay on the great big bed.

"Oh, it's too hard!"

Then she lay on the middle-sized bed.

"Oh, it's too soft!"

Then she lay on the little bed.

"Oh, this bed isn't too hard and it isn't too soft. It's just right!"

Goldilocks was so comfortable that she soon fell fast asleep[1] with her head on Baby Bear's pillow.

After a while the three bears came back from their walk. They thought their porridge would now be cool enough to eat. As soon as they entered the house, Father Bear saw that his chair was not in its right place.

"Someone has been sitting on my chair!"[2] he said in a great big voice.

---

[1] she soon fell fast asleep — вскоре она крепко заснула

[2] Someone has been sitting on my chair! — Кто-то сидел на моём стуле! (*Здесь и далее в этой сказке используется грамматическое время Present Perfect Continuous Tense; оно обозначает действие, которое началось в прошлом и продолжалось в течение определённого времени до момента речи.*)

Mother Bear saw that her cushion was rumpled.[1]

"Someone has been sitting on my chair!" she said in a middle-sized voice.

Then Baby Bear had a look at his chair.

"Someone has been sitting on my chair and has broken the bottom right out!" he said in his little baby voice.

Then they looked at their bowls of porridge on the table. Father Bear saw that his spoon was not in its place.

"Someone has been eating my porridge," he said in a great big voice.

Mother Bear noticed that her spoon was in the bowl.

"Someone has been eating my porridge," she said in a middle-sized voice.

Baby Bear looked at his bowl.

"Someone has been eating my porridge and has eaten it all up![2]" he said in a little baby voice.

"Let's go upstairs and look at the bedroom," said Father Bear, and they all went upstairs. Father Bear saw that his blanket was rumpled.

"Someone has been lying on my bed!" he said in his great big voice.

Mother Bear saw that her pillow was not quite in its place.

"Someone has been lying on my bed!" she said in a middle-sized voice.

Then Baby Bear looked at his bed.

"Someone has been lying on the bed and she's lying there still!" he cried in a little baby voice.

Now when Father Bear was speaking, his great voice

---

[1] that her cushion ['kuʃən] was rumpled ['rʌmpld] — что её подушка (на стуле) была смята

[2] and has eaten it all up — и всю её съел

sounded deep like thunder,[1] but Goldilocks did not wake up. When Mother Bear was speaking in her middle-sized voice, it sounded like the wind in the trees, but Goldilocks did not wake up. Only when Baby Bear cried in his shrill baby voice, Goldilocks woke and sat up in bed. She was very surprised and frightened to see three bears in the room with their little eyes on her.

She was out of bed in a moment, and down the stairs, and out of the door, and she never stopped running till she got back to her own home. She had got such a fright that she never went for a walk in the wood again to look for the little house.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say who:

1) lived together in a house in a wood.
2) made porridge for breakfast one morning.
3) came to the house where the three bears lived.
4) Goldilocks saw when she peeped through the keyhole.

2 Say what in the fairy-tale was:

lovely / neat and tidy / hard / soft / cool / golden

[1] his great voice sounded ['saundɪd] deep like thunder — его сильный голос был подобен раскатам грома

3 Say *true* or *false*:

1) Father Bear's chair was not in its right place.
2) Mother Bear's chair was broken.
3) Baby Bear's cushion was rumpled.
4) Father Bear's spoon was in the bowl.
5) There was no porridge in Baby Bear's bowl.
6) Father Bear's blanket was rumpled.
7) Mother Bear's pillow was not in its place.
8) There was somebody on Baby Bear's bed.

4 Match two parts of the sentences.

1) The three bears went for a little walk in the forest	because it wasn't too hot and it wasn't too cold.
2) Everybody called her Goldilocks	because Baby Bear cried in his shrill baby voice.
3) She knocked at the door but there was no answer	because she had got such a fright.
4) She broke the bottom of Baby Bear's chair	because she was so comfortable.
5) She ate up Baby Bear's porridge	because they didn't want to burn their mouths.
6) She fell fast asleep on Baby Bear's bed	because the three bears were out for a walk.
7) Goldilocks woke and sat up in bed	because she had golden curls.
8) She never went for a walk in the wood	because she was too heavy for the little chair.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Complete the sentences. The words from the box will help you.

pick up
climbed
peeped
was frightened
inside
lay down
ate

1) First Goldilocks _____ on the great big bed.
2) "I'll just look _____", thought Goldilocks.
3) Then Goldilocks _____ through the keyholes.
4) Goldilocks _____ into Father Bear's great big chair.
5) Goldilocks _____ all the in baby bear's little bowl.
6) Sometimes Goldilocks stopped to _____ a flower.
7) Goldilocks _____ when she saw three bears in the room.

2 Fill in the missing prepositions.

When Baby Bear cried _____ his shrill baby voice, Goldilocks woke up. She jumped _____ the bed _____ a moment, ran _____ the stairs and

_____ the door, and she never stopped running till she got back _____ her own home. She never went _____ a walk _____ the wood again to look _____ the little house.

3 What could Goldilocks say when she saw the following. Follow the model.

Model: a lovely house — *What a lovely house!*

1) a hard cushion
2) a soft pillow
3) hot porridge
4) neat beds
5) a little bowl

4 After Goldilocks gets back to her own home, her mother asks her questions. Answer them for Goldilocks.

1) Was there any answer when you knocked at the door of the house?
2) Was there anybody in the house when you came in?
3) Was there any furniture in the room?
4) Were there any bowls on the table?
5) Was there anything in the bowls?
6) Was there anything in Baby Bear's bowl after you tried his porridge?
7) Were there any beds upstairs?
8) Were there any pillows and blankets on the beds?
9) Was there anybody in the bedroom when you fell asleep?
10) Was there anybody when you woke up?

Choose the right tense.

broke
has broken

1) When Goldilocks sat down in Baby Bear's little chair she _____ it.
2) When Baby Bear looked at his chair, he said in his little voice, "Oh, someone _____ my chair"

put
has put

3) After Goldilocks tried the porridge in Father Bear's great big bowl, she _____ his spoon in it.
4) When Father Bear saw that his spoon was not in its place, he said in a great big voice, "Look, someone _____ my spoon in the bowl"

has eaten up
ate up

5) The porridge in Baby Bear's bowl was just right and Goldilocks _____ it.
6) When Baby Bear saw there was no porridge in his bowl, he said in his little baby voice, "Oh, someone _____ my porridge"

has rumpled
rumpled

7) When Goldilocks lay on Father Bear's great big bed, she _____ his blanket.
8) When Father Bear saw that his blanket was rumpled, he said, "Look, someone _____ my blanket"

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Speak about the three bears: Father Bear, Mother Bear and Baby Bear. Describe their house. Prove that it was nice and tidy.

2 Speak about Goldilocks. Say why:

1) everybody called her so.
2) she went for a walk in the wood.
3) she went into the three bears' house, sat in their chairs, ate their porridge and lay on their beds.

3 What is your opinion?

1) Did Goldilocks do any wrong things?
2) What wrong things did she do?
3) Why did she never go for a walk in the wood again?
4) Did she learn anything from her adventure?

4 Of course you know the Russian fairy-tale told by Leo Tolstoy.

Is it different from this fairy-tale? What is the difference? Which fairy-tale do you like better? Why? Tell your classmates the part of the fairy-tale you like best.

RED RIDING-HOOD[1]

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was loved by all who knew her. Her grandmother made her a little red cloak with a red hood. The cloak was so nice and warm that she often wore it. She wore it so often that people called her Red Riding-Hood.

One day, her mother said to her:

[1] Red Riding-Hood — *зд.* Красная Шапочка (*букв.* riding-hood — капюшон, шапочка для верховой езды) (*Особой известностью пользуется французский вариант этой сказки, принадлежащий Шарлю Перро.*)

"Red Riding-Hood, I want you to take a basket of good things to your grandmother, who isn't very well; some bread, a cake, and a piece of fresh butter."

Her mother put the things in a basket. "Don't run," she said, "or you may fall down with your basket. But don't go too slowly or you will be too late. Just go quickly and carefully. And don't talk to any strangers you may meet."

"I will do just as you tell me, Mother," said Red Riding-Hood, and she put on her red cloak and left the house.

Her grandmother lived in a wood about half-an-hour's walk away from the village. Red Riding-Hood went carefully; she didn't run and she didn't walk too slowly. When she was going through the wood, she met a wolf. Red Riding-Hood had no idea what a wicked and cruel animal the wolf was, so she was not afraid of him. She quite forgot that her mother had told her not to speak to strangers.

"Good morning, Red Riding-Hood," said the wolf.

"Good morning, wolf," said Red Riding-Hood.

"Where are you going so early?" asked the wolf.

"I am going to visit my grandmother who is not very well," answered Red Riding-Hood.

"What have you in your basket?"

"I have some bread, a cake, and a piece of fresh butter."

"Where does your grandmother live?"

"She lives in the wood. Her house is under three oak-trees and there are nut bushes beside it."

"This pretty little girl will be a tasty dinner for me!" thought the wolf, and he looked hungrily at Red Riding-Hood. "She will be more tasty than the old

woman. But if I am careful, perhaps I can eat them both up."

He would have eaten[1] Red Riding-Hood at once, but he could hear the sound of an axe nearby. That meant that there were men not far away, and he did not want to be caught.[2] So the wolf walked along with Red Riding-Hood for a while. Then he said:

"Look at the pretty flowers, Red Riding-Hood! Why don't you gather some flowers for your grandmother? She will be very pleased with some fresh flowers if she is not well and cannot go out."

"What a good idea! It is quite early. I have time to pick flowers," said Red Riding-Hood. She looked around and saw many lovely bright flowers. So she walked under the trees and picked the flowers. Each time she picked one, she always saw another prettier flower farther on. She went deeper and deeper into the wood. At the same time she listened to the birds in the trees as they sang their sweet songs.

But the wolf went straight to the grandmother's house. When he reached the house, he knocked at the door. Toc! Toc!

"Who is there?" asked the grandmother in a weak voice.

"It is Red Riding-Hood," said the wolf, and he tried to make his gruff voice sound soft.[3] "I have brought you some bread, a cake, and a piece of fresh butter."

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[1] he would have eaten — он бы съел

[2] he did not want to be caught — он не хотел, чтобы его поймали

[3] he tried to make his gruff voice sound soft — он старался, чтобы его грубый голос звучал как можно мягче

"Lift the latch and walk in," said the grandmother. "I am too weak to get up."

The wolf lifted the latch, and he walked into the house.

The old lady was lying in bed. The wolf went straight up to the bed and swallowed her up. Then he put on a nightdress and a nightcap, got into the grandmother's bed and drew the curtains.[1]

When Red Riding-Hood had gathered as many flowers as she could carry, she hurried on to her grandmother's house.

She was very surprised when she got to the house and found the door open. And when she entered the room, everything seemed so strange.[2] She felt quite frightened, but she did not know why.

"Good morning, Grandmother," she cried. But she received no answer.

Then she went up to the bed and drew the curtains back. There lay her grandmother, but she had pulled her nightcap over her face, and she looked very strange.

"Oh, Grandmother, what big ears you have!" said Red Riding-Hood.

"The better to hear you with, my dear," said the wolf.

"Oh, Grandmother, what big eyes you have!"

"The better to see you with, my dear."

"Oh, Grandmother, what big hands you have!"

"The better to hug you with, my dear."

"Oh, Grandmother, what big teeth you have!"

"The better to eat you with, my dear." With these

---

[1] drew the curtains ['kə:tnz] — задёрнул занавески (*около кровати*)

[2] everything seemed so strange — всё показалось таким необычным

words, the wicked wolf jumped out of bed and swallowed poor little Red Riding-Hood. Then, after such a good meal, he went back to bed for a rest. Soon he was asleep and snoring loudly.

Later on,[1] a hunter went past the house and he heard the wolf's loud snores. Of course he thought it was the grandmother.

"How loudly the old lady is snoring," he thought. "Perhaps she is not well. I'll just open the door and see if she is all right." So he went into the house and saw the wolf asleep in the old lady's bed.

"I know who you are," said the hunter. "You've done bad things for years. Well, you'll never have a chance to kill anyone else."

He raised his gun to shoot,[2] when he thought that perhaps the wolf had swallowed the old lady, and that she might still be saved.[3]

So he took a knife and carefully cut open the wolf[4] as he lay asleep. The little girl jumped out and cried, "Oh, how frightened I was! It was so dark inside the wolf." Next the old grandmother came out, alive but very weak after her horrible adventure.

They were quite happy now. The hunter took the wolf's skin home. The grandmother ate all the good things which Red Riding-Hood brought, and she soon felt quite

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[1] later on — позднее

[2] he raised his gun to shoot — он поднял своё ружьё, чтобы выстрелить

[3] she might still be saved — её можно ещё спасти

[4] carefully cut open the wolf — осторожно распорол живот волку

strong. As for Red Riding-Hood, she decided always to follow her mother's advice.[1]

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Who said it?

1) "I want you to take a basket of good things to your grandmother, who isn't very well."
2) "I'll do just as you tell me."
3) "Where are you going so early?"
4) "What a good idea!"
5) "Lift the latch and walk in."
6) "You've done bad things for years."

2 Match three parts of the sentences. Say what there was / were in these places.

	some bread	under the trees.
	a cake and a piece of fresh butter	in the basket.
There was	nut bushes	not far away.
There were	men	in the trees.
	lovely bright flowers	in the basket.
	birds	beside the house.

---

[1] As for... always to follow her mother's advice [əd'vaɪs] — Что касается... всегда следовать маминым советам.

3 What did the mother tell Red Riding-Hood to do? Choose the sentences you need.

1) "Don't run."
2) "Listen to the birds in the trees."
3) "Don't go too slowly."
4) "Don't go deep into the wood."
5) "Go quickly and carefully."
6) "Gather some fresh flowers for your grandmother."
7) "Don't talk to any strangers you may meet."

4 Put the phrases below in the right order. Say what the wolf did in the grandmother's house.

The wolf:
1) walked into the house.
2) got into the old lady's bed.
3) jumped out of bed.
4) lifted the latch.
5) put on a nightdress and a nightcap.
6) swallowed the old lady.
7) knocked at the door.
8) drew the curtains.
9) swallowed Red Riding-Hood.

5 Put the phrases below in the right order. Say what the hunter did.

The hunter:
1) went into the house.
2) took a knife.
3) saw the wolf asleep in the old lady's bed.

4) went past the house.
5) took the wolf's skin home.
6) heard the wolf's loud snores.
7) cut open the wolf.

6 Answer the questions:

1) What did Red Riding-Hood often wear?
2) Where did her mother send her once?
3) What advice did she give her?
4) Did Red Riding-Hood follow her mother's advice?
5) Who did she talk to in the wood?
6) Why didn't the wolf eat Red Riding-Hood at once?
7) Where did the wolf go?
8) What did he do after he swallowed the old lady?
9) Why did Red Riding-Hood think that her grandmother looked strange?
10) The wolf went back to bed for a rest after he swallowed Red Riding-Hood, didn't he?
11) Who heard the wolf's loud snores?
12) Did the hunter shoot the wolf or did he cut him open?
13) What did Red Riding-Hood decide always to do after she got out of the wolf?

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 a) Match the words in two columns to make phrases.

nice and warm	voice
fresh	dinner
wicked cruel	cloak
tasty	butter
lovely bright	animal
weak	snores
loud	flowers

b) Use these phrases in sentences and describe the characters and events in the fairy-tale.

2 Choose the right word.

wore
put on

1) The cloak was so nice and warm that Red Riding-Hood often _____ it.
2) Then the wolf _____ a nightdress and a nightcap.

carry
take

3) "Red Riding-Hood, I want you to _____ _____ a basket of good things to your grandmother."
4) When Red Riding-Hood had gathered as many flowers as she could _____ , she hurried on to her grandmother's house.

talk
tell

5) "I'll do just as you _____ me, Mother", said Red Riding-Hood.

6) "Don't _____ to any strangers you may meet."

3 Use *who* or *which* to make the sentences complete.

1) Once there was a girl _____ was loved by everybody _____ knew her.
2) Her grandmother made Red Riding-Hood a cloak _____ was very nice and warm.
3) "Why don't you gather some flowers _____ you may give your grandmother?"
4) "I'm going to visit my grandmother _____ is not very well."
5) "You'll never have a chance to do bad things _____ you've done for years", said the hunter.
6) The grandmother ate all the good things _____ Red Riding-Hood brought.

4 What did the mother tell Red Riding-Hood to do / not to do? What did Red Riding-Hood do / didn't do? Use the model.

Model: to take — *Take a basket to your grandmother. Red Riding-Hood took it to her grandmother.*

1) to run
2) to fall down
3) to go slowly
4) to be late
5) to go quickly
6) to talk

5 Adjective or adverb? Make the right choice.

hungry
hungrily

1) The wolf was very _____ .
2) He looked at Red Riding-Hood _____ .

careful
carefully

3) Red Riding-Hood went _____ .
4) "If I'm _____ enough, perhaps, I can eat them both."

loud
loudly

5) Soon the wolf was asleep and snoring _____ .
6) The hunter heard the wolf's _____ snores.

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) everybody called Red Riding-Hood so.
2) she was not afraid of the wolf.
3) she spoke to him.
4) she decided to pick up flowers.
5) the grandmother told the wolf to lift the latch and walk in.
6) Red Riding-Hood thought her grandmother looked strange.
7) the hunter decided to go into the grandmother's house.
8) he knew the wolf.
9) he didn't shoot him.
10) Red Riding-Hood decided always to follow her mother's advice.

2 What's your opinion?

1) Red Riding-Hood was loved by everybody. Why? Do you like her?
2) What things did she do right and what things did she do wrong?
3) Who is good and who is bad in the fairy-tale? For whom does it end happily? Why?
4) Red Riding-Hood decided always to follow her mother's advice. Do you always follow your mother's advice? Why should children follow their mother's advice?

3 Act out the fairy-tale.

THE GINGERBREAD MAN[1]

Once upon a time there was a little old man and a little old woman, and they lived in a little old house. They hadn't any children, so one day the little old woman made herself a little boy out of gingerbread. She gave him a chocolate jacket and raisins for buttons[2], and he

[1] The Gingerbread ['dʒɪndʒəbred] Man (Boy) — Пряничный человечек

[2] she gave him a chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] jacket and raisins ['reɪznz] for buttons — она сделала ему курточку из шоколада, вместо пуговиц на курточке были изюминки

had currants for eyes and a cherry for a mouth.[1] When he was finished, she put him in a tin in the oven to bake.

"Now I have a little boy of my own," she thought.

When it was time to take the Gingerbread Boy out of the oven, she opened the oven door, and took out the tin. But in a moment the Gingerbread Boy jumped on to the floor, and ran out of the back door and down the road.

The little old man and the little old woman ran after him, but he ran faster than they, and shouted:

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!"

And they couldn't catch him.

The little Gingerbread Boy ran on till he came to a cow. The cow was eating grass by the roadside.

"Stop, little Gingerbread Boy," said the cow. "I want to eat you."

The little Gingerbread Boy laughed and said:

"I have run away from a little old woman,
And a little old man,
And I can run away from you, I can!"

As the cow ran after him, he looked back and cried:

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!"

[1] he had currants for eyes and a cherry for a mouth [mauθ] — вместо глаз у него были ягоды чёрной смородины, а вместо рта — вишенка

And the cow couldn't catch him.

The little Gingerbread Boy ran on till he came to a horse in a meadow.

"Stop, little Gingerbread Boy," said the horse. "I want to eat you."

The little Gingerbread Boy laughed and said:

"I have run away from a little old woman,
And a little old man,
A cow,
And I can run away from you, I can!"

As the horse ran after him, he looked back and cried:

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!"

And the horse couldn't catch him.

The little Gingerbread Boy ran on till he came to a barn full of threshers.[1]

"Stop, little Gingerbread Boy," said the threshers. "We want to eat you up."

The little Gingerbread Boy laughed and said:

"I have run away from a little old woman,
And a little old man,
A cow,
A horse,
And I can run away from you, I can!"

[1] to a barn full of threshers ['θreʃəz] — *зд.* к сараю, в котором работали молотильщики

As the threshers ran after him, he looked back and cried:

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!"

And the threshers couldn't catch him.

The little Gingerbread Boy ran on till he came to a field full of mowers.[1]

"Stop, little Gingerbread Boy," said the mowers. "We want to eat you up."

The little Gingerbread Boy laughed and said:

"I have run away from a little old woman,
And a little old man,
A cow,
A horse,
A barn full of threshers,
And I can run away from you, I can!"

As the mowers ran after him, he looked back and cried:

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!"

And the mowers could not catch him.

By now, the little Gingerbread Boy was so pleased with himself that he was quite sure that nobody could ever catch him. So when he met a fox, he called out to him:

[1] to a field full of mowers ['mouəz] — *зд.* к полю, на котором работали косцы

"I have run away from a little old woman,
And a little old man,
A cow,
A horse,
A barn full of threshers,
A field full of mowers,
And I can run away from you, I can!"

"I don't want to catch you," said the fox.

Just then, the little Gingerbread Boy reached a wide river. He could not swim, but he wanted to get across the river.

"I'll take you across," said the fox. "Jump on my tail."

So the little Gingerbread Boy sat on the fox's tail and the fox began to swim. When the fox had gone a little way, he said:

"You are too heavy for my tail, and you may get wet. Jump on to my back."

The little Gingerbread Boy jumped on to the fox's back.

When he had gone a little farther, the fox said:

"You may get wet where you are. Jump on to my shoulder."

So the little Gingerbread Boy jumped on to the fox's shoulder.

When the fox had gone still farther, he said:

"My shoulder is getting wet. Jump on to my nose. You will keep dry there.[1]"

So the little Gingerbread Boy jumped on to the fox's nose.

[1] You will keep dry there. — Там ты останешься сухим.

As soon as the fox reached the bank of the river, his teeth snapped at the Gingerbread Boy!

"Oh, I'm a quarter gone!"[1] said the little Gingerbread Boy.

"Oh, I'm half gone!" he said a minute later.

"Oh, I'm three quarters gone!" he said the next minute.

And he never said anything else because he was all gone.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Say what:

1) the little old woman made herself one day.
2) she made the little boy out of.
3) she gave him.
4) the little boy had for eyes.
5) he had for a mouth.

2 Say who did the following: the little old lady or the little boy.

1) jumped on the floor.
2) opened the oven door.

[1] Oh, I'm a quarter gone! — Ой, я стал на четверть меньше!

3) ran faster.
4) put the tin in the oven.
5) ran out of the back door.
6) took out the tin.

3 Say whom the Gingerbread Boy met:

1) in a field
2) in a barn
3) by the roadside
4) in a meadow

4 Put the Fox's sentences in the right order.

1) "Jump on my tail."
2) "You may get wet where you are. Jump on to my shoulder."
3) "I don't want to catch you."
4) "You are too heavy for my tail, and you may get wet. Jump on to my back."
5) "I'll take you across the river."
6) "My shoulder is getting wet. Jump on to my nose. You will keep dry there."

5 Answer the questions.

1) Why did the old little woman make herself a little boy out of gingerbread?
2) What did the boy look like?
3) What did he do after the little old woman baked him?
4) Who wanted to catch and eat the Gingerbread Boy? Could they do it?

5) What did the Gingerbread Boy always tell those who wanted to catch him?
6) Why was he pleased with himself?
7) Who said, "I don't want to catch you"?
8) Could the Gingerbread Boy get across the river?
9) How did the fox take him across the river?
10) What did the fox do when they reached the bank of the river?
11) What were the last words of the Gingerbread Boy?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Complete the sentences. The words and phrases from the box will help you.

fast
to get across
have run away
looked back
was sure
heavy
get wet
reached

1) As the cow ran after him he _____ and cried,
   "Run! Run! As _____ as you can,
   You can't catch me."
2) By now the Gingerbread Boy _____ that nobody could ever catch him.
3) The Gingerbread Boy could not swim, but he wanted _____ the river.

4) The fox said, "You are too _____ for my tail, and you may _____ ."
5) The Gingerbread Boy laughed and said, "I _____ from a little old woman and a little old man."
6) As soon as the fox _____ the bank of the river, his teeth snapped at the Gingerbread Boy.

2 a) Say what the little old woman had and what she didn't have. Use the nouns below.

- an oven
- a tin
- a little house
- gingerbread
- children
- children's clothes

b) Say what the Gingerbread boy had and what he didn't have. Use the nouns below.

- shoes
- a chocolate jacket
- trousers
- eyes
- a mouth

3 Write the missing forms of the verbs.

give		
	put	

		thought
take		
	ran	
		met
swim		
	began	

4 Say what the Gingerbread Boy could do and what he couldn't do. Use the verbs and phrases below:

- swim
- jump out of the oven
- get across the river
- run faster than a horse
- run away from the little old woman
- run away from the fox

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) the little old woman made the Gingerbread Boy.
2) he ran away from her.
3) nobody could catch him.

2 What is your opinion?

1) When somebody ran after the Gingerbread Boy, he always laughed and said,

"Run! Run! as fast as you can,
You can't catch me. I'm the Gingerbread Man."
Why did he do it?

2) Why was the Gingerbread Boy sure that nobody could ever catch him? Was he a silly little boaster?
3) "I don't want to catch you," said the fox. Why did he say it? Did he want to catch the Gingerbread Boy?
4) "I'll take you across the river," said the fox. "Jump on my tail."
Why did the fox tell the Gingerbread Boy to jump on his tail but not on his nose at once? Was he a clever and cunning animal?
5) Why is the end of the tale not happy? What was the Gingerbread Boy punished for?

3 Tell your classmates about the Gingerbread Boy. Use the outline below.

a) The little old woman makes herself a little boy.
b) The Gingerbread Boy runs away from her.
c) The cow, the horse, the threshers and the mowers want to eat the Gingerbread Boy but cannot catch him.
d) The fox takes the Gingerbread Boy across the river.
e) The Gingerbread Boy is gone.

You are going to read another fairy-tale about a little boy who was also made by an old woman.
Get ready to compare the fairy-tales.

JOHNNY-CAKE[1]

Once upon a time there was an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy. One morning the old woman made a Johnny-cake, and put it in the oven to bake.

"You watch the Johnny-cake while your father and I go out to work in the garden," said the old woman to the boy.

So the old man and the old woman went out and

[1] Johnny-cake ['dʒɔnɪkeɪk] — *зд.* Джонни-пончик (*В современном английском языке существует слово* johnnycake — лепёшка.)

began to hoe potatoes,[1] and left the little boy to look after the oven. But he didn't watch it all the time, and suddenly he heard a noise. The boy looked up. The oven door had opened itself. Then Johnny-cake jumped out of the oven, and rolled towards the open door of the house. The little boy ran to shut the door, but Johnny-cake was too quick for him, and rolled through the door, down the steps, and out into the road. The little boy cried out to his father and mother and ran after Johnny-cake as fast as he could. When the parents heard the noise, they threw down their hoes and gave chase too.[2] But Johnny-cake outran all three a long way, and was soon out of sight,[3] while they had to sit down, all out of breath, on a bank to rest.

On went Johnny-cake,[4] and soon he came to two well-diggers,[5] who were digging a well. They looked up from their work and called out, "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?"

He said, "I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"

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[1] to hoe [hou] potatoes — окучивать картофель

[2] and gave chase too — тоже пустились в погоню

[3] outran all three a long way [wei], and was soon out of sight [sait] — намного обогнал всех троих и вскоре скрылся из виду

[4] on went Johnny-cake — дальше покатился Джонни-пончик (*Здесь и далее в сказках для усиления смысла используется инверсия, т. е. изменение обычного порядка слов в предложении.*)

[5] well-diggers — землекопы, роющие колодец; *далее*: ditch-diggers — землекопы, роющие канаву

"You can, can you? We'll see about that!" said they, and they threw down their picks and ran after him. But they couldn't catch up with him, and soon they had to sit down by the roadside to rest.

On ran Johnny-cake, and soon he came to two ditch-diggers who were digging a ditch. "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?" asked they.

He said, "I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and two well-diggers, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"

"You can, can you? We'll see about that!" said they, and they threw down their spades, and ran after him too. But Johnny-cake soon outran them also, so they gave up the chase[1] and sat down to rest.

On went Johnny-cake, and soon he came to a bear. The bear asked, "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?"

He said, "I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and two well-diggers, and two ditch-diggers, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"

"You can, can you?" said the bear in his gruff voice. "We'll see about that!" And the bear ran as fast as his legs could carry him after Johnny-cake, who never stopped to look behind him. But soon the bear was left so far behind that he gave up the chase at last, and he lay down by the roadside to rest.

On went Johnny-cake, and soon he came to a wolf. The wolf asked, "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?"

He said, "I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and two well-diggers, and

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[1] they gave up the chase — они прекратили погоню

two ditch-diggers, and a bear, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"

"You can, can you?" said the wolf in his horrible angry voice. "We'll see about that!" And he ran after Johnny-cake, who went on and on so fast that the wolf too saw that he could not hope to catch him, and he too lay down to rest.

On went Johnny-cake, and soon he came to a fox that lay quietly in a corner by a fence. The fox called out in a sharp voice, "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?" But the fox did not get up.

Johnny-cake said, "I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and two well-diggers, and two ditch-diggers, a bear and a wolf, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"

"I can't quite hear you, Johnny-cake, won't you come a little closer?" said the fox and turned his head a little to one side.

Johnny-cake stopped running for the first time. Then he went a little closer, and called out in a very loud voice, *"I've outrun an old man, and an old woman, and a little boy, and two well-diggers, and two ditch-diggers, and a bear, and a wolf, and I can outrun you too — o — o!"*

"I can't quite hear you; won't you come *a little* closer?" said the fox in a weak voice, as he turned his head towards Johnny-cake, and put one paw behind his ear.

Johnny-cake came up close. He leaned towards the fox and screamed out,[1] "I'VE OUTRUN AN OLD

[1] He leaned towards [tə'wɔ:dz] the fox and screamed out. — Он наклонился к лисе и пронзительно закричал.

MAN, AND AN OLD WOMAN, AND A LITTLE BOY, AND TWO WELL-DIGGERS, AND TWO DITCH-DIGGERS, AND A BEAR, AND A WOLF, AND I CAN OUTRUN YOU TOO — O — O!"

"You can, can you?" cried the fox, and he snapped up the Johnny-cake in his sharp teeth in the twinkling of an eye.[1]

Exercises

Comparing the Fairy-tales

1 Say whom the Gingerbread Boy met and whom Johnny-cake met. Use the nouns:

- a cow
- ditch-diggers
- mowers
- a horse
- a bear
- well-diggers
- a wolf
- threshers

2 Read the sentences from the fairy-tale "The Gingerbread Man". Answer the questions to the fairy-tale "Johnny-cake".

[1] in the twinkling of an eye — в мгновение ока

"The Gingerbread Man"	*"Johnny-cake"*
1) The little old woman had no children.	Did the old woman have any children?
2) The little old woman made herself a little boy out of gingerbread?	What did the old woman make one day?
3) The little old woman opened the oven and took out the tin.	Who opened the door of the oven?
4) The Gingerbread Boy jumped on to the floor and ran out of the back door and down the road.	What did Johnny-cake do?
5) The little old man and the little old woman ran after him.	Who ran after Johnny-cake?
6) The Gingerbread Boy ran faster than they, and they couldn't catch him.	Did Johnny-cake outrun the little boy, his father and mother?

3 As soon as the fox reached the bank of the river, his teeth snapped at the Gingerbread Boy. Answer the questions and say how the fox snapped up Johnny-cake in his sharp teeth.

1) Where did the fox lie quietly when Johnny-cake saw him? Did the fox get up?
2) What did the fox ask Johnny-cake to do?

3) How did Johnny-cake speak when he went a little closer to the fox?
4) How did the fox show that he couldn't quite hear Johnny-cake?
5) What did Johnny-cake do when he came close to the fox? What did the fox do?

4 What's your opinion?

1) Why did the old woman make Johnny-cake one morning?
2) Why didn't the old woman look after the oven herself but left the little boy to do it? Did Johnny-cake run away because the little boy didn't look after the oven all the time?
3) Did the door of the oven open itself?
4) When the cow, the horse, the threshers and the mowers met the Gingerbread Boy, they said, "Stop, little Gingerbread Boy, we want to eat you."
   Why did the well-diggers, the ditch-diggers, the bear and the wolf ask Johnny-cake: "Where are you going, Johnny-cake?" Did they want to go together with him?
5) Is there much difference between the Gingerbread Boy and Johnny-cake? Why did they both get into the teeth of the fox? Which of them is more like Kolobok from the Russian fairy-tale?
6) Which fairy-tale do you like best? Which of them would you like to tell your classmates?

THE COCK, THE MOUSE AND THE LITTLE RED HEN

Once upon a time there was a hill, and on the hill there was a lovely little house. It had one little green door, and four little windows with green shutters, and in it there lived a Cock, and a Mouse and a little Red Hen.

On another hill not very far away on the other side of a small river, there was another little house. It was a very bad little house. It had a door that didn't shut, and two broken windows. And in this house there lived a bad big Fox and four bad little foxes.

One morning these four bad little foxes came to the big bad Fox, and said, "Oh, Father, we're so hungry!"

"We had nothing to eat yesterday," said one.

"And almost nothing the day before,[1]" said another.

"And only half a chicken the day before that,[2]" said the third.

"And only two little ducks the day before that,[3]" said the fourth.

The big bad Fox shook his head for a long time, for he was thinking. At last he said in a big gruff voice, "Over the hill there I see a house. And in that house there lives a Cock."

"And a Mouse," screamed two of the little foxes.

"And a little Red Hen," screamed the other two.

"And they are nice and fat," went on the big bad Fox. "I'll take my sack, and I'll go up that hill, and in that house, and I'll put the Cock, and the Mouse and the little Red Hen into my sack. I'll do it today."

So the four little foxes jumped for joy,[4] and the big bad Fox went to get his sack.

But what was happening to the Cock and the Mouse and the little Red Hen all this time?

That morning the Cock and the Mouse had both got out of bed on the wrong side.[5] The Cock said the day was too hot, and the Mouse said it was too cold.

They came grumbling down to the kitchen, where

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[1] the day before — *зд.* позавчера

[2] the day before that (day) — *зд.* два дня тому назад

[3] the day before that (day) — *зд.* три дня тому назад

[4] jumped for joy [dʒɔɪ] — запрыгали от радости

[5] had both [bouθ] got out of bed on the wrong side — оба встали с левой ноги (были в плохом настроении)

the good little Red Hen was working happily about the house.

"Who'll get some sticks for the fire?" she asked.

"*I* shan't," said the Cock.

"*I* shan't," said the Mouse.

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen. So off she ran to get the sticks.

"And now, who'll fill the kettle from the spring?" she asked.

"*I* shan't," said the Cock.

"*I* shan't," said the Mouse.

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen. And off she ran to the spring to fill the kettle.

"And who'll get the breakfast ready?" she asked, as she put the kettle on to boil.

"*I* shan't," said the Cock.

"*I* shan't," said the Mouse.

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen.

All breakfast time the Cock and the Mouse quarrelled and grumbled.

"Who'll clear the table?" asked the poor little Red Hen.

"*I* shan't," said the Cock.

"*I* shan't," said the Mouse.

"Then I'll do it myself," said the little Red Hen. So she cleared everything away, swept up the floor and brushed up the fire-place.

"And now, who'll help me to make the beds?"

"*I* shan't," said the Cock.

"*I* shan't," said the Mouse.

"Then I'll make the beds by myself," said the little Red Hen. And she went away upstairs.

But the lazy Cock and the lazy Mouse each sat down

in a comfortable armchair by the fire, and soon fell fast asleep.

Just at this time the big bad Fox was going up the hill. Then he walked into the garden of the lovely little house and peeped in at the window. "Rat-tat-tat. Rat-tat-tat," the Fox knocked at the door.

"Who can that be?" said the Mouse and half opened his eyes.

"Go and look for yourself, if you want to know," said the rude Cock.

"It's the postman perhaps,"[1] thought the Mouse, "and he may have a letter to me." So he did not wait to see who it was, but lifted the latch and opened the door.

As soon as he opened it, the big bad Fox jumped in, with a cruel smile upon his face!

"Oh! oh! oh!" squeaked the Mouse, and he tried to run up the chimney.

"Doodle doodle do!"[2] screamed the Cock, as he jumped on the back of the biggest arm-chair.

But the Fox only laughed. He caught the little Mouse by the tail, and pooped him into the sack, then he caught the Cock by the neck and pooped him in too.

Then the poor little Red Hen ran quickly downstairs to see what all the noise was about, and the Fox caught her and put her into the sack with the others. Then he took a long piece of string out of his pocket and tied the sack with it. After that he threw the sack over his back, and off he went down the hill.

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[1] it's the postman ['poustmən] perhaps [pə'hæps] — может быть, это почтальон

[2] Doodle doodle do! — *зд.* Кукареку!

"Oh, I wish I hadn't been so rude,"[1] said the Cock.

"Oh, I wish I hadn't been so lazy,"[2] said the Mouse.

"It's never too late to mend,"[3] said the little Red Hen. And don't be too sad. See, I have my little workbag here, and in it there is a pair of scissors, a little thimble, and a needle and a thread.[4] Very soon you will see what I am going to do."

Now the sun was very hot, and soon Mr. Fox began to feel that his sack was very heavy. At last he decided to lie down under a tree and sleep for a little while. So he threw the sack down and very soon fell fast asleep.

As soon as the little Red Hen heard that the Fox was snoring, she took out her scissors, and cut a little hole in the sack.

"Quick," she whispered to the Mouse, "creep through this hole, then run as fast as you can and bring back a stone just as large as yourself."

Out went the Mouse, and soon he came back with the stone. It was heavy, and he had to drag it after him.

"Push it in here," said the little Red Hen, and the Mouse quickly pushed it into the sack.

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[1] Oh, I wish I hadn't been so rude [ru:d]. — Ох, как жаль, что я был таким грубым.

[2] Oh, I wish I hadn't been so lazy. — Ох, как жаль, что я был таким ленивым.

[3] It's never too late to mend. — Исправиться никогда не поздно (*англ. пословица*).

[4] a pair [pɛə] of scissors ['sɪzəz], a little thimble ['θɪmbl], and a needle and a thread [θred] — ножницы, маленький напёрсток, иголка с ниткой

Then the little Red Hen cut the hole larger, and soon the Cock was able to creep through it.[1]

"Quick," she said, "run and get a stone as big as yourself."

Out flew the Cock, and soon he came back with a big stone, which he pushed into the sack.

Then the little Red Hen crept out, got a stone as big as herself, and pushed it into the sack. Next she put on her thimble, took out her needle and thread, and sewed up the hole as quickly as ever she could.

When that was done, the Cock, and the Mouse and the little Red Hen ran home very fast. They shut the door after them, locked it and shut the shutters.[2]

The big bad Fox lay fast asleep under the tree for some time, but at last he woke up.

"Dear, dear!"[3] he said, "I have slept a long time. I must hurry home."

The big bad Fox grumbled to himself as he went down the hill, till he came to the river. Splash! One foot went in. Splash! The other foot went in, but the stones in the sack were so heavy that at the very next step Mr. Fox fell down into a deep pool. He couldn't get out of it, so he was never seen again. And the four bad little foxes had to go to bed without any supper.

But the Cock and the Mouse never grumbled again. They lit the fire, filled the kettle, made the breakfast, and did all the work, while the good little

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[1] the Cock was able to creep through it — Петух смог пролезть через неё (*дырку*)

[2] shut the shutters ['ʃʌtəz] — закрыли ставни

[3] Dear, dear! — *зд.* Ох! (*междометие, выражающее огорчение и удивление*)

Red Hen had a holiday. She sat resting in the big armchair.

No foxes ever troubled them[1] again, and they are still living happily in the little house with the green door and the green shutters, which stands on the hill.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Who said it?

1) "We had nothing to eat yesterday."
2) "Over the hill there I see a house."
3) "Then I'll do it myself."
4) "Go and look for yourself if you want to know."
5) "It's never too late to mend."
6) "Run and get a stone as big as yourself."
7) "Dear, dear I have slept a long time."

2 Say *true* or *false*.

1) One morning the four bad little foxes came to the lovely little house on the hill.
2) The lovely little house had two broken windows.

[1] no foxes ever troubled ['trʌbld] them — никакие лисы их больше не беспокоили

3) These four bad little foxes said, "Oh, Father, we are so hungry."
4) The big bad Fox got out of the bed on the wrong side that morning.
5) He said in a big gruff voice, "I'll take my sack, and I'll go to that house, and put the Cock, and the Mouse and the Little Red Hen into my sack."
6) That morning the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen were working happily in the kitchen.

3 Put the Little Red Hen's questions in the right order.

1) "Who'll fill the kettle from the spring?"
2) "Who'll help me to make the beds?"
3) "Who'll get some sticks for the fire?"
4) "Who'll clear the table?"
5) "Who'll get the breakfast ready?"

4 Match three parts of the sentences. Say what the big bad Fox did in the lovely little house.

The big bad Fox	peeped in	into the sack with the others.
	knocked	with a long piece of string.
	jumped	by the neck.
	caught the Mouse	at the window.
	caught the Cock	over the back.
	put the Little Red Hen	at the door.
	tied the sack	by the tail.
	threw the sack	in.

5 Match two parts of the sentences. Say how the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen got out of the bad big Fox's sack.

1) The little Red Hen took out her scissors	and the Cock crept through it.
2) The Mouse crept through the hole	and the Little Red Hen had a holiday.
3) The Little Red Hen made the hole larger	and came back with a big stone.
4) The Cock flew	and shut the door after them, locked it and shut the shutters.
5) The Little Red Hen crept out	and cut a little hole in the sack.
6) The Little Red Hen took out her needle and thread	and got a stone as big as herself.
7) They ran home very fast	and came back with a heavy stone.
8) The Cock and the Mouse did all the work,	and sewed up the hole.

6 Say what happened to the bad big Fox. Complete the sentences.

1) At last the big bad Fox woke up and said, "Dear, dear! I've slept _____."
   a) a little
   b) a long time
   c) very well

2) He grumbled as he came _____.

   a) to the hill,
   b) home
   c) to the river

3) Mr. Fox fell down and into a deep pool and couldn't _____.
   a) swim
   b) stand up
   c) get out

4) The four bad little foxes had to _____.
   a) go to bed without supper
   b) go and look for their Father
   c) ask the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen to give them something to eat

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 What is the opposite? Find the words opposite in meaning to the italicized words. Complete the sentences.

1) The four bad little foxes were hungry and *thin*, and the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen were nice and _____.
2) The Little Red Hen was *hardworking*, and the Cock and the Mouse were _____.
3) The Little Red Hen was *polite*, and the Cock was _____.
4) When the sack was empty, it was *light* but when there were big stones in it, it was _____.
5) The Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen couldn't run *slowly* because the big bad Fox could catch them. They had to run _____.

2 Complete the sentences. The words word from the box will help you.

some something somebody any anything anybody no nothing nobody

1) The big bad Fox peeped in at the window to see if there was _____ in the lovely little house.
2) The four bad little foxes had to go to bed without _____ supper.
3) "There are _____ sticks for the fire. Who will get _____ sticks?"
4) "Is there _____ to eat today? We had _____ to eat yesterday," said one bad little fox.
5) _____ wanted to help the Little Red Hen about the house.
6) "I'll take my sack and I'll go up that hill and into that house. You will have _____ to eat today."
7) "There is _____ at the door. Who can that be?" said the Mouse.

3 Match three parts of the sentences.

1) Red Riding-Hood's grandmother		in a gruff voice.
2) Baby Bear		in a horrible angry voice.
3) Johnny-cake	spoke	in a weak voice.
4) The wolf Johnny-cake met		in a very loud voice.
5) The bad big Fox		in a shrill voice.

4 Fill in the missing prepositions.

1) "I'll put the Cock and the Mouse and the Little Red Hen _____ my sack."
2) But what was happening _____ the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen all this time?
3) The good Little Red Hen was working happily _____ the house.
4) The big bad Fox took a piece of string _____ his pocket and tied the sack _____ it.
5) "Creep _____ this hole", said the Little Red Hen.
6) Next she put _____ her thimble, took _____ her needle and thread and sewed up the hole.

5 Working about the house. Match questions with answers.

What did the Little Red Hen do with:	She:
1) the sticks?	swept it.
2) the kettle?	sewed up the hole.
3) the breakfast?	filled and boiled it.
4) the table after breakfast?	made a fire.
5) the floor?	cut a hole.
6) the beds?	got it ready.
7) the scissors?	made them.
8) the needle and thread?	cleared it.

6 Choose the right tense.

works
is working

1) Look! The Little Red Hen _____ happily about the house.
2) But she always _____ about the house.

are grumbling and quarrelling
grumble and quarrel

3) Listen! The Cock and the Mouse _____.
4) Oh, they often _____, especially if they get out of bed on the wrong side.

make the beds
is making the beds

5) Who _____ now?
6) The Cock and the Mouse never _____.

are sitting
sit

7) Breakfast is over. The Cock and the Mouse _____ in a comfortable chair.
8) They always _____ in a comfortable chair after breakfast.

7 Which of the verbs in each line is the Odd One Out?

1) came, made, walked, had
2) got, caught, went, decided
3) screamed, ran, heard, woke up
4) said, lifted, took, cut

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) the house of the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen was lovely, and the house of the big bad Fox was very bad.
2) the Cock didn't open the door when the big bad Fox knocked.
3) the Mouse opened the door.
4) the big bad Fox laughed when he caught the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen.
5) the Little Red Hen had her little workbag with her.
6) the four bad little foxes had to go to bed without supper that night.

2 Prove that:

1) the Cock was rude.
2) the Cock and the Mouse were lazy.
3) the Little Red Hen was kind and hard-working.

3 What's your opinion?

1) Why did the Cock and the Mouse always quarrel and grumble?
2) Why did the Little Red Hen work happily about the house?
3) "It's never too late to mend," said the Little Red Hen. What did she mean? Did the Cock and the Mouse mend?
4) Why did foxes never trouble the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen?

4 Tell your classmates the fairy-tale. Use the outline below.

a) The four little foxes in their bad house are hungry.
b) The big bad Fox takes his sack and goes to the lovely little house.
c) The Little Red Hen works happily about the house.
d) The Cock and the Mouse quarrel and grumble.
e) The Mouse opens the door to the big bad Fox.
f) The big bad Fox puts the Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen into his sack.
g) The Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen get out of the big bad Fox's sack.
h) The big bad Fox can't get out of the deep pool.
i) The Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen come back home and live happily.

MR. MIACCA

Tommy Grimes was sometimes a good boy and sometimes a bad boy, and when he was a bad boy, his mother often said to him:

"Now Tommy, be a good boy and please don't go out of the street,[1] or Mr. Miacca will catch you and take you away."

But one day Tommy was a very bad boy and he went out of the street. He turned the corner, and there was Mr.

[1] don't go out of the street — *зд.* не уходи никуда с нашей улицы

Miacca! Mr. Miacca caught him and popped him into his bag, upside down,[1] and carried him away to his house.

When Mr. Miacca came home, he pulled Tommy out of the bag and felt his arms and legs.[2]

"You're not fat enough," he said, "but you're all I've got for supper, so I'll eat you. But, oh dear, I haven't any herbs to put in the water, and you'll not be tasty without herbs. I'll call my wife." He called to Mrs. Miacca, "Sally, come here for a minute."

Mrs. Miacca came in from the next room and said:

"What do you want, my dear?"

"Oh, here's a little boy I've brought home for supper," said Mr. Miacca, "but I've forgotten the herbs. I'll just go out and fetch them while you look after him for me."

"All right, my love," said Mrs. Miacca.

Tommy Grimes looked at Mrs. Miacca and asked:

"Does Mr. Miacca always have little boys for supper?"

"Mostly, my dear, if the little boys are bad enough and he can catch them," said Mrs. Miacca.

"Don't you have anything else except boys?" asked Tommy. "Don't you ever have any pudding?"

"Ah, I love pudding," said Mrs. Miacca, "but I don't often get any."

"My mother is making a pudding today," said Tommy Grimes, "and I'm sure she'll give you some if I ask her. Shall I run home and get some?"

"That's a kind boy," said Mrs. Miacca, "only don't be too long away and be sure to be back before suppertime.[3]"

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[1] upside ['ʌpsaɪd] down — вниз головой

[2] felt his arms and legs — ощупал ему руки и ноги

[3] be sure to be back before suppertime — *зд.* (ты) должен вернуться до ужина

So Tommy ran off and soon was safe at home. He was very glad that he had run away from Mr. Miacca. For many days he was as good as could be, and never went round the corner of the street.

But Tommy Grimes couldn't always be good, and one day he went round the corner of the street again. Mr. Miacca caught him again and popped him into his bag, upside down.

When Mr. Miacca got home, he pulled Tommy out of the bag. "I remember you," said Mr. Miacca. "You're the little boy who played a trick on me[1] and my wife. You left us without any supper. Well, you will not do it again. I'll keep an eye on you myself.[2] Creep under the sofa and I'll sit on it, and watch the pot till it boils."

So poor Tommy Grimes crept under the sofa and Mr. Miacca sat on it and watched the pot till it boiled. They waited and waited and waited, Mr. Miacca on the sofa and Tommy under it, but still the pot didn't boil. At last Mr. Miacca got tired of waiting,[3] and he said:

"Here, you under the sofa. I'm not going to wait any longer.[4] Put out your leg, and I'll see that you don't run away."

But Tommy guessed what Mr. Miacca was going to do, and he took the leg of the sofa, which was loose,[5] and stuck it out. Mr. Miacca took an axe, chopped the leg

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[1] who played a trick on me — который сыграл со мной шутку (обманул меня)

[2] I'll keep an eye on you myself. — Я сам за тобой послежу.

[3] got tired of waiting — (ему) надоело ждать

[4] to wait any longer — больше ждать

[5] took the leg of the sofa, which was loose — взял ножку дивана, которая слабо держалась (шаталась)

off and threw it in the pot. Then he went into the next room to look for Mrs. Miacca. While he was there, Tommy crept from under the sofa and ran out of the door and straight home.

This time Tommy had had such a fright that he was always a good boy after it. He never went round the corner again till he was old enough to go alone.

Exercises

? *Checking Comprehension*

1 Who said it?

1) "Now, be a good boy and please don't go out of the street."
2) "But, oh dear, I haven't any herbs to put in the water."
3) "I love pudding but I don't often get any."
4) "Shall I run home and get some?"
5) "You left us without supper."

2 Say *true, false* or *I don't know.*

1) Mr. Miacca always had boys for supper.
2) Mr. Miacca didn't like pudding.
3) Tommy's mother was making a pudding when Tommy was in Mr. Miacca's house.
4) Tommy wanted to run home and get some pudding for Mrs. Miacca.

5) Tommy was back in Mr. Miacca's house before supper.
6) Tommy played a trick on Mrs. Miacca.

3 Put the phrases below in the right order. Say what Mr. Miacca did after he caught Tommy.

Mr. Miacca:
1) pulled Tommy out of his bag.
2) went out to fetch some herbs.
3) felt Tommy's arms and legs.
4) called his wife.
5) popped Tommy into his bag.
6) asked his wife to look after Tommy.
7) carried Tommy to his house.

4 Match two parts of the sentences. Say how Tommy ran away from Mr. Miacca again.

1) Poor Tommy crept under the sofa and	Tommy crept from under the sofa and ran straight home.
2) The pot didn't boil and	Mr. Miacca sat on it.
3) Tommy guessed what Mr. Miacca was going to do and	chopped the leg off and threw it in the pot.
4) Mr. Miacca took an axe and	took the leg of the sofa and stuck it out.
5) Mr. Miacca went into the next room and	Mr. Miacca got tired of waiting.

5 Answer the questions:

1) What kind of boy was Tommy Grimes?
2) What did his mother ask him not to do?
3) One day Mr. Miacca caught him, didn't he?
4) What did Mr. Miacca want to put in the water to make Tommy tasty?
5) Whom did he ask to look after Tommy while he went out to fetch the herbs?
6) What did Tommy promise to bring Mrs. Miacca?
7) Could Tommy always be good or did he go round the corner of the street again?
8) Did Mr. Miacca remember Tommy when he caught him again?
9) Where did Mr. Miacca sit while he watched the pot till it boiled. Where was Tommy?
10) What did Mr. Miacca ask Tommy to do when he got tired of waiting? What did Tommy stick out?
11) What did Mr. Miacca do with the leg of the sofa?
12) When did Tommy creep from under the sofa and run home?
13) Tommy was always a good boy after it, wasn't he?

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 Find a word in the right column that can help you to read a word in the left column.

herb	guest
trick	right
guess	full
pull	her
fright	stick

2 Complete the sentences. The words from the box will help you.

carried
safe
look after
fat
creep
tasty
boil
fright

1) Tommy ran home and soon was _____ at home.
2) " _____ under the sofa and I'll sit on it", said Mr. Miacca.
3) They waited and waited, Mr. Miacca on the sofa and Tommy under it, but still the pot didn't _____ .
4) Mr. Miacca caught him and popped him into his bag and _____ him to his house.
5) The time Tommy had had such a _____ that he was always a good boy after it.
6) Mr. Miacca felt Tommy's arms and legs and said, "You are not _____ enough."
7) "You'll not be _____ without herbs", Mr. Miacca said.
8) "I'll just go and fetch the herbs while you _____ him", said Mr. Miacca.

3 Say what Mr. Miacca was going to do. Use the phrases:

- to call his wife

- to fetch some herbs
- to put the herbs in the water
- to eat Tommy
- to keep an eye on Tommy
- to sit on the sofa and watch the pot till it boiled

4 Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense.

1) Tommy's mother often said to him, "Now Tommy, don't go out of the street, or Mr. Miacca (catch) you.
2) Mr. Miacca (catch) him and (carry) him away to his house.
3) "Here's a little boy I (bring) home for supper", said Mr. Miacca.
4) "My mother (make) a pudding today", said Tommy.
5) "I love pudding", said Mrs. Miacca, "but I (not make) it often".

5 Complete the sentences. Put the adverbs in the right place.

1) When Tommy was a bad boy, his mother said to him, "Now Tommy, be a good boy". (often)
2) "Does Mr. Miacca have boys for supper?" (always)
3) "Ah, I love pudding", said Mrs. Miacca, "but I don' t get any". (often)
4) For many days he was as good as could be, and he went round the corner of the street. (never)
5) But Tommy Grimes couldn't be good. (always)

6 Use *a / an, the.*

1) Mr. Miacca called to Mrs. Miacca, "Sally, come here for _____ minute."
2) "Here's _____ little boy I've brought home for _____ supper."
3) "You are _____ little boy who left us without _____ supper."
4) "You'll not be tasty without _____ herbs."
5) Tommy took _____ leg of the sofa, which was loose, and stuck it out.
6) Mr. Miacca took _____ axe, chopped _____ leg off and threw it in _____ pot.

Discussing the Fairy-tale

1 Say why:

1) Tommy went out of the street.
2) Mr. Miacca popped Tommy into his bag.
3) Mrs. Miacca came into the room.
4) she didn't often get any pudding.
5) she allowed Tommy to run home.
6) Mr. Miacca caught Tommy again.
7) he put him under the sofa.
8) Mr. Miacca asked Tommy to put out his leg.
9) Tommy never went round the corner again.

2 What's your opinion?

1) Mrs. Miacca said, "My dear, my love". Was she kind or cruel? Why could Tommy play a trick on her?

2) Why did Mr. Miacca catch bad boys? Why could Tommy play a trick on him too?
3) Tommy was always a good boy after it. Is it difficult to be always good? What does your mother say when you are not good? What may happen if you don't do what your mother says?

3 Tell your classmates how Tommy Grimes became a good boy.

Список личных имён и географических названий

Goldilocks ['gouldɪlɔks] Златовласка
Grimes [graɪmz] Граймс
Jack [dʒæk] Джек
Miacca [mɪ'ækə] Майка
Shanklin ['ʃæŋklɪn] Шэнклин
Smith [smɪθ] Смит
Tommy ['tɔmɪ] Томми

VOCABULARY

Принятые сокращения

a adjective — прилагательное
adv adverb — наречие
cj conjunction — союз
int interjection — междометие
n noun — существительное
num numeral — числительное
pl plural — множественное число
pron pronoun — местоимение
prep preposition — предлог
v verb — глагол

A

acorn ['eɪkɔ:n] *n* жёлудь
across [ə'krɔs] *adv* на ту сторону; на той стороне
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv* впоследствии, потом, позже
alive [ə'laɪv] *a* живой
alone [ə'loun] *a* один, одинокий
asleep [ə'sli:p] *a* спящий
fall asleep заснуть
axe [æks] *n* топор

B

baby ['beɪbɪ] *n* малютка, детёныш
back [bæk] *n* спина
bake [beɪk] *v* печь(ся)
bank [bæŋk] *n* вал, насыпь; берег (реки)
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
barn [bɑ:n] *n* амбар; сарай; гумно
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n* корзина
beside [bɪ'saɪd] *prep* рядом с; около, близ
bind (bound, bound) [baɪnd] ([baund], [baund]) *v* связывать
bite (bit, bitten) [baɪt] ([bɪt], [bɪt(ə)n]) *v* кусать(ся)
bite off откусывать
blanket ['blænkɪt] *n* шерстяное одеяло
bleat [bli:t] *v* блеять
boil [bɔɪl] *v* кипятить(ся), варить(ся)
bottom ['bɔtəm] *n* дно; низ

bowl [boul] *n* миска, чаша, чашка
breath [breθ] *n* дыхание
be out of breath запыхаться, задыхаться
brick [brɪk] *n* кирпич
broken ['broukən] *n* сломанный, разбитый
brush [brʌʃ] *v* чистить
brush up приводить в порядок
bundle [bʌndl] *n* связка, вязанка, охапка
burn (burnt, burnt) [bə:n] ([bə:nt], [bə:nt]) *v* гореть; сжигать
butcher ['butʃə] *n* мясник

C

call [kɔ:l] *v* называть, давать имя; заходить, навещать; звать, окликать
call for заходить за
call out выкрикивать, кричать
careful ['kɛəful] *a* бережный, внимательный, осторожный
carefully ['kɛəfulɪ] *adv* бережно, внимательно, осторожно
carry ['kærɪ] *v* нести, относить
cave [keɪv] *n* пещера
cellar ['selə] *n* погреб; подвал
chase [tʃeɪs] *n* преследование, погоня; *v* гнаться, преследовать
give chase гнаться, преследовать
give up the chase прекратить погоню
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n* случай; случайность
cherry ['tʃerɪ] *n* вишня
chimney ['tʃɪmnɪ] *n* труба, дымоход
chocolate ['tʃɔkəlɪt] *n* шоколад; *a* шоколадный
chop [tʃɔp] *n* удар; *v* рубить
chop off отрубить
clear [kliə] *v* очищать(ся), расчищать
clear the table убирать со стола
cloak [klouk] *n* мантия, плащ
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a* удобный, уютный; довольный
cook [kuk] *n* кухарка, повар; *v* жарить(ся), варить(ся); стряпать, приготовлять пищу
cool [ku:l] *v* охлаждать(ся); остывать; *a* прохладный
corn [kɔ:n] *n* зерно; зёрнышко
creep (crept, crept) [kri:p] ([krept], [krept]) *v* ползать; красться, подкрадываться
creep out выползать
crow [krou] *v* кричать кукареку
cry [kraɪ] *v* кричать, плакать
cry out восклицать, выкликать, объявлять во всеуслышание

cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] *a* хитрый, коварный
curl [kə:l] *n* локон, завиток; *pl* вьющиеся волосы
current ['kʌrənt] *n* смородина
cut (cut, cut) [kʌt] ([kʌt], [kʌt]) *v* резать; косить, жать; убирать урожай
cut open распороть

D

dark [da:k] *a* тёмный
get dark темнеть
dear [dɪə] *a* дорогой, милый; *int* выражает сожаление, огорчение, удивление
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
deep [di:p] *a* глубокий
dig (dug, dug) [dɪg] ([dʌg], [dʌg]) *v* копать, рыть; выкапывать, раскапывать
downstairs ['daun'stɛəz] *adv* вниз (по лестнице); внизу, в нижнем этаже
drag [dræg] *v* (с усилием) тащить(ся), волочить(ся); тянуть
dreadful ['dredful] *a* ужасный, страшный

E

eat (ate, eaten) [i:t] ([et], ['i:t(ə)n]) *v* есть
ever ['evə] *adv* всегда, когда-либо
for ever навсегда, навечно
except [ɪk'sept] *prep* исключая, кроме

F

fair [fɛə] *n* ярмарка
far [fa:] *adv* далеко
far away далеко
farther ['fa:ðə] *adv* дальше, далее
farm-yard ['fa:mja:d] *n* двор фермы
fast [fa:st] *adv* крепко, сильно, прочно; быстро, скоро
fat [fæt] *a* жирный; упитанный, толстый; откормленный
feel (felt, felt) [fi:l] ([felt], [felt]) *v* чувствовать; ощупывать, трогать
fence [fens] *n* забор, изгородь, ограда
fetch [fetʃ] *v* принести; достать; сходить за
fill [fɪl] *v* наполнять, заполнять
fire-place ['faɪəpleɪs] *n* камин, очаг
first [fə:st] *n* начало; *adv* сперва, сначала
at first сперва, сначала
flour ['flauə] *n* мука

fly [flaɪ] *v* летать
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать
follow smb's advice следовать совету
fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] *n* счастье, удача
fox [fɔks] *n* лиса
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
fright [fraɪt] *n* испуг
get a fright напугаться
in a fright с испугу
frighten ['fraɪtn] *v* пугать
furze [fə:z] *n зд.* хворост

G

get (got, got) [get] ([gɔt], [gɔt]) *v* становиться, делаться; добираться
get angry (рас)сердиться
get up вставать
gingerbread ['dʒɪnʒəbred] *n* пряник
gnaw [nɔ:] *n* грызть, глодать
golden ['gouldən] *a* золотой, золотистый
grass [gra:s] *n* трава
grain [greɪn] *n* зерно, зёрнышко
great [greɪt] *a* большой, великий
grow (grew, grown) [grou] ([gru:], [groun]) *v* расти
gruff [grʌf] *a* грубый, хриплый (*о голосе*)
grumble ['grʌmbl] *v* ворчать
guess [ges] *n* предположение, догадка; *v* угадывать, отгадывать; предполагать

H

happen (to) [hæp(ə)n] *v* случаться с кем-то / чем-то
hard [ha:d] *a* жёсткий, твёрдый; трудный, тяжёлый
hay [heɪ] *n* сено
haystack ['heɪstæk] *n* стог сена
hear (heard, heard) [hɪə] ([hə:d], [hə:d]) *v* слышать
heavy ['hevɪ] *a* тяжёлый
herb [hə:b] *n* трава, растение
hide (hid, hidden) [haɪd] ([hɪd], ['hɪd(ə)n]) *v* прятаться
hit (hit, hit) [hɪt] ([hɪt], [hɪt]) *v* ударять
hoe [hou] *n* мотыга; *v* мотыжить, разрыхлять (землю)
hole [houl] *n* дыра, отверстие; нора
hood [hud] *n* капюшон, шапочка
holiday ['hɔlədɪ] *n* праздник; отпуск, каникулы
horrible ['hɔrɪbl] *a* страшный, ужасный; противный, отвратительный
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
huff [hʌf] *v* дуть; раздуваться
hug [hʌg] *v* крепко обнимать
hunter ['hʌntə] *n* охотник

hurry ['hʌrɪ] *n* спешка; *v* спешить

I

idea [aɪ'dɪə] *n* мысль
instead [in'sted] *adv* вместо; взамен
instead of this вместо этого

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] *n* куртка, жакет
joy [dʒɔɪ] *n* радость, удовольствие
just [dʒʌst] *adv* точно, как раз

K

kettle ['ketl] *n* чайник
keyhole ['ki:houl] *n* замочная скважина
kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
king [kɪŋ] *n* король
knife [naɪf] *n* нож
knock [nɔk] *v* стучать(ся), ударять(ся); бить, сбивать

L

lady ['leɪdɪ] *n* дама, госпожа
lap [læp] *v* лакать
last ['lɑ:st] *a* последний, прошлый
at last наконец
latch [lætʃ] *n* щеколда, задвижка
late [leɪt] *a* поздний
be late опоздать
later on позднее, после
laugh [lɑ:f] *v* смеяться
lazy ['leɪzɪ] *a* ленивый
lean [li:n] *v* наклонять(ся)
leave (left, left) [li:v] ([left], [left]) *v* покидать, уходить, уезжать
leg [leg] *n* нога (*от ступни*)
let (let, let) [let] ([let], [let]) *v* позволять, разрешать
lid [lɪd] *n* крышка
lie (lay, lain) [laɪ] ([leɪ], [leɪn]) *v* лежать
lift [lɪft] *v* поднимать
light[1] **(lit, lit)** [laɪt] ([lɪt], [lɪt]) *v* зажигать, освещать
light[2] [laɪt] *a* лёгкий
load [loud] *n* груз
lock [lɔk] *v* запирать, закрывать на ключ
look [luk] *v* смотреть
look around оглядываться
look for искать
loose [lu:s] *a* шатающийся; просторный, широкий
loud [laud] *a* громкий, звучный
lovely ['lʌvlɪ] *a* красивый, прекрасный

M

make (made, made) [meɪk] ([meɪd], [meɪd]) *v* делать; заставлять

be made of быть сделанным из
market ['mɑ:kɪt] *n* базар, рынок
meal [mi:l] *n* трапеза, еда
mean (meant, meant) [mi:n] ([ment], [ment]) *v* значить; иметь в виду
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
miaow [mɪ(i:)'au] *n* мяуканье; *v* мяукать
mill [mɪl] *n* мельница
money ['mʌnɪ] *n* деньги
moo [mu:] *n* мычание; *v* мычать
most [moust] *n* наибольшее количество, большая часть
mostly ['moustlɪ] *adv* по большей части, главным образом
mouse [maus] *n* мышь
mouth [mauθ] *n* рот
mower ['mouə] *n* косец

N

neck [nek] *n* шея
needle ['ni:dl] *n* игла
knitting-needle вязальная игла; спица
nightcap ['naɪtkæp] *n* ночной колпак
night-dress ['naɪtdres] *n* ночная рубашка (*женская или детская*)
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум, гам, грохот
make a noise поднимать шум; шуметь
nose [nouz] *n* нос

O

oak-tree ['ouktri:] *n* дуб
often [ɔ:fn] *adv* часто
once [wʌns] *adv* однажды
at once сразу
other ['ʌðə] *a* другой, другие
outrun (outran, outrun) [aut'rʌn] ([aut'ræn], [aut'rʌn]) *v* перегнать, опередить, обогнать
oven [ʌvn] *n* духовой шкаф, духовка
over ['ouvə] *prep* над
own [oun] *a* свой, собственный; родной
ox [ɔks] *n* бык

P

past [pɑ:st] *prep* мимо
paw [pɔ:] *n* лапа
peep [pi:p] *v* заглядывать; смотреть сквозь маленькое отверстие
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* возможно
pick[1] [pɪk] *v* собирать, снимать (плоды); срывать (цветы, фрукты)
pick[2] [pɪk] *n* кирка
piece [pi:s] *n* кусок
pig [pɪg] *n* поросёнок
pillow ['pɪlou] *n* подушка
pincers ['pɪnsəz] *n pl* клещи

please [pliːz] *v* нравиться; делать приятное, доставлять удовольствие
be pleased with smb / smth быть довольным кем-то / чем-то
pocket ['pɔkɪt] *n* карман
pool [puːl] *n* омут; заводь
poor [puə] *a* бедный, неимущий; плохой
pop [pɔp] *v* совать, всовывать
porridge ['pɔrɪdʒ] *n* каша (*овсянка*)
postman ['poustmən] *n* почтальон
pot [pɔt] *n* котелок, горшок
potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtou] *n* картофелина (картофель)
pretty ['prɪtɪ] *a* хорошенький, прелестный
pudding ['pudɪŋ] *n* пудинг
puff [pʌf] *v* дуть
pull [pul] *v* тянуть, тащить
pull over натягивать
push [puʃ] *v* толкать; подвигать
put (put, put) [put] ([put], [put]) *v* класть, положить
put off откладывать
put out тушить (огонь)

Q

quarrel ['kwɔrəl] *v* ссориться
quarter ['kwɔːtə] *n* четверть
quick [kwɪk] *a* быстрый, проворный; *adv* быстро, скоро; скорей
quiet ['kwaɪət] *a* спокойный, тихий

R

raise [reɪz] *v* поднимать
rat [ræt] *n* крыса
reach [riːtʃ] *v* достигать
receive [rɪ'siːv] *v* принимать, получать
rest [rest] *n* отдых; *v* отдыхать
right [raɪt] *adv* прямо; точно, как раз
ripe [raɪp] *a* спелый
road [roud] *n* дорога
roadside ['roudsaɪd] *n* край дороги, обочина
robber ['rɔbə] *n* грабитель, разбойник
rocking-chair ['rɔkɪŋtʃɛə] *n* качалка
roll [roul] *v* катить(ся), вертеть(ся), вращать(ся)
roof [ruːf] *n* крыша, кровля
rope [roup] *n* верёвка, канат
rude [ruːd] *a* грубый
rumple ['rʌmpl] *v* мять, приводить в беспорядок

S

sack [sæk] *n* мешок
safe [seɪf] *a* надёжный; невредимый; сохранный; в безопасности
saucer ['sɔːsə] *n* блюдце

save [seɪv] *v* спасать
scissors ['sɪzəz] *n pl* ножницы
scratch [skrætʃ] *v* царапать(ся); рыть когтями
scream [skriːm] *v* пронзительно кричать, вопить
seek (sought, sought) [siːk] ([sɔːt], [sɔːt]) *v* искать, разыскивать
seek one's fortune искать счастья
seem [siːm] *v* казаться
send (sent, sent) [send] ([sent], [sent]) *v* посылать, отправлять
set (set, set) [set] ([set], [set]) *v* помещать; устанавливать; усадить
set out отправиться, намереваться
sew (sewed, sewn) [sou] ([soud], [soun]) *v* шить, сшивать, пришивать, зашивать
shake (shook, shaken) [ʃeɪk] ([ʃuk], [ʃeɪk(ə)n]) *v* трясти(сь), встряхивать
sharp [ʃɑːp] *a* острый; резкий (*о звуке*)
shoot (shot, shot) [ʃuːt] ([ʃɔt], [ʃɔt]) *v* стрелять
shoulder ['ʃouldə] *n* плечо; лопатка, лопаточная часть (*мясной туши*)
show (showed, shown) [ʃou] ([ʃoud], [ʃoun]) *v* показывать
shrill [ʃrɪl] *a* пронзительный, резкий
shut (shut, shut) [ʃʌt] ([ʃʌt], [ʃʌt]) *v* закрывать
shutter ['ʃʌtə] *n* ставень
side [saɪd] *n* сторона
sight [saɪt] *n* вид, зрелище
silly ['sɪlɪ] *a* глупый
since [sɪns] *prep* с
skin [skɪn] *n* кожа, шкура
sky [skaɪ] *n* небо
smell (smelt, smelt) [smel] ([smelt], [smelt]) *v* чувствовать запах, чуять; обонять
snap [snæp] *v* цапнуть, укусить; ухватиться
snore [snɔː] *n* храп; *v* храпеть
soft [sɔft] *a* мягкий, нежный, ласковый; тихий (*о звуке*)
somewhere ['sʌmwɛə] *adv* где-нибудь
song [sɔŋ] *n* песня
sound [saund] *n* звук; *v* звучать
spade [speɪd] *n* лопата, заступ
splash [splæʃ] *n* плеск, всплеск
spoon [spuːn] *n* ложка
spring [spriːŋ] *n* родник, ключ
squeak [skwiːk] *v* пищать; скрипеть
stairs [stɛəz] *n* лестница
start [stɑːt] *v* начинать; открывать; отправляться, пускаться в путь
step [step] *n* ступенька; шаг; *v* шагать, ступать

stick [stɪk] *n* палка; *v* **(stuck, stuck)** ([stʌk], [stʌk]) втыкать, вкалывать, вонзать
stile [staɪl] *n* ступеньки для перехода через забор или стену; перелаз
straight [streɪt] *adv* прямо; *a* прямой
stranger ['streɪndʒə] *n* незнакомец, незнакомка
straw [strɔ:] *n* солома; *a* соломенный
string [strɪŋ] *n* верёвка, бечёвка
sure [ʃuə] *a* верный, несомненный; уверенный
be sure of быть уверенным в
surprise [sə'praɪz] *n* удивление; *v* удивлять, поражать
swallow ['swɔlou] *v* глотать, проглатывать
sweeping-brush ['swi:pɪŋbrʌʃ] *n* швабра

T

tap [tæp] *v* стучать, постукивать
taste [teɪst] *v* иметь вкус; пробовать (*на вкус*)
tasty ['teɪstɪ] *a* вкусный
thimble ['θɪmbl] *n* напёрсток
thread [θred] *n* нитка
thresh [θreʃ] *v* молотить
thresher ['θreʃə] *n* молотильщик
through [θru:] *prep* через, сквозь, по
throw (threw, thrown) [θrou] ([θru:], [θroun]) *v* бросать
thud [θʌd] *n* глухой звук, стук
thunder ['θʌndə] *n* гром
tidy ['taɪdɪ] *a* аккуратный, опрятный
tie [taɪ] *v* завязывать
tin [tɪn] *n* форма для печенья; противень
tiny ['taɪnɪ] *a* очень маленький, крошечный
tiptoe ['tɪptou] *n* кончики пальцев ног, цыпочки
on tiptoe на цыпочках, украдкой
tired ['taɪəd] *a* усталый, утомлённый
get tired уставать
tonight [tə'naɪt] *adv* сегодня вечером
top [tɔp] *n* верхушка, вершина (*горы*); верхний конец, верх
towards [tə'wɔ:dz] *prep* к, по направлению к
trick [trɪk] *n* шалость; выходка; трюк
play a trick on smb сыграть шутку, обмануть кого-то
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* неприятности, горе, беда; *v* беспокоить(ся), тревожить(ся), мучить
turn [tə:n] *v* вращать(ся), вертеть(ся)
turn over перевёртываться

turnip [tə:nɪp] *n* репа
twinkle [twɪŋkl] *v* мигать
twinkling ['twɪŋklɪŋ] *n* мгновение

U

upstairs ['ʌp'stɛəz] *adv* вверх (по лестнице), наверх; вверху

V

village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня

W

weak [wi:k] *a* слабый
well [wel] *adv* хорошо; *a* здоровый
wet [wet] *a* мокрый, влажный
wheat [wi:t] *n* пшеница
while [waɪl] *cj* пока, в то время как
for a little while недолго
whisper ['wɪspə] *v* говорить шёпотом, шептать
whole [houl] *a* весь, целый
wicked ['wɪkɪd] *a* злой
wide [waɪd] *a* широкий; *adv* широко
will [wɪl] *v модальный глагол; выражает намерение, решимость, обещание*
wish [wɪʃ] *v* желать
wonder ['wʌndə] *v* удивляться
wood [wud] *n* лес, роща; дрова
workbag ['wə:kbæg] *n* рабочая сумка; мешочек с рукоделием

Contents

The Three Little Pigs 3
Exercises 7

Jack and His Friends 14
Exercises 17

Henny-Penny 24
Exercises 27

The Little Red Hen and the Grain of Wheat 32
Exercises 34

The Old Woman and Her Pig 38
Exercises 41

Goldilocks and the Three Bears 46
Exercises 50

Red Riding-Hood 56
Exercises 61

The Gingerbread Man 68
Exercises 73

Johnny-Cake 79
Exercises 83

The Cock, the Mouse and the Little Red Hen 86
Exercises 92

Mr. Miacca 101
Exercises 104

Список личных имён и географических названий 111
Vocabulary 112

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